

TEST No. 29

TOPIC: Forests, Soil, Agriculture

SUBJECT: INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

Explanation:

Question 1

Answer C

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh produces about two-fifth of sugarcane of the country. Kerala leads in the production coconut among india states. Karnataka alone accounts for more than two third of total production of coffee in the country. Andhra Pradesh is leading producer of groundnut, followed by Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra are the leading producers.

Question 2

Answer A

Explanation: Black soil covers over 5.46 lakh sq km (16.6%) of the total geographical area of the country.

Question 3

Answer B

Explanation: The laterite soils develop in areas with high temperature and high rainfall.

Question 4

Answer D

Explanation: Bajra is sown in hot and dry climatic conditions in north western and western parts of the country. Bajra (pearl millet) is essentially a Kharif crop in India. Jowar is cultivated as a *kharif* crop in northern India.

Question 5

Answer A

Explanation: tobacco is cultivated in black soils AS WELL AS in alluvial soil.

Question 6

Answer A

Explanation: Tropical Deciduous Forests are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm.

Question 7

Answer C

Explanation: Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan Plateau. Along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghat, long stretch of area is occupied by red loamy soil. Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Orissa and Chhattisgarh and in the southern parts of the middle Ganga plain. It covers about 3.5 Lakh sq km (10.6%) of the total geographical area of the country. The soil develops a reddish colour due to a wide diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks

yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form. The fine-grained red and yellow soils are normally fertile, whereas coarse-grained soils found in dry upland areas are poor in fertility. They are generally poor in nitrogen, phosphorous and humus.

Question 8

Answer D

Explanation: Tropical evergreen forests Has no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition. As such these forests appear green all the year round. Species found in these forests include rosewood, mahogany, aini, ebony, etc.

Question 9

Answer B

Explanation: **Peaty Soils**

They are found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity, where there is a good growth of vegetation. Thus, large quantity of dead organic matter accumulates in these areas, and this gives a rich humus and organic content to the soil. Organic matter in these soils may go even up to 40-50 per cent. These soils are normally heavy and black in colour.

Question 10

Answer B

Explanation: Tropical Deciduous Forests are the most widespread forests in India. Tropical Deciduous Forests also called the monsoon forests. Tropical evergreen forests has no definite time for trees to shed their leaves but like all trees they shed there leaves but not simultaneously. As such these forests appear green all the year round.

Question 11

Answer C

Explanation: *Dry deciduous forest* covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm. On the wetter margins, it has a transition to the moist deciduous, while on the drier margins to thorn forests. These forests are found in rainier areas of the Peninsula and the plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. *Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair*, axlewood, etc. are the common trees of these forests. In the western and southern part of Rajasthan, vegetation cover is very scanty due to low rainfall and overgrazing.

Question 12

Answer D

Explanation: all are correct