Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th **Topic : Water Resources (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. Choose the correct option of the states that have been majorly benefitted by the Sardar Sarovar Dam.

a) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

b) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana

c) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh

d) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan

2. Freshwater on the surface is recharged through a process called _____.

a) rivers b) hydrological cycle c) humidity d) precipitation

3. What is the problem in India's rivers especially the smaller ones?

a) Less water b) Increase water c) Toxic nature d) Overflow

4. The word **matkas** refers to:

a) collecting and storing water b) cooking food and eating

c) serving food and donating d) washing clothes and cleaning

5. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to

a) the variations in temperature. b) the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation.

c) the variations in availability of rivers. d) the variations in geographical locations.

6. You may have seen in many television advertisements that most farmers have their

a) own cattle b) own labour c) own wells & tube wells d) own tools

7. In arid and semi - arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain - fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the

a) inundation channels b) 'guls' or 'kuls'

c) 'khadins' and 'Johads' d) lakes

8. The Bhakra - Nangal project water is being used both for:
a) hydel power production and irrigation b) agriculture and industries
c) transport and recreation d) domestic and industrial

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): Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern.
Reason (R): Crops are now sown according to the amount and availability of water.

10. Assertion (A): Groundwater is a highly overused resource.
Reason (R): Groundwater is used for domestic and drinking purposes.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

11. What are the benefits of rainwater harvesting?

12. What is Bamboo Drip Irrigation? Mention any two features of it.

13. In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Explain why.

14. Describe the working of the rooftop rainwater harvesting technique.

15. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the dams as the "temples of modern India"? Explain any three reasons.

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

16. Evaluate the role of large - scale developmental projects in accelerating the loss of forests in India.

17. 'Water is a very important and critical resource in India.' Support the statement by explaining some points.

18. "Multipurpose projects have failed to achieve the purpose for which they were built". Justify the statement by giving reasons.

19. Describe any three ways of water conservation used in ancient India.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

20. How are industries the main source of water pollution? Mention any two suggestions for the conservation of water.

21. "The question of sustainability of development becoming more complex day by day." Examine the statement in context of use of underground water in India.

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:

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi - purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water - borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

a) Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat. (1)
b) Analyse any two merits of multi - purpose river projects. (1)
c) How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? (2)

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

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio - economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water - harvesting system. People had in - depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi - arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

a) What kind of agricultural structures were constructed for water harvesting in the hilly areas? (1)

b) In different regions of India, name any two methods of rainwater harvesting with its purpose. (1)

c) What types of water storage structures are found in arid and semi - arid regions? What is its purpose? (2)

Water Resources (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 =