

## Chapter 4 Class 8 Geography Important Questions

### Chapter 4 Industries

#### Answers at the Bottom

1. From where did the Silicon Valley get its name?
  1. Got its name from the meaning of the word silicon.
  2. Got its name from particular computer software.
  3. Got its name from a valley by the same name that existed in California, US.
  4. Got its name from the silicon that was used to make chips for computers
2. Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts are all examples of
  1. Small scale industries
  2. Medium scale industries
  3. Cottage industries
  4. Large scale industries
3. Name the major industry which provides the primary needs of humans like clothing.
  1. Chemical industry
  2. Transport industry
  3. Textile industry
  4. Iron and Steel industry
4. What is the output of iron and steel industry?
  1. All of these
  2. Iron ore
  3. Pig iron
  4. Steel
5. Which industries are also known as village or household industries?
  1. Large Scale industries
  2. Cottage industries
  3. Small Scale industries
  4. None of the above
6. **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Silicon Plateau	(a) Osaka
(ii) Manchester of India	(b) Deccan Plateau
(iii) Manchester of Japan	(c) Bhopal
(iv) Industrial disaster 3rd December 1984	(d) Ahmedabad

- 7.
1. The river that provides sufficient water to Osaka's textile industry is.....
  2. The process of smelting is done in a.....
  3. The four states where most steel producing centres are located are .....,  
....., ..... And.....
  4. The first cotton textile mill was established in Ahmedabad in.....
  5. Silicon Valley is located near the .....Mountains<

**8. State True or False:**

1. Osaka is known as 'Manchester of Japan'.
2. IT industry is called knowledge industry.
3. Coal mining industry is marine-based.
4. Forest based industries utilise forest produce as raw materials.

9. Explain agro-based industries.

10. Name the factors affecting location of industries.

11. What are small scale industries?

12. Describe the major industrial regions of the world. Mention any three industrial regions in India.

13. What are the factors that helped Ahmedabad to become a textile centre?

## Answer

4. Got its name form the silicon that was used to make chips for computers

**Explanation:** Bengaluru is located on the Deccan Plateau from where it gets the name 'Silicon Plateau'. The city is known for its mild climate throughout the year. Silicon Valley, is a part of Santa Clara Valley, located next to the Rocky Mountains of North America.

3. Cottage industries, **Explanation:** Because, these goods does not require a large scale industry and huge number of employees and moreover, these goods are hand-made.

3. Textile industry, **Explanation:** Cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax have been used for making cloth. The textile industry provides the primary need of human of clothing. It can be divided on the basis of raw materials used in them. Fibres are the raw material of textile industry. Fibres can be natural or man-made. Natural fibres are obtained from wool, silk, cotton, linen and jute. Man-made fibres include nylon, polyester etc.,

4. Steel, **Explanation:** The process of converting iron ore into steel involves many stages. The raw material is put in the blast furnace where it undergoes smelting. It is then refined. The output obtained is steel which may be used by other industries as raw material.

2. Cottage industries, **Explanation:** They are called so because they are small scale industries with less capital and hand made goods.

1. Silicon Plateau – (b) Deccan Plateau

2. Manchester of India – (d) Ahmedabad

3. Manchester of Japan – (a) Osaka

4. Industrial disaster 3rd December 1984 – (c) Bhopal

1. Yodo

2. blast furnace

3. West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh

4. 1859

5. Rocky

1. **True**

2. **True**

3. **False**

4. **True**

2. Agro-based industries use plant and animal-based products as their inputs. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries.

3. The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.
4. Small scale industries run on small capital and technology, that produce large volumes of products. For example, Silk weaving and food processing industries.
5. The major industrial regions of the world are Eastern North America, Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia. India has several industrial regions like the Mumbai-Pune cluster, Hugh region, Chhotanagpur, Ahmedabad-Baroda region etc.
6. Ahmedabad is located in Gujarat on the banks of the Sabarmati river. After Mumbai, it became the second-largest textile city of India. The first mill was established in 1859 in Ahmedabad. It is now known as the **Manchester of India**. Factors that helped the city to become a textile centre are:
  1. Ahmedabad is situated in the heart of a cotton-growing area, hence, the major raw material is easily available.
  2. The climate is ideal for spinning and weaving.
  3. The flat terrain and easy availability of land is suitable for the establishment of the mills.
  4. The densely populated states of Gujarat and Maharashtra provide both skilled and semi-skilled labour.
  5. Well developed roads and railways network permit easy transportation of textiles to different parts of the country.
  6. The Mumbai port which is situated nearby facilitates import of machinery and export of cotton textiles.