

**RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER , CHENNAI- 82. WHATSAPP -
8056206308**

Manufacturing Industries MCQ

10th Standard

Social Science

69 x 1 = 69

- 1) Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?
(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Sugar (d) Jute
- 2) Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?
(a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) TATA Steel (d) MNCC
- 3) Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?
(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Jute (d) Steel
- 4) Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?
(a) Steel (b) Electronic (c) Aluminum (d) Information Technology
- 5) In 1857 where the first cotton mill of India was founded
(a) Mysore (b) Madras (c) Surat (d) Bombay
- 6) Largest producer of Jute and Jute made goods
(a) Bangladesh (b) India (c) Sri Lanka (d) Brazil
- 7) Iron and Steel is a
(a) an agro base industry (b) a chemical industry (c) basic industry
(d) tertiary industry
- 8) Durgapur is situated in
(a) Jharkhand (b) Orissa (c) Chhattisgarh (d) West Bengal
- 9) Chemical industries usually are located near
(a) Iron and steel industries (b) Thermal power plant (c) Oil refineries
(d) Automobile industry
- 10) STP is the Abbreviation of
(a) System tech park (b) Software Technology Park (c) State thermal plant
(d) Software Technology Picket
- 11) NTPC is the Abbreviation of
(a) National Textile Production company (b) National Technology Production Company
(c) National Thermal Power Corporation
(d) National Tuberculosis Prevention Corporation
- 12) Atomic Power Plant causes
(a) Water Pollution (b) Noise Pollution (c) Air Pollution (d) Heat Pollution
- 13) Manufacturing industries includes
(a) Crop Production (b) Fish Production (c) Plantation (d) Sugar Production

- 14) Manufacturing industries includes
- (a) Converting raw material into ready good
 - (b) Transporting raw material
 - (c) Producing raw material
 - (d) Procuring raw material
- 15) What is the desired growth rate of manufacturing in the next decade?
- (a) 14%
 - (b) 12%
 - (c) 15%
 - (d) 13%
- 16) Name the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain.
- (a) Iron and steel industry
 - (b) Cement industry
 - (c) Textile industry
 - (d) None of the above
- 17) What is the rank of India in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers?
- (a) 1st
 - (b) 2nd
 - (c) 3rd
 - (d) 4th
- 18) Name the region where iron and steel industries are concentrated the maximum.
- (a) Deccan Plateau
 - (b) Malwa Plateau
 - (c) Chotanagpur Plateau
 - (d) None of the above
- 19) Name of the country which is the largest producer and consumer of steel in the world.
- (a) Japan
 - (b) USA
 - (c) India
 - (d) China
- 20) Which is the electronic capital of India?
- (a) Chennai
 - (b) Bengaluru
 - (c) Hyderabad
 - (d) New Delhi
- 21) Choose odd one out:
- (a) Distilleries
 - (b) Bakery
 - (c) Fisheries
 - (d) Workshop
- 22) Which of the following does not affect the location of industries?
- (a) Infrastructure
 - (b) Entrepreneur
 - (c) Land
 - (d) None of the above
- 23) Which of the following does not affect the location of industries?
- (a) Per capita income
 - (b) Labour
 - (c) Raw material
 - (d) Energy
- 24) Rubber, Tea and Coffee are
- (a) Heavy industry
 - (b) Mineral based industry
 - (c) Agro based industry
 - (d) Basic industry
- 25) Which out of the following is a mineral based industry?
- (a) Sugar
 - (b) Tea
 - (c) Coffee
 - (d) Petrochemicals
- 26) Which is the only industry in India which is self-reliant?
- (a) Textile industry
 - (b) Iron and Steel
 - (c) Electrical
 - (d) Sugar
- 27) Where was the first textile mill established?
- (a) Kolkata
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Lucknow
- 28) Which industry provides employment to weavers at home as a cottage industry?
- (a) Silk
 - (b) Handspun Khadi
 - (c) Jute
 - (d) None of these
- 29) Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?
- (a) Japan
 - (b) Philippines
 - (c) China
 - (d) India

- 30) Why is there a need to always import cotton?
- (a) Obsolete machinery (b) Increasing demand (c) Shortage in the home market
(d) Poor quality in the domestic market
- 31) What challenge does the Jute industry face in India?
- (a) Poor labour turnover (b) Low productivity of labour (c) Poor market price
(d) Competition from synthetic substitutes
- 32) Why is there a tendency of the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in Maharashtra?
- (a) More water resources (b) Soil is more fertile (c) More land for cultivation
(d) Higher sucrose content of cane
- 33) Which out of the following industries helps in the manufacture of telephones, computers, radars, etc.?
- (a) Aluminium (b) Information Technology (c) Steel (d) Electronics
- 34) Which country is the largest producer and consumer of steel in the world?
- (a) China (b) Japan (c) India (d) United States
- 35) Where was the first cement plant set up?
- (a) Mumbai (b) Chennai (c) Kolkata (d) Pondicherry
- 36) What is the major contribution of the Electronics industry to the country?
- (a) Maximised wealth formation (b) Reduced poverty (c) Improved standard of living
(d) Encouraged employment
- 37) Air pollution is caused because of the high proportion of undesirable gases such as
- (a) methane (b) hydrogen (c) sulphur dioxide (d) carbon
- 38) When does thermal pollution take place?
- (a) Sun heats up the lakes and ponds
(b) Hot water from factories drains into rivers and ponds
(c) When hot oil drains into rivers and lakes (d) None of these
- 39) Public sector plants market their steel through
- (a) TISCO (b) Tata Steel (c) SAIL (d) GAIL
- 40) A mechanical means of treating industrial effluents
- (a) sedimentation (b) rainwater harvesting (c) recycling of waste water
(d) biologically
- 41) Smoke emitted by chemical and paper factories, refineries, etc. can be reduced by using:
- (a) coal (b) oil (c) gas (d) either (b) or (c)
- 42) When does thermal pollution occur?
- (a) When hot water is discharged from the industries before cooling
(b) When carbon dioxide is released into the air
(c) When noise is made due to drilling and other factory equipment
(d) When liquid waste is discharged into the rivers

- 43) Which one of the following factors plays an important role in the location of an industry in a particular region?
- (a) Least production cost (b) Transport (c) Raw material (d) Market
- 44) Which one of the following cities has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India?
- (a) Hyderabad (b) Delhi (c) Kolkata (d) Bengaluru
- 45) Which one of the following countries is giving stiff competition to India with regard to the jute industry?
- (a) Bangladesh (b) Brazil (c) Philippines (d) Thailand
- 46) Which of the following industries generate the largest employment opportunities to the people?
- (a) Silk industry (b) Cotton industry (c) Textile industry (d) Jute industry
- 47) Which one of the following is an agro-based industry
- (a) Sewing machine (b) Iron and steel (c) Jute (d) Toothpaste
- 48) On what basis is the industrial sector classified into public and private sectors?
- (a) Number of workers employed in the enterprise (b) Employment conditions
(c) The nature of economic activity (d) Ownership of enterprises
- 49) Which one of the following statement is not true about the manufacturing sector in India?
- (a) Manufacturing industries have helped in the modernising of agriculture
(b) It has expanded trade and commerce.
(c) It has created employment opportunities to the people.
(d) Manufacturing industries have not helped in economic development
- 50) Which one of the following public sector plants is located in Chhattisgarh?
- (a) Bokaro Steel Plant (b) Durgapur Steel Plant (c) Bhilai Steel Plant
(d) Rourkela Steel Plant
- 51) Which one of the following steel plants is located in Chhattisgarh?
- (a) Bokaro (b) Durgapur (c) Bhilai (d) Rourkela
- 52) Which one of the following cities is known as electronic capital of India?
- (a) Srinagar (b) Noida (c) Bengaluru (d) Pune
- 53) Which of the following is a consumer industry and is also found in the cooperative store?
- (a) Paper mills (b) Petrochemicals (c) Machine Tools (d) Sugar
- 54) Regular supply of electricity and an assured source of raw material at minimum cost are the two prime factors for the location of which one of the following industries
- (a) Iron and Steel (b) Automobile (c) Aluminium smelting (d) Electronics
- 55) Which of the following activities employs people in the manufacturing of primary materials into finished goods?
- (a) Secondary activities (b) Primary activities (c) Tertiary activities (d) None of these

56) Which of the following is transformed into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value?

- (a) Manufactured goods (b) Raw material (c) Industrial goods (d) All of these

57) Which of following occurs after the increase in industrial activities?

- (a) Urbanisation (b) Rural expansion (c) Development (Loss of labour)
(d) All of the above

58) Which of the following is a mineral based product?

- (a) Woollen (b) Tea (c) Cotton (d) Cement

59) Iron and steel industry is an example of which industry?

- (a) Basic industry (b) Mineral based industry (c) Both a and b (d) None of these

60) Which of the following is produced for direct use of consumers?

- (a) Copper (b) Petrochemicals (c) Aluminium (d) Sugar

61) In which of the following states is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Odisha (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

62) Which of the following is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants?

- (a) Fog (b) Smoke (c) Water vapour (d) All of these

63) Which of the following adversely affects human health, animals, plants, building and the atmosphere as a whole?

- (a) Noise pollution (b) Thermal pollution (c) Air pollution (d) Water pollution

64) Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries and tanneries are agents of causing which type of pollution?

- (a) Air pollution (b) Water pollution (c) Noise pollution (d) None of these

65) Identify the proper industry market linkage

- (a) Cotton textiles → Raw cotton → Shops
(b) Sugarcane → Sugar mills → Transport → Market
(c) Mines → Railway → Market → Steel plants
(d) Natural gas → Market → Factory → Industry

66) Consider the following statements about textile industry

1. There is value addition at every stage.
2. Value addition increases cost at each stage.
3. From fibre production to garment manufactures many stages are involved. Which of the following are/is true?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

67) Arrange in proper sequence

1. Formation of NTPC
2. Jute mill set up at Rishra
3. First cement plant in Chennai
4. Cotton mill set up at Mumbai.

- (a) 3, 2, 4,1 (b) 4, 2, 3,1 (c) 4, 2,1,3 (d) 3, 4,1,2

68) Find the incorrect pair

- (a) Public Sector - BHEL (b) Electric Power Generation - NTPC
(c) Private Sector - SAIL (d) Joint Sector - OIL

69)

List I	List II
A. Copper smelting	1. Consumer Industry
B. Sewing machines	2. Private Sector
C. Bajaj Auto Ltd	3. Basic Industry
D. Sugar Industry	4. Cooperative

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
3124	1423	2431	3421

1 x 1 = 1

70) **Assertion (A)** India imports Potash from other countries.
Reason (R) India does not have any of commercially usable potash or potassium compounds in any form.
codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

3 x 4 = 12

71) Industrial locations are complex in nature. These are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power, and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Consequently, manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost. After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Thus, industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes place.

1. On what factors are the location of the industry dependent on?

(a) It is dependent on availability of raw material, labour, climate, vegetation and country.

(b) It is dependent on availability of raw material, crops, power, vegetation and country.

(c) It is dependent on availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market.

(d) It is dependent on availability of raw material, law, climate, vegetation and country.

2. What do you understand by agglomeration economies?

(a) Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.

(b) Many societies tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.

(c) Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the rural centres known as agglomeration economies.

(d) Many societies tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the rural centres known as agglomeration economies.

3. How do industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand?

(a) Cities provide raw materials and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

(b) Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

(c) Cities provide education and also provide services such as governance, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

(d) Cities provide raw materials and also provide services such as law, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

4. Which of the following two services are provided by cities to the markets?

(a) Two services provided by cities are education and insurance.

(b) Two services provided by cities are water and financial advice.

(c) Two services provided by cities are raw materials and labour.

(d) Two services provided by cities are transport and banking.

72) Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. Do you know that paper is manufactured from wood, sugar from sugarcane, iron and steel from iron ore and aluminium from bauxite? Do you also know that some types of clothes are manufactured from yarn which itself is an industrial product? People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into finished goods. The workers employed in steel factories, car, breweries, textile industries, bakeries, etc. fall into this category. Some people are employed in providing services. In this chapter, we are mainly concerned with manufacturing industries which fall in the secondary sector. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

1. How is economic strength of a country measured?

(a) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of chemical industries.

(b) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of fertilizers industries.

(c) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

(d) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of agro-based industries.

2. What is manufacturing?

(a) Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

(b) Production of goods in small quantities after processing from raw materials to more valueless products is called manufacturing.

(c) Production of goods in large quantities after processing from agro materials to more valueless products is called manufacturing.

(d) Production of goods in less quantities after processing from raw materials to less valuable products is called manufacturing.

3. Who manufactures the primary materials into finished goods?