

Exercises

QA. Tick the correct option .

1.Coffee is not grown in _____.

Ans. Haryana.

2.Cattle waste is used to produce _____.

Ans. Biogas.

3. Indian is one of the world's leading producer of _____.

Ans. cotton textiles .

4. Government owned factories in Lucknow and Hyderabad make _____.

Ans. Aeroplanes.

5. _____ is not an oilseed.

Ans. Sugarcane.

QB. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. How many varieties of rice are grown in India ?

Ans.Over 4,000 varieties of rice are grown in India.

2. What is the staple food of people in north and north-west India ?

Ans.Wheat is the staple food of people in north and north-west India.

3. How are industries classified on the basis of their size and capital invested?

Ans. Industries are classified as large scale ,small scale and cottage industries on the basis of their size and capital invested .

4.Where are the oil refineries in India located ?

Ans.In India oil refineries are located in Bihar, Assam and Gujarat .

5.What kind of plants are grown in horticulture ?

Ans.In horticulture cultivation medical plants, fruits ,vegetables ,nuts ,herbs, flowers and non food crops like grass and ornamental plants are grown.

QC. Long Answer Type Question .

1.What kind of climate is required to grow sugarcane? what are the uses of sugarcane?

Ans.Sugarcane grow in hot and dry climate. It is used to make jaggery and sugar.

2. Write a few lines about fishing industry in India?

Ans. 1. Fishing is a major industry in coastal states of India.

2. Fishing harbours are the areas where fishermen tie their boats and catch fish.

3. India is a major supplier of fish in the world.

3. What are the requirements to set up an industry ?

Ans. Factors required for the industries to be set up are

raw materials , machines, labour , land transport and power .

4. What are cottage industries ? Give two examples .

Ans. Cottage industries are very small industries run by the people in their own homes with less number of employees and with simple tools. . Examples handicrafts, making toys.

5. What has lead to an increase in agricultural production since Independence ?

Ans. The growth of industries and technology has lead to an increase in agricultural production since independence.

QD. Fill in the blanks .

1. Two -third of Indian population is involved in agriculture.

2. Jowar and bajra are millets.

3. Rabi crops are sown in winter.

4. Limonstone, iron ore and coal are raw materials in iron and steel industry.

5. Many jute mills are located in and near Kolkata due to favourable soil and climate.

QE . State True or False.

1. Food crops form the staple diet of the people . True.

2. Most spices are used to add flavour to food. True.

3. Sugarcane is a non food crop cultivated in horticulture. False.

4. Iron and steel industry supports many other industries. True.

5. Mumbai is called the silicon valley of India . False.

QF. Match the columns .

1. Rice Southern and Eastern India.

2. Wheat. North and North West India .

3. Fishing . Coastal regions.

4. Jute mills . West Bengal .

5. Automobiles . Pune.

QG. Give two places where the following are produced .

1. Rubber Tamil Nadu ,Karnataka.
2. Fruits . Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh .
3. Sugar Bihar ,Punjab .
4. Railway equipments. Kolkata, Varanasi .
5. Electrical goods . Mumbai ,Chennai.

