

CHAPTER WISE QUESTION

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 1½ hrs

RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Marks : 40

SET A

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

7 × 1 = 7

- Name the piedmont plains where alluvial soils is commonly found in India.
 - Bangar
 - Mahanadi plains
 - Duars, Chos and Terai
 - None of the above
- Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have appropriate technology to access them are called.
 - Potential resource
 - Stock
 - Developed resource
 - Reserves
- Which one of the following methods does not help in soil conservation?
 - Contour plugging
 - Strip cropping
 - Creating shelter belts
 - Ploughing up and down the slopes

4. **Fill in the blanks**

Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called

OR

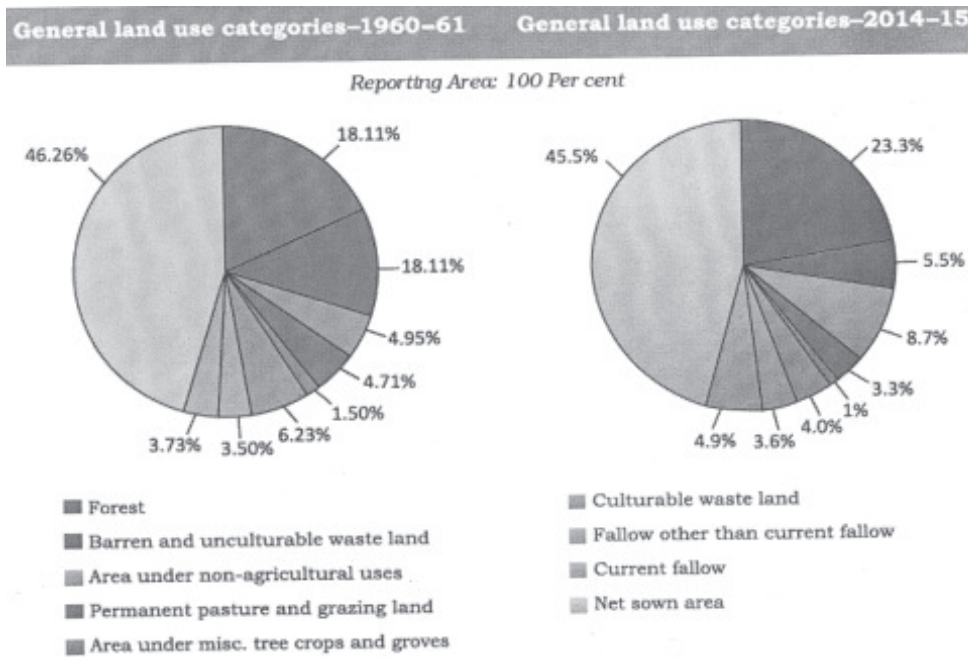
Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as

5. **Match the following**

Column A	Column B
A) Shelter belts	i) Deep channels
B) Bad land	ii) Planting line of trees to create shelter
C) Sheet erosion	iii) Land unfit for cultivation
D) Gullies	iv) Water flows as a sheet over large areas

- A - ii, B - iii, C - iv, D - i
 - A - iii, B - ii, C - i, D - iv
 - A - ii, B - i, C - iii, D - iv
 - A - iii, B - iv, C - i, D - ii
- Read the following features of a soil and name the related soil.
 - Red to brown in colour
 - Sandy in texture and Salint in nature
 - Lacks humus and moisture
 - The bottom layer of kankar restricts the infiltration of water

7. Study the following pie diagram and answer the following.



What percentage increase is seen in area under forest in the year 2014-15 from base year 1960 - 61? 1

- a) 5.19 b) 3 c) 4.1 d) 5.16

Questions 8-9: Assertion Reason Type questions

In the following questions there are two statements marked as Assertion Type (A) and other is Reason Type (R). Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is true.

8. Assertion (A) : Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion.
Reason (R) : Running water cuts through the clayed soils and makes deep channels as gullies. This helps to cultivate crops. 1

9. Assertion (A) : Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.
Reason (R) : Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water. 1

10. Read the following statement and choose the correct option.

Statement 1. Potential resources are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started.

Statement 2. Potential resources are type of natural resource that exist in a region and may be used in the future.

- a) Only Statement 1 is true b) Only Statement 2 is true

- a) Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
- b) Resources are vital for economy as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
- c) Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining a poor quality of life.
- d) Resources are vital for animal survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.

14. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.**

Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.

Therefore, resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life. Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development.

Which of the following crisis occurs due to exploitation of resources?

- a) global warming b) aforestation c) soil conservation d) all of these

SECTION B - SHORT & LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- 15. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. **3**
- 16. Resource planning is the single solution for sustainable development. Justify. **3**
- 17. Provide a suitable classification of resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of any three types of such resources. **3**

OR

Describe any five distinct characteristics of 'Arid Soils'.

- 18. How much land is degraded in India at present ? Explain any four human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India. **5**

OR

What is the need for conservation of resources? Elucidate in the light of Gandhi's view.

SECTION C - Case Study

19. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows.**

This is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems-the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.

The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

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SET B

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

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- Laterite soil is very useful for growing
 - Tea, Coffee and cashew nut
 - Rice, Wheat and mustard
 - Pulses, sugar cane and Maze
 - None of the above
- Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation?
 - Strip cropping
 - Terrace cultivation
 - Shelter belts
 - Overdrawing of ground water
- Plugging along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called
 - Strip cropping
 - Sheet erosion
 - Counter plugging
 - Terrace cultivation

4. **Fill in the blanks**

Land that is left uncultivated for more than five agricultural year is called

OR

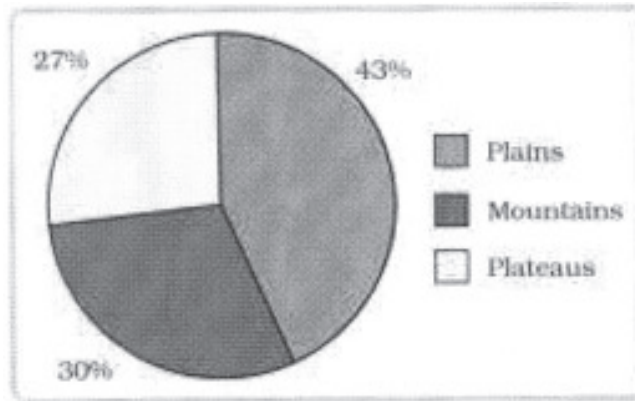
The area covering states like Uttar Pradesh & Bihar is the soil type.

5. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
i) Primitive subsistence farming	a) Labour intensive
ii) Commercial farming	b) An example of commercial farming
iii) Intensive subsistence farming	c) Slash and burn agriculture
iv) Plantation Cultivation	d) High doses of modern inputs

- A - ii, B - iii, C - iv, D - i
 - A - iii, B - ii, C - i, D - iv
 - A - ii, B - i, C - iii, D - iv
 - A - iii, B - iv, C - i, D - ii
6. Read the following features of a soil and name the related soil.
- Develops in high rainfall area
 - Intense teaching process takes place
 - Humus content is low
 - After adopting appropriate soil conservative techniques, particularly in the hilly areas Karnataka.

7. Interpret the following pie diagram and answer the following question.



Which is the significance of 43 percent land under plains?

- a) It provides facilities for agriculture and industry
- b) It provides facilities for tourism
- c) It ensures perennial flow of some river
- d) It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests

Questions 8-9: Assertion Reason Type questions

In the following questions there are two statements marked as Assertion Type (A) and other is Reason Type (R). Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is true.

8. Assertion (A) : Soil erosion is caused by running water / wind.
 Reason (R) : Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. Running water cuts through the clayed soils and makes deep channels as gullies. **1**

9. Assertion (A) : The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region.
 Reason (R) : Not only availability of resources but also corresponding change in technology is necessary for development of any region. **1**

10. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

A	B
i) On the basis of origin	a) Flora and fauna
ii) On the basis of exhaustibility	b) Renewable and non - renewable
iii) On the basis of ownership	c) Individual, community, national and international
iv) On the basis of status of development	d) Potential, developed stock and reserves
a) Only i - a b) Only ii - b	c) ii - B & iii - c d) iii - c and iv - d

11. Which of the following are correct about mountain soils? **1**

OR

Which is the main cause of land degradation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh?
How can it be checked? Explain.

17. Find out reasons for low percentage of Net Sown Area in Arunachal Pradesh. Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. **3**
18. Describe any five characteristics of black soil in India. **5**

OR

Explain the role of human in resource development.

SECTION C - Case Study

19. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Individual Resources are owned privately by individuals. Many farmers own land which is allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue. In villages there are people with land ownership but there are many who are landless. Urban people own plots, houses and other property. Plantation, pasture lands, ponds, water in wells etc., are some of the examples of resources ownership by individuals.

Community Owned Resources are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Village commons (grazing ground, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic sports, playgrounds in urban areas are de facto accessible to all the people living there.

All the resources belong to the nation is called National Resources. The country has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good. You might have seen roads, canals, railways being constructed on fields owned by some individuals. Urban Development Authorities get empowered by the government to acquire land. All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and oceanic area up to 12 nautical miles (22.2 km) from the coast termed as territorial water and resources therein belong to the nation.

International institutions regulate some resources. These are called international resources. The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options.

- i) The resources which are owned by the community are **4 × 1 = 4**
a) plantation b) pasture land c) ponds d) all the above
- ii) Which one of the following is not an example of National resources?
a) Railways b) Canals c) Forest d) Water in well

