

# PRACTICE SET-7

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists.

List I	List II
A. Coal	1. Bhandara
B. Gold	2. Karanpura
C. Mica	3. Hutti
D. Manganese	4. Nellore

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	4	3	(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 1	3	2	4	(d) 3	4	2	1

2. Which one of the following groups of factors is a prime group for the location of aluminium smelting plant?
- Capital and market
  - Raw material and electricity
  - Labour and raw material
  - Capital and transport
3. Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in
- Malwa Plateau
  - Bundelkhand Plateau
  - Meghalaya Plateau
  - Chotanagpur Plateau
4. What is the correct meaning of agglomeration economies?
- Many industries set up in rural centres
  - Industries are basically agro-based.
  - Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres
  - Industries set up produce raw material for secondary sector.
5. Which of the following industries is the largest consumer of chemicals?
- Fertilisers
  - Textiles
  - Chemicals
  - Paper
6. What are basic or key industries?
- which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods
  - produce goods for direct use by consumers
  - small scale industry is defined with reference to the maximum investment
  - that use light raw materials and produce light goods
7. Industry owned and operated by government agencies is called .....
- Cooperative industry
  - Joint sector
  - Public sector
  - Private sector
8. India is the .....largest producer of raw jute and jute goods
- First
  - Second
  - Third
  - Fourth
9. Which of the following is not an example of ancient commn?
- Prayag (Allahabad)
  - Pataliputra (Patna)
  - Madurai
  - Madras (Chennai)
10. Full form of NITI Aayog is
- National Institute for Transforming India
  - National Institution for transforming India
  - National Institute for Transmitting India
  - None of the above
11. The idea of sustainable development was conceived in early:
- 1950
  - 1960
  - 1970
  - 1980
12. What are the Primary Goals of Sustainability?
- The end of poverty and hunger
  - Better standards of education and healthcare - particularly as it pertains to water quality and better sanitation
  - To achieve gender equality
  - Sustainable economic growth while promoting jobs and stronger economies
- Code:
- I, II & III
  - I, III & IV
  - I & III
  - I, II, III & IV
13. Consider the following statement (s) related to the parameters of sustainable development refer to the guiding principles.
- Help in understanding the concept of sustainable development
  - Point the problems associated with it
  - Help to take active policy measures
- Code:
- Both I & II
  - Bot II & III
  - Both I & IV
  - I, II & III
14. Which of the following is correct, if we only achieve two out of three pillars of Sustainable Development?
- Social + Economic Sustainability = Equitable
  - Social + Environmental Sustainability = Bearable
  - Economic + Environmental Sustainability = Viable
  - All of the above
15. Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own need is given by
- Brundtland
  - Mah
  - Both I & IV
  - I, II & III

16. Which of the following statements is true about SMOG?  
(a) SMOG is derived from the fog  
(b) SMOG is derived from smoke  
(c) SMOG is derived from water vapour  
(d) SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke
17. Which of the following diseases are caused by smog?  
(a) Rickets (b) Bronchitis  
(c) Breathing Problems (d) All of the above
18. Smoke, fumes, ash, dust, nitric oxide and sulphur dioxide are the main sources of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Primary Pollutants  
(b) Secondary pollutants  
(c) Bio-Degradable Pollutants  
(d) None of the above
19. Which of the following industries plays a major role in polluting air and increasing air pollution?  
(a) Brick manufacturing industries  
(b) Manufacture of gases industries  
(c) Electrical appliances and electrical goods industries  
(d) All of the above
20. Increased levels of air pollution results in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Soil erosion (b) Global warming  
(c) Respiratory problems (d) All of the above
21. Which of the following gases are called Greenhouse gases?  
(a) Methane (b) Nitrogen  
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Both (a) and (c)
22. Which of the following can be considered causes of air pollution?  
(i) Climate change  
(ii) Greenhouse gas emission  
(iii) Heavy vehicles movement  
(a) Only i and ii (b) i, ii and iii  
(c) Only i and iii (d) Only ii and iii
23. What is particulate matter causing air pollution called?  
(a) Smog (b) Soot  
(c) Foam (d) None of the above
24. Which of the following is the major contributor of air pollution in India as per the Indian Government?  
(a) Dust and Construction  
(b) Agricultural burning  
(c) Transport  
(d) Industries
25. Identify the main features of the noise pollution.  
(a) It is location specific  
(b) Its intensity declines with increase in distance  
(c) It is main issue in urban areas  
(d) All of the above
26. Slums are not fit for settlement because of which of the following reasons?  
(a) dilapidated houses  
(b) poor hygienic conditions  
(c) lack of basic amenities  
(d) All of the above
27. The people living in slums are not vulnerable to which of the following issues?  
(a) alcoholism (b) communal violence  
(c) escapism (d) drug abuse
28. Land is degrading at a very fast pace in India. The main factor responsible for it are  
(a) waterlogging (b) salinisation  
(c) alkalinisation (d) All of the above
29. Open sky policy was introduced by the government in:-  
(a) April 1999 (b) April 1981  
(c) April 1982 (d) April 1980
30. The first telecast by Doordarshan was started in:  
(a) 15 September 1959  
(b) 15 September 1960  
(c) 15 September 1950  
(d) 15 September 1961
31. The new railway coach factory has been set up in Punjab at  
(a) Amritsar (b) Ludhiana  
(c) Kapurthala (d) Jalandhar
32. Cause of high infant mortality rate is:  
(a) inadequate facilities of health  
(b) lack of infrastructural facilities  
(c) lack of awareness  
(d) both (a) and (b)
33. Which one of the following is a developmental goal for industrialists?  
(a) To get more days of work  
(b) To get better wages  
(c) To get more electricity  
(d) All the above
34. Sectoral planning does not include  
(a) Infrastructure (b) Hill area  
(c) Transport (d) Irrigation
35. People engaged in primary activities are called as:  
(a) Red-collar workers (b) Blue-collar workers  
(c) Gold collar workers (d) No collar workers
36. There are many professionals who provide their work against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of work are special skills provided in exchange for payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These works require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Which sector's work has been illustrated above?  
(a) Primary Sector (b) Secondary sector  
(c) Service sector (d) None of the above

37. These activities centre around research and development and may be seen as an advanced form of services involving specialised knowledge, technical skills, and administrative competence. It involves some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. Which of the following types of activity have been described above:  
 (a) Quinary activities (b) Quaternary activities  
 (c) Secondary activities (d) None of the above
38. Which of the following is most required to empower people?  
 (a) To provide better health facilities  
 (b) Good governance and people-oriented policies  
 (c) Each generation must have the same opportunities  
 (d) Sustainable use of resources
39. In which of the following countries co-operative farming was the most successful experiment  
 (a) Russia (b) Denmark  
 (c) The Netherlands (d) India
40. Which one of the following does not follow monoculture?  
 (a) Dairy farming  
 (b) Plantation agriculture  
 (c) Mixed farming  
 (d) Commercial grain farming
41. Which criterion was used in the early period to measure development?  
 (a) Industrial growth (b) Agricultural growth  
 (c) Economic growth (d) Population growth
42. Planning includes which of the following  
 (a) implementation of set of actions to achieve goal  
 (b) formulation of schemes or programmes  
 (c) process of thinking  
 (d) all of above
43. Which of the following criterion are used to show the shortfall in human development in any region?  
 (a) The probability of not surviving till the age of 40  
 (b) The number of people who do not have access to clean water  
 (c) The number of small children who are underweight  
 (d) All of the above
44. The National highways system is the responsibility of?  
 (a) State Governments  
 (b) Central Government  
 (c) A Special Roads Authority  
 (d) State and Central Governments
45. What is the share of National Highways inroads of India?  
 (a) 1% (b) 2%  
 (c) 3% (d) 4%

#### Passage based questions

The Rhine flows through Germany and the Netherlands. It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam, at its mouth in the Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland. Ocean-going vessels can reach up to Cologne. The Ruhr river joins the Rhine from the east. It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area. Dusseldorf is the Rhine port for this region. Huge tonnage moves along the stretch south of the Ruhr. This waterway is the world's most heavily used. Each year more than 20,000 ocean-going ships and 2,00,000 inland vessels exchange their cargoes. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea Route.

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

46. Rhine flows through the states of  
 (a) Italy and France (b) Portugal and Spain  
 (c) Turkey and Greece (d) Germany and Netherlands
47. The Ruhr river joins the Rhine from  
 (a) East (b) West  
 (c) North (d) South
48. The Rhine connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and Netherlands with  
 (a) North Atlantic sea (b) Red Sea  
 (c) Mediterranean sea (d) Pacific Ocean
49. For how much length is it navigable in Rotterdam  
 (a) 500 km (b) 1000 km  
 (c) 700 km (d) 1500 km
50. Identify the Rhine port from among the following  
 (a) Breskens  
 (b) Amsterdam  
 (c) Dusseldorf  
 (d) Den Helder

#### ANSWER KEY

1	(b)	6	(a)	11	(d)	16	(d)	21	(d)	26	(d)	31	(c)	36	(c)	41	(c)	46	(d)
2	(b)	7	(c)	12	(d)	17	(d)	22	(b)	27	(b)	32	(d)	37	(b)	42	(d)	47	(a)
3	(d)	8	(a)	13	(d)	18	(a)	23	(b)	28	(d)	33	(c)	38	(b)	43	(d)	48	(a)
4	(c)	9	(d)	14	(d)	19	(d)	24	(a)	29	(c)	34	(a)	39	(b)	44	(b)	49	(c)
5	(c)	10	(b)	15	(a)	20	(c)	25	(d)	30	(a)	35	(a)	40	(c)	45	(d)	50	(c)