Appendix No. I

CRITERION TEST

Developed By

Ram Mehar
(Investigator)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PANJAB UNIVERSITY
CHANDIGARH
CRITERION TEST

General Instructions

* Do not turn this page until you are told to do so.

* Do not write or mark anything on this booklet. Use 'Answer Sheet' for your answers.

* Read them carefully and proceed at once to answer the questions. Each of the question in this test is followed by four possible answers (a, b, c, d). You have to choose the correct response and write it against the Sr. no. of the question given in the separate answer-sheet.

* There is no time limit, but do not spend too much time on any one item.

* Do not guess.

* If you want to change your answer, do so by rewriting it.

**********
1. Total Geographical area of India is:
   a) 328 Million hectares  b) 597.9 Million hectares
   c) 306 Million hectares  d) 308 Million hectares.

2. Which country lies in north of India?
   a) Pakistan  b) Nepal  d) Bhutan  d) Bangladesh

3. Physiography means:
   a) Study of varied physical regions  b) Study of solid still regions
   c) Study of lower part of regions  d) Study of upper part of regions

4. On the basis of physiography in how many parts India is divided into............
   a) 4  b) 5  c) 7  d) 3

5. Height of the mountains from the earth surface is above
   a) 4000 metres  b) 2000 metres  c) 1500 metres  d) 1000 metres

6. The shape of the Himalayas is like a/an
   a) Straight line  b) Arc  c) Hemisphere  d) None of these

7. Which is the oldest mountain range?
   a) Himalayas  b) Satpuras  c) Vindhyas  d) Aravalis

8. Which is the highest peak of Himalayas in India?
   a) K2  b) Mount Everest  c) Nanda Devi  d) Kanchan Janga

9. Pir Panjal range is in:
   a) The greater Himalaya  b) The middle Himalaya
   c) Siwalik  d) Sikkim Himalaya

10. Nathula pass is in
    a) Sikkim  b) Bhutan
    c) Arunchal Pradesh  d) Jammu and Kashmir

11. Shipkila pass is in
    a) Himachal Pradesh  b) Sikkim
    c) Jammu and Kashmir  d) Arunachal Pradesh
12. Bomdila pass is in
   a) Assam          b) Himachal Pradesh
   c) Punjab         d) Arunachal Pradesh

13. Doons Valley lies in:
   a) H.P.          b) Punjab Himalaya
   c) Kashmir Himalaya    d) Kumayan Himalaya in Uttar Pradesh.

14. The origin of Ganga is in:
   a) Kashmir  b) Kailash  c) Gangotri  d) None of these

15. Where does the river Brahmaputra originate?
   a) Alakhananda  b) Gangotri  c) Mansrover  d) Nepal

16. Height of the plateau from the earth surface:
   a) above 1000 metres  b) below 1000 metres.
   c) above 1500 metres  d) below 1500 metres.

17. The place in Indian receiving the lowest rainfall is:
   a) Leh  b) Jaisalmer  c) Bikaner  d) Jodhpur

18. Which of the following regions has highest variability of rainfall?
   a) Gujarat          b) Kerala
   c) West Bengal      d) Eastern Uttar Pradesh

19. In which climatic regions are Haryana and Punjab included.
   a) Humid sub-tropical, with dry winter  b) Steppe
   c) Alpine                d) Tropical Evergreen forest.

20. The monsoon starts retreating from India in:
   a) Mid-September  b) Mid-March
   c) Mid-December  d) Late-October

21. One of the regions that receives rainfall from the north-easterly monsoon is:
   a) Assam  b) Punjab  c) West Bengal  d) Tamil Nadu.

22. Winter rains in north-western India are caused by:
   a) Western depression  b) Retreating monsoon
   c) Trade wind         d) South-West monsoon

23. Which area in India get the summer monsoon first?
   a) The Himalayas  b) The eastern ghats
   c) The western ghats  d) The Indo-Gangetic plain.
24. The retreating south-west monsoon does not affect
   a) Tamil Nadu  b) Orissa
   c) Andhra Pradesh  d) Uttar Pradesh

25. In southern India, temperature is highest in:
   a) June  b) April  c) August  d) July

26. “October heat” is caused due to
   a) The absence of rain  b) Dry hot weather
   c) Combination of high temperature and excessive humidity
   d) None of these.

27. Punjab and Haryana receive rainfall from:
   a) Westerly disturbances  b) Cyclones in Bay of Bengal
   c) Both of the above  d) None of the above.

28. Who introduced the term “Monsoon”?
   a) The British  b) The Mughals
   c) The Arabs  d) The Meteorologists.

29. Monsoon is caused by:
   a) Temperature change  b) Seasonal reversal of winds
   c) Humidity differences  d) Pressure differences

30. How much area of the country is under forest?
   a) 23%  b) 25%  c) 30%  d) 40%

31. The type of forests which occupy the western ghats
   a) Alpine  b) Evergreen  c) Mangrove  d) Teak

32. The tree which supply the bulk of railway sleepers in India are known as
   a) Sal  b) Sandal wood  c) Rosewood  d) Alpine

33. Match the following:

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<td>a) Pine</td>
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<td>b) Teak</td>
<td>ii) coniferous forests.</td>
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<td>c) Citrus</td>
<td>iii) equatorial forests.</td>
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<td>d) Mahogany</td>
<td>iv) mediterranean forests.</td>
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34. Coniferous forests in India are found in:

35. A forest having sisam, sandal and rosewood trees can be termed as:
   a) Alpine  b) Tropical deciduous forest  c) Tropical evergreen forest  d) Coniferous forest

36. Where is sandal-wood commonly obtained from:
   a) Tropical forest of Karnataka  b) Mangroves of West Bengal  c) Rainforest of Kerala  d) None of these.

37. Where does task grow most abundantly?
   a) The Himalayas  b) The western ghats  c) Central India  d) Assam Himalays

38. In which area is the deodar tree commonly found?
   a) Tropical evergreen forests  b) Tropical deciduous forests  c) Thorn forests  d) Alpine

39. Alluvial soil in India is found in:
   a) Desert soil  b) Least fertile soil  c) Very rare soil  d) Most extensive soil.

40. Where is wild ass sanctuary situated?
   a) Rajasthan  b) Gujarat  c) Assam  d) Uttar Pradesh

41. Regur soil is also known as:
   a) Red soil  b) Alluvial Soil  c) Black soil  d) Laterite soil.

42. Which is an important red soil area?
   a) Indo-Gangetic  b) Karnataka  c) Gujarat and Maharasta  d) Jammu and Kashmir

43. Mountain soil contains a lot of:
   a) Humus  b) Clay  c) Coarse  d) Iron and aluminium

44. Alluvial soil is fertile mainly because:
   a) It is rich in humus  b) It is rich in lime  c) It can be used for both rabi and kharif cropping.
   d) It contains mineral in fine particles which can be absorbed easily by plants
45. One of the most infertile Indian soil is
a) Laterite soil  b) Regur soil  c) Alluvial soil  d) Red soil.

46. The first metal to be extensively used by the people in India was.
   a) Bronze  b) Copper  c) Iron  d) Lead

47. The ore of aluminium is:
   a) Bauxite  b) Chromium  c) Mica  d) Manganese

48. Which of the following is the largest producer of iron.
   a) Madhya Pradesh  b) Orissa  c) Bihar  d) Rajasthan

49. What are ferro-alloys?
   a) Metals mixed with copper  b) Metals mixed with mercury.
   c) Metals mixed with iron  d) None of these

50. The State leading in manganese production is:
   a) Orissa  b) Karnataka  c) Andhra Pradesh  d) Madhya Pradesh

51. Which is the following is an ore of iron?
   a) Bauxite  b) Hamatite  c) Dolomite  d) Sidrite

52. The leading State producing mica is
   a) West Bengal  b) Orissa  c) Bihar  d) Karnataka

53. In the production of copper Bihar ranks:
   a) Second  b) Third  c) First  d) Fourth

54. Deepest mine in India is in
   a) Kolar  b) Raniganj  c) Khetri  d) None of these

55. Which State is leading in the production of gold.
   a) Andhra Pradesh  b) Karnataka  c) Bihar  d) Madhya Pradesh

56. Copper - Gold - Iron - Coal are connected with
   a) Kolar, Kundremukh, Khetri and Jharia
   b) Khetri Kolar, Kundremukh and Jharia
   c) Jharia, Kolar, Khetri and Kundremukh.
   d) Kolar, Khetri, Jharia and Kundremukh.

57. Match the following:

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<td>c) Lignite</td>
<td>iii) Rourkela</td>
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<td>d) Mica</td>
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58. The most important coalfield in India is:
   a) Bokaro    b) Raniganj    c) Jharia    d) Giridih

59. 90% coal of India is found in:
   a) Bihar and Bengal    b) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh
   c) Andhra Pradesh & Tamilnadu    d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

60. The first coal mine was opened in India in 1774 at
   a) Bihar    b) West Bengal
   c) Madhya Pradesh    d) Orissa

61. Which of the following state has the largest reserves of coal?
   a) M.P.    b) Bihar    c) West Bengal    d) Gujarat

62. Which is the low quality of coal?
   a) Bituminous    b) Lignite    c) Anthracite    d) None of these

63. The biggest oil refinery in India is at
   a) Visakhapatnam    b) Koyali    c) Barauni    d) Mathura

64. The latest discovery of oil is in:
   a) Damodar basin    b) Gulf of Combay
   c) Cauvery delta    d) Bombay high

65. Which one is the oldest refinery of India?
   a) Digboi    b) Visakhapatnam    c) Koyali    d) Madras

66. Which of the following is not primarily a kharif crop in India?
   a) Wheat    b) Rice    c) Maize    d) Cotton

67. Which of the following is not primarily a rabi crop in India?
   a) Wheat    b) Gram    c) Jute    d) Lineseed

68. Which is the month of sowing the rabi crop in India?
   a) November    b) December    c) January    d) March

69. The largest producer of rice in India is:
   a) Bihar    b) Tamil Nadu    c) West Bengal    d) Punjab
70. Which is the ideal temperature for the cultivation of rice?
   a) 25°C  b) 15°C  c) 32°C  d) 21°C

71. In India which State produce maximum wheat?
   a) Punjab  b) Haryana  c) Madhya Pradesh  d) Uttar Pradesh

72. Which State in the leading in maize production?
   a) Punjab  b) Uttar Pradesh  c) Kerala  d) Rajasthan

73. Gujarat is the chief produce of
   a) Wheat  b) Sugarcane  c) Bajra  d) Coconut

74. In India the largest producer of sugarcane is
   a) Bihar  b) Punjab  c) Maharashtra  d) Uttar Pradesh

75. The largest producer of potatoes in India is:
   a) Himachal Pradesh  b) Punjab  c) Uttar Pradesh  d) West Bengal

76. Tea needs:
   a) Warm and Moist climate  b) Hot climate  c) Cool climate  d) None of these

77. Which State is the leading in tea-production?
   a) Kerala  b) Tamil Nadu  c) Assam  d) Karnataka

78. The largest producer of coffee in India is:
   a) Karnataka  b) Kerala  c) Tamil Nadu  d) Assam

79. Cotton’s largest producer in India is:
   a) Maharashtra  b) Punjab  c) Uttar Pradesh  d) Gujarat

80. Where was the first cotton mill set up in India?
   a) Bombay  b) Coimbatore  c) Surat  d) Calcutta

81. Which State is first in jute production?
   a) West Bengal  b) Assam  c) Orissa  d) Bihar

82. Rubber’s largest producer in India is:
   a) Orissa  b) Kerala  c) Karnataka  d) Maharashtra

83. Which State is the largest producer of tobacco?
   a) Gujarat  b) Andhra Pradesh  c) Karnataka  d) West Bengal
84. Match the following:

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<td>a) Bajra</td>
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<td>c) Groundnut</td>
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<td>d) Banana</td>
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a) (iv)  (i)  (iii)  (ii)  
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85. India’s first cotton mill was set up at Fort Gloster in 1818 in:
   a) Bombay  b) Ahemedabad  c) Calcutta  d) Kanpur

86. The largest number of cotton textile mills is in:
   a) Maharastra  b) Gujarat  c) Tamil Nadu  d) Karnataka

87. More than 50% of the total woollen textile produced in India is at:
   a) Punjab  b) Uttar Pradesh  
   c) Haryana  d) Jammu and Kashmir

88. Woollen textile mills are concentrated mainly in:
   a) Jammu and Kashmir  b) Himachal Pradesh  
   c) Punjab  d) Haryana

89. The first paper mill of the country was started in 1832 in:
   a) Nepanagar  b) Bombay  c) Sohrampore  d) Yamunanagar

90. The largest producer of sugar is:
   a) Bengal  b) Uttar Pradesh  
   c) Maharastra  d) West Behgal

91. The largest number of sugar mills are in the state of:
   a) Bihar  b) Maharastra  
   c) Uttar Pradesh  d) Taminadu

92. The modern Steel industry was set up at Kulti in West Bengal in:
   a) 1870  b) 1774  c) 1904  d) 1854

93. Tata iron and steel company is located at:
   a) Calcutta  b) Jamshedpur  c) Burnpur  d) Kulti

94. Which of the following steel plants were started with Russian collaboration:
   a) Bhilai and Bokaro  b) Bokaro and Durgapur  
   c) Rourkela and Jamshedpur  d) Bhadravati and Durgapur
95. Which is the following steel plants were started with British collaborations:
   a) Durgapur  b) Bhilai  c) Bokaro  d) Bhadravati

96. First integrated steel plant in south
   a) Visakhapatnam  b) Madras  c) Mysore  d) Bangalore

97. Which is only steel plant in the private sector?
   a) IISCO  b) Burnpur Steel Plants  c) VISL  d) TISCO

98. Burnpur, Asansol and Hirapur Plants lies in the State of
   a) Tamil Nadu  b) Bihar  c) West Bengal  d) Orissa

99. The first cement factory was built in India in 1904 at:
   a) Madras  b) Bangalore  c) Kanpur  d) Calcutta

100. The major plant of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. is in
    a) Bhopal  b) Visakhapatnam  c) Pinjore  d) Calcutta
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Appendix No. II (a, b, c)

ACHIEVEMENT TEST

Developed By

Ram Mehar
(Investigator)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PANJAB UNIVERSITY
CHANDIGARH

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