

CONTENTS

GEOGRAPHY

1. The Locational and Spatial Setting
2. Physical Features - Relief and Drainage
3. Climate
4. Natural Vegetation
5. Soils
6. Population
7. Irrigation and Power
8. Agriculture
9. Mineral Resources
10. Industries
11. Transport and Communications
12. Places of Interest
13. Sea Ports and Towns
14. International Trade



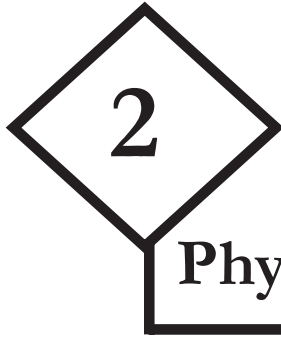
UNIT - I

The Locational and Spatial Setting

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The Southern most tip of India is :
 a) Rameswaram b) Cochin c) Kanya kumari d) Trivendrum
2. The Northern boundary of India is
 a) The Himalayan mountain range b) The Arabian Sea
 c) Kanyakumari d) Arunachal Pradesh
3. The physical and socio-cultural contrasts in India are marked by
 a) unity in diversity b) diversity in unity
 c) many races and languages d) unity in diversity and diversity in unity
4. From North to south India measures
 a) 3600 kms b) 4500 kms c) 3214 kms d) 2500 kms
5. India derives its name from the river
 a) Ganges b) Indus c) Godavari d) Krishna
6. India is called a sub-continent because of
 a) its varied cultures and different religions
 b) its geographical extension and distinctive character
 c) it is surrounded by sea water on three sides and land mass on one side
 d) it is located in Asia
7. The Northern half of India belongs to
 a) Tropical climatic zone b) Sub-tropical climatic zone
 c) Mediterranean climatic zone d) Hot desert climatic zone
8. In ancient times our country was called "Indio" by
 a) the Persians b) the French c) the British d) the Greeks
9. The State where the sun rises last is
 a) Rajastan b) Gujarat
 c) Arunachal Pradesh d) Meghalaya
10. The world standard time is
 a) New Delhi's time b) Tokyo's time
 c) Greenwich's time d) New York's time
11. The longitude that serves as the Indian Standard Time is
 a) 98°25' Eastern longitude b) 82°30' Eastern longitude
 c) 68°15' Eastern longitude d) 45°30' Eastern longitude

12. The country that shares common boundary with West Bengal is
 a) Pakistan b) Nepal c) Bhutan d) Bangladesh
13. The length of India's coast line is
 a) 7100 kms b) 6100 kms c) 5100 kms d) 4100 kms
14. The Palk Strait separates these two countries
 a) India and Pakistan b) Tibet and Nepal
 c) Sri Lanka and India d) Nepal and Butan
15. The state which has the longest coast line in India is
 a) Andhra Pradesh b) Tamil Nadu
 c) Odisha d) Maharashtra
16. The smallest Union Territory in our country is
 a) Puducherry b) Andaman and Nicobar islands
 c) Lakshadweep d) Chandigarh
17. The hilly mass which is called 'the Roof of the world' is
 a) Bhutan b) Nepal c) Afghanistan d) Tibet
18. Gangtok is the capital of
 a) Tripura b) Himachal Pradesh
 c) Sikkim d) Meghalaya
19. The southern boundary of India is
 a) the Indian ocean b) the Bay of Bengal
 c) the Arabian sea d) the Himalayan range
20. The number of countries that share the common land frontiers with India is
 a) four b) five c) six d) seven
21. The latitude that passes nearly midway across the country is
 a) Equator b) Tropic of Capricorn
 c) Tropic of Cancer d) 45° Northern latitude
22. Indian Union consists of
 a) 25 states and 6 union territories b) 28 states and 7 union territories
 c) 25 states and 7 union territories d) 24 states and 6 union territories
23. On the North, India has
 a) The Himalayas b) The Bay of Bengal
 c) The Arabian sea d) The Indian Ocean
24. There are salty marshes in
 a) the Deccan plateau b) the deserts of Rajasthan
 c) the coastal plains of Andhra Pradesh d) the Rann of Kutch
25. The largest state in the Indian Union is
 a) Rajasthan b) Madhya Pradesh
 c) Maharashtra d) Uttar Pradesh
26. Which of the following is a newly created state ?
 a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Goa
 c) Uttarakhand d) Tripura
27. The capital of Jharkhand is
 a) Raipur b) Ranchi c) Bilaspur d) Patna



UNIT - II

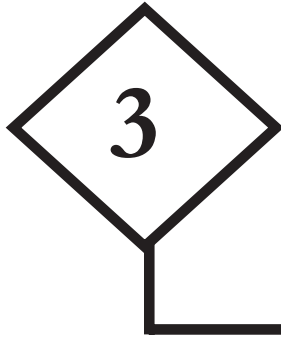
Physical Features - Relief & Drainage

1. The youngest fold mountains in the world are
 - a) the Alps
 - b) the Rocky
 - c) the Great Dividing Range
 - d) the Himalayas
2. According to Geologists, the Himalayan area was once covered by
 - a) the Caspian sea
 - b) the Tethys sea
 - c) the Mediterranean sea
 - d) the Arabian sea
3. The Himalayas extend from Jammu and Kashmir to
 - a) Bihar
 - b) Meghalaya
 - c) Arunachal Pradesh
 - d) Tripura
4. Gorge means
 - a) V shaped deep valley
 - b) a peak
 - c) a glacier
 - d) a shaped area
5. The highest peak in the world is
 - a) Makalu
 - b) Dhaulagiri
 - c) Kanchenjunga
 - d) Everest
6. The Pir Panjal range is in
 - a) Mizoram
 - b) Manipur
 - c) Kashmir
 - d) Meghalaya
7. Kulu valley is in
 - a) Himachal Pradesh
 - b) Kashmir
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Assom
8. The Himachal ranges are covered by
 - a) deciduous forest
 - b) coniferous forests
 - c) teak wood forests
 - d) bushy forests
9. The outer Himalayas are
 - a) the Himadri
 - b) the Himachal
 - c) the Siwaliks
 - d) the Vindhyas
10. The Siwaliks are called Mishmi hills in
 - a) Jammu and Kashmir
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Assom
 - d) Arunachal Pradesh
11. The mountain ranges that run across India, Bangladesh and Myanmar are
 - a) Karakoram ranges
 - b) Outer Himalayas
 - c) Lesser Himalayas
 - d) Aravalli ranges
12. The main reason for calling Himalayan mountains by that name is
 - a) they are the origin of Gange and Sindhu rivers
 - b) they spread over along the entire northern border of India
 - c) they are covered with snow throughout the year
 - d) they have the highest peaks in the world

30. The river that flows towards north of Delhi is
a) Ganga b) Saraswathi c) Yamuna d) Tugri
31. The marshy region in Indo-Gangetic plain is called
a) Kallar b) Khadar c) Terai d) Reh
32. The Malwa and the Deccan plateau are separated by the river
a) Tapti b) Narmada c) Mahanadi d) Godavari

Answers

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. c 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. d
11. a 12. c 13. a 14. d 15. a 16. b 17. c 18. b 19. a 20. b
21. b 22. a 23. c 24. d 25. d 26. c 27. b 28. c 29. d 30. c
31. c 32. b



UNIT - III

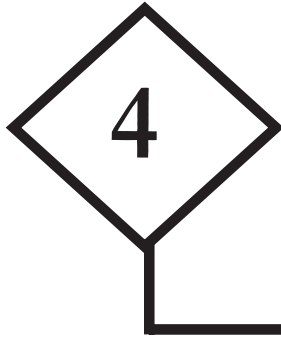
Climate

1. There are varied climatic conditions in India due to
 - a) nearby seas and the high mountains
 - b) the existence of perennial rivers
 - c) the deserts and plains
 - d) vast area and latitudinal differences
2. The average temperature of Rajasthan in the month of June is
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
3. The state that gets maximum rainfall in India is
 - a) Assom
 - b) West Bengal
 - c) Meghalaya
 - d) Kerala
4. The place that experiences the maximum average rainfall is
 - a) Kozikhode
 - b) Shillong
 - c) Chirapunji
 - d) Chennai
5. Chirapunji is situated in the state of
 - a) Tripura
 - b) Meghalaya
 - c) Arunachal Pradesh
 - d) Assom
6. The period of South - West monsoon is
 - a) October to December
 - b) January to August
 - c) April to November
 - d) June to September
7. North- East monsoon gives a bulk of rain to
 - a) Tamil Nadu
 - b) Andhra Pradesh
 - c) Kerala
 - d) Maharashtra
8. The main reason for occurring floods is
 - a) excessive temperature
 - b) heavy rainfall
 - c) humidity in air
 - d) anti - cyclones
9. The climatic ragions in India are
 - a) four
 - b) six
 - c) seven
 - d) eight
10. The state that experiences highest average annual temperature is
 - a) Andhra Pradesh
 - b) Gujarat
 - c) Rajasthan
 - d) Madhya Pradesh
11. The South-West monsoon comes from
 - a) the Bay of Bengal
 - b) the Himalayas
 - c) Asia
 - d) the Indian ocean
12. The period of Retreating monsoon is
 - a) from mid - September to mid - December
 - b) from mid - January to the end of April
 - c) from mid - March to mid - June
 - d) from mid - December to mid - February

13. The month which is termed as the month of Cyclones is
a) June b) August c) October d) December
14. The humid climatic region is
a) West part of Uttar Pradesh b) West coast of Goa
c) The Ganga valley d) North - west Bengal
15. The state that usually experiences severe famine is
a) Kerala b) Rajasthan c) Bihar d) West Bengal

Answers

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. a 8. b 9. b 10. c
11. d 12. a 13. c 14. d 15. b



UNIT - IV

Natural Vegetation

1. The National Forest Policy of India was announced in the year
a) 1948 b) 1950 c) 1952 d) 1957
2. The forests which supply wood for railway sleepers are
a) Tidal forests b) Thorn forests
c) Tropical ever green forests d) Alpine forests
3. The types of forests based on physiographic conditions are
a) six b) seven c) ten d) twelve
4. Spices are mostly grown in the forests of the state of
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Kerala c) Tamil Nadu d) Karnataka
5. The forests that are grown in coastal areas in brackish waters (slightly salty) are
a) Tidal forests b) Alpine forests
c) Thorn forests d) Tropical dry deciduous forests
6. In India the forests cover a total area of
a) 385 lakh hectares b) 410 lakh hectares c) 565 lakh hectares d) 680 lakh hectares
7. Social forestry is meant for
a) growing spices b) bringing more area under forest coverage
c) fuel and wood resources d) growing medicinal plants
8. The state that has the smallest area under forests is
a) Tamil Nadu b) Haryana c) Rajasthan d) Bihar
9. The Tropical ever green forests grow at an altitude ranging from
a) 100-200 mts. b) 400-700 mts. c) 500-1500 mts. d) 1500-2000 mts.
10. Alpine forests are grown mostly
a) in areas having heavy rainfall b) in middle and upper Himalayas
c) at the foothills of the Himalayas d) in the Deccan plateau
11. Thorn forests are in the state of
a) Andhra Pradesh b) West Bengal c) Rajasthan d) Odisha
12. Thick forests could be seen in
a) temperate regions
b) coastal areas
c) the regions having rainfall of more than 200 cms. a year
d) the areas with rainfall between 100 and 200 cms. a year

Answers

1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. c 8. b 9. d 10. b 11. c 12. c



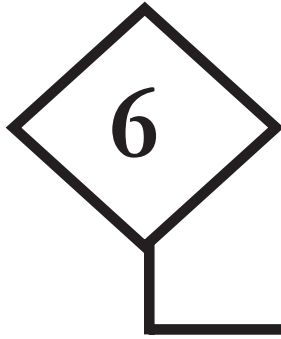
UNIT - V

Soils

1. Black soils are suitable for
a) sugarcane b) wheat c) rice d) cotton
2. Black soils are abundant in the state of
a) Maharashtra b) Odisha c) Rajasthan d) West Bengal
3. The manure that is mostly used to improve the fertility in alluvial soil is
a) Potash b) Nitrogen c) Phosphate d) Organic matter
4. The soils in delta regions are
a) laterite soils b) alluvial soils c) red soils d) mountain soils
5. The soils that occupy the lowest area are
a) black soils b) red soils c) laterite soils d) mountain soils
6. In the geographical area of our country the soils that occupy the largest area are
a) red soils b) laterite soils c) alluvial soils d) mountain soils
7. Most of the agricultural wealth in India is coming from
a) laterite soils b) red soils c) agricultural soils d) mountain soils
8. In India population pressure is more on
a) industrial sector b) trade sector c) agricultural sector d) banking sector
9. A big scheme which is meant for preventing soil erosion is
a) contour bunding b) control of cattle grazing c) diversion of water d) shifting cultivation
10. The average loss of crop per hectare caused by soil erosion is
a) 10.5 tonnes b) 12.7 tonnes c) 13.8 tonnes d) 16.4 tonnes
11. One of the evil effects of soil erosion is
a) decrease in the area of deserts b) silting of river reservoirs
c) depositing of sand d) occurrence of floods
12. The soils that are suitable for the cultivation of millets and maize are
a) black soils b) red soils c) alluvial soils d) desert soils
13. The soils that are suitable for orchards and tree plantations are
a) red soils b) mountain soils c) desert soils d) black soils
14. Laterite soils are suitable to grow
a) coffee, rubber and tea b) wheat, rice and rubber
c) jute, maize, millets d) pulses, tea, sugarcane
15. The great civilizations flourished in the areas having
a) red soils b) mountain soils c) alluvial soils d) black soils

Answers

1. d 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. d 8. c 9. a 10. d 11. b 12. d
13. b 14. a 15. c



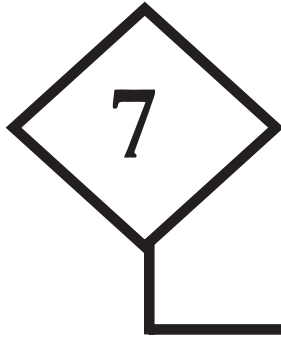
UNIT - VI

Population

1. As per 2011 census the population of India was
a) 84.4 crores b) 102.7 crores c) 95.4 crores d) 121.01 crores
2. India's place in the worlds in geographical area is
a) sixth b) seventh c) eighth d) tenth
3. Which of the following areas was having low density of population as per 2001 census
a) Tamil Nadu b) Madhya Pradesh c) Uttar Pradesh d) Andhra Pradesh
4. Which of the following state has the highest density of population as per 2011 census
a) Bihar b) Goa c) Maharashtra d) West Bengal
5. As per 2011 census the density of Andhra Pradesh was
a) 211 b) 242 c) 308 d) 310
6. The Union territory which has the losest population is
a) Puducherry b) Daman, Diu c) Chandigarh d) Lakshadweep
7. The Union territory which has the highest population is
a) Andaman and Nicobar b) Puducherry
c) Delhi d) Dadra, Nagar Haveli
8. Urbanization means
a) the number of cities and towns growing b) the number villages growing
c) the number of villages decreasing d) the number of cities and towns decreasing
9. The population of India started growing rapidly from the year
a) 1901 b) 1911 c) 1921 d) 1931
10. Moderate period in the growth of population is
a) 1911 to 1941 b) 1920 to 1950 c) 1921 to 1951 d) 1961 to 1991

Answers

1. d 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. d 7. c 8. a 9. c 10. c



UNIT - VII

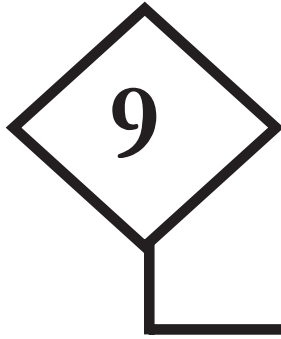
Agriculture

1. The share of people engaged in agricultural sector is
a) 1/4 b) 1/3 c) 1/2 d) 2/3
2. The commercial crop among the following is
a) wheat b) cotton c) rice d) jowar
3. The important crop among the millets is
a) Jowar b) Bajra c) Rye d) Oats
4. Among the wheat growing countries India occupies the rank of
a) first b) third c) fourth d) sixth
5. A rabi crop among the following is
a) rice b) jowar c) wheat d) groundnut
6. The state that occupies the first place among the wheat growing states in India is
a) Punjab b) Haryana c) Uttar Pradesh d) Bihar
7. The state that produces maximum oil seeds is
a) Gujarat b) Goa c) Andhra Pradesh d) Meghalaya
8. The leading state in the cultivation of Sugarcane is
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Uttar Pradesh
c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Andhra Pradesh
9. The country that occupies second place among the Sugarcane growing countries in the world is
a) United States of America b) India
c) Russia d) Cuda
10. Which of the following is a tropical crop
a) wheat b) tobacco c) sugarcane d) cotton
11. Ragi is mostly grown in the state of
a) Tamil Nadu b) Andhra Pradesh c) Odisha d) Karnataka
12. The state that is famous for ground-nut crop is
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Gujarat c) Rajasthan d) Meghalaya
13. The crop that is cultivated both in Kharif season and Rabi season is
a) rice b) wheat c) maize d) oil seeds
14. The state that stands first in the cultivation of jowar crop is
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Maharashtra c) Bihar d) Madhya Pradesh
15. The staple food crops for the poorest people in India are
a) Rice and wheat b) Rice and jowar c) Jowar and bajra d) Wheat and cholium
16. The state that has maximum rubber plantations is
a) Maharshtra b) Kerala c) Tamil Nadu d) Assom

17. The state that has largest number of tea plantations is
a) Tamil Nadu b) West Bengal c) Assom d) Kerala
18. The soils that are suitable for the cultivation of tobacco crop are
a) Soils full of lime and potash b) Black soils
c) Sandy soils with nitrogen d) Red soil
19. The country that occupies one of the first in the areas producing tea is
a) India b) Sri Lanka c) China d) Russia
20. What is the plantation crop among the following
a) Cotton b) Jute c) Tea d) Groundnut
21. What state is leading in the cultivation of jute
a) Assom b) West Bengal c) Andhra Pradesh d) Uttar Pradesh
22. An important industrial crop is
a) Wheat b) Cotton c) Sugarcane d) Oil seeds
23. The country that occupies one of the first in the production of sugar is
a) India b) Cuba c) Russia d) Brazil
24. The main object of cultivating commercial crops is
a) to export them to other countries
b) to serve the local needs
c) because other crops cannot be grown in that area
d) none of the above
25. The rainfall required for jowar crop is
a) Above 150 cms. b) Below 100 cms. c) Below 20 cms d) Below 50 cms.
26. The crop that occupies second place after rice in terms of production and area is
a) Wheat b) Jowar c) Tobacco d) Jute
27. The state that occupies first place in inland fisheries is
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Uttar Pradesh c) West Bengal d) Tamil Nadu
28. The state that occupies first place in marine fisheries is
a) Kerala b) Gujarat c) Tamil Nadu d) West Bengal
29. Blue Revolution refers to
a) commercial crops b) milk production
c) fish production d) food production
30. The state that stands first in the cultivation of tobacco crop is
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Tamil Nadu c) Gujarat d) Madhya Pradesh
31. The commercial crop that India is able to export is
a) Rubber b) Jute c) Cotton d) Tobacco
32. What is the important crop cultivated in India
a) Jute b) Wheat c) Maize d) Rice
33. The leading state in the cultivation of rice is
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Uttar Pradesh c) West Bengal d) Tamil Nadu
34. What is the food crop among the following
a) Pulses b) Oil Seeds c) Cotton d) Rice
35. In 1990-91, the food production in India stood at
a) 165 million tonnes b) 180 million tonnes
c) 195 million tonnes d) 210 million tonnes

Answers

1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. a 8. b 9. b 10. c
11. d 12. b 13. c 14. b 15. d 16. b 17. c 18. a 19. a 20. c
21. b 22. b 23. a 24. a 25. b 26. a 27. c 28. a 29. c 30. a
31. b 32. d 33. c 34. d 35. b



UNIT - IX

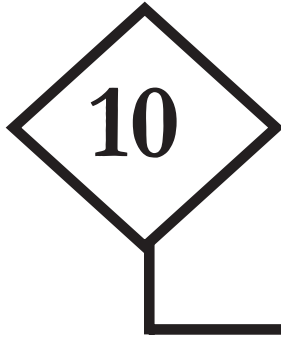
Mineral Resources

1. The mineral that is available in large quantities in Andhra Pradesh is
a) Mica b) Iron - ore c) Copper d) Mercury
2. The state that is leading in iron ore production is
a) Assom b) Bihar c) Canada d) Madhya Pradesh
3. The state that is famous for mining of gold
a) Karnataka b) Tamil Nadu c) Maharashtra d) Andhra pradesh
4. The number of mineral - belts existing in India are
a) seven b) eight c) nine d) ten
5. The mineral belt consisting of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal belongs to
a) Damodar Valley b) Central India c) Tamil Nadu d) Himalayan Regin
6. The mineral that is largely available in Gujarat state is
a) Iron - org b) Mercury c) Nickel d) Bauxite
7. The states that are leading in silver production are
a) Andhra Pradesh and Odisa b) Rajasthan and Bihar
c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar d) Punjab and Gujarat
8. Jharia coal fhelds are located in the state of
a) West Bnegal b) Madhya Pradesh c) Bihar d) Uttar Pradesh
9. Singareni mines are famous for
a) Iron ore b) Copper c) Manganese d) Coal
10. The state that has maximum petroleum deposits is
a) Tamil Nadu b) Assom
c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Madhya Pradesh
11. The area that has more mineral deposits in the country is
a) Plains in North India b) Aravalli Mountains
c) Godavari and Krishna Detas d) Peninsular India
12. The mineral that is being imported by India is
a) Tungsten b) Mica c) Manganese d) Monazite
13. The mineral in which India is self - sufficient is
a) Petroleum b) Nickel c) Dolomite d) Tungsten
14. India is in a position to export the following mineral
a) Coal b) Mica c) Copper d) Tin
15. The mineral that is used in electrical and electronic Industries is
a) Silica b) Thorium c) Mica d) Uranium

16. The important raw-materials necessary for iron and steel industry are
 - a) Mica and Iron ore
 - b) Iron ore and Manganese
 - c) Copper and Gypsum
 - d) Copper and Manganese
17. The following are necessary for industrial development of any country
 - a) Food crops
 - b) Exports
 - c) Water Resources
 - d) Mineral Resources
18. The area that is famous for diamonds is
 - a) Ratnagiri
 - b) Mayurbhanj
 - c) Singhbhum
 - d) Panna
19. The most useful of all minerals for industries is
 - a) coal
 - b) mercury
 - c) iron
 - d) silver
20. The area that has maximum mineral wealth is
 - a) Kashmir Valley
 - b) East coast plain
 - c) Chota Nagpur
 - d) Ganges plain
21. The mineral mined in Ankaleshwar area is
 - a) petroleum
 - b) manganese
 - c) iron-ore
 - d) mica
22. The cheapest source of power available is
 - a) Thermal power
 - b) Atomic power
 - c) Hydro-electric power
 - d) Tidal power
23. Which of the following does not belong to fuel minerals
 - a) Thorium
 - b) Barytes
 - c) Uranium
 - d) Lignite
24. Rock salt is available in India at
 - a) Mandi
 - b) Kolar
 - c) Bastar
 - d) Raniganj
25. The state producing maximum cement is
 - a) Bihar
 - b) Tamil Nadu
 - c) Karnataka
 - d) Madhya Pradesh
26. The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (I.R.E.D.A) was set up in the year.
 - a) 1980
 - b) 1982
 - c) 1985
 - d) 1987
27. The percentage requirement of import of fuel minerals in India is
 - a) 15
 - b) 25
 - c) 30
 - d) 35
28. The atomic mineral is
 - a) Coal
 - b) Lignite
 - c) Mercury
 - d) Uranium
29. Neyveli in Tamil Nadu is famous for the production of
 - a) Lignite
 - b) Natural gas
 - c) Thorium
 - d) Manganese
30. Raniganj is famous for
 - a) iron ore
 - b) Coal
 - c) copper
 - d) gold
31. In Andhra Pradesh Diamond mining is taking place to some extent in this district of
 - a) Anantapur
 - b) Kurnool
 - c) Guntur
 - d) Krishna
32. The state that is famous for the mining of diamond is
 - a) Uttar Pradesh
 - b) Madhya Pradesh
 - c) Tamil Nadu
 - d) Andhra Pradesh
33. The state that is leading in the production of Dolomite is
 - a) Uttar Pradesh
 - b) West Bengal
 - c) Odisha
 - d) Andhra Pradesh
34. The state that is leading in the mining of magnesite is
 - a) Kerala
 - b) Andhra Pradesh
 - c) Tamil Nadu
 - d) Maharashtra
35. The following mineral is used to produce Aluminium
 - a) Manganese
 - b) Copper
 - c) Bauxite
 - d) Chromite

Answers

1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. b 8. c 9. d 10. b
11. d 12. a 13. c 14. b 15. c 16. b 17. c 18. d 19. c 20. c
21. a 22. c 23. b 24. a 25. b 26. d 27. b 28. d 29. a 30. b
31. a 32. b 33. b 34. c 35. c



UNIT - X

Industries

1. Newsprint paper is produced at
a) Rajahmundry b) Allahabad c) Nepa Nagar d) Kolkata
2. The main reason for concentration of textile mills in Mumbai and Ahmedabad is
a) availability of cheap labour b) areas growing raw cotton in hinterland
c) port facility in Mumbai d) availability of financial institutions
3. The place famous for glass industry in Uttar Pradesh is
a) Firozabad b) Agra c) Lucknow d) Varanasi
4. The product that is produced at Pimpri is
a) chemical fertilisers b) penicillin c) paints d) baby soaps
5. The leading state in the production of lime stone is
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Tamil Nadu c) Odisha d) Gujarat
6. The place where largest number of tanneries are located is
a) Chennai b) Mumbai c) Kanpur d) Agra
7. The place where paper mill is located in Andhra Pradesh is
a) Ongole b) Rajahmundry c) Vijayawada d) Visakhapatnam
8. The state that is leading in paper industry is
a) Gujarat b) West Bengal c) Andhra Pradesh d) Kerala
9. The most important among the forest based industries is
a) Matches industry b) Toys industry c) Beedi industry d) Paper industry
10. The repairs of ocean - going steamers and ships are carried out in the city
a) Kolkata b) Paradeep c) Visakhapatnam d) Cochin
11. The most important ship-building yard is at
a) Cochin b) Visakhapatnam c) Kolkata d) Mumbai
12. The oil refinery operating in the private sector is located at
a) Mathura b) Digboi c) Haldia d) Chennai
13. The number of oil refineries in our country is
a) five b) six c) twelve d) eight
14. The state that is leading in production of cement in our country is
a) Karnataka b) Odisha c) Bihar d) Tamil Nadu
15. The raw material required in large quantities for the production of cement is
a) Manganese b) Limestone c) Gypsum d) Dolomite
16. In Andhra Pradesh the public sector steel plant is located at
a) Vijayawada b) Kurnool c) Visakhapatnam d) Anantapur
17. The Bokaro Steel plant was started in the year
a) 1954 b) 1964 c) 1974 d) 1984

18. The steel plant that was set up in India with British collaboration is
 a) Bokaro Steel Plant b) Rourkela Steel Plant
 c) Durgapur Steel Plant d) Bhilai Steel Plant
19. Bhilai steel plant is located in the state of
 a) Chattisgarh b) Uttar Pradesh c) Assom d) Bihar
20. The iron and steel plant getting water power from Damodar Valley is
 a) Tata Iron and Steel Company b) Viswewarayya Iron and Steel Company
 c) Rourkela Steel Company d) Indian Iron and Steel Company
21. Indian Iron and Steel company was nationalised in the year
 a) 1949 b) 1954 c) 1969 d) 1972
22. The first Iron and Steel plant was set up in India at
 a) Durgapur b) Bokaro c) Katni d) Jamshedpur
23. The industry that has close relation to Hooghly river is
 a) Jute b) Cement c) Iron and Steel d) Textiles
24. The basic industry in out country is
 a) Sugar Industry b) Fertilizer Industry
 c) Iron and Steel Industry d) Cement Industry
25. The state leading in the number of sugar mills is
 a) Gujarat b) Uttar Pradesh c) Madhya Pradesh d) Andhra Pradesh

Answers

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. b 9. d 10. a
 11. b 12. b 13. c 14. d 15. b 16. c 17. b 18. c 19. a 20. d
 21. d 22. d 23. a 24. c 25. b



UNIT - XI

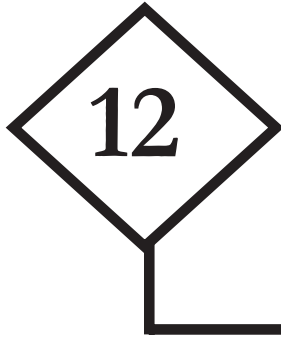
Transport and Communication

1. The state that has no harbour at all is
 a) West Bengal b) Kerala c) Madhya Pradesh d) Maharashtra
2. The highest roadway in the country is
 a) from Nilgiris to Mysore
 b) from Deharadun to Nainital
 c) from Manali in Himachala Pradesh to Leh in Kashmir
 d) from Haridwar in Uttara Pradesh to Sri Nagar in Jammu and Kashmir
3. The type of transport mostly useful for agricultural products is
 a) Road transport b) Railway transport c) Waterways d) Airways
4. The country that has the largest number of post offices in the world is
 a) United States of America b) Russia
 c) China d) India
5. The means of communication for local mail is called
 a) Green Channel b) Satellite Channel c) Metro Channel d) Rajdhani Channel
6. The important means of transport for short distance travel is
 a) Railways b) Roadways c) Waterways d) Airways
7. The railway zone covering Andhra Pradesh is
 a) Southern Railway b) South - Eastern Railway
 c) South Central Railway d) Northern Railway
8. The most important use of transport is
 a) earning of tevenue to the Government b) the developement of society
 c) the development of rural areas d) to carry goods to long distance markets
9. In the year 1994 the number of post offices in India is
 a) 50,000 b) 60,000 c) 1 lakh d) 1.5 lakhs
10. Buckingham canal is connecting the two states
 a) Andhra Pradesh and Odisa b) Madhya Pradesh and Maharastra
 c) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu d) Karnataka and Kerala
11. Lagoons are being used as waterways in
 a) Tamil Nadu b) Kerala c) Orissa d) West Bengal
12. Name the place having an international airport
 a) Bangalore b) Jaipur c) Srinagar d) Hyderabad
13. The year in which Border Roads Development Board was set up in
 a) 1950 b) 1960 c) 1970 d) 1965

14. The agency that controls the district roads is
a) State Government
b) Village Panchayat
c) Zilla Parishad
d) Mandal Praja Parishad
15. National Highway No.7 connects the following places
a) Varanasi - Kanyakumari
b) Agra - Delhi
c) Secunderabad - Vijayawada
d) Chennai - Bengaluru

Answers

1. c 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. a 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. d 10. c
11. b 12. d 13. b 14. c 15. a



UNIT - XII

Places of Interest

1. Dilwara temple is located here
a) New Delhi b) Tirumala c) Ooty d) Mount abu
2. Famous Viswanath Temple is in
a) Kanchi b) Varanasi c) Tirupati d) Mathura
3. The place that is known as Paradise on Earth is
a) Ooty b) Bangalore c) Srinagar d) Chennai
4. Indian Botanical Gardens are situated here
a) Darjeeling b) Ooty c) Simla d) Varanasi
5. The capital of Karnataka state is
a) Chennai b) Mysore c) Manglore d) Bangalore
6. Kutub Minar is in
a) Delhi b) Nagpur c) Meerut d) Hyderabad
7. This state holds the monopoly in silk products in India
a) Maharashtra b) Uttar Pradesh c) Tamil Nadu d) Karnataka
8. Famous Dal Lake is in
a) Jammu b) Amritsar c) Srinagar d) Lucknow
9. Brindavan Gardens are worht seeing in
a) Mysore b) Bangalore c) Simla d) Srinagar
10. The Central Police Training College is situated at
a) Kolkata b) Mumbai c) New Delhi d) Mount Abu
11. India Gate is place of interest in
a) Secunderabad b) New Delhi c) Kanyakumari d) Jodhpur
12. As per 1991 census the population of Hyderabad was
a) 42.80 lakhs b) 45.64 lakhs c) 51.05 lakhs d) 34.17 lakhs
13. The monument that stands for the glory of Qutub Shahis is
a) Salarjung Museum b) Birla Mandir
c) Nehru Zoological park d) Golkonda fort

Answers

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. d 6. a 7. d 8. c 9. a 10. d
11. b 12. a 13. d

13

UNIT - XIII

Sea Ports and Towns

- Tea, rubber and coffee are mostly exported from the port of
 a) Visakhapatnam b) Mumbai c) Chennai d) Cochin
- The Visakhapatnam port is serving the needs of steel plant located at
 a) Bokaro b) Durgapur c) Rourkela d) Hospet
- One of the important exports from Kolakata port is
 a) Petroleum b) Tea c) Chemical d) Jute
- In the hinterland of Kolkata, the crop that is mostly grown is
 a) Cotton b) Jute c) Oil seeds d) Tobacco
- Kolkata port is situated on the banks of river
 a) Hooghly b) Indus c) Brahmaputra d) Mahanadi
- One of the important imports of Mumbai port is
 a) Petroleum b) Mica c) Manganese d) Coal
- The first port in India which will be touched by all the ships coming from Europe is
 a) Chennai b) Kolkata c) Cochin d) Mumbai
- The share of Mumbai port in the seaborne trade of India is one
 a) fourth b) third c) fifth d) sixth
- The port which is protected by the South West monsoon by the bay which has a depth of 10-12 feet is
 a) Chennai b) Mumbai c) Kolkata d) Haldia
- An important factor for the development of a port is
 a) the productivity of the hinterland
 b) a number of docks for handling exports and imports.
 c) the co-operation of Central and State Governments.
 d) deep lagoons at the mounth of the river

Answers

1. d 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. d 8. a 9. b 10. a



14

UNIT - XIV

International Trade

1. The major portion of India's exports consists of

a) agricultural products	b) raw materials
c) manufactured goods	d) food - stuffs
2. The most important among the exports of agricultural products from India is

a) sea - food	b) wheat	c) paddy	d) jute
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3. In 1993-94 the percentage of imports of agricultural products is

a) 1.7	b) 2.4	c) 3.6	d) 5.5
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4. The most important among imports of India is

a) petrol	b) paper	c) machinery	d) chemicals
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5. Before independence, the major portion of India's foreign trade was with

a) Arab countries producing petroleum	b) China and Sri Lanka
c) France and Germany	d) Britain and Common Wealth countries
6. The international trade becomes necessary because
 - a) profit - making is the important object of a country
 - b) to have cultural and social links with other countries
 - c) importing of goods in which the country is deficient
 - d) the surplus products must be imported
7. The mode of transport mostly used in foreign trade is

a) Air - ways	b) Railways	c) Ships	d) Roadways
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8. International trade means

a) trade within the country	b) trade with border countries
c) trade with other countries	d) the ocean - trade with neighbouring countries

Answers

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. c