Indian Soils

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. It is formed from sediment deposited by rivers

a) Alluvial soil b) Black soil c) Red soil d) Mountain soil

2. They are formed from weathering of granite rock

a) Alluvial soil **b) Red soil** c) Black soil d) Mountain soil

3. It is highly retentive of moisture and composite

a) Black soil b) Desert soil c) Alluvial soil d) Mountain soil

4. Cashew, rubber, tea, coffee are preferred crops in this soil

a) Laterite soil b) Mountain soil c) Alluvial soil d) Black soil

5. This soil Found in North West part of India Rajasthan Haryana

a) Alluvial soil b) Black soil **c) Desert soil** d) Laterite soil

6. It is found in Jammu Kashmir Himachal Pradesh

a) Mountain soil b) Alluvial soil c) Red soil d) Black soil

7. The removal of topsoil by natural agent's rivers, glaciers, winds and sea waves is called

a) Soil conservation b) Desertification c) Sedimentation **d) Soil erosion**

8. This is not the cause for Soil erosion

a) Over graze b) Deforestation c) Brick making **d) Urbanization**

9. Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of soil is called

a) Flood control b) Desertification c) Soil erosion **d) Soil conservation**

10. This is not suitable method for soil conservation

a) Contour farming b) Contour bunding c) Afforestation **d) Rain harvesting**

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The soils that are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is called _____ soils. (Alluvial soil)

2. The Black soils are also known as _____and _____soils. (Regur soil and black cotton soil)

3. Under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall _____ soils are formed in tropical areas. (Laterite Soils)

4. Mountain soils are suitable for _____crops. (Plantation)

II. Answer the following questions in one sentences each:

1. What is soil?

Soil is the thin surface layer of the earth comprising of closely intermixed mineral and organic substances.

2. Why there is a wide variety of soils in India?

Soil formation of India is mainly related to the parent rock, relief, climate and natural vegetation. So there is a wide variety of soils in India.

3. What is alluvial soil?

The soil that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.

4. How are Alluvial soil formed?

Alluvial soil are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain and by the sea waves in coastal plain.

5. What are the other names of Black soil?

The other names of Black soil are Regur soil and black cotton soil

6. Why black soil are black in colour?

Black soils are derived from the basalt rock. So they are dark grey to black in colour.

7. How Red soils are formed?

Red soils are formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.

8. Red soils do not retain moisture. Why?

They are more sandy and less clayey. So they do not retain moisture.

9. How are Laterite Soils formed?

Laterite Soils are formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.

10. Laterite Soils are of limited use for agriculture. Why?

They are leached soils, not fertile and are of limited use for agriculture.

11. Desert Soils are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops. Why?

They are fairly friable, have a high content of soluble salt. They are sandy and low in moisture and humus. These are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops.

12. Mountain Soils are rich in humus and are fertile. Why?

They are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter. Hence they are rich in humus and are fertile.

13. What is the meaning of soil erosion?

Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents.

14. What are the agents of soil erosion?

The rivers
glaciers
winds
sea waves

15. What is soil erosion and soil conservation?

Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents and Protection of soil from erosion and Preservation of fertility of the soil is called “soil conservation”