CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science – Geography

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Question Bank – Set 3

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.

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1. Resources and Development

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Identify the soil from its characteristics: (1) it is widely spread and important; (2) northern plains are made of it; (3) it consists of sand, silt and clay. **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

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

Q2. Match Column 1 (Soil Erosion) with Column 2 (Explanation): A. Gully Erosion; B. Wind Erosion; C. Sheet Erosion; D. Defective methods of farming. I. Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope; II. Ploughing up and down the slope forms channels for quick flow of water; III. The running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels; IV. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land. Select the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Compartment]

(a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Q3. Which of the following statements defines Sustainable Development? **[1]**

[SQP 2019-20]

(a) Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation.
(b) Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.
(c) It means utilization of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generation.
(d) To meet the needs of the future generations even if the needs of the present generation go unmet.

Q4. Identify the soil with the help of the following clues: develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall; is low in humus content; is found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

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

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

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Alluvial Soil - Western Rajasthan (b) Black Soil - Northern Plain
(c) Arid Soil - Deccan Plateau (d) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats

Q6. The piece of land left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years is called _____. **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

(a) Barren land (b) Forest land (c) Grazing land (d) Fallow land

Q7. 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

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, so a sustainable substitute must be found.
Reason (R): Oil and petrol prices are increasing day by day. **[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 ways for the conservation of resources. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

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

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q11. A is a soil formed by intense leaching under high temperature and heavy rainfall, found in the hill areas of the Western Ghats, the Eastern Ghats and the Meghalaya plateau. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. A is a soil found on the hill slopes and mountain areas of the Himalayas under forest cover, which is rich in humus in the upper layers and suited to tea, fruit and temperate crops. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. How do we conserve resources? Explain any three ways. **[3]**

[CBSE 2023 Compartment]

Q14. Explain any three human activities that cause land degradation in India. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Explain the main causes of land degradation in India and suggest measures to tackle them. **[5]**

Q16. Analyse the causes and consequences of over-utilisation of resources. **[5]**

Case Study

Rajiv is a farmer in a hilly district of Uttarakhand. Every monsoon, heavy rain washes away the topsoil from his sloping fields, and deep channels have formed where water flows fast. Earlier he ploughed up and down the slope, which made water run off quickly. His neighbour, an agronomist, advised him to plough along the contours, build terraces on the slopes and plant rows of trees along the field boundary. Within three years the loss of soil reduced noticeably. The agronomist explained that terrace farming is well developed in the western and central Himalayas for exactly this reason.

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

(i) Name the type of soil erosion caused by the deep channels formed by running water in Rajiv's fields. [1]

(ii) Name the method of ploughing that the neighbour advised to slow down the flow of water on slopes. [1]

(iii) Explain any two measures suggested by the neighbour to reduce soil erosion. [2]

2. Forest and Wildlife Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Arrange the following categories of forests in India from the largest to the smallest in terms of area: I. Reserved II. Protected III. Unclassed. Choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

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

Q2. Which of the following characteristics of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act are correct? I. To make provisions for habitat for wild animals. II. To publish list of protected species. III. To ban hunting to save endangered species. IV. To include important subjects like forests and wildlife in the Union List. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Only I, II and III are correct.
(b) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(c) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(d) Only I, III and IV are correct.

Q3. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Corbett National Park - Himachal Pradesh
(b) Bandhavgarh National Park - Rajasthan
(c) Periyar Tiger Reserve - Tamil Nadu
(d) Manas Tiger Reserve - Assam

Q4. In which of the following States of India is the largest area under permanent forests found? **[1]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

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

Q5. Mangrove forests in India are found mainly in which of the following regions? **[1]**

(a) Himalayan slopes
(b) Thar desert
(c) Deccan plateau interior
(d) Coastal areas and river deltas

Q6. Species listed in which Schedule of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 receive the highest level of legal protection? **[1]**

(a) Schedule II (b) Schedule V (c) Schedule I (d) Schedule VI

Q7. '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

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** The famous 'Chipko Movement' in the Himalayas successfully resisted deforestation in several areas.
Reason (R): Through this, community afforestation campaign with indigenous species was made enormously successful. **[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 reserved and protected forests. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q10. What is a biosphere reserve? **[2]**

Short Answer (SA)

Q11. Explain any three factors responsible for deforestation in India. **[3]**

Q12. Explain any three objectives of biosphere reserves. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q13. Explain the classification of forests in India on the basis of ownership, with the features of each category. **[5]**

Q14. Discuss the need for wildlife conservation in India with reference to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. **[5]**

Case Study

Conservation strategies are not new in our country, and in India forests are also home to traditional communities. In some areas local communities struggle to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that this is the only way to secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas villagers themselves protect habitats and explicitly reject government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', with their own rules that do not allow hunting, and they protect the wildlife against any outside encroachment.

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

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(i) How are forests related with communities? [1]

(ii) Explain the aim of the Wildlife Protection Act. [1]

(iii) How are communities working for the conservation of wildlife? Explain with example. [2]

3. Water Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. In which one of the following states are 'Tankas' prominently prevalent for rainwater harvesting? **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Comptt]

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Rajasthan (c) Bihar (d) Jharkhand

Q2. In which one of the following states is the Bhakra Nangal Dam located? **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

(a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

Q3. Which one of the following is NOT a commonly cited problem associated with large dams and multi-purpose projects? **[1]**

(a) Reservoir-induced earthquakes
(b) Submergence of forests and farmland
(c) Displacement of local communities
(d) Cheap hydroelectric power generation

Q4. In which one of the following states is the Tungabhadra Dam located? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

Q5. Which river is known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar' because of its frequent floods and course changes? **[1]**

(a) Ganga (b) Kosi (c) Gandak (d) Son

Q6. On which river is the Bhakra Nangal Dam built? **[1]**

(a) Beas (b) Ravi (c) Sutlej (d) Chenab

Q7. 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

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Large dams are often criticised for losing storage capacity over time.
Reason (R): Sediment carried by rivers settles in the reservoir, a process called sedimentation. **[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 benefits of rainwater harvesting. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q10. Mention two causes of the decline in groundwater levels in many parts of India. **[2]**

Q11. A is a multi-purpose dam built on river Sutlej in Himachal Pradesh. Identify it and locate it on the outline map of India. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. A is a multi-purpose dam built on river Chambal in Rajasthan. Identify it. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. Describe any three ways of water conservation used in ancient India. **[3]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q14. Explain three reasons for water scarcity in India even though water is a renewable resource. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Discuss the causes and consequences of water scarcity in India and suggest measures to tackle it. **[5]**

Q16. Examine the Sardar Sarovar Project as a multi-purpose project. Discuss its benefits and the criticisms it has faced. **[5]**

Case Study

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, dams constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods during excessive rainfall. Release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have devastated life and property and caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also deprived the flood plains of silt, a natural fertiliser, adding to land degradation. Multi-purpose projects were also seen to induce earthquakes, cause water-borne diseases and pests, and cause pollution from excessive use of water.

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

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(i) Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat. [1]

(ii) How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? [1]

(iii) Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. [2]

4. Agriculture

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Identify the crop with the help of the given information: India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of this crop; it is the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet; it needs less moisture and survives in dry conditions; it is mostly grown in rotation with other crops. **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Compartment]

(a) Wheat (b) Bajra (c) Pulses (d) Rice

Q2. Mrs Monica's family clears a patch of land, grows grain and other food crops on it, and prepares another patch when the soil fertility decreases. Which method of agriculture does she use? **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

(a) Plantation farming
(b) Slash and burn farming
(c) Intensive subsistence farming
(d) Commercial farming

Q3. In which cropping season is rice (paddy) grown in India, with an annual rainfall requirement of about 100 cm? **[1]**

[SQP 2019-20]

(a) Kharif (b) Rabi (c) Zaid (d) Perennial

Q4. Identify the fibre crop with the help of the following information: it is known as Golden fibre; it is extensively cultivated in Odisha and parts of Meghalaya. **[1]**

[CBSE 2025 Compartment]

(a) Jute (b) Cotton (c) Silk (d) Linen

Q5. Choose the correctly matched pair about crops and the areas where they are grown. **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

(a) Groundnut - Assam
(b) Tea - Gujarat
(c) Coffee - Karnataka
(d) Sugarcane - Chhattisgarh

Q6. Why are Indian farmers increasingly shifting from food grains to industrial (commercial) crops? **[1]**

[SQP 2021-22 Term 1]

(a) To improve the land use pattern
(b) To use intensive farming techniques
(c) To improve the fertility of soil
(d) To fetch more income and high earnings

Q7. What is the local name of shifting cultivation practised in the north-eastern states such as Assam? **[1]**

(a) Jhum (b) Dahiya (c) Kumari (d) Bewar

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Sugarcane is grown in hot and humid climates in India.
Reason (R): Sugarcane needs a temperature of 21 to 27 degrees Celsius and annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm. **[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. Mr Palani is from Tamil Nadu and wishes to cultivate either tea or wheat. Which crop can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate with any two reasons. **[2]**

[SQP 2023-24]

Q10. Explain any two features of the Rabi cropping season. **[2]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q11. A is the major wheat-producing belt of north-western India on the Indo-Gangetic plain, covering Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. Identify it on the outline political map of India. **[1]**

[Map work]

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

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. The soil of a family's shifting-cultivation field in Assam is losing fertility. Suggest any three measures to keep the soil fertile for a long time. **[3]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Q14. Establish the difference between commercial farming and subsistence farming with the help of a suitable example. **[3]**

[SQP 2018-19]

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Explain three geographical conditions for the cultivation of tea in India and name two major tea-producing states. **[5]**

[CBSE 2024 Main; CBSE 2025 Ma]

Q16. The Government of India has invited suggestions for institutional reforms in agriculture. Propose any five institutional reforms for the betterment of agriculture. **[5]**

[CBSE 2025 Main]

Case Study

After Independence, India faced food shortages and depended on imported grain. The Green Revolution introduced high-yielding variety seeds of wheat and rice, along with assured irrigation, chemical fertilisers and pesticides. These measures raised output greatly in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, where farmers adopted the new package fully. The government also fixed minimum support prices for crops, provided credit through cooperative banks and promoted soil testing. However, the benefits were uneven, and excessive use of fertilisers and tube wells has caused declining soil fertility and falling groundwater levels in some areas.

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

(i) Name the two crops whose high-yielding varieties were first introduced under the Green Revolution. [1]

(ii) Name one state where the Green Revolution was most successful, as given in the case. [1]

(iii) Mention two problems caused by excessive use of fertilisers and tube wells, as given in the case. [2]

5. Minerals and Energy Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Match Column I (I. Ferrous, II. Non-Ferrous, III. Non-Metallic, IV. Energy) with Column II (a. Coal, b. Granite, c. Bauxite, d. Cobalt) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

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

Q2. Minerals are classified into Ferrous minerals (for example Cobalt), Non-Ferrous minerals (for example Lead) and a third group (for example Sulphur). Choose the correct option to fill the blank for the third group. **[1]**

[CBSE 2026 Main]

(a) Non-metallic (b) Metallic (c) Precious (d) Energy

Q3. What is the main reason for land degradation in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha? **[1]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

(a) Over-grazing (b) Mining (c) Over irrigation (d) Mineral processing

Q4. Wind energy received in abundance in western Rajasthan and Gujarat has not so far been utilised and developed to the maximum. Under which category of resources does it fall? **[1]**

[SQP 2017-18]

(a) Potential resources
(b) Actual resources
(c) Reserve resources
(d) Stock resources

Q5. Which was the first nuclear power station of India, set up in Maharashtra in 1969? **[1]**

(a) Narora (b) Kakrapara (c) Tarapur (d) Kalpakkam

Q6. Minerals deposited in cracks and faults by hot, mineral-rich solutions are called **[1]**

(a) Placer deposits (b) Veins and lodes (c) Sedimentary beds (d) Evaporites

Q7. The Bailadila iron ore mines are located in which state? **[1]**

(a) Odisha (b) Chhattisgarh (c) Jharkhand (d) Karnataka

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Geothermal energy is used to generate electricity in regions of volcanic activity.
Reason (R): Hot water and steam from the earth's interior can drive turbines. **[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. Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks. Explain the statement with example. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q10. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. Support the statement with example. **[2]**

[CBSE 2024 Compartment]

Q11. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Bailadila iron ore mines. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q12. On the outline political map of India, locate and label Kakrapara Atomic Power Station. **[1]**

[Map work]

Short Answer (SA)

Q13. "Energy is required for all activities." Explain the statement with examples. **[3]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Q14. Describe any three ways of conserving mineral resources. **[3]**

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain with examples. **[5]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q16. "Promotion of energy conservation is an important plank of sustainable energy." Explain the statement with examples. **[5]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Case Study

Petroleum and Natural Gas in India. Petroleum is a liquid fuel formed in sedimentary rock basins, and India's major oil fields include Mumbai High, an offshore field in the Arabian Sea, and Digboi and Naharkatiya in Assam. Natural gas, often found with petroleum, is a cleaner fuel that emits less carbon dioxide than coal and does not cause air pollution. Its use as Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in vehicles and as a raw material for fertilisers has grown rapidly. However, India imports a large part of its crude oil, so rising prices and uncertain supplies affect the national economy. Using natural gas in place of coal in power plants, and encouraging public transport, can reduce both pollution and dependence on imports.

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

(i) Name one offshore oil field of India mentioned in the passage. [1]

(ii) Why is natural gas considered a cleaner fuel than coal? [1]

(iii) Suggest two ways in which India can reduce its dependence on imported oil. [2]

6. Manufacturing Industries

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which one of the following statements about the contribution of the textile industry to the Indian economy is NOT correct? **[1]**
(a) It contributes about 14 per cent to industrial production.
(b) It provides employment to about 35 million persons directly.
(c) It is the largest industry in India in terms of employment after agriculture.
(d) It earns no foreign exchange for the country.

Q2. Which one of the following is the main reason why the cotton textile industry was initially localised in Maharashtra and Gujarat? **[1]**
(a) Cheap hydro electricity
(b) Availability of raw cotton, market, transport and moist climate
(c) Availability of cheap coal from nearby mines
(d) Proximity to the national capital

Q3. In the textile industry, which one of the following is an example of value addition? **[1]**

[CBSE 2022 Main]

(a) Producing raw cotton fibre
(b) Spinning fibre into yarn
(c) Storing cotton in a godown
(d) Transporting cotton to the mill

Q4. On the basis of their main role, which one of the following is a basic or key industry? **[1]**
(a) Textile industry
(b) Iron and steel industry
(c) Television industry
(d) Biscuit industry

Q5. Which one of the following is the major raw material of the cement industry? **[1]**
(a) Iron ore and manganese
(b) Limestone and silica
(c) Sugarcane
(d) Bauxite only

Q6. Which one of the following pairs of industries belongs to the mineral-based category? **[1]**
(a) Cotton textile and sugar
(b) Cement and iron and steel
(c) Paper and jute
(d) Rubber and tea

Q7. Which one of the following is a feature of the automobile industry in India after liberalisation? **[1]**
(a) Foreign collaboration has been completely banned
(b) Fresh foreign direct investment and new models have entered the Indian market
(c) Production has been limited to old models of cars
(d) The industry has been restricted to the public sector

Assertion–Reason

Q8. **Assertion (A):** Industries are responsible for a large share of air pollution in India.
Reason (R): Industrial processes release smoke, fly ash, dust and toxic gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. **[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. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? **[2]**

[CBSE 2022 Main]

Q10. How is the chemical industry in India diversified? Explain. **[2]**

[CBSE 2022 Main]

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

[Map work]

Q12. A is a Software Technology Park located in Tamil Nadu. 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. 'Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development.' Justify the statement. **[3]**

[CBSE 2024 Main]

Q14. 'Jute industry is concentrated in the Hugli basin.' Validate the statement with three suitable reasons. **[3]**

[SQP 2016-17]

Long Answer (LA)

Q15. Describe any five steps taken to control industrial pollution of fresh water. **[5]**

[CBSE 2023 Comptt; CBSE 2023]

Q16. Explain any five factors affecting the location of industries. **[5]**

[CBSE 2023 Main]

Case Study

The iron and steel industry is the basic industry of India: steel is the raw material and machinery source for almost every other industry. Most steel plants are located near coal and iron ore belts and near transport routes. India's major integrated steel plants are in the public sector at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), with Russian collaboration; Durgapur (West Bengal), with British collaboration; Rourkela (Odisha), with German collaboration; and Bokaro (Jharkhand), a joint venture. Private sector and newer plants such as Vijayanagar (Karnataka) and Salem (Tamil Nadu) have also come up. Steel production has been rising but per capita consumption of steel in India remains low compared with the world average.

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

(i) Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic industry? [1]

(ii) Name the iron and steel plant set up with Russian collaboration. [1]

(iii) Explain any two reasons why the iron and steel industry has not performed to its full potential. [2]

7. Lifelines of National Economy

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which one of the following major ports is situated in Odisha? **[1]**

(a) Paradip (b) Haldia (c) Visakhapatnam (d) Chennai

Very Short Answer (VSA)

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

[Map work]

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

[Map work]

Q4. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the international airport at Amritsar. **[1]**

[Map work]

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

[Map work]

Q6. Identify the major sea port marked on the map: it is located in Goa, on the Zuari estuary. **[1]**

[Map work]

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

[Map work]

Q8. Identify the international airport marked on the map: Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee (Raja Sansi) International Airport. **[1]**

[Map work]

Q9. Identify the international airport marked on the map: Chennai (Meenambakkam) International Airport. **[1]**

[Map work]

Answer Key (MCQs and Assertion–Reason)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ch. 7: Q1-(a)