

MCQ -Resources and Development

1.Which one of the following soils is ideal for growing cotton?

- (a) Regur soil (b) Laterite soil
- (c) Desert soil (d) Mountainous soil

2.Soil is formed by the process of

- (a) Denudation (b) Gradation
- (c) Weathering (d) Erosion

3.Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is called

- (a) Culturable waste land
- (b) Current fallow land
- (c) Waste land
- (d) None of the above

4.“There is enough for everybody’s need but not for anybody’s greed”. Who said this?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Atal Bihari Vajpai
- (c) M. K. Gandhi
- (d) Sunder Lal Bahuguna

5.Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation are known as

- (a) Potential resources
- (b) Stock
- (c) Developed resources
- (d) Reserves

6.Which one of the following statements is correct as regard to international resources?

- (a) Resources which are regulated by international institutions.
- (b) Resources which lie beyond the territorial waters.

(c) Resources which are found along the international frontier.

(d) Resources which are not yet developed.

7.The first International Earth Summit was held in

(a) Geneva (b) New York

(c) Japan (d) Rio de Janeiro

8.The most widespread relief feature of India is

(a) Mountains (b) Forests

(c) Plains (d) Plateaus

9.Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised

(a) Renewable (b) Developed

(c) National (d) Potential

10.Which one of the following statements is true about the term resources? [CBSE 2011]

(a) Resources are free gifts of nature.

(b) They are the functions of human activities.

(c) All those things which are found in nature.

(d) Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.

11._____ and _____ are the methods of soil conservation in hilly areas.

12.Old alluvial soil is called_____.

13._____ is a method of growing rows of trees in arid regions.

14.Landuse pattern of India is lopsided. (True/False)

15.The Alluvial Soil is the most widespread soil of India. (True/False)

16.Red soils are found in Thar Desert. (True/False)

17.Fossil fuels are examples of non-recyclable resources. (True/False)

18.Matching the columns.

Column A Column B

(a) Uppermost layer of soil (i) Black soil

- (b) New alluvial (ii) Topsoil
- (c) Regur soil (iii) Over grazing
- (d) Land with many gullies and ravines (iv) Khadar
- (e) Land degradation (v) Bad Land

19. The red soil is red in colour because

- (a) it is rich in humus.
- (b) it is rich in iron compounds.
- (c) it is derived from volcanic origin.
- (d) it is rich in potash.

20. Soil formed by intense leaching is

- (a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil
- (c) Laterite soil (d) Desert

21. _____ soil has high water retaining capacity.

22. Land consisting of many gullies and ravines are called _____.

23. Protection of soil from erosion is called soil conservation. (True/False)

24. Solar energy is an example of non-recyclable resource. (True/False)

25. Match the following:

Resources Examples

- A. Renewable Resources
- B. Non-Renewable Resources
- C. National Resources
- D. International Resources
- (i) Forests and wildlife
- (ii) The oceanic resources
- (iii) Roads, canals and railways
- (iv) Minerals and fossil fuels

Options:

(a) A – (i), B – (iv), C – (iii), D – (ii)

(b) A – (ii), B – (i), C – (iv), D – (iii)

(c) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (iii), D – (ii)

(d) A – (i), B – (iv), C – (ii), D – (iii)

26. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region. Apart from this what is required for development?

(a) Huge workforce for the exploitation of resources

(b) Easy access of the resources for the people living in that region

(c) Corresponding changes in technology and institutions

(d) Rich cultural heritage

27. Which among the following is not a physical factor that determines the land use pattern?

(a) Topography

(b) Soil type

(c) Climate

(d) Population density

28. Land not available for cultivation includes:

(i) Barren and waste land

(ii) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.

(a) Only (i). (b) Only (ii)

(c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) None of the above

29. Statement I: Black soil is ideal for growing rice and wheat.

Statement II: The alluvial soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

Statement III: The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.

Statement IV: The alluvial soil as a whole is less fertile.

(a) Statement (i) and (ii) are right.

(b) Statement (i), (ii) and (iii) are right.

(c) Statement (iii) is right.

(d) Only statement (iv) is right.

30. Statement I: Soils the most important renewable natural resource.

Statement II: Black soil is also known as regur soil.

(a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect

(b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct

(c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect

(d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

31. Identify the type of soil from the following statements:

- These soils are also known as regur soils.
- This soil is ideal for growing cotton.
- This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
- These soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material.

(a) Alluvial soil

(b) Black soil

(c) Laterite soil

(d) Forest soil

32. Identify the type of soil from the following statements:

- This soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.
- These soils are also found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.
- These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

(a) Alluvial soil

(b) Black soil

(c) Laterite soil

(d) Red and Yellow soils

33. Identify the type of soil from the following statements:

- This is the most widely spread and important soil.
- This soil has been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- These soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
- Regions of these soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

(a) Alluvial soil

(b) Black soil

(c) Laterite soil

(d) Forest soil

34. Identify the type of soil from the following statements:

- These soils are found in the hilly and mountainous areas.
- The soil texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed.
- In the snow covered areas of Himalayas, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content.

(a) Alluvial soil

(b) Black soil

(c) Laterite soil

(d) Forest soil

35. Identify the type of soil from the following statements:

- This soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.
- This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

These soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic ($\text{pH} < 6$), generally deficient in plant nutrients

- They are prone to erosion and degradation due to their position on the landscape.

(a) Alluvial soil

(b) Black soil

(c) Laterite soil

(d) Forest soil

36. Identify the incorrect statement from the following:

(a) Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.

(b) Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil.

(c) The forest soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.

(d) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour

37. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion is an example of:

(a) Sheet erosion

(b) Defective methods of farming

(c) Wind erosion

(d) Contour ploughing

38. Which of the following is not a measure of soil conservation?

(a) Deforestation

(b) Contour Ploughing

(c) Strip cropping

(d) Terrace farming

39. Assertion (A): Arid soil is well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.

Reason (R): The black soils are made up of extremely fine, i.e. clayey material.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

40. Assertion (A): Strip cropping helps in preventing soil erosion.

Reason (R): Large fields are divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

41. Laterite soil is formed by intense leaching. Which of the following is the important characteristic of laterite soil?

- (a) This soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- (b) This soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.
- (c) Humus content is very low because bacteria gets destroyed due to high temperature.
- (d) This soil is rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

42. Choose the correctly matched pair about the soils in

India from the following options:

- (a) A red soil- black coloured, also known as regur soils
- (b) Laterite soil- develop on crystalline rocks

(c) Forest soil- acidic with low humus content

(d) Alluvial soil- gets sticky when wet

43.Assertion (A): Terrace cultivation does restrict erosion.

Reason (R): The shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and the desert in western India.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

44.Alluvial soil is ideal for the growth of which of the following crops?

(a) Sugarcane

(b) Wheat

(c) Pulse crops

(d) All of the above

45.Which of the following particles does the alluvial soil consist of?

(a) Sand

(b) Sand, silt, clay

(c) Sand, silt

(d) Kanker

46.Why alluvial soil is considered the most important soil?

(a) Because it is very fertile.

(b) Because it is ideal for growing cotton.

(c) Because it has fine particles.

(d) Because it needs no fertilizer.

47.Regions of alluvial soils are _____.

- (a) over cultivated
- (b) densely populated
- (c) intensively cultivated and densely populated
- (d) less cultivated and thinly populated

48. Assertion (A): Controlling on mining activities doesn't control land degradation.

Reason (R): In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, deforestation has occurred due to mining

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

49. According to the National Forest Policy, what should be the percentage of forest area in a country?

- (a) 66%. (b) 33%. (c) 30% (d) 26.7%

50. Which of the following features is peculiar to Black Soil?

- (a) It is higher concentration of kanker nodules.
- (b) It is highly acidic.
- (c) It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.
- (d) It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.