

TEST PAPER - 2

(Based on Chapters 2 & 3)

Time: 1.5 Hr.

Maximum Marks: 40

All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.

DIRECTION: Questions 1 to 12 are multiple choice questions. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. Which type of agriculture is done by the help of primitive tools?
 (a) Intensive (b) Extensive (c) Plantation (d) Primitive subsistence
2. What is the main feature of intensive subsistence farming?
 (a) Soil consistent (b) Crop rotation (c) Labour intensive (d) None of these
3. Which of the following is an example of renewable resources?
 (a) Human beings (b) Solar and wind energy (c) Mineral and fuels (d) None of these
4. Name the country where Agenda 21 took place.
 (a) Brazil (b) Britain (c) Russia (d) Italy
5. What fraction of population in India is engaged primarily in the agricultural activities?
 (a) Whole (b) Half (c) One-third (d) Two-third
6. Name the plantation crop from the following options.
 (a) Sesamum (b) Arhar (c) Tea (d) Wheat
7. Which is the major jowar producing state in India?
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat (c) Uttarakhand (d) Uttar Pradesh
8. _____ is known as 'slash and burn' agriculture.
 (a) Primitive subsistence (b) Extensive (c) Intensive (d) Plantation
9. Why there is great pressure on the agricultural land?
 (a) Limited land (b) Over population
 (c) Law of inheritance (d) Less developed secondary and tertiary sector
10. When does kharif crop get harvested?
 (a) August - September (b) September - October (c) December - January (d) February - March
11. What makes alluvial soil?
 (a) Sand (b) Silt (c) Clay (d) All of these
12. What is the other name of Black Soil?
 (a) Bangar (b) Khadar (c) Humus (d) Regur

DIRECTION: Questions 13 to 15 are analytical reasoning. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

13. Match the items given in column "A" with the items given in column "B".

Column (A)	Column (B)
1. Rocks	(i) Renewable
2. Wind energy	(ii) Abiotic
3. Burial ground	(iii) Biotic
4. Livestock	(iv) Community owned resources

- (a) iii - i - iv - ii
 (c) ii - i - iv - iii

- (b) i - iii - iv - ii
 (d) iii - i - ii - iv

14. Identify the type of cropping season on the basis of the following features.

1. Precipitation
2. Crops are sown in between October- December.
3. Crops are harvested in between April- June.

(a) Kharif (b) Zaid (c) Rabi (d) All of these

15. Identify the type of farming on the basis of the following features.

1. It is a slash and burn agriculture.
2. It is practiced on the small patches of land.
3. Primitive tools are used in this type of farming.

(a) Primitive subsistence farming (b) Intensive subsistence farming
(c) Commercial farming (d) Plantation

DIRECTION: For questions 16 to 21 two statements are given: one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:

- (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) A is false but R is true.

16. Assertion (A) : There is no pressure on agricultural land.

Reason (R) : It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for higher production.

17. Assertion (A) : Soil erosion is the result of ploughing.

Reason (R) : Ploughing in a wrong way i.e., up and down the slope form the channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

18. Assertion (A) : Resources are not the function of human activities.

Reason (R) : Human beings transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.

19. Assertion (A) : The land becomes unfit for cultivation.

Reason (R) : In the Chambal basin such lands are called as ravines.

20. Assertion (A) : The farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

Reason (R) : The fertility of soil decreases.

21. Assertion (A) : There is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

Reason (R) : It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for higher production.

DIRECTION: Questions 22 to 40 are case-study based questions. Read the following cases and answer all the questions given below:

Case 1

Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick. The laterite 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. Lateritic soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic ($\text{pH} < 6.0$), generally deficient in plant nutrients and occur mostly in Southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-East regions. Where these soils support deciduous and evergreen forests, it is humus rich, but under sparse vegetation and in semi-arid environment, it is generally humus poor. They are prone to erosion and degradation due to their position on the landscape. After adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques particularly in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, this soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee. Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.

22. Where has been the word "laterite" derived from?
 (a) Greek (b) Latin (c) Arabic (d) English
23. Where the laterite soil is found?
 (a) Odisha (b) Jammu and Kashmir (c) Punjab (d) Uttar Pradesh
24. Which forest type is supported by the laterite soil?
 (a) Deciduous and evergreen (b) Tropical and subtropical
 (c) Temperate (d) Temperate and deciduous
25. Which soil is suitable for the growth of cashew nut?
 (a) Red laterite soil (b) Black soil (c) Arid soil (d) Forest soil

Case 2

Potential resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised. For example, the western parts of India particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly.

Developed Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility.

Stock: Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are included among stock. For example, water is a compound of two gases hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen can be used as a rich source of energy. But we do not have advanced technical 'know-how' to use it for this purpose. Hence, it can be considered as stock.

26. Fill in the blank :

_____ resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised.

- (a) Potential (b) Biotic (c) National (d) Community
27. Which resources are found in unutilised region?
 (a) Potential resources (b) Biotic resources (c) National resources (d) Community resources
28. Name the state which have the enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but have not been developed properly.
 (a) Punjab (b) Uttarakhand (c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan
29. Which resources are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization?
 (a) Stock (b) Reserve (c) Developed resources (d) Potential resources
30. Which resources have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these resources?
 (a) Reserve (b) Stock (c) Developed resources (d) None of these

Case 3

India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant. Cotton is one of the main raw materials for cotton textile industry. In 2015, India was second largest producer of cotton after China. Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It is a kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature. Major cotton-producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

31. Which is the original home of the cotton plant?
 (a) Britain (b) India (c) Nepal (d) Bangladesh
32. Which is the main raw material for the cotton textile industry?
 (a) Jute (b) Cotton (c) Sugarcane (d) Wood
33. How many frost-free days are required for the growth of cotton?
 (a) 100 (b) 150 (c) 175 (d) 210

34. Which are the major cotton-producing states?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Sikkim (d) Tripura

Case 4

Given below is the map showing distribution of the production of rice. Study the map and answer the following questions :



35. Which is the major rice producing state in India?

- (a) Punjab (b) Gujarat (c) Rajasthan (d) Assam

36. Which major rice producing state is sharing boundaries with Nepal?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Bihar (c) Chattisgarh (d) None of these

37. Which state is the minor rice producing state in India?

- (a) Punjab (b) Bihar (c) Odisha (d) West Bengal

Case 5

These days organic farming is much in vogue as it is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment in a negative manner. A few economists think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing foodgrains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises. India's rural population is about 833 million (2011) which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.

38. What is the reason behind the popularity of organic farming?

- (a) Economical (b) No use of chemicals (c) Compulsory (d) All of these

39. What is the population of rural India?

- (a) 758 million (b) 785 million (c) 800 million (d) 833 million

40. True/False :

India's rural population is about 833 million (2011) which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person.

(a) True

(b) False