Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th **Topic : Resources and Development (GEO)**

Max. Marks : 50 **Duration : 2 Hrs**

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

(i). All questions are compulsory.

(ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.

(iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. Ninety - five percent of our basic needs for food, shelter, and clothing are obtained from _____.

a) plants b) animals c) land d) water

2. Name the soil, which has an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime.

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

3. Which relief feature of India provides facilities for tourism and ecological aspects?

a) Plain b) Desert c) Plateau d) Mountain

4. Name the global ecological crisis that is created by indiscriminate exploitation of resources.

a) Environmental pollution b) Ozone layer depletion

c) Global warming d) All of these

5. Which one of the following method is used to break up the force of the wind?

a) Contour ploughing b) Multiple cropping c) Terrace farming d) Strip cropping

6. In which of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?

a) Punjab b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh c) Uttarakhand d) Haryana

7. What per cent of the desired area is required for the forest in our country?

a) 20% b) 23% c) 30% d) 33%

8. Which soil is known as **regur** soil?

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

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion

(A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose correct answer out of following choices.
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 false.
d) A is false but R is true.

9. Assertion (A): Laterite Soil has Kankar layer formations in its lower bed.
Reason (R): The calcium content increases in arid soil into the lower horizons.

10. Assertion (A): Land is a natural resource of the utmost importance.
Reason (R): Land can be used for limited purposes.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

11. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.

12. Enumerate important features of "regur" soil.

13. Describe any three main characteristics of arid soil of India.

14. Describe the different steps of resource planning.

15. Human activities have contributed significantly in land degradation. Justify statement with three examples.

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

16. How can the land be saved from degradation?

17. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give four main features of this type of soil.

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

19. What is sustainable economic development? Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

20. Explain the land use pattern in India.

21. Explain any three factors responsible for soil formation.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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. The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few cms in depth. Relief, parent rock or bedrock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil. Various forces of nature such as a change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers, etc. contribute to the formation of soil. Chemical and organic changes that take place in the soil are equally important. Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials. The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over - grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases, the top - soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion. The wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

a) What is the significance of soil as a natural resource? (1)
b) What farming practices can lead to the quick flow of water and soil erosion, and why? (1)
c) Explain the factors that contribute to the formation of soil. (2)

23. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generation too. Ninety five percent of our basic needs of food, shelters 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, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly and land degradation.

Mining sites are abandoned, after excavation work is complete, leaving deep scars and traces of over burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, M.P. and Odisha, deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P. and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons forland degradation. In the states like Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

a) Explain how over - irrigation can lead to land degradation. (1)
b) What are the consequences of leaving mining sites abandoned after excavation? (1)

c) Why are humans considered the main culprit for land degradation? Give any two reasons. (2)

Resources and Development (GEO) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =