Manufacturing Industries

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Manufacturing belongs to the:
   (a) tertiary sector **(b)** quaternary sector
   (c) primary sector **(d)** secondary sector

2. Which of these is an agro-based industry?
   (a) woollen textiles **(b)** petrochemicals
   (c) machine tools **(d)** copper smelting

3. Which of these is in the public sector?
   (a) coir industry in Kerala **(b)** sugar mills in Maharashtra
   (c) SAIL **(d)** TISCO

4. Suppose a factory uses 200 units of electricity a month and cuts it by 45% to reduce pollution. How many units does it save?
   (a) 200 units **(b)** 110 units **(c)** 90 units **(d)** 900 units

5. In 1904, the first cement plant opened in Chennai. How many years before 2008 was that?
   (a) 94 years **(b)** 104 years **(c)** 105 years **(d)** 114 years

6. Iron ore, coking coal and limestone are used in the ratio 4 : 2 : 1. Out of 16,800 tonnes of raw material, how much is coking coal?
   (a) 4,900 tonnes **(b)** 5,600 tonnes **(c)** 2,400 tonnes **(d)** 4,800 tonnes

7. About 2 tonnes of alumina make 1 tonne of aluminium. How much alumina is needed for 20 tonnes of aluminium?
   (a) 80 tonnes **(b)** 20 tonnes **(c)** 40 tonnes **(d)** 120 tonnes

8. Each litre of industrial waste water pollutes about 8 litres of fresh water. How much is polluted by 600 litres a day?
   (a) 4,800 litres **(b)** 5,400 litres **(c)** 608 litres **(d)** 4,200 litres

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is manufacturing?

10. Agro-based or mineral-based? (a) tea (b) copper smelting

11. What kind of ownership is each? (a) coir industry in Kerala (b) SAIL

12. What causes (a) noise pollution (b) thermal pollution?

13. It takes 4–6 tonnes of bauxite to make 2 tonnes of alumina, which make 1 tonne of aluminium. How much bauxite and alumina are needed for 17 tonnes of aluminium?

14. A steel plant uses 9,100 tonnes of raw material in the ratio iron ore : coking coal : limestone = 4 : 2 : 1. How much of each?

15. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the first cement plant opened in Chennai (1904) (b) the first jute mill opened at Rishra (1855)

16. A factory releases 4,000 litres of waste water a day. If each litre pollutes 8 litres of fresh water, how much is polluted in 21 days, and how can this be prevented?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Why did the cotton textile industry first grow in Maharashtra and Gujarat?

18. Match each with its ownership: (a) SAIL (b) Dabur Industries (c) Oil India Ltd. Choose from: joint sector; public sector; private sector.

19. (a) A steel plant uses 6,300 tonnes of raw material in the ratio 4 : 2 : 1 (iron ore : coking coal : limestone). How much iron ore? (b) Why is iron and steel a basic industry? (c) Why are many steel plants on the Chhotanagpur plateau?

20. Explain water pollution and air pollution caused by industries, and suggest one way to control each.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) secondary sector**	—
2	**(a) woollen textiles**	—
3	**(c) SAIL**	—
4	**(c) 90 units**	45% of 200
5	**(b) 104 years**	2008 − 1904
6	**(d) 4,800 tonnes**	16,800 ÷ 7 × 2
7	**(c) 40 tonnes**	20 × 2
8	**(a) 4,800 litres**	600 × 8
9	**Producing goods in large quantities by turning raw materials into more valuable products.**	—
10	**(a) agro-based (b) mineral-based**	—
11	**(a) cooperative sector (b) public sector**	—
12	**(a) machines, generators and drills (b) hot water from factories and power plants**	—
13	**68–102 tonnes of bauxite and 34 tonnes of alumina**	17 × 4 to 17 × 6; 17 × 2
14	**iron ore 5,200, coking coal 2,600, limestone 1,300 tonnes**	9,100 ÷ 7 = 1,300 per part
15	**The first jute mill opened at Rishra, by 49 years**	1904 − 1855
16	**672,000 litres; by treating effluents before release and recycling water.**	4,000 × 8 × 21
17	**Raw cotton, a large market, ports, transport, labour and a moist climate were all available there.**	—
18	**(a) public sector (b) private sector (c) joint sector**	—
19	**(a) 3,600 tonnes (b) All other industries depend on it for machinery and materials. (c) Cheap iron ore and raw materials nearby, cheap labour and a home market.**	6,300 ÷ 7 × 4
20	**Water pollution: effluents from paper, chemical and dyeing units; air pollution: sulphur dioxide and smoke from factories. Controls such as filters**	—

Q	Answer	Working
	and cleaner fuels, effluent treatment, cooling ponds or silencers.	