

CLASS 10 GEOGRAPHY - QUESTION BANK

Chapter 6: Water Resources

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Mark Each)

Q1. Name the most reliable type of well in India in times of drought. [Recall & Application]

- (a) Tube wells
- (b) Unlined wells
- (c) Lined wells
- (d) Kutch wells

Q2. The water available on the surface of land, e.g. lakes, rivers etc. is: [Recall & Application]

- (a) earth water
- (b) surface water
- (c) underground water
- (d) tube well water

Q3. There is a smaller amount of underground water in south India because this is a _____ region. [Recall]

- (a) plain
- (b) plateau
- (c) mountainous
- (d) coastal

Q4. The state(s) where tube wells are common is/are: [Recall]

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Q5. _____ irrigation cannot be used without electricity. [Understanding & Application]

- (a) Canal
- (b) Sprinkler
- (c) Tubewell
- (d) Tank

Q6. _____ canals are taken out from rivers without building dams or rivers at their head. [Understanding & Application]

- (a) Perennial
- (b) Reservoir
- (c) Pucca
- (d) Inundation

Q7. Namami Gange Yojna focuses on: [Understanding & Application]

- (a) abatement of pollution in river Ganga
- (b) abatement of pollution river Ganga and its conservation.
- (c) abatement of pollution in river Ganga its conservation and rejuvenation.
- (d) afforestation and reforestation water conservation and soil conservation.

Q8. Kuls or Guls are used for irrigation in: [Understanding & Application]

- (a) Western Himalayas
 - (b) Gangetic Plains
 - (c) Deccan Plateau
 - (d) North-East Himalayas
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SECTION B: SHORT & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. State two reasons why tank irrigation is popular in south India. [Recall]

Ans. Tank irrigation is popular in south India due to the presence of:

- (a) natural depressions and uneven terrain of the Deccan Plateau.
- (b) hard, non-porous rocks does not allow seepage of water underground.

2. Why are inundation canals being converted to perennial canals? Give two reasons. [Recall]

Ans. Inundation canals are being converted to perennial canals:

- (a) As the excess water during floods is diverted into them. They are not very useful during summers.
- (b) These canals are taken out from rivers without building barrages, dams or weirs at their head to regulate the flow of water.

3. Give one geographical reason for each of the following statements: [Recall]

- (a) Irrigation is necessary despite the monsoon.

Ans. The monsoons cause rainfall between June-September but water is required for the winter crops so irrigation is required.

- (b) The drip method of irrigation is the best among all modern methods of irrigation.

Ans. The drip method of irrigation is the best modern method of irrigation as local material is used eg. the bamboo. The water is then transported over hundreds of metres and collected and distributed to the roots of the plants. It is one of the cheapest and most effective methods of conserving water.

4. Give two reasons for conservation of water resources. [Recall]

Ans. There is need to conserve water because:

- (a) India has seasonal rainfall which is not evenly distributed throughout the country. Certain areas experience scarcity of water, so conservation of water resources is necessary.

SECTION C: DISTINCTION & DIFFERENCE TABLES

1. Differentiate between Perennial and Inundation canals. [Evaluation]

Perennial Canals	Inundation Canals
Perennial Canals have water in them throughout the year as they draw out water from perennial sources.	Inundation canals have water in them when excess water flows into them during the rainy season.

2. Differentiate between Primitive and Modern methods of Irrigation. [Evaluation]

Primitive Method	Modern Method
(a) Irrigate small areas	(a) Irrigate larger areas
(b) Modern machinery is not required to operate	(b) Modern machinery is required to operate them
(c) e.g. wells, canals and tanks	(c) e.g. Tube wells, sprinklers

Chapter 7: Minerals and Energy Resources

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Mark Each)

Q1. The energy obtained from the interior of earth is: [Recall]

- (a) nuclear
- (b) solar
- (c) tidal
- (d) geothermal

Q2. The Puga valley is in: [Recall]

- (a) Ladakh
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Assam
- (d) Nepal

Q3. Iron ore is exported from Chhattisgarh through: [Recall]

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Puri
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Visakhapatnam

Q4. Salem is in: [Recall]

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

Q5. The two leading producers of manganese are: [Recall]

- (a) Madhya Pradesh and Punjab
- (b) Odisha and Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Andhra Pradesh and Odisha
- (d) Odisha and Kerala

Q6. Aluminium is used extensively because it is: [Recall]

- (a) light
- (b) strong
- (c) has good conductivity
- (d) All of these

Q7. Copper is widely used in _____ industry. [Recall]

- (a) Pharmaceutical
- (b) Chemical
- (c) Iron and Steel
- (d) Electrical

Q8. Coal is found in: [Recall]

- (a) Sedimentary rocks
- (b) Igneous rocks
- (c) Metamorphic rocks
- (d) Granite

Q9. The best quality of coal is: [Recall]

- (a) Bituminous
- (b) Coke
- (c) Anthracite
- (d) Hematite

Q10. In 2011, the rural households in Assam mostly used one of the following sources of energy for cooking. Identify it. [Analysis][CFPQ, ICSE]

- (a) Biogas
- (b) Kerosene
- (c) Firewood
- (d) Electricity

Q11. Balaghat: Manganese :: Mumbai High: _____ [Recall] [2025]

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Copper | (b) Coal |
| (c) Iron Ore | (d) Petroleum |
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SECTION B: SHORT & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. (a) Name any three varieties of coal produced in India. [Recall]

(b) Name the variety of coal widely used in Iron and Steel Industries of India. [Recall] [2024]

Ans. (a) The three varieties of coal produced in India are Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite.

(b) Bituminous coal is widely used in iron and steel industries of India because of its high heating quality.

2. How do manganese and copper differ in nature, even though both are metallic minerals?

[Understanding] [CFPQ, ICSE]

Ans. Manganese is a ferrous mineral and is heavy and bulky, whereas copper is a non-ferrous mineral and is lighter than manganese.

3. Manganese is roughly similar to iron's physical and chemical properties but is harder and more brittle.

Based on the properties of manganese mentioned in the above statement: [Understanding] [CFPQ, ICSE]

(a) In which industry is this mineral widely used?

(b) What is its role in that industry?

Ans. (a) Iron and Steel industry.

(b) Manganese is a ferroalloy used to manufacture steel that is rust-proof, stronger and more durable.

4. Which of the different varieties of coal is used for domestic purposes and why? [Recall & Analysis]

Ans. The anthracite variety of coal is ideal for domestic purposes because it is smokeless with a high calorific value.

5. Classify the Coalfields in India. Name one state for each classification. [Recall & Application]

Ans. Coalfields are classified into two: Gondwana and Tertiary.

The Gondwana coalfields are found in the Damodar Valley (West Bengal) and the Tertiary coalfields are found in the Namchuk coalfields (Assam).

6. (a) Name any three types of coal found in India. [Recall]

(b) Which type of coal is mostly used in iron and steel industries? [Recall & Analysis] [2016]

Ans. (a) The three types of coal found in India are anthracite, bituminous and lignite.

(b) Bituminous coal is mostly used in iron and steel industries.

SECTION C: DISTINCTION & DIFFERENCE TABLES

1. Differentiate between Anthracite coal and Lignite coal. [Evaluation]

Anthracite coal	Lignite coal
(a) Best variety of coal	(a) Low grade coal
(b) 80% carbon	(b) 60% carbon
(c) Highest heating value	(c) Produces less heat

2. Differentiate between Gondwana coalfields and Tertiary coalfields. [Evaluation]

Gondwana coalfields	Tertiary coalfields
Gondwana coalfields stretch from Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha to Madhya Pradesh. These are 250 million years old.	Tertiary coalfields are found in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir.

3. Differentiate between Oil field and Oil refinery. [Evaluation]

Oil field	Oil refinery
An oil field is that area which contains the strata containing oil. Crude oil is extracted with the help of structures called oil derricks.	An oil refinery is the place where oil is refined after extraction. After purifying it, other products such as diesel, petrol, kerosene and lubricants are obtained.

Chapter 8: Agriculture

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Mark Each)

Q1. _____ inferior grain(s) is/are grown in the northern part of India. [Recall]

- (a) Ragi
- (b) Jowar
- (c) Bajra
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q2. The term used for the microbiological process which loosens the outer bark and removes the fibre from the stalk is: [Recall] [2025]

- (a) Topping
- (b) Retting
- (c) Broadcasting
- (d) Dribbling

Q3. Coffee estates are interplanted with orange trees, cardamom etc. for: [Recall]

- (a) food
- (b) home for birds
- (c) additional income
- (d) protection

Q4. The first coffee plantation was set up in: [Recall]

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Maharashtra

Q5. The largest producer of jute in India is: [Recall]

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) West Bengal

Q6. A process in which another crop of sugarcane is obtained from the same plant is: [Recall]

- (a) Topping
- (b) Breeding
- (c) Transplanting
- (d) Ratooning

Q7. HYV is the short form of: [Recall]

- (a) Hopeful Year Varies
- (b) High Yielding Varieties
- (c) High Yatch Viewing
- (d) Hot Year Variety

Q8. India enjoys a long growing season due to its: [Recall]

- (a) Mediterranean climate
- (b) Tropical climate
- (c) Desert climate
- (d) Maritime climate

SECTION B: SHORT & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Define the term Plantation Farming. [Recall]

Ans. Plantation Farming is one in which only one crop is grown on large estates, there is a large capital investment, modern techniques are used and the crops are grown mainly for trade.

2. Define the term Drilling. [Recall]

Ans. Drilling is associated with the rice crop in which the seeds are dropped through shafts of bamboo attached to the plough.

3. Define the term Retting. [Recall]

Ans. Retting is a microbiological process which loosens the outer bark and helps in the removal of the fibre from the stalk. This process is associated with the jute crop.

4. Define the term Ginning. [Recall]

Ans. It is an important step in the processing of cotton. It is the separation of seeds and fibre from the raw material as lint. This is done before the cotton is sent to the factories for processing.

5. Define the term Broadcasting. [Recall]

Ans. Broadcasting method is used in the cultivation of rice, when the seeds are sprinkled by hand all over the field. This method is used where the soil is of inferior quality and labour is scarce.

6. Define the following terms: [Recall] [2016]

(a) Shifting cultivation

(b) Oilcake

Ans. (a) Shifting cultivation: Shifting cultivation is a system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily, then abandoned and allowed to revert to their natural vegetation while the cultivator moves on to another plot.

(b) Oilcake: Oilcake is the solid residue left after extracting the oil from the seeds. This residue is used as a feed for livestock.

7. Define the term Ratooning. [Recall] [2017]

Ans. Ratooning is the process in which another crop of sugarcane is obtained from the same plant.

8. Give any two reasons why Maharashtra has emerged as an important sugarcane producing state. [Analysis] [2025]

Ans. Maharashtra has emerged as an important sugarcane producing state:

- As here it is an irrigated crop and water is provided to the plant throughout the year unlike the north where the crop is mainly dependent on the rains.
- The Regur soil found in Maharashtra is fertile and water retentive which produces a better crop. Plantations are also well planned.

SECTION C: DISTINCTION & DIFFERENCE TABLES

1. Differentiate between Subsistence Agriculture and Commercial Agriculture. [Evaluation]

Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
(a) Farmer produces exclusively for his own	(a) Food crops are produced mainly for sale.

consumption.	
(b) Farmers use simple tools and primitive techniques.	(b) Farmers use improved variety of seeds, machinery, etc.

2. Differentiate between Intensive Commercial Farming and Extensive Commercial Farming. [Evaluation]

Intensive Commercial Farming	Extensive Commercial Farming
Intensive commercial farming is the growing of crops for the market where limited arable land is available and population is dense.	Extensive commercial farming is growing of crops for the market in sparsely populated area where land is abundant.

3. Differentiate between Rabi crop and Kharif crop. [Evaluation] [2015]

Rabi Crop	Kharif Crop
(a) Sown between October and December	(a) Sown between June and July
(b) Harvested in March and April	(b) Harvested between September and October
(c) Wheat, gram, oilseeds	(c) Rice, jute, cotton

4. Differentiate between Geographical conditions and cultivation of rice and wheat. [Evaluation]

Rice	Wheat
(a) Kharif crop (Rainy Season)	(a) Rabi crop (Winter)
(b) Temperature: — (18°C–32°C)	(b) Temperature: — (10°C–15°C)
(c) Rainfall: — (150 cm–300 cm)	(c) Rainfall: — (50 cm–100 cm)

5. Differentiate between Climatic Requirements for growing Cotton and Jute. [Evaluation] [2015]

Cotton	Jute
Cotton grows well in regions where rainfall varies from 50 to 100 cm and needs at least 200 frost-free days.	Jute requires rainfall over 150 cm with humidity over 90%.

Chapter 9 - Part 1: Mineral-based Industries

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Mark Each)

Q1. Which of the following household products is associated with the petrochemical industry? [Recall] [2025]

- (a) Glass bottle
- (b) Wooden chopping board
- (c) Kitchen knife
- (d) Plastic mug

Q2. Vinyl, nylon, terylene etc. are products obtained from: [Recall]

- (a) Cotton industry
- (b) Sugarcane industry
- (c) Steel industry
- (d) Petrochemical industry

Q3. Which steel plant obtains hydroelectric power from the Hirakud Project? [Recall]

- (a) Bhilai Steel Plant
- (b) Rourkela Steel Plant
- (c) Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant
- (d) Durgapur Steel Plant

Q4. The computers, cellular, defence equipments are manufactured by: [Recall]

- (a) Electronics Industry
- (b) Electric Industry
- (c) Petrochemical Industry
- (d) Shipbuilding Industry

Q5. Where was the Indian Telephone Industry set up in 1950? [Recall]

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Pune
- (d) Mumbai

Q6. Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant [VISL] was started as the Mysore Iron Works on 18 January 1923 by Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar and his Diwan Sir M Visvesvaraya. It is now an integrated steel plant under the jurisdiction of the Steel Authority of India Limited.

With reference to the above explanation, under which category does VISL belong to? [Understanding & Application] [CFPQ, ICSE]

- (a) Private Sector Industry
- (b) Public Sector Industry
- (c) Joint Sector Industry
- (d) Co-operative Sector Industry

SECTION B: SHORT & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Most of the petrochemical units are in Maharashtra or Gujarat. Give two reasons to explain why. [Analysis]

Ans. Most of the petrochemical units are in Maharashtra or Gujarat because the raw materials are derived from LPG and petroleum which is found in plenty in these states. A number of refineries are also located in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

2. Explain why petrochemical products are becoming more popular. [Analysis]

Ans. Petrochemical products are becoming more popular due to the following reasons:

- (a) They are cheaper as they are produced in large amounts.
- (b) Raw materials are easily available.
- (c) Not dependent on agricultural raw material.
- (d) Prices do not vary very much.
- (e) Cost-effective.

3. Why has the electronics industry grown in importance? [Analysis]

Ans. The electronics industry has grown in importance due to the demand and use of electronic goods like the television, VCR, audio systems, computers and space technology. The technically-skilled manpower has changed India into a superpower.

4. Give two geographical reasons for the growth of IT industries in Bengaluru. [Analysis]

Ans. The IT industry has grown around Bengaluru due to the presence of the electronic industry, closeness to the port and the availability of skilled IT professionals.

5. (a) Define the term "A Mini steel plant". [Recall] [2015]

(b) Define the term "An Integrated plant". [Recall] [2015]

Ans. (a) A Mini Steel Plant is a small steel plant which uses electric furnaces, scrap iron and sponge iron and produces liquid steel or stainless steel. They are situated near the cities and supply products for the bigger factories.

(b) An integrated steel plant is one in which all the process from melting of iron-ore, steel making and shaping of the metal is all done in one complex.

6. Give a reason for each of the following: [Analysis] [2016]

(a) Products made from petrochemicals are growing in popularity.

(b) A heavy engineering industry requires huge capital investment.

(c) The electronics industry contributes to the development of the country.

Ans. (a) Products made from petrochemicals are growing in popularity as they are cheaper and cost-effective. Prices do not vary much and the raw materials are easily available.

(b) A heavy engineering industry requires huge capital investment as it depends on:

- (i) bulky raw materials.
- (ii) power, transport and labour, which are expensive.
- (iii) modern sophisticated technology.

(c) The electronics industry has contributed to the development of India in the following areas:

- (i) Communication, for example, telephones
- (ii) Entertainment such as television, radio.

- (iii) Space technology, for example, it has helped in the launching of satellites like Apple and Insat.
- (iv) Defence technology, for example, designing defence equipment and machinery.

7. What are the raw materials required for the iron and steel industry? (any three) [Recall]

Ans. The raw materials required for the iron and steel industry are:

- (a) Iron ore.
- (b) Fuel (Coal, hydroelectric power, Thermal Power, Coking Coal).
- (c) Ferro Alloys (e.g., Tungsten, Manganese, etc.).
- (d) Fluxing Material (e.g., Dolomite, Limestone or Gypsum).

8. Name the steel plants located in India belonging to the public sector. Mention their collaborators. [Recall]

Ans. Steel plants in the public sector are:

- Bhilai Steel Plant — Collaborator: Russia
- Rourkela Steel Plant — Collaborator: Germany (Krupp and Demang)

SECTION C: DISTINCTION & DIFFERENCE TABLES

1. Differentiate between 'Agro-based' Industries and 'Mineral-based' Industries. [Evaluation]

Agro-based Industries	Mineral-based Industries
Agro-based industries are those industries utilising agricultural products like textiles, sugar, vegetable oils and rubber.	Mineral-based industries use raw materials obtained from mines such as iron and steel industry, aluminium industry and heavy engineering industry.

2. Differentiate between Large Scale Industry and Small Scale Industry. [Evaluation]

Large Scale Industry	Small Scale Industry
1. Employs a large number of people	1. Employs a smaller number of people
2. Capital investment is more.	2. Capital investment is less than 20 lakh rupees.
3. Finished products are heavy and larger	3. Finished products are lighter and small.
4. e.g. shipbuilding	4. Crafts manufacturing

3. Differentiate between Integrated Steel Plants and Mini Steel Plants. [Evaluation]

Mini Steel Plants	Integrated Steel Plants
(a) These plants are spreadout in all directions.	(a) The Integrated steel plants are concentrated near the raw materials.
(b) Electric furnaces are used.	(b) Blast furnaces are used for the processing.
(c) Capital investment is less	(c) There is heavy capital investment.
(d) The raw material used consist of sponge iron, scrap iron etc.	(d) Coal, iron ore, limestone etc are used.

4. Differentiate between Public sector industries and private sector industries. [Evaluation]

Public sector	Private sector
Public sector industries are owned and managed completely by the state. e.g GAIL, BHEL	Private sector industries are owned and managed by an individual or a group of individuals. e.g. Reliance, Wipro

5. Differentiate between Village industries and Cottage industries [Evaluation]

Village industries	Cottage industries
Village industries are common in villages and cater to the local market.	In cottage industries skilled artisans and craftsmen make articles from their home, associated by their family members.

Chapter 9 - Part 2: Agro-based Industries

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Mark Each)

Q1. Which industry amongst the following has revolutionised the lifestyle of the Indian masses in recent years? [Recall] [2025]

- (a) Cotton Textile (b) Electronic
- (c) Iron and Steel (d) Sugar

Q2. Which of the following among these is the largest cotton manufacturing state in India: [Recall]

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra (d) Punjab

Q3. The state known as the Manchester of South India is _____. [Recall]

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

Q4. India imports long stapled cotton from _____. [Recall]

- (a) Russia (b) Egypt
- (c) Australia (d) Spain

SECTION B: SHORT & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Give two reasons why the cotton textile industry is called an agro-based industry? [Analysis] [2015]

Ans. The cotton textile industry is called an agro-based industry because it is dependent on cotton which is a raw material, produced by the agricultural sector.

2. Give two reasons why Mumbai is an important cotton textile industry. [Analysis] [2017]

Ans. Mumbai is an important cotton textile industry because of the following reasons:

- (a) Availability of the raw material as cotton grows in the areas close by.
- (b) The humid climate is suitable for the spinning of cotton yarn.

3. Mention two reasons for the importance of the cotton textile industry. [Analysis]

Ans. The two reasons for the importance of the cotton textile industry are:

- (a) It provides employment to over 90 million people both in the rural and urban section.
- (b) It is an important foreign exchange earner.

4. Mention two reasons responsible for the poor performance of the cotton industry. [Analysis]

Ans. The reasons responsible for its poor performance are the uncertainties in the production of the raw material and fluctuations in the prices of raw cotton.

5. Kolkata has many cotton mills though cotton is not grown in West Bengal. Analyse. [Analysis]
OR

Give two reasons why Kolkata is an important cotton manufacturing centre even though West Bengal is not a leading producer of cotton. [Analysis]

Ans. Though cotton is not grown in West Bengal, it is an important textile centre because of the following reasons:

- (a) Water is available in plenty from the River Hoogly for bleaching and dyeing.
- (b) Coal is obtained for Raniganj closely.
- (c) Cheap and abundant labour is available from the neighbouring states.
- (d) The humid climate helps in weaving the cloth.
- (e) Port facilities are also available. (any two)

6. Explain two factors affecting the development of the cotton textile in India. [Understanding & Application]

Ans. The two factors affecting the development of the cotton textile in India are:

- (a) There is the problem of building up a regular supply of the raw material in sufficient quantities.
- (b) The cotton textile industry has been facing increasing competition in the world markets due to low productivity and high prices of Indian cotton textiles.

7. Give two reasons for the importance of the silk industry in India. [Analysis]

Ans. The silk industry is important in India because:

- (a) It is a major foreign exchange earner.
- (b) It provides employment to the people.
- (c) Since it is a cottage industry, it does not encourage migration from rural to urban areas.
- (d) It keeps alive the traditional art and skill. (any two)

8. 'Though Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of sugar mills yet Maharashtra is the largest producer of sugar.' Give any two reasons to justify the statement. [Application] [2017]

Ans. Though Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of sugar mills yet Maharashtra is the largest producer of sugar because of the following reasons:

- (a) The geographical conditions are more suitable in the south as the soil is well drained.
- (b) Capital investment is larger.
- (c) The crushing season is longer.
- (d) Absence of frost and higher temperature.
- (e) Modern machinery and fertilizers are used.
- (f) Factories are closer to the fields.
- (g) Better financial facilities. (any two)

9. (a) Explain why sugarcane must be crushed within 24 hours of harvesting. [Analysis]

(b) Name four sugar milling centres in the Northern Plains. [Analysis]

Ans. (a) Sugarcane must be crushed within 24 hours of harvesting as delay causes the sucrose to dry up, reducing the price of sugarcane.

(b) The milling centres in the Northern Plains are Kanpur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Sitapur, Muzzafarpur, Amritsar etc. (any four)

SECTION C: DISTINCTION & DIFFERENCE TABLES

1. Differentiate between Mineral-based Industry and Agro-based Industry. [Evaluation] [2017]

Agro-based Industry	Mineral-based Industry
Industries that depend on agricultural product for their raw material are classified as agro-based industries e.g. cotton, textiles, sugar.	Industries that depend on minerals for their raw material are classified as mineral-based industry. e.g. iron and steel, shipbuilding, cement etc.

2. Differentiate between a product and a by-product of sugarcane. [Evaluation]

A product of sugarcane	By-product of sugarcane
Gur is a product of sugarcane as it is obtained by extracting the sugarcane juice.	The material left behind after extracting the juice is then used for other purposes, e.g. molasses, bagasse etc.

3. Differentiate between Natural and Man-made cloth. [Evaluation]

Natural cloth	Man-made cloth
A natural cloth is made from a fibre which is obtained from plants or animals. e.g. jute, flax, coir, silk, wool.	Man-made cloth is made from chemicals, oil, coal etc.