### **CHAPTER WISE QUESTION**

### Class X

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

### RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Time: 1½ hrs

Marks: 40

#### **SET A**

# SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

 $7 \times 1 = 7$ 

- 1. Name the piedmont plains where alluvial soils is commonly found in India.
  - a) Bangar

b) Mahanadi plains

- c) Duars, Chos and Terai
- d) None of the above
- 2. 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.
  - a) Potential resource

b) Stock

c) Developed resource

- d) Reserves
- 3. Which one of the following methods does not help in soil conservation?
  - a) Contour plugging

b) Strip cropping

c) Creating shelter belts

d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

#### 4. Fill in the blanks

Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called .....

OR

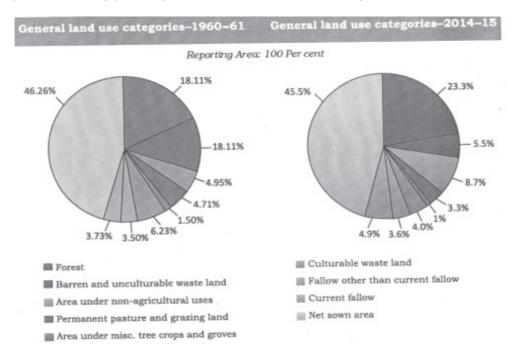
Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as .....

#### 5. Match the following

Column A		Column B
A) Shelter belts	i) D	eep channels
B) Bad land	ii) P	lanting line of trees to create shelter
C) Sheet erosion	iii) L	and unfit for cultivation
D) Gullies	iv) V	Vater flows as a sheet over large areas

- 6. Read the following features of a soil and name the related soil.
  - a) Red to brown in colour
- b) Sandy in texture and Salint in nature
- c) Lacks humus and moisture
- d) 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?

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.
- 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.

#### 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

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- c) Statement 1 is true but Statement 2 is false
- d) Statement 2 is true but Statement 1 is false

#### OR

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

- Statement 1. Ninety -five percent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land.
- Statement 2. Land is an utmost important natural resources supporting vegetation, wild life, human life, etc.
- a) Only Statement 1 is true
- b) Only Statement 2 is true
- c) Both Statement I and Statement 2 are true
- d) Both Statement I and Statement 2 are False
- In the upper and Middle Ganga plain, two different types of alluvial soils have developed, viz, Khadar and Bhangar. Consider the following statements about these soil types and choose the correct ones.
  - i) Khadar is the new alluvium while Bhangar represents a system of older alluvium.
  - ii) Khadar soil contains calcareous concretions while Bhangar soil completely lacks it.
  - iii) The sand content in these soil decreases from west to east.
    - a) i, ii and iii
- b) i and ii
- c) ii and iii
- d) i and iii

### Analyse the information given below. Choose one of the following correct options.

- 12. These are also 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. Make a list of resources owned by your household.
  - a) Individual resources

b) Community owned resources

c) National resources

d) International resources

13. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature. As a result, human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems.

- 1. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
- 2. Accumulations of resources in few hands, which in turn, divided the society into two segments ie. haves and have nots or rich and poor.
- 3. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

Why are resources vital?

- 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 sustainiability 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

OB

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 conservaiton 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 Tajesthan 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 inlands towards the river valley ie. 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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Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar.

Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated. Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.

### Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options.

I)	which is the most widely spread and important soil?				4	$\times 1 = 4$			
	a)	Alluvial soil			b)	Laterite soil			
	c)	Arid soil			d)	Red and yellow	v so	ils	
ii)	Αllι	uvial soil is foun	d ir	the					
	a)	Western Coas	tal	Plains	b)	North Coastal	Plai	ns	
	c)	Eastern Coast	al F	Plains	d)	None of these			
iii)	Soi	ils are describe	d o	n the basis of their					
	a)	forms	b)	age	c)	king	d)	treatment	
iv)		ils in the dry ard	eas	are more alkaline	and	can be product	ive	after prope	r
	a)	Pericles, fertile	Э		b)	Growth, size			
	c)	Treatment, irrig	gati	on	d)	None of these			

#### 20. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows.

We leave on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways. Thus, land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems. However, land is an asset of a finite magnitude, therefore, it is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning.

Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth. This soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil upto a few cm in depth. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil. Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil.

SE	CTIC	ON D - Map Skills	3
	iii)	Name the two major soil types found in India.	1
	ii)	What factors help in the formation of soil?	2
	i)	Why is it important to use the land with careful planning?	2

21. Identify the major soil types marked on the given map of India (A, B, C).

### **CHAPTER WISE QUESTION**

### Class X

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

### RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Time: 1½ hrs

Marks: 40

#### SET B

### SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

 $7 \times 1 = 7$ 

- 1. Laterite soil is very useful for growing
  - a) Tea, Coffee and cashew nut
- b) Rice, Wheat and mustard
- d) Pulses, sugar cane and Maze
- d) None of the above
- 2. Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation?
  - a) Strip cropping

b) Terrace cultivation

c) Shelter belts

- d) Overdrawing of ground water
- 3. Plugging along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called
  - a) Strip cropping

b) Sheet erosion

c) Counter plugging

d) Terrace cultivation

#### 4. Fill in the blanks

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

OR

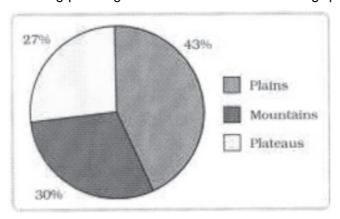
The area covering states like Uttar Pradesh & Bihar is the ...... soil type.

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

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



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.

В

- 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

development of any region.

Reason (R) : Not only availability of resources but also corresponding change in

technology is necessary for development of any region.

10. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

Α

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
ą) 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)	vegetative co		e cnaracteri	sea by a	gep	osition of organi	c materials	s derived from
	ii)	They are het	eroge	neous in na	ture				
	iii)	They are im	mature	e soils					
	iv)	They are cla	yey						
	a)	i and ii only				b)	ii and iii and iv o	only	
	c)	i, ii, iii and iv				d)	i, ii and iii only		
12.		iscriminate us NOT associate			7	glob	oal ecological cris	sis. Which o	of the following
	a)	Land degrad	ation			b)	Ozone layer ma	intenance	
	c)	Environment	al poll	ution		d)	Global warming		
13.	Ana	alyse the Info	ormat	ion given b	elow. Ch	100	se one of the fo	llowing co	rrect options.
	in a are res the	country like I regions whic ources. Ther	ndia, veh are re are f reso	which has er rich in certa some regio	normous ain types ns which	dive of ca	dicious use of resersity in the availaresources but and the considered me regions whice	ability of restreed to the deficient self sufficient self self sufficient self self self self self self self self	sources. There in some other ent in terms of
	Wh	ich of the foll	owing	is not TRUE	E for reso	ourc	ce planning?		
	i)	Identification	of res	sources.					
	ii)	Institutional	set up	for impleme	enting res	sou	rces developmer	nt plan.	
	a)	Only i	b) (	Only ii		c)	Both i and ii	d) Ne	either i nor ii
14.	Rea	ad the passa	ge gi	ven below	and ans	we	r the questions	that follow	NS.
	We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety-five percent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land. Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land.								
	Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining, and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation.								
	Wh	ich of the follo	owing	activity lead	ls land de	egra	adation?		
	a)	Quarrying	b) N	Mining	c)	,	Afforestation	d) Bo	oth a and b
		SECTI	ON B	- SHORT 8	k LONG	ΑN	SWER TYPE Q	UESTIONS	<b>;</b>
15.	res		•			• •	es of resources bont? Support you		

16. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas?

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.
- 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 w	4	4 × 1 = 4		
	a) plantation	b) pasture land	c) ponds	d) all the ab	ove
ii)	Which one of the	e following is not an e	example of Nationa	resources?	

a) Railways b) Canals c) Forest d) Water in well 9 SS-Ch-3B

iii) On the basis of ownership plantations can be better considered as which or the following types of resources? a) Individual resource b) Community owned resource c) National resource d) International resource iv) The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone can be termed as which of the following types of resource? a) Individual resources b) Community owned resources c) National resources d) International resources 20. Read the passage below and answer the following questions. 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. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys. 2 Write two most important features of the Alluvial soil.

ii) Mention one area in which alluvial soil is rich and one area in which it is poor.

**SECTION D - Map Skills** 

iii) What factors has led to the formation of the Black soil?

21. Identify the major soil types marked on the given map of India (D, E, F).

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2

1

