Class- 10 (Geog)
MCQ Class Test

1. In rapid urbanization, green spaces are shrinking, affecting city climate. Which action would create the biggest benefit in both climate and health?
a) Mandating a “green cover” percentage in all new projects
b) Building multi-level parking on former parks
c) Expanding city bus routes only
d) Allocating extra land for commodity market.

2. In a district with multiple mineral deposits struggles with environmental pollution. Which policy mix would best help maintain local jobs and reduce pollution?
a) Phased land reclamation and green technology adoption
b) Expanding opencast mining and relaxing regulations
c) Building more transport roads near mines
d) Encouraging large-scale overburden burning

3. An industrial area seeks to minimize its carbon footprint. Which step is most effective early on?
a) Shift the majority of power use to renewable sources
b) Encourage only electric vehicle use
c) Raise fines for pollution but maintain current energy mix
d) Export all manufacturing to rural regions

4. If groundwater levels are depleting in a large agricultural region, what would be a strategic government response for long-term water security?
a) Regulate borewell drilling and promote micro-irrigation
b) Subsidize unrestricted tubewells
c) Encourage flood irrigation for all crops
d) Ban all cultivation in the region

5. Facing loss of forest cover, a regional government is planning a compensation program. What approach would best balance ecological restoration and community welfare?
a) Joint forest management with local employment opportunities
b) Importing timber and banning all woodcutting
c) Establishing only new strictly protected reserves
d) Allowing unrestricted gathering of forest products

6. A mining town has high rates of respiratory illness among children. What direct intervention should the district health officer prioritize?
a) Dust control and free air-quality monitoring in schools
b) Distributing masks only during festivals
c) Relocating all families every two years
d) Banning all outdoor activities permanently

7. A wind energy company must choose between two locations: one with high wind speeds and another with easier road access but lower wind. Which should be prioritized for long-term success?
a) High wind speed site with tougher logistics
b) Lower wind speed site with good roads
c) Both sites equally
d) Neither site

8. A school project in a city with declining groundwater wants students to advocate for real-world change. Which campaign would best combine immediate action and civic engagement?
a) Petitioning city authorities for rainwater harvesting incentives
b) Organizing monetary donations for water tanker facilities
c) Distributing bottled water in low-income neighborhoods
d) Encouraging flood irrigation at home

9. Oil spills threaten marine life and coastal agriculture in a coastal district. What is the most comprehensive government response?
a) Establish emergency response teams and restore mangroves
b) Encourage more offshore drilling to offset losses
c) Import seafood and ban all boat traffic
d) Focus exclusively on compensation to fishermen

10. A district with multiple mineral deposits struggles with environmental pollution. Which policy mix would best help maintain local jobs and reduce pollution?
a) Phased land reclamation and green technology adoption
b) Expanding opencast mining and relaxing regulations
c) Building more transport roads near mines
d) Encouraging large-scale overburden burning

11. If crop yields are falling due to unpredictable weather, which approach would best ensure reliable production and future resilience?
a) Shifting to climate-resilient crop varieties and crop insurance
b) Maximizing chemical fertilizer use each year
c) Monoculture expansion without backup
d) Avoiding all irrigation investments

12. In a coastal village facing saline water intrusion, what mix of community action is most suitable to protect farmland and drinking water?
a) Constructing embankments and restoring mangroves
b) Widening canals and deepening wells
c) Digging more borewells in all directions
d) Distributing imported water every season

13. To minimize crop failure in a drought-prone district, a farmer wants to adjust both irrigation method and crop selection. Which combination would most improve sustainability?
a) Drip irrigation and millet cultivation
b) Flood irrigation and rice farming
c) Sprinkler irrigation and sugarcane cultivation
d) Borewell irrigation and cotton farming

14. City planners seek to develop flood-resilient infrastructure in a monsoon-prone region. Which urban design measure should be adopted first?
a) Upgrading drainage and floodplain mapping
b) Raising roads without improving drains
c) Constructing multi-storey parking in flood zones
d) Paving over all green spaces for new buildings

15. In an industrial district, electricity demand is rising and supply is limited. What change helps both economic growth and environmental safety?
a) Promoting solar rooftops and grid upgrades
b) Building thermal power plants only
c) Importing coal power from other states
d) Raising heavy electricity tariffs for all users

16. In a region with frequent droughts, which local government initiative will best secure drinking water year-round?
a) Subsidizing rainwater storage and safe distribution practices
b) Drilling deepest borewells in every village
c) Supplying water through truck delivery regularly
d) Introducing mandatory rationing even during monsoon

17. A farmer is deciding on mineral fertilizer use for improving wheat yield, but is concerned about costs and soil health. Which combination is best for long-term sustainability?
a) Balanced fertilizer use and soil testing
b) Using only urea at every sowing
c) Increasing fertilizer with every harvest
d) Ignoring soil quality and focusing on irrigation

18. Heavy floods regularly disrupt a major rice-producing area. Which long-term intervention would best reduce future crop loss?
a) Construction of flood-resistant embankments and better drainage planning
b) Expansion of existing crop fields into floodplains
c) Importing all food crops off-season
d) Large-scale burning of leftover crop residues

19. A teacher wants to foster critical thinking about biodiversity among students. Which two strategies would best deepen both observation and analysis?

a) Field identification and group mapping of local species
b) Watching YouTube videos on endangered animals
c) Memorizing textbook species lists
d) Planting monocultures in the school garden

20. A school wants students to analyze the importance and limitations of mineral resources for development. Which project best combines research and critical thinking?
a) Comparative presentations on resource use in different countries
b) Listing mineral deposits from textbooks
c) Inviting mining industry speakers exclusively
d) Watching promotional videos on mineral profit