

1. The most important renewable resource is
(A) sun (B) water (C) wind (D) soil
2. The soil of India, which supports 2/3rd of its population is
(A) alluvial (B) mountain (C) desert (D) red
3. Read the following statement by Gandhi ji and choose correct option from given below.
"There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed ? What does statement imply ?
(A) Concern for resource depletion (B) Concern for conservation of resources
(C) Concern for global warming (D) Concern for environment protection
4. Which of the following statements represent characteristics of black soil ?
(A) It develops cracks during hot weather
(B) Iron content present in this soil turns into iron oxide due to diffusion
(C) It's made of the clay particles
(D) It retains moisture for long
5. The first stage of resource planning requires
(A) surveying (B) evaluation (C) assessing (D) estimating
6. The summit of Rio de Janeiro was convened for addressing urgent problems of development concerning
(A) economic issues (B) political issues (C) socio-economic issues (D) social issues
7. On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be divided into _____ and _____
(A) Biotic; abiotic (B) renewable; non-renewable
(C) individual; community (D) potential; developed
8. The most fertile soil of India is
(A) alluvial (B) mountain (C) desert (D) red
9. Laterite soil is suitable for growing
(A) coffee (B) cinnamon (C) cloves (D) cardamoms
10. What among the following best describes "waste land" ?
(A) Rocky, arid and desert areas (B) Land under permanent pasture
(C) Land having forest cover (D) Fallow land
11. The soil of India which becomes silky in rainy season
(A) Alluvial (B) Red (C) Black (D) mountain
12. The soil which is very poor in humus is
(A) laterite (B) alluvial (C) desert (D) regur
13. The soil most suitable for growing cotton is
(A) alluvial (B) mountain (C) black (D) red
14. The factor which provides the maturity to soil is
(A) parent rock (B) time (C) slope (D) vegetation
15. The land left without cultivation is
(A) gross cropped area (B) barren land (C) fallow land (D) net sown area
16. Fertile black soil useful for sugarcane and cotton crops is produced by breaking of which rocks
(A) Basalt rocks (B) Arenaceous rocks (C) Granite rocks (D) Obsidian
17. The store house of minerals in India is
(A) Northern plains (B) Deccan Plateau
(C) Himalayan mountains (D) Thar Desert

18. India's national territorial water limit extension extends upto
 (A) 10 nautical miles (B) 12 nautical miles (C) 11 nautical miles (D) 15 nautical miles
19. An example of private ownership of a resource
 (A) Community Hall (B) Police Station (C) Farm Land (D) Post Office
20. The Indian states that have highest net sown an respectively are :
 (A) Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu (B) Haryana, Punjab, Bihar
 (C) Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala (D) Bihar, Bengal, Assam
21. Regions of alluvial soils are densely populated because
 (A) vast mineral reserves are found here (B) land can be left fallow here
 (C) due to its high fertility, these areas are highly cultivated
 (D) main occupation of the people is fishing and there are several rivers here
22. The most important factor in the process of transformation of resources in the given environment is
 (A) Technology (B) Institutions (C) man (D) Human Society
23. Iron-ore is an example of
 (A) Renewable (B) Flow (C) Biotic (D) Non-renewable
24. An example of renewable resources is
 (A) Iron-ore (B) Petroleum products (C) Coal (D) Solar energy
25. The shelter belts have stabilised sand dunes in the states of
 (A) Assam (B) Goa (C) Rajasthan (D) Kerala
26. Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilised ?
 (A) Renewable resources (B) Developed resources
 (C) Potential resources (D) National resources
27. Resources which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have appropriate technology ?
 (A) Developed resources (B) Reserve (C) Stock (D) Potential resources
28. Which resource is the sub set of stock ?
 (A) Community owned resource (B) Reserve
 (C) Developed resource (D) Potential resource
29. A resource becomes economically valuable with
 (A) money (B) time (C) value (D) management
30. Alluvial soils are deposited by
 (A) eastern coastal river system. (B) Ganga river system
 (C) Himalayan river system (D) weatern coastal river system
31. An area that depends upon interaction between human beings and their environment through technology and institution is known as
 (A) economic development (B) social development
 (C) cultural development (D) regional development
32. The correct percentage of land division in India is
 (A) Plains-28%, Mountains-16% Plateaus-60% (B) Plains-40%, Mountains--33%, Plateaus-27%
 (C) Plains-43%, Ivlountains-30% Plateaus-27% (D) Plains-45%, Mountains-28W,, Plateaus-27%
33. Earth Summit of 1992 was held
 (A) Dhaka in Bangladesh (B) New Delhi in India
 (C) Tehran in Iran (D) Rio de Janerio in Brazil
34. State famous for terrace cultivation
 (A) Punjab (B) Haryana (C) Plains of Uttar Pradesh (D) Uttaranchal
35. Cashew nuts can be grown in
 (A) alluvial soil (B) red soil (C) black soil (D) laterite soil

36. The soil of Deccan is black in colour due to its
(A) composition (B) maturity (C) origin (D) formation
37. The state which is the best example of gully erosion is
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Chhatisgarh (C) Maharashtra (D) Madhya Pradesh
38. How much desired area is required for forest in our country?
(A) 16% (B) 20% (C) 23.2% (D) 33%
39. In which of the following states is overgrazing responsible for land degradation?
(A) Jharkhand and Orissa (B) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
(C) Punjab and Haryana (D) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
40. Which of the following method will not help in soil conservation?
(A) Contour ploughing (B) Strip cropping
(C) Creating shelter belts (D) Ploughing up and down the slopes
41. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation are known as :
(A) Potential resources (B) Developed resources (C) Stock (D) Reserves
42. 'Laterite' has been derived from the Greek word 'later' which means:
(A) Mountain (B) Brick (C) Rock (D) Stone
43. When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to :
(A) Gully erosion (B) Sheet erosion (C) Deforestation (D) Afforestation
44. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin?
(A) Biotic and Abiotic (B) Renewable and Non-renewable
(C) Individual and Community (D) Potential and Reserves
45. Which one of the following is not Resource?
(A) Metals (B) Rocks (C) Machines (D) Horses
46. Which one of the following is a Biotic Resource?
(A) Land (B) Water (C) Human beings (D) Rocks
47. Which one of the following is not the community owned resource?
(A) Grazing grounds (B) Burial grounds (C) Village ponds (D) Privately owned house
48. There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed," who among the following has given the above statement?
(A) Vinoba Bhave (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Atal Behari Vajpayee
49. Which one of the following states mostly has laterite soil?
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar (C) Rajasthan (D) Meghalaya
50. Which one of the following is an example of biotic resources?
(A) Rock (B) Iron ore (C) Gold (D) Animal

KEY

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D	A	B	B	A	C	B	A	A	A	C	C	C	B	C	A	B	B	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	B	D	C	B	C	B	B	C	D	C	D	D	D	C	D	D	D	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
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