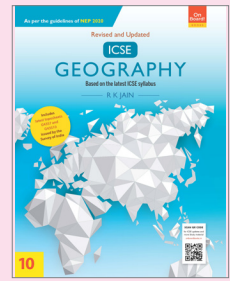


ICSE Geography

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

CHAPTER 13 - India - Agriculture

- What does agriculture in India include?
 - Land cultivation only
 - Horticulture, sericulture, livestock rearing, pisciculture, agroforestry, etc.
 - Only horticulture and livestock rearing
 - Pisciculture and agroforestry

Answer: (b) Horticulture, sericulture, livestock rearing, pisciculture, agroforestry, etc.
- What is the significance of agriculture in early human settlements?
 - It was not significant.
 - It was a source of entertainment.
 - It caused destruction to the environment.
 - It helped early humans to lead a settled life.

Answer: (d) It helped early humans to lead a settled life.
- What was the government's solution to the problem of small and fragmented landholdings?
 - Consolidation of landholdings
 - Providing good quality seeds at low prices
 - Bringing more farmland under irrigation
 - Encouraging farmers to adopt mixed farming

Answer: (a) Consolidation of landholdings
- What are some of the agro-based industries in India?
 - Textiles and electronics
 - Construction and transportation
 - Food processing and sugar
 - Education and healthcare

Answer: (c) Food processing and sugar
- What is the government's initiative to link rural areas with state and national highways called?
 - Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
 - Green Revolution
 - National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 - National Food Security Act

Answer: (c) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- Who is credited with the development of new dwarf varieties of wheat seed that led to the Green Revolution in India?
 - Dr Norman Ernest Borlaug
 - Dr M S Swaminathan
 - Dr Vandana Shiva
 - Dr R S Paroda

Answer: (a) Dr Norman Ernest Borlaug

7. Which crop was mainly targeted by the Green Revolution in India?
 a. Rice b. Maize c. Wheat d. Sorghum
 Answer: (c) Wheat
8. What was the main outcome of the Green Revolution in India?
 a. Increased food insecurity b. Increased dependence on foreign food imports
 c. Increased unemployment in rural areas d. Self-sufficiency in food production
 Answer: (d) Self-sufficiency in food production
9. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Green Revolution in India?
 a. Establishment of large industries in rural areas
 b. Large-scale use of high-yielding varieties of seeds
 c. Development of various means of irrigation
 d. Widespread use of biocides
 Answer: (a) Establishment of large industries in rural areas
10. Why did other states in India not benefit from the Green Revolution?
 a. Lack of coordination between agricultural universities and farmers
 b. Unsuitable climatic and soil conditions for high-yielding varieties of seeds
 c. Insufficient supply of agricultural credits
 d. Lack of government support for building rural roads
 Answer: (b) Unsuitable climatic and soil conditions for high-yielding varieties of seeds
11. Which states in India were most successful in increasing wheat production due to the Green Revolution?
 a. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh b. Gujarat and Rajasthan
 c. Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh d. Kerala and Karnataka
 Answer: (c) Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh
12. What is the common name for shifting agriculture in Assam?
 a. Podu b. Jhum
 c. Bewar d. Ponam
 Answer: (b) Jhum
13. How is land prepared for farming in shifting agriculture?
 a. By using tractors and modern equipment
 b. By using chemical fertilizers and pesticides
 c. By digging deep trenches
 d. By clearing forests and burning stumps
 Answer: (d) By clearing forests and burning stumps
14. Which of the following is true about mixed farming?
 a. It is a subsistence farming system.
 b. It is practiced in forested hilly areas.
 c. It involves the rearing of cattle and cultivation of crops.
 d. It is mostly practiced in areas with unsuitable climatic conditions.
 Answer: (c) It involves the rearing of cattle and cultivation of crops.
15. Why are chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, etc. extensively used on plantations?
 a. To increase the yield per hectare b. To reduce the cost of production
 c. To improve the quality of the crop d. To reduce the dependence on skilled labor
 Answer: (a) To increase the yield per hectare

16. Match the following crops with their respective seasons in India.

Column A

- A. Rice, Maize and Millets
- B. Mustard, Gram and Jowar
- C. Aus, Aman and Boro
- D. Watermelons, Cucumber, and Fodder crops
- a. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
- c. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

Column B

- 1. Rabi crop
- 2. Zaid crop
- 3. Kharif crop
- 4. Peninsular India
- b. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- d. A-2, B-4, C-2, D-3

Answer: (c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

17. Match the following.

Column A

- A. Green Revolution
- B. Agro-processed good
- C. Southern parts of India
- D. Boro
- a. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
- c. A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

Column B

- 1. Year-round tropical crops
- 2. Paddy
- 3. Wheat
- 4. Spices
- b. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- d. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

Answer: (d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

18. Match the following.

Column A

- A. Subsistence agriculture
- B. Plantation agriculture
- C. Intensive agriculture
- D. Extensive agriculture
- a. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
- c. A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

Column B

- 1. Labor intensive system
- 2. Crop specialization
- 3. Monoculture system
- 4. Maintenance of the farmer's family
- b. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
- d. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

Answer: (a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

19. Match the following.

Column A

- A. Assam
- B. Odisha
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Kerala
- a. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- c. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

Column B

- 1. Podu
- 2. Ponam
- 3. Jhum
- 4. Bewar
- b. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- d. A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

Answer: (c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

20. What is the main aim of commercial farming?

- a. To produce crops for self-consumption
- b. To produce cash crops that can be easily sold in the market
- c. To produce crops that are difficult to grow
- d. To produce crops for export

Answer: (c) To produce crops that are difficult to grow