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Economic Geography Question for CDS Exam

Economic Geography Quiz 1

Directions: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

(1). Which one of the following is the example of subsistence farming?

- A. Shifting cultivation
- B. Commercial farming
- C. Extensive and intensive farming
- D. Organic farming

(2). Which of the following methods is/are suitable for soil conservation in hilly region?

- 1. Terracing and contour bunding
- 2. Shifting cultivation
- 3. Contour ploughing

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- A. 1 and 3 B. Only 2 C. Only 3 D. All of these

(3). Which of the following statements regarding recycling is/are correct?

- 1. Recycling is just the collection and separation of the waste materials.
- 2. Recycling is the collection and separation of the materials from the waste stream and their subsequent processing to produce a marketable product.
- 3. Recycling leads to reduction of waste disposal cost.

Select the correct answer using codes given below

- A. Only 1 B. 1 and 2 C. 2 and 3 D. 1 and 3

(4). Farmers are requested to mix lime with soil while farming their fields. This is because

- A. Lime is very helpful in maintaining the water content in the soil
- B. Lime decreases the acidity of soil
- C. Lime decreases the basicity of soil
- D. High concentration of lime is necessary for the plant growth

(5). Consider the following statements

1. Rural forestry aims to raise the trees on community land and on privately owned land.
2. Farm forestry encourages individual farmers to plant trees on their own farmland to meet the domestic need of the family.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2

(6). Which of the following are responsible for the decrease of per capita holding of cultivated land in India?

1. Low per capita income.
2. Rapid rate of increase of population.
3. Practice of dividing land equally among the heirs.
4. Use of traditional techniques of ploughing.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- A. 1 and 2 B. 2 and 3 C. 1 and 4 D. 2, 3 and 4

(7). The main aim of watershed management strategy of India is

- A. Promoting Silviculture
- B. Hill slope management
- C. Arid land management
- D. Soil conservation

(8). Which of the largest metals trading centre?

- A. Johannesburg B. London C. New York D. Singapore

(9). In which of the following countries long staple type of cotton is mainly grown?

- A. India B. Egypt C. Greece D. China

(10). The part of Equatorial region which has well developed rubber plantations is

- A. Amazon basin B. Indonesia C. Malaysia D. Zaire basin

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	C	B	C	B	D	C	B	C

Explanations:

1.

Subsistence farming is self-sufficiency farming in which the farmers grow enough food to feed themselves and families. It is mostly practised in developing countries.

Shifting cultivation is a type/example of subsistence farming in which the farmers clear a patch of forest land by felling and burning of trees and then crops are grown.

2.

Level terrace or contour bunding involves construction of bind passing through the points having same elevation (contour). Contour ploughing is the farming practice of ploughing and/or planting across a slope following its elevation contour lines.

3.

Recycling is the practice of reusing items that would otherwise be discarded as waste. Variations of recycling include upcycling, which involves adding value to an item for reuse, and downcycling, which involves breaking down an item or substance into its component elements to reuse anything that can be salvaged.



4.

Lime reduces soil acidity (increases pH) by changing some of hydrogen ions into water and carbon dioxide (CO₂). A Ca⁺⁺ ion from the lime replaces two H⁺ ions on the cation exchange complex. The carbonate reacts with water to form bicarbonate. These react with H⁺ to form H₂O and CO₂. The pH increases because the H⁺ concentration has been reduced.

5.

Rural forestry (also known as community forestry) aims to raise the trees on community land and on privately owned land as in farm forestry.

Farm forestry encouraged individual farmers to plant trees on their own farmland to meet the domestic needs of the family. All these schemes are taken up under the social forestry programme.

6.

The factors responsible for the decrease of per capita holding of cultivated land in India are

1. Rapid rate of increase of population.
2. Practice of dividing land equally among the heirs.

7.

The main aim of watershed management strategy of India is water and soil conservation.

8.

The merger between Commodity Exchange Inc. and the New York Mercantile exchange has created the world's largest physical futures trading exchange, called COMEX. Since the merger in 1994, the COMEX division has incorporated the trading of aluminum future contracts. New York Mercantile Exchange (COMEX) and Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) are the world's largest gold futures trading centre.

9.

Long-staple cotton is any cotton with fibers from 1 1/8" to 2 1/2" long. Outstanding types of this cotton are Pima, Egyptian, and Sea Island cotton. Egyptian cotton is a type of long-staple cotton, which is largely grown in the Nile River Valley. Sea Island cotton is a long-staple cotton grown in the Sea Islands, which are off the southern coast of Georgia, the Carolinas, and the Caribbean. Pima cotton is a long-staple cotton grown in the southwest region of the United States.

10.

Malaysia is the leading producer of natural rubber in the world. About 46% of the total world's rubber is produced in Malaysia. The rubber plantation was started in Malaysia in 1877. Rubber can grow anywhere in Malaysia, because of the suitability of climate and soil; but most of rubber estates are concentrated in the western coastal plains of Malaysia. The plantation in coastal zone gets the advantage of nearest port for its export. Yet very low areas are avoided in order not to suffer from stagnation of water. The greatest production is in its Johore State of Southern Malaysia. Here, rubber cultivation occupies about 4-2 million acres or about 65% of the total cultivated area in the country.



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