CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science – Geography

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Question Bank – Set 2

Questions in this Booklet

Ch.	Chapter	MCQs	A-R	VSA	SA	LA	CS	All
1	Resources and Development	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
2	Forest and Wildlife Resources	7	1	2	2	2	1	**15**
3	Water Resources	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
4	Agriculture	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
5	Minerals and Energy Resources	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
6	Manufacturing Industries	7	1	4	2	2	1	**17**
7	Lifelines of National Economy	1	0	8	0	0	0	**9**
	Total	**43**	**6**	**30**	**12**	**12**	**6**	**109**

MCQs = Multiple Choice; A-R = Assertion–Reason; VSA = Very Short Answer; SA = Short Answer; LA = Long Answer; CS = Case Study / Source-based.

Notes: Questions follow the CBSE 2026-27 syllabus (Contemporary India–II). VSA = 2 marks; map-work items (1 mark each, from the CBSE 2026-27 map list) are included under VSA. SA = 3 marks, LA = 5 marks, Case Study = 4 marks. Chapter 7 (Lifelines of National Economy) is assessed in the Board examination through map pointing only. Tags in grey give the source of past CBSE questions; untagged items are new CBSE-pattern questions.

Contents

1. Resources and Development **4**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 4
Assertion–Reason . . . 4
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 4
Short Answer (SA) . . . 5
Long Answer (LA) . . . 5
Case Study . . . 5

2. Forest and Wildlife Resources **6**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 6
Assertion–Reason . . . 6
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 6
Short Answer (SA) . . . 6
Long Answer (LA) . . . 7
Case Study . . . 7

3. Water Resources **8**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 8
Assertion–Reason . . . 8
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 8
Short Answer (SA) . . . 8
Long Answer (LA) . . . 9
Case Study . . . 9

4. Agriculture **10**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 10
Assertion–Reason . . . 10
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 10
Short Answer (SA) . . . 11
Long Answer (LA) . . . 11
Case Study . . . 11

5. Minerals and Energy Resources **12**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 12
Assertion–Reason . . . 12
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 12
Short Answer (SA) . . . 12
Long Answer (LA) . . . 13
Case Study . . . 13

6. Manufacturing Industries **14**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) . . . 14
Assertion–Reason . . . 14
Very Short Answer (VSA) . . . 14
Short Answer (SA) . . . 15
Long Answer (LA) . . . 15
Case Study . . . 15

7. Lifelines of National Economy **16**
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) 16
Very Short Answer (VSA) 16

Answer Key (MCQs and Assertion–Reason) **17**

1. Resources and Development

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which one of the following soils develops in an area with high temperature and heavy rainfall? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Red and Yellow (b) Black (c) Alluvial (d) Laterite

Q2. Swapna is a small farmer who wants to cultivate cotton. Which geographical conditions are most suitable for this? **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Laterite soil, moderate rainfall, low temperature and bright sunshine
(b) Black soil, light rainfall, high temperature and bright sunshine
(c) Laterite soil, light rainfall, high temperature and moderate sunshine
(d) Black soil, high rainfall, low temperature and moderate sunshine

Q3. Identify the soil with the help of the following information: (1) it is made up of extremely fine material; (2) it is rich in soil nutrients; (3) it is ideal for growing cotton. **[1]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

(a) Alluvial soil (b) Black soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Arid soil

Q4. Which of the following is correctly matched? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Alluvial Soil - Consists of sand and silt
(b) Black Soil - Salt content is high
(c) Arid Soil - Diffusion of iron in crystalline rocks
(d) Laterite Soil - Made up of lava flows

Q5. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Alluvial Soil - Gangetic Plain (b) Black Soil - Himalayan Region
(c) Arid Soil - Western Ghats (d) Laterite Soil - Desert Area

Q6. Tidal energy belongs to which of the following categories of resources? **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

(a) Renewable resources (b) Non-renewable resources
(c) Actual resources (d) Potential resources

Q7. Match Column 1 (Resources) with Column 2 (Example): (I) Biological; (II) Renewable; (III) Non-renewable. Against 1. Coal; 2. Wildlife; 3. Solar Energy. Select the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) I-1, II-3, III-2 (b) I-3, II-2, III-1 (c) I-2, II-3, III-1 (d) I-1, II-2, III-3

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Resources should be conserved for the development of the country.
Reason (R): Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. **[1]**

(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, but 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.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Explain any two measures to reduce soil erosion. **[2]**

[CBSE 2025 Compartment]

Q10. Describe any two features of forest soils. **[2]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q11. A is a soil formed from lava flows of the Deccan trap, found in the Deccan Plateau (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya

Pradesh) and along the Godavari and Krishna valleys, which is ideal for cotton. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. A is the most widely spread soil of India, deposited by rivers, made of sand, silt and clay, and found in the Northern Plains and the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Why are resources vital for any developmental activity? Explain. **[3]**

[CBSE 2023 Compartment]

Q14. Explain any three steps involved in resource planning. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Mohan has bought a farm and wants to grow sugarcane, cotton and jowar. He is unfamiliar with the local soil types and climatic conditions. Help him identify the appropriate soil type and its properties for successful farming. **[5]**

[SQP 2024-25]

Q16. Explain why soil is a valuable resource and why its conservation is necessary for the country. **[5]**

Case Study

Conservation of Resources: Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of leaders and thinkers in the past. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: 'There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed.' He placed greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause of resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted it replaced by production by the masses.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2024 Main; CBSE 2024 Ma]

(i) Define the term 'Resource Planning'. [1]

(ii) Explain the need for conservation of resources. [1]

(iii) Why did Gandhiji say that there is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed? Analyse any two reasons. [2]

2. Forest and Wildlife Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. 'Sariska Tiger Reserve' is located in which one of the following states? **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

Q2. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity? i. Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife ii. Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area. iii. Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks iv. Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests **[1]**

[SQP 2023-24]

(a) Statements i and ii are correct.
(b) Statements ii, iii and iv are correct.
(c) Statement ii is correct.
(d) Statements (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Q3. Which among the following statements is not correct regarding the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Compartment]

(a) It includes 1200 hectares of forest land.
(b) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan declared this 'Sonchuri'.
(c) They are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.
(d) The rules and regulations followed here are declared by the government.

Q4. Identify the correct information related to Joint Forest Management. 1. It involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. 2. The programme has been in formal existence since 1980. 3. Jharkhand passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management. 4. The members of local village communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produce. **[1]**

[SQP 2024-25]

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 3 and 4 only

Q5. Which was the first biosphere reserve of India, established in 1986? **[1]**

(a) Sundarbans (b) Nanda Devi (c) Nilgiri (d) Gulf of Mannar

Q6. Which animal is the main species conserved in Gir National Park? **[1]**

(a) Asiatic lion
(b) Bengal tiger
(c) One-horned rhinoceros
(d) Indian elephant

Q7. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) 1972 (b) 1978 (c) 1980 (d) 1985

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to protect the tiger.
Reason (R): The tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 by 1973 because of poaching and shrinking habitat. **[1]**

(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, but 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.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forests. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q10. What is a sacred grove? Give one example. **[2]**

Short Answer (SA)

Q11. Explain any three reasons why wildlife needs to be conserved. **[3]**

Q12. Explain the main features of montane forests found in India. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q13. Describe the causes of depletion of forests and wildlife in India and suggest measures to conserve them. **[5]**

Q14. Evaluate the impact of over-exploitation of forests on the environment and on people's livelihood. **[5]**

Case Study

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973 the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats are poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey species and a growing human population. Trade in tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines left the tiger on the verge of extinction. India and Nepal together provide habitat to about two-thirds of the world's surviving tigers, making them prime targets for poaching and illegal trade. Project Tiger, one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation is seen not only as an effort to save an endangered species but also as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett, Sunderbans, Bandhavgarh, Sariska, Manas and Periyar are some examples of tiger reserves in India.

Q15. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

(i) Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for tiger conservation? [1]

(ii) What role did India play in the global tiger population? [1]

(iii) Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. [2]

3. Water Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. In which one of the following states is the Tehri Dam located? **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1; CBSE 202]

(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Punjab (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Q2. Which movement opposed the Sardar Sarovar Project on the river Narmada in Gujarat? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Chipko Movement
(b) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(c) Silent Valley Movement
(d) Bhoodan Movement

Q3. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in which one of the following regions? **[1]**

(a) Sundarbans delta and mangrove areas
(b) Agriculturally prosperous Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh
(c) Forest-covered hill slopes of Northeast India
(d) Salt flats of the Rann of Kutch

Q4. One of the best ways to reduce over-usage of groundwater is: **[1]**

[SQP 2019-20]

(a) Drilling deeper tubewells in every field
(b) Implementation of stringent policies to control misuse of water
(c) Increasing flood irrigation of paddy fields
(d) Discouraging rainwater harvesting

Q5. The Damodar Valley Corporation was set up mainly to develop the basin of which river? **[1]**

(a) Mahanadi (b) Damodar (c) Krishna (d) Godavari

Q6. On which river is the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam built? **[1]**

(a) Chambal (b) Ganga (c) Narmada (d) Godavari

Q7. Bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in which one of the following states? **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal (c) Meghalaya (d) Odisha

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Overuse of groundwater is a serious threat in Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Water-intensive paddy is irrigated by tubewells that pump groundwater continuously. **[1]**

(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, but 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.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q10. Explain any two objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana. **[2]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

Q11. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Hirakud Dam. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. A is a multi-purpose dam on river Krishna on the Andhra Pradesh-Telangana border. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. How have industrialisation and urbanisation impacted water supply? Explain. **[3]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q14. "India is heading towards water scarcity." Trace any three possible solutions to tackle this problem. **[3]**

[SQP 2018-19]

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Examine the environmental and social problems caused by large multi-purpose river valley projects, and suggest alternatives. **[5]**

Q16. Compare rainwater harvesting with large dams as strategies for water management in India. **[5]**

Case Study

Many thought that, given the disadvantages and rising resistance against multi-purpose projects, water harvesting was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water suited to local conditions. In hill regions, people built diversion channels like the guls or kuls of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid regions, fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures such as the khadins in Jaisalmer and johads in other parts of Rajasthan.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2023 Main; same passage]

(i) Why is water harvesting considered a viable alternative? [1]

(ii) Describe the process of rooftop rainwater harvesting. [1]

(iii) Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation. [2]

4. Agriculture

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. A farmer is planning to grow cotton in a high temperature area with light rainfall and frost-free days. Which of the following soils is suitable for it? **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Compartment; CBSE]

(a) Black soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Yellow soil

Q2. Choose the correctly matched pair. **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Primitive subsistence farming - practised on large patches of land
(b) Intensive subsistence farming - single crop production farming
(c) Commercial farming - use of higher doses of modern inputs
(d) Plantation farming - practised on small patches of land

Q3. Read the statements about the Rabi cropping season: I. Rabi crops are sown in winter. II. They are sown from October to December and harvested from April to June. III. Important crops are maize, cotton and jute. IV. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat. Choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

(a) I, III and IV (b) II, III and IV (c) I, II and IV (d) I, II and III

Q4. Identify the crop with the help of the given information: it is a major cash crop in India; it is cultivated mainly in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; it is known for its aroma. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Tea (b) Coffee (c) Jute (d) Cotton

Q5. Which type of millet is rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients and roughage? **[1]**

[SQP 2020-21]

(a) Bajra (b) Rajma (c) Jowar (d) Ragi

Q6. Identify the crop with the help of the given information: it is used both as food and fodder; it is a Kharif crop requiring a temperature of 21 to 27 degrees Celsius; it grows well in old alluvial soil; use of modern inputs has increased its production. **[1]**

[SQP 2022-23]

(a) Wheat (b) Maize (c) Rice (d) Sugarcane

Q7. Which one of the following is a major oilseed crop of India? **[1]**

(a) Mustard (b) Jute (c) Tea (d) Coffee

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** The Green Revolution sharply increased wheat output in Punjab.
Reason (R): High-yielding seeds, assured irrigation and chemical fertilisers were promoted under the Green Revolution. **[1]**

(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, but 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.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Differentiate between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q10. Differentiate between intensive subsistence farming and plantation farming. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q11. A is a leading rice-producing state of the eastern Ganga-Brahmaputra plains and delta region. Locate and label it on the outline political map of India. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the leading natural rubber-producing state of India. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. A family in Assam clears, slashes and burns a patch of land for cultivation and moves to a fresh patch when the soil fertility declines. What type of farming is this? Describe any two of its characteristics. **[3]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q14. Describe any three features of intensive subsistence farming. **[3]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Explain the features of intensive subsistence farming and plantation farming in India. **[5]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q16. Explain the impact of the Green Revolution on Indian agriculture, mentioning two positive and two negative effects. **[5]**

Case Study

Ravi, a farmer in Maharashtra, has decided to grow cotton on his fields this year. His fields have deep, dark soil formed from lava rock, which holds moisture well and develops cracks in hot weather. The area has high temperature during the growing season, light rainfall and bright sunshine. His neighbour grows rice on low-lying fields that receive heavy rainfall, and advised him that cotton needs much less water than rice. Ravi plans to rotate cotton with pulses every alternate season and to use drip irrigation to save water.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

(i) Name the type of soil suitable for cotton as described in the case. [1]

(ii) State one climatic condition suitable for cotton as described in the case. [1]

(iii) Ravi plans to rotate cotton with pulses. Give two reasons why crop rotation is useful for his fields. [2]

5. Minerals and Energy Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. Non-metallic mineral: Mica. Energy mineral: ..... **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

(a) Natural gas (b) Bauxite (c) Manganese (d) Platinum

Q2. Minerals are classified into Metallic minerals (for example Iron ore), Non-metallic minerals (for example Mica) and a third group (for example Coal). Choose the appropriate option to fill the blank. **[1]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

(a) Non-Ferrous minerals (b) Igneous minerals
(c) Energy minerals (d) Ferrous minerals

Q3. Which one of the following is a conventional source of energy? **[1]**

(a) Solar energy (b) Wind energy (c) Coal (d) Geothermal energy

Q4. Mica is an example of which category of minerals? **[1]**

(a) Ferrous minerals (b) Non-ferrous minerals
(c) Non-metallic minerals (d) Energy minerals

Q5. Approximately what share of India's coal reserves is found in the Gondwana coalfields? **[1]**

(a) 98 per cent (b) 50 per cent (c) 25 per cent (d) 10 per cent

Q6. Manganese nodules, rich in manganese, nickel, cobalt and copper, are found on the **[1]**

(a) Floor of the deep oceans (b) Surface of desert sand
(c) Himalayan slopes (d) Shallow river beds

Q7. Which one of the following is NOT a way of conserving energy? **[1]**

(a) Using public transport instead of individual vehicles
(b) Switching off electricity when not in use
(c) Using power-saving devices
(d) Burning crop residue in open fields

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** India has enormous possibilities of production of solar energy.
Reason (R): Most of the land area of India falls under the cold zone. **[1]**

(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, but 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.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional energy resources? Explain. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q10. In igneous rocks, minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. Support the statement with examples. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Compartment]

Q11. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Narora Nuclear Power Plant. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Discuss the hazards of mining on the life of miners and on the environment. **[3]**

[SQP 2016-17]

Q14. Give three differences between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy, with one example each. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Explain with examples the importance of minerals for human life. **[5]**

[CBSE 2025 Compartment]

Q16. "Solar energy has a bright future in India." Explain the statement with examples. **[5]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Case Study

Conservation of Energy Resources. Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy, including agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic, needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence required increasing amounts of energy, so consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising across the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy-efficient countries in the world, so we have to adopt a cautious approach to the judicious use of our limited energy resources. We can do our bit by using public transport instead of individual vehicles, switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. Energy saved is energy produced.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(i) Why is sustainable energy key to sustainable development? [1]

(ii) Why is consumption of energy rising all over India? [1]

(iii) Explain 'Energy saved is energy produced.' [2]

6. Manufacturing Industries

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. In the textile industry flow, fibre is first spun into yarn and then woven into fabric, which is finally made into garments. Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing? **[1]**

[CBSE 2022 Main]

(a) Yarn (b) Fabric (c) Raw fibre (d) Dyes and chemicals

Q2. Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic industry? **[1]**
(a) Because it produces only consumer goods
(b) Because its products are used as raw material or inputs by most other industries
(c) Because it is the smallest industry in investment terms
(d) Because it requires no raw material

Q3. Which one of the following is an example of a joint sector industrial unit? **[1]**
(a) A mill owned and run completely by the Government of India
(b) Oil India Limited, owned jointly by the state and private investors
(c) A khadi unit run by a cooperative society
(d) A handloom unit owned by a single family

Q4. An industry is described as follows: it employs fixed capital of less than one crore rupees; its products are made mostly in homes or tiny workshops; and it includes basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts. Identify the type of industry. **[1]**
(a) Large-scale industry (b) Medium-scale industry
(c) Small-scale industry (d) Public sector industry

Q5. Why are most of the sugar mills of India located in the southern and western states rather than in the northern states? **[1]**
(a) The sucrose content of sugarcane is higher and the crushing season is longer in the south and west.
(b) Sugarcane cannot be grown in northern India.
(c) Labour is not available in northern India.
(d) Sugar mills need a cold climate for crushing.

Q6. Which one of the following steel plants was set up with German collaboration? **[1]**
(a) Rourkela (b) Bhilai (c) Durgapur (d) Bokaro

Q7. In which one of the following fertiliser nutrients is India self-sufficient? **[1]**
(a) Potash (b) Nitrogen (c) Phosphorus (d) All three

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** The iron and steel industry is called the basic industry of India.
Reason (R): Steel is used as a raw material and input by most other industries. **[1]**
(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, but 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.

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q9. Why is the iron and steel industry called the 'basic industry'? Explain. **[2]**

[CBSE 2022 Comptt]

Q10. Why is aluminium smelting the second most important metallurgical industry in India? Explain. **[2]**

[CBSE 2022 Main]

Q11. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the Noida Software Technology Park. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. A is an iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh. Identify it and write its name on the line marked near it on the outline political map of India. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. How can fresh water be saved from industrial pollution? Suggest any three ways. **[3]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q14. Explain any three challenges faced by the cotton textile industry in India. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. How are industries responsible for air pollution? Suggest any three measures to control it. **[5]**

[CBSE 2024 Main; CBSE 2024 Co]

Q16. How do industries increase thermal pollution? Suggest any three measures to reduce thermal pollution. **[5]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Case Study

The textile industry works as a chain of processes: fibre production gives raw fibre; the raw fibre is spun in the spinning stage to give yarn; the yarn is knitted or woven in the weaving stage to give fabric; the fabric then goes for dyeing and finishing, after which garments are manufactured. At each stage the product becomes more valuable than before — raw fibre has the lowest value and finished garments the highest.

Q17. Read the source above and answer the questions that follow. **[4]**

[CBSE 2022 Main]

(i) Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing? [1]

(ii) Give one example of value addition in the textile industry. [1]

(iii) How does the textile industry provide a living to a large number of people? Explain with examples. [2]

7. Lifelines of National Economy

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which one of the following ports is located in Goa? **[1]**

(a) Kochi (b) Marmagao (c) New Mangalore (d) Tuticorin

Very Short Answer (VSA)

Q2. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the major sea port Mumbai. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q3. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the major sea port Chennai. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q4. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the major sea port Haldia. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q5. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the international airport at Kolkata. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q6. Identify the major sea port marked on the map: it is located in Maharashtra, west coast. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q7. Identify the major sea port marked on the map: it is located in Tamil Nadu, east coast. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q8. Identify the major sea port marked on the map: it is located in West Bengal, on the Hooghly. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q9. Identify the international airport marked on the map: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport. **[1]**

[Map work]

Answer Key (MCQs and Assertion–Reason)

Ch. 1: Q1-(d), Q2-(b), Q3-(b), Q4-(a), Q5-(a), Q6-(a), Q7-(c), Q8-(a)

Ch. 2: Q1-(b), Q2-(d), Q3-(d), Q4-(c), Q5-(c), Q6-(a), Q7-(a), Q8-(a)

Ch. 3: Q1-(b), Q2-(b), Q3-(b), Q4-(b), Q5-(b), Q6-(a), Q7-(c), Q8-(a)

Ch. 4: Q1-(a), Q2-(c), Q3-(c), Q4-(b), Q5-(d), Q6-(b), Q7-(a), Q8-(a)

Ch. 5: Q1-(a), Q2-(c), Q3-(c), Q4-(c), Q5-(a), Q6-(a), Q7-(d), Q8-(c)

Ch. 6: Q1-(b), Q2-(b), Q3-(b), Q4-(c), Q5-(a), Q6-(a), Q7-(b), Q8-(a)

Ch. 7: Q1-(b)