1. Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore? (Textbook)
(a) Renewable
(b) Biotic
(c) Flow
(d) **Non-renewable**
2. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put? (Textbook)
(a) **Replenishable**
(b) Human-made
(c) Abiotic
(d) Non-renewable
3. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? (Textbook)
(a) Intensive cultivation
(b) Deforestation
(c) **Over-irrigation**
(d) Overgrazing
4. In which one of the following States is terrace cultivation practised? (Textbook)
(a) Punjab
(b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana
(d) **Uttaranchal**
5. In which of the following States is black soil found? (Textbook)
(a) Jammu & Kashmir
(b) **Gujarat**
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Jharkhand
6. What percentage of our land should be under forest according to the National Forest Policy (1952)?
(a) **33**
(b) 22.5
(c) 31
(d) 30
7. Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have appropriate technology to access them are called:
(a) Potential resource
(b) **Stock**
(c) Developed resource
(d) Reserves
8. India’s territorial water extends upto a distance of:
(a) 12 km
(b) **12 nautical miles**
(c) 19.2 miles
(d) 200 nautical miles
9. Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called:
(a) Renewable resources
(b) Reserve
(c) Community resources
(d) **Non-renewable resources**
10. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as:
(n) Net sown area
(b) Forest cover
(c) Waste land
(d) **Gross cropped area**
11. The total degraded land in our country is:
(a) 133 million hectares
(b) 130 million sq. km.
(c) 140 million hectares
(d) **130 million hectares**
12. In which of the following States mining has caused severe land degradation?
(a) Gujarat
(b) **Jharkhand**
(c) Kerala
(d) Uttaranchal
13. The main cause of land degradation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is:
(a) Mining
(b) **Over irrigation**
(c) Deforestation
(d) Over grazing
14. Which is the most common soil of Northern India?
(a) Black soil
(b) Laterite soil
(c) **Alluvial soil**
(d) Red soil
15. Red soil is mostly found in:
(a) Parts of Jammu & Kashmir
(b) Upper Ganga Plains
(c) **Eastern and Southern part of Deccan Plateau**
(d) None of the above
16. Red soil is reddish in colour due to:
(a) high clay content
(b) presence of kankar nodules in the subsoil
(c) **diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks**
(d) high moisture content
17. Which of the following is not important for soil formation?
(a) Relief
(b) Parent rock
(c) Climate
(d) **Duration of day**
18. Black soil is also called:
(a) Bangar
(b) Khadar
(c) **Regur**
(d) Humus
19. Black soils are common in:
(a) **Deccan trap region**
(b) Kashmir Valley
(c) Ganga Valley
(d) Northern Plains
20. Laterite soil is very useful for growing:
(a) Rice, wheat and mustard
(b) Tea, coffee and cashewnut
(c) Pulses, sugarcane and resin
(d) **None of the above**
21. Black soil is deficient in
(a) Calcium carbonate
(b) Magnesium
(c) Potash
(d) **Phosphoric contents**
22. Which of the following soils has self-aeration capacity?
(a) Alluvial
(b) Red soil
(c) **Black soil**
(d) Mountain soil
23. Ploughing along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called:
(a) Strip cropping
(b) Sheet erosion
(c) **Contour ploughing**
(d) Terrace cultivation
24. Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation?
(a) Strip cropping
(b) Terrace cultivation
(c) Shelter belts
(d) **Overdrawing of ground water**
25. Land that is left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years is called:
(a) Pasture land
(b) **Culturable waste land**
(c) Barren land
(d) Current fallow

**==============================================================**

**1. What is a resource?**

A. Extracts from nature
B. Man Made products
C. **Extracts from environment- technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable**
D. Any thing from which a product can be manufactured

**Q2. The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between ………………………………………… ?**

A. Nature and technology
B. **Nature, technology and institutions**
C. Environment and nature
D. Environment and technology

**Q3. How do human beings interact with nature?**

A. **Through technology**
B. Through nurturing environmental resources
C. Through industry
D. Through experimental advances

 **Q4.Are resources free gifts of nature? And how?**

A. Yes they are
**B. They are not , Resources are a function of human activities**
C. Yes Resources are nurtured by nature
D. No, Any thing from which a product can be manufactured

**Q5. How are resources classified?**

**A. On the basis of origin**
B. On the basis of utility
C. On the basis of distribution
D. On the basis of potential

**Q6. Where are Biotic Resources obtained from?**

A. **from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock**
B. composed of non-living things
C. reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes
D. Minerals and fossil fuels

**Q7.Where are Abiotic Resources obtained from?**

A. Minerals and fossil fuels
B. reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes
C. **composed of non-living things**
D. from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock

**Q8. What are renewable resources?**

A. These are obtained from biosphere and have life
B. composed of non-living things
C. **which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes**
D. from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock

**Q9. Give examples of renewable resources.**

A. Minerals and fossil fuels
B. **solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife**
C. rocks and metals.
D. flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock

**Q10. Give examples of non-renewable resources.**

A. flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock
B. solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife
C. **Minerals and fossil fuels**
D. rocks and metals.

**Q11. Which of these are resources based on ownership?**

A. **Individual Resources:**
B. Abiotic
C. Renewable Resources
D. Non renewable

**Q12. Give examples of community owned resources?**

A. **public parks, playgrounds, grazing grounds, burial grounds**
B. plots, houses
C. energy, water, forests
D. flora and fauna, fisheries

**Q13. Give examples of National resources?**

A. plots, houses
B. public parks, playgrounds, grazing grounds, burial grounds
C. oceanic resources
D. **minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land**

**Q14. What are potential resources?**

A. resources which can be renewed or reproduced
B. **Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised**
C. Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation
D. those things which are composed of non-living things

**Q15. What are developed resources?**

A. **Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation**
B. resources which can be renewed or reproduced
C. those things which are composed of non-living things
D. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised

**Q16. What is stock?**

A. resources which can be renewed or reproduced
B. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised
C. **Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human** **beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these**
D. solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife

**Q17. Human beings used resources indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems, What are these problems?**

A. Not well planned use of these resources.
B. Wastage of resources
C. Not many problems.
D. **Accumulation of resources in few hands**

**Q18. What is Sustainable Development?**

A. Well planned use of resources and development
B. Accumulation of resources and then using them accordingly
C. **development should take place without damaging the environment keeping in mind the future generations**
D. Using materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs

**Q19. Why do we need resource planning?**

A. **Because of enormous diversity in the availability of resources**
B. Because we need to think of future generations
C. We need to consider materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs
D. The need to collect materials and resources and then using them accordingly

**Q20. What does resource planning in India involve?**

A. Defining the number of resources
B. **surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources**
C. Taking government permission
D. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans

**Q21 Why is Conservation of Resources important?**

A. So that they don’t get wasted
B. **irrational consumption and over utilization of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems**
C. For evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up
D. For matching the resource development plan with overall national development plans

**Q22. Which type of land is not used for cultivation?**

A. Already on crop production
B. **Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc**C. All types of land
D. Black soil land

**Q23. What are fallow Lands?**

A. **Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year)**B. wastelands
C. Land put to non-agricultural uses
D. Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves

**Q24. What is the total geographical area of India?**

A. 3.25 million sq km
B. 3.20 million sq km
C. 3. 22 million sq km
D. **3. 28 million sq km**

**Q25. Waste land includes………………………**

A. Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year
B. Land put to non-agricultural uses
C. **rocky, arid and desert areas**
D. Land left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years

**Q26. ………. percent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land**.

A. 70
B. 80
C. 90
D. **95**

**Q27. Which human activities have led to land degradation?**

A. **deforestation, overgrazing**B. agriculture
C. Buildings and making roads
D. Factories and industry

**Q28. How can we solve the problems of land degradation?**

A**. Afforestation**
B. More agriculture crops
C. Try to grow plants in desert areas
D. Keep injury away from agriculture land

**Q29. What are the factors responsible for soil formation?**

A. Agriculture
B. Forests
C. Desert denudation
D**. change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers**

**Q30. Which is the most widely spread soil in India?**

A. Black soil
B**. Alluvial soil**
C. Red soil
D. Arid soil

**Q31. Which important river systems have set the Alluvial soil?**

A. **Ganga Indus**
B. Kaveri
C. Beas
D. Satluj

**Q32. Alluvial soils are favorable for the growth of …………..**

A. **sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops**
B. Nuts
C. Palm
D. Cotton

**Q33.Black soil is favourable for the growth of……….**

A. Paddy and wheat
B. Nuts
C. Cereals
D. **cotton**

**Q34. Where is black soil mostly found?**

A. Karnataka & Kerala
B. **plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh**
C. Rajasthan and Gujrat
D. Assam

**Q35. Where are red soils mostly found?**

A. **Deccan plateau, parts of Odisha**,
B. Kerala and karnataka
C. Rajasthan and Gujarat
D. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

**Q36. Where are the laterite soils found in India?**

A. middle Ganga plain
B. Saurashtra, Malwa
C. **Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha**,
D. Madhya Pradesh

**Q37. Where is the Arid soil found?**

A. **Rajasthan**
B. Gujarat
C. Assam
D. Madhya Pradesh

**Q38. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known……….**

A. Fallow land
B. **Bad land**C. Wasted land
D. Deserted land

**Q39. What is soil erosion?**

A. **denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down of soil**B. Soil eroded by rivers
C. Muddy stuff blown away by winds
D. Soil eroded by rains

**Q40. The processes of ………… and ………, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two.**

A. Denudation and erosion
B. **Soil formation and erosion**
C. Soil formation and denudation
D. Climatic conditions and soil erosion

**Q41. Why is the balance between the Soil formation and erosion disturbed?**

A. **due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining**
B. Afforestation
C. Agriculture
D. Climate

**Q42. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels known as …………….**

A. Tributaries
B. Ravines
C. **Gullies**
D. Drains

**Q43. When the topsoil is washed away what is it called?**

A. **Sheet erosion**
B. Layer erosion
C. Part erosion
D. Flat erosion

**Q44. What is strip cropping?**

A. Planting lines of trees
B. Planting between water beds
C. Cultivating making steps
D. **Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops**

**Q45. What are shelter belts?**

A. Cultivating making steps
B**. Planting lines of trees to create shelter**
C. Planting huge bush plants in deserts
D. Planting near water beds

**Q46. What is the contribution of the shelter belts?**

A. To conserve water
B. To conserve soil
C. **to the stabilisation of sand dunes**
D. To maintain forests

**Q47. Which one of the following types of resources is iron ore?**

A. Renewable
B. Non renewable
C. Biotic
D. **Abiotic**

**Q48. How can resources be classified?**

A. **On the basis of origin**
B. On the basis of colour
C. On the basis of use
D. On the basis of area

**Q49. What type of a resource are rocks?**

A. **Abiotic**
B. Renewable
C. Potential
D. Biotic

**Q50. Water in the dams, forests etc. is a ………….. resources which can be used in the future?**

A. Potential
B. **Reserve**
C. Renewable
D. National

**============================================================**

1. Which of the following methods does not help in soil conservation?
(a) Contour ploughing
(b) Strip cropping
(c) Creating shelter belts
(d) **Ploughing up and down the slopes**
2. Which one of the following is a renewable resource?
(a) Coal
(b) Petroleum
(c) **Solar energy**
(d) Fossil fuels
3. The alluvial soil consists of
(a) sand
(b) silt
(c) clay
(d) **all of the above**
4. One of the following which does not check land degradation-
(a) control on overgrazing
(b) creating shelter belts
(c) **deforestation**
(d) afforestation
5. Burial ground is a
(a) community owned resource
(b) national resource
(c) individual resource
(d) international resource
6. Laterite soil is very useful for growing:
(a) Rice, wheat and mustard
(b) **Tea, coffee and cashewnut**
(c) Pulses, sugarcane and resin
(d) None of the above
7. Black soil is deficient in
(a) Calcium carbonate
(b) Magnesium
(c) Potash
(d) **Phosphoric contents**
8. Which of the following soils has self-aeration capacity?
(a) Alluvial
(b) Red soil
(c) Black soil
(d) Mountain soil
9. Ploughing along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called:
(a) Strip cropping
(b) Sheet erosion
(c) **Contour ploughing**
(d) Terrace cultivation
10. Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation?
(a) Strip cropping
(b) Terrace cultivation
(c) Shelter belts
(d) **Overdrawing of ground water**
11. Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilised are called
(a) developed resources
(b) stock
(c) international resources
(d) **potential resources**
12. Soil formed by intense leaching is:
(a) alluvial soil
(b) red soil
(c) **laterite soil**
(d) desert soil
13. Which cold desert is relatively isolated from the rest of country?
(a) Leh
(b) Kargil
(c) **Ladakh**
(d) Dras
14. What is the percentage share of plains in the total land area?
(a) **43**%
(b) 23%
(c) 33%
(d) 27%
15. Which one of the following states mostly has laterite soil?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) Rajasthan
(d) **Meghalaya**
16. 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
17. Which one of the following is a Biotic Resource?
(a) Land
(b) Water
(c) **Human** beings
(d) Rocks
18. Which one of the following is not the community owned resource?
(a) Grazing grounds
(b) Burial grounds
(c) Village ponds
(d) **Privately owned house**
19. 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
20. 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
21. Which one of the following soil is ideal for growing cotton?
(a) **Regur** Soil
(b) Laterite Soil
(c) Desert Soil
(d) Mountainous Soil
22. Which among the following is a type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility?
(a) Biotic and abiotic
(b) **Renewable and non-renewable**
(c) National and individual
(d) Potential and reserves
23. What is arrangement of soil in different layers or horizons known as?
(a) Soil Composition
(b) Soil Erosion
(c) **Soil Profile**(d) Soil Texture

**====================================================================**

**1. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, diesel etc. are the examples of**

a) Biotic resources b) Abiotic resources c) Renewable resources d) **Non Renewable resources**

2. **Which one of the following term is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively ?**

a) Khadas & Tarai b) Tarai & Bangar c) **Bangar & Khadar** d) Tarai & Dvars

**3. Which one of the following soil is the best for cotton cultivation ?**

a) Red soil b) **Black soil**

c) Laterite soil d) Alluvial soil

**4. How much percentage of forest area in the country according to the National Forest Policy.**

a) **33**% b) 37%

c) 27% d) 31%

**5. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation ?**

a) **Arid** Soil b) Forest Soil

c) Black Soil d) Red Soil

**6. Which one of the following resources can be acquired by the Nation ?**

a) Potential resources b) International resources

c) **National** **resources** d) Public resources

**7. Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion ?**

a) Underground water b) Wind

c) Glacier d) **Water**

**8. Which one of the following method is used to break up the force of wind?**

a) **Shelter belt** b) Strip Cropping

c) Contour ploughing d) Terrace farming

**9 Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh ?**

a) Mining b) Overgrazing

c) **Deforestation** d) Over Irrigation

**10. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development ?**

a) Overall development of various resources

b) **Development should take place without damaging the environment**.

c) Economic development of people.

d) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities

==================================

Question: The following factor(s) is (are) responsible for degradation of soil

a) All of the options

b) Chemical fertilizers

c) Landslides

d) Floods

**Answer: All of the options**

Question: The total percent of land of world under forest is

a) 31

b) 26

c) 36

d) 41

**Answer: 31**

Question: The process in which different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash, is known as

a) Intercropping

b) Crop rotation

c) Terrace farming

**======================================================================**

**The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone can be termed as which of the following types of**

**resource ?**

(A) Individual resources

**(B)** Community owned resources

(C) National resources

(D) **International resources**

**Which are the main factors that determine creation of a resource ?**

(A) Nature and technology

(B) Nature and human being

**(C) Nature, human beings and technology**

(D) Technology

Question: The following is (are) the non-renewable resources

a) All of the options

b) Coal

c) Petroleum

d) Natural gas

Question: Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future

is called

**a) Sustainable development**

b) Resource conservation

c) Resource development

d) Human resource development

Question: The resources can be conserved by

a) All of the options

b) Reducing consumption

c) Recycling

d) Reusing

Question: Land covers only about \_\_\_\_ percent of the total area of the earths surface

a) 30

b) 20

c) 25

d) 35

**Answer: 30**

Question: Which one of the following term is used to identify the old and new

alluvial respectively ?

a) Khadas & Tarai

b) Tarai & Bangar

c) Bangar & Khadar

d) Tarai & Dvars

**Answer: Bangar & Khadar**

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a) Arid Soil

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c) Black Soil

d) Red Soil

**Answer: Arid Soil**

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a) Potential resources

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d) Public resources

**Answer: National resources**

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d) Water

**Answer: Water**

Question: Which one of the following method is used to break up the force of wind?

a) Shelter belt

b) Strip Cropping

c) Contour ploughing

d) Terrace farming

**Answer: Shelter belt** Question: Which one of the following method is used to break up the force of wind?

a) Shelter belt

b) Strip Cropping

c) Contour ploughing

d) Terrace farming

**Answer: Shelter belt**

**1. Which are the main factors that determine creation of a resource ?**

(A) Nature and technology

(B) Nature and human being

**(C) Nature, human beings and technology**

(D) Technology

**3. On the basis of ownership, plantations can be better considered as which of the following types of resources?**

**(A) Individual resource**

(B) Community owned resource

(C) National resource

(D) International resource

**4. The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone can be termed as which of the following types of**

**resource ?**

(A) Individual resources

(B) Community owned resources

(C) National resources

(D) **International resources**

**5. Black soil is also known by which of the following names?**

(A) Bangar

(B) Khadar

(C) **Regur**

**(D)** Laterite

**6. Which among the following is a type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility ?**

(A) Biotic and abiotic

(B) **Renewable and non renewable**

(C) National and individual

**(D)** Potential and reserves

**7. 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

**8. What is area sown more than once in an agriculture year plus net sown area known as?**

(A) Permanent pastures

(B) Fallow lands

**(C)** Net sown area

(D) **Gross cropped area**

**9. Which one of the following is not the Community Owned Resource ?**

(A) Grazing grounds

(B) Burial grounds

**(C)** Village pond

(D) **Privately owned house**

**10. 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

1. Which one of the following soils is ideal for growing cotton?[CBSE 2011]
(a) **Regur soil**
(b) Laterite soil
(c) Desert soil
(d) Mountainous soil
2. Soil is formed by the process of
(a) Denudation
(b) Gradation
(c) **Weathering**
(d) Erosion
3. Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is called
(a) Culturable waste land
(b) **Current fallow land**
(c) Waste land
(d) None of the above
4. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation are known as [CBSE 2011]
(a) Potential resources
(b) Stock
(c) Developed resources
(d) Reserves
5. Which one of the following statements is correct as regard to international resources?
(a) Resources which are regulated by international institutions.
(b) Resources which lie beyond the territorial waters.
(c) Resources which are found along the international frontier.
(d) Resources which are not yet developed
6. The first International Earth Summit was held in
(a) Geneva
(b) New York
(c) Japan
(d) Rio de Janeiro
7. The most widespread relief feature of India is
(a) Mountains
(b) Forests
(c) **Plains**
(d) Plateaus
8. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised
(a) Renewable
(b) Developed
(c) National
(d) **Potential**
9. Which one of the following statements is true about the term resources?[CBSE 2011]
(a) Resources are free gifts of nature.
(b) **They are the functions of human activities**.
(c) All those things which are found in nature.
(d) Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.
10. Soil formed by intense leaching is
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(b) Red soil
(c) Laterite soil
(d) Desert
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(b) **Gujarat**
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Jharkhand
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(b) Culturable waste land
(c) Barren land
(d) Current fallow
18. In which of the following States mining has caused severe land degradation?
(a) Gujarat
(b) Jharkhand
(c) Kerala
(d) Uttaranchal
19. Which is the most common soil of Northern India?
(a) Black soil
(b) Laterite soil
(c) **Alluvial** soil
(d) Red soil
20. Red soil is mostly found in:
(a) Parts of Jammu & Kashmir
(b) Upper Ganga Plains
(c) Eastern and Southern part of Deccan Plateau
(d) None of the above
21. Black soils are common in:
(a) Deccan trap region
(b) Kashmir Valley
(c) Ganga Valley
(d) Northern Plains
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the methods of soil conservation in hilly areas.

Terrace farming and contour ploughing

1. Old alluvial soil is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **Hangar**
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a method of growing rows of trees in arid regions.

Shelter belts

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soil has high water retaining capacity.

**Black**

1. Land consisting of many gullies and ravines are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**bad lands**

1. India has got rights to mine magnesium nodules from the --------------

 **Indian Ocean**