

SRI VIJAY VIDYASHRAM SR.SEC.SCHOOL DHARMAPURI

CHAPTER-6:MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	SECTION-A MCQs	
1.	Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in: (a) Malwa Plateau (b) Bundelkhand Plateau (c) Meghalaya Plateau (d) Chotanagpur Plateau	1
2.	-----pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plant drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. (a) Thermal (b) Industrial (c) Noise (d) Air	1
3.	India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods, at second place as an exporter after (a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan (c) China (d) Sri Lanka	1
4.	Which of the following public sector steel plants of India is located near port? (a) Durgapur (b) Vijaynagar (c) Bhadravati (d) Visakhapatnam	1
5.	What brings in much needed foreign exchange? (a) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. (b) Import of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. (c) Export of manufactured goods contracts trade and commerce, (d) none of the above	1
	ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each) Directions: In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.	

	<p>(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(C) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(D) A is false and R is True.</p>	
6.	<p>Assertion (A) : The handspun Khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes as a cottage industry</p> <p>Reason (R) : Mahatma Gandhi lay emphasis on spinning yarn and weaving khadi.</p>	1
7.	<p>Assertion (A): India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods .and stands at second place as an exporter .</p> <p>Reason (R): Other problems are the low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry.</p>	1
8.	<p>Assertion (A) : Rain water harvesting increases Industrial Pollution.</p> <p>Reason (R) : Rain water helps industry to meet water requirements.</p>	1
9.	<p>Assertion (A) : The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.</p> <p>Reason (R): India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.</p>	1
10.	<p>Assertion(A): India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first position in the production of gur and khandsari.</p> <p>Reason (R) India consumes a lot of gur and Khandsari.</p>	1
11.	<p>Assertion(A) Chota Nagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.</p> <p>Reason (R) : It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry.</p>	1
12.	<p>In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of -----and-----</p> <p>(a) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharashtra and Karnataka</p>	1

	(c) Maharashtra and Gujarat(d) Gujarat and Rajasthan																							
13	Correct the following statements and rewrite them. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of lower value are prosperous.			1																				
14	Agriculture and industry are exclusive to each other.			1																				
15	Manufacturing provides job opportunities to reduce dependence on agriculture. Identify which sector the following jobs belong to: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Jobs created or promoted by manufacturing industries</th><th>Sector</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a. Garment production</td><td>1. Primary</td></tr><tr><td>b. Research and Development</td><td>2. Tertiary</td></tr><tr><td>c. Banking</td><td>3. Secondary</td></tr><tr><td>d. Mining</td><td>4. Quaternary</td></tr></tbody></table> Choose the correct option: (A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B)a-3, b-4,c-2, d-1 C)a-2, b-3,c-1, d-2 D)a-4, b-1, c-4, d-3			Jobs created or promoted by manufacturing industries	Sector	a. Garment production	1. Primary	b. Research and Development	2. Tertiary	c. Banking	3. Secondary	d. Mining	4. Quaternary	1										
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16	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Column A</th><th colspan="2">Column B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(i)</td><td>Agro Based Industry</td><td>(A)</td><td>Amul</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>Private Sector industry</td><td>(B)</td><td>Oil India Ltd.</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td> Joint Sector Industry</td><td>(C)</td><td>Jute Industry</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>Cooperative Sector Industry</td><td>(D)</td><td>TISCO</td></tr></tbody></table> (A) (i)-(B), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(D), (iv)-(C) (B) (i)-(C), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A) (C) (i)-(D), (ii)-(C), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A) (D) (i)-(A), (ii)-(B), (iii)-(C), (iv)-(D)			Column A		Column B		(i)	Agro Based Industry	(A)	Amul	(ii)	Private Sector industry	(B)	Oil India Ltd.	(iii)	Joint Sector Industry	(C)	Jute Industry	(iv)	Cooperative Sector Industry	(D)	TISCO	1
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	Column A		Column B		
	(i)	Information Technology and Electronics Industry	(A)	Gurugram	
	(ii)	Cement Industry	(B)	Rajasthan	
	(iii)	Automobile Industry	(C)	Gujarat	
	(iv)	Fertilizer Industry	(D)	Bengaluru	
	<p>(A) (i)-(B), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(D), (iv)-(C)</p> <p>(B) (i)-(C), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A)</p> <p>(C) (i)-(D), (ii)-(C), (iii)-(A), (iv)-(B)</p> <p>(D) (i)-(A), (ii)-(B), (iii)-(C), (iv)-(D)</p>				
18	<p>Explain the process of manufacturing of steel. Choose the correct option which describes the correct order.</p> <p>(i) Pig iron (ii) Blast furnace</p> <p>(iii) Shaping metal (iv) Steel making</p> <p>(A) (i)-(ii)-(iv)-(iii) (B) (iii)-(i)-(iv)-(ii)</p> <p>(C) (i)-(iv)-(ii)-(iii) (D) (ii)-(iii)-(iv)-(i)</p>				1
19	<p>Identify the industry with the help of following information.</p> <p>i) It is seasonal in nature.</p> <p>ii) It is best suited to the cooperative sector.</p> <p>iii) India is the second largest producer.</p> <p>A) Rice B) Sugar C) Cotton D) Jute</p>				
20	<p>Identify the type of industry with the help of following information.</p> <p>i) Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.</p> <p>ii) They pool in the resources and share the profits and losses.</p> <p>A) Public Sector B) Private Sector C) Joint Sector D) Cooperative Sector</p>				1

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(2 Mark Questions)

1. Classify the industries on the basis of sources of raw material with examples.
2. Differentiate between Mini and Integrated steel plants.
3. Industrialisation and Urbanisation go hand in hand. Analyse the statement.
4. Describe two objectives of National jute policy formulated in 2005.
5. Liberalisation has helped in the growth of the Automobile industry. Explain

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(3 Mark Questions)

1. Highlight the causes of Environmental degradation due to industries.
2. Sugar industry is shifting towards south. Examine the statement.
3. Manufacturing industries and Agriculture are not exclusive of each other? Explain
4. Explain any three major problems faced by iron & steel industry in India
5. India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world, yet we are not able to perform to our full potential. State the reasons

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(5 Mark Questions)

1. "Jute industry is located along the Hooghly basin . Discuss
2. Textile industry occupies a unique position. Explain
3. Explain the importance of Information Technology sector for the Indian economy
4. Manufacturing Sector is considered the backbone of development in general & Economic development in particular. Examine the statement .
5. Suggest any five measures to control Industrial pollution in India.

CASE BASED QUESTION (4 MARK)

Read the given extract and answer the questions

CHAPTER- 5 MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

SECTION – A

MCQs (1X20=20)

1. What type of iron ore is found in the Odisha-Jharkhand belt?
a. Haematite b. Magnetite c. Limonite d. Siderite
2. Which of the following mines is associated with Bilaspur- Katni region?
a. Copper b. gold c. Karnataka d. Bauxite
3. Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India?
a. Odisha b. Karnataka c. Madhya Pradesh d. Andhra Pradesh
4. Assertion: Use of iron brought a radical change in human life.

Reason: Different kinds of tools were invented by using minerals.

- a. Both Reason and Assertion are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - b. Both Reason and Assertion are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - c. Assertion is true but Reason is false.
 - d. Both Reason and Assertion are false.
5. which of the following are perfectly matched:

	List-I	List-II
A	Khetri	1- Pipeline
B	Kudremukh	2 Digboi
C	H-V-J	3- Rajasthan
D	The oldest petroleum mines	4-Karnataka

- a- A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- b- A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- c- A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

d. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

6. Assertion- Water is a renewable resource.

Reason: Fresh water is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that is continually being renewed.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

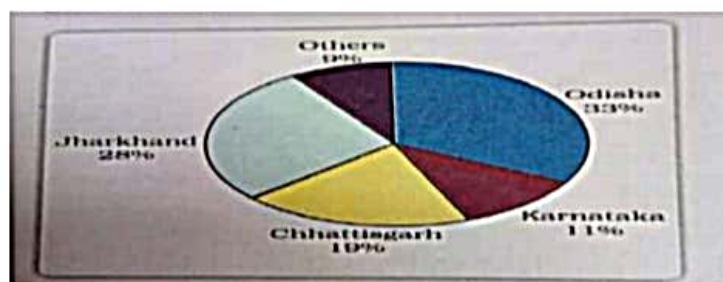
c. A is true but R is false

d. Both A and R are false.

7. _____ is the non conventional source of energy which is not eco friendly.

a. Geothermal energy b. Hydro electricity c. Coal d. Nuclear energy.

8.



Production of _____ showing state wise share in percent, 2009-10

a. Iron ore b. manganese c. Copper d. Limestone

9. Choose the correct option from the given clues

Clues: * It is the most abundant fossil fuel in India.

9. It is formed in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.

a. Petroleum b. Natural gas c. Wood d. Coal

10. Which is the only non-polluting conventional source of energy?

a. Coal b. Petroleum c. Wind energy d. Hydroelectric project.

11. Puga valley of Ladakh is famous for

a. Geothermal energy b. Wind energy c. Tidal energy d. solar energy

12. Arrange the following coal mines from North to South of India.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Jharia-Korba-Talcher-Neyveli | b. Talcher-Korba-Jharia- Neyveli |
| c. Neyveli-Talcher-Korba-Jharia | d. Korba-Jharia-Talcher-Neyveli |

13. Heavy industries are located near coal fields because

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. It is black in colour | b. It is light in weight. |
| c. Bulky materials | d. Reduce pollution |

14. Name the place of eastern coast of India which has an ideal site for tidal energy.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Gulf of Khambhat | b. Coast of Visakhapatnam |
| c. Gulf of Kachchh | d. Sunderban region |

15. Monazite sand of Kerala is also rich in_____

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| a. Uranium | b. Thorium | c. Beryllium | d. Oleum |
|------------|------------|--------------|----------|

16. _____ refer as a “Nodal industry” for synthetic textile, fertilisers and numerous chemical industries.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|
| a. Coal | b. Petroleum refineries | c. Natural gas | d. CNG |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|

17. _____ is the highest quality of hard coal.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| a. Anthracite | b. Bituminous | c. Lignite | d. Peat |
|---------------|---------------|------------|---------|

18. Which of the following is the largest producer of Mica in India?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| a. Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt | b. Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur |
| c. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur | d. Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur belt |

19. _____ of the following is the principal lignite reserves in India.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| a. Jharia | b. Bokaro | c. Neyveli | d. Talcher |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|

20. Which are the oldest petroleum mines of India?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| a. Digboi | b. Naharkatia | c. Ankleshwar | d. Mumbai high |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X5=10)

21. What are the minerals obtained from veins and lodes?

22. What is the residual mass of weathered material? Give one suitable example to support your answer.
23. What are the two problems associated with copper in India?
24. Differentiate between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity.
25. Why is the future of solar energy in India considered as bright?

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

26. What are the problems associated with coal mines in India?
27. Suggest any three measures to conserve mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.
28. Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
29. How could iron make a revolutionary change in the life of man? Explain with three examples.
30. Why is it necessary to stress on non-conventional sources of energy?

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X5=25)

31. What are the major sources of energy in rural households of India? How can biogas solve the problems of rural India?
32. Differentiate between Metallic and Non-metallic minerals with examples.
33. Which is the most abundantly available fossil in India? Assess the importance of its different forms.
34. Explain the mode of occurrences of minerals with examples.?
35. State the importance of conservation of minerals. Suggest any two measures to conserve these valuable resources.

SECTION-E

36. Read the given extract and answer following question

In India coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel. It provides a substantial part of the nation's energy needs. It is used for power generation, to supply energy to