

Time : 1 hour 30 Minute

STD 10 Social Studies
Chapter Based Test

Total Marks : 50

SECTION - A

* Multiple choice questions.

[7]

- Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as:
(A) Net sown area. (B) Forest area.
(C) Fallow area. (D) Gross cropped area.
- Why are forests essential?
(A) For maintaining ecological balance. (B) For building industrial complexes.
(C) For enjoying summer season. (D) For beautifying the landscape.
- Land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is known as _____.
(A) Gross cropped area. (B) Culturable waste land.
(C) Current fallow. (D) Grazing land.
- The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known.....
(A) Fallow land. (B) Bad land. (C) Wasted land. (D) Deserted land.
- Why is the balance between the two disturbed?
(A) Due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining.
(B) Afforestation.
(C) Agriculture.
(D) Climate.
- What are developed resources?
(A) Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation.
(B) Resources which can be renewed or reproduced.
(C) Those things which are composed of non-living things.
(D) Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised.
- Human beings have indiscriminately used resources which have. This has led to which of the following major problems.
(A) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
(B) Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots.
(C) Both (A) and (B).
(D) None of the above.

* In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: [1]

8. What is a resource?
- Extracts from nature.
 - Man Made products.
 - Extracts from environment- technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable.
 - Any thing from which a product can be manufactured.

* State Whether The Sentences Are True Or False.[1 Marks Each] [2]

9. Solar energy is an example of non-recyclable resource. (True/ False)
10. Protection of soil from erosion is called soil conservation. (True/ False)

* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each] [4]

11. Name two states that are backward in spite of having rich mineral deposits.
12. Name two states where land degradation is caused by overgrazing.
13. What does the Net Sown Area represent?
14. Why is soil considered as a important resource?

SECTION - C

* Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each] [18]

- What are international resources?
- Why are arid soils found to be non-productive?
- Describe the process of resource planning in India.
- Give an example of a non-renewable resource that is non- recyclable also.
- What is the comparative change in barren and waste land pattern in india between 1960-61 and 2008-09?
- Classify resources, on the basis of exhaustibility in two groups. Mention three characteristics of each.

SECTION - D

* Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each] [10]

- Classify resources on the basis of development with examples.
- Name the different types of soils found in India and also mention the regions they are found.

SECTION - E

* CASE BASED QUESTIONS [8]

1. Read the text given below and answer the following questions.
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 for land 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.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Most of the basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from:
 - a. Land.
 - b. Human activities.
 - c. Mining.
 - d. Land degradation.
- ii. Deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation in the state of:
 - a. Jharkhand.
 - b. U.P.
 - c. Punjab
 - d. Haryana.
- iii. Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to the following reasons.
 - a. Deforestation and overgrazing
 - b. Increase in alkalinity of the soil.
 - c. Increase in alkalinity of the soil.
 - d. None of these.
- iv. Human is considered as the main culprit for land degradation because:
 - a. Of his excavation work at mining sites.
 - b. Of his significant contribution to deforestation.
 - c. He has aggravated the pace of natural forces causing damage to land.
 - d. All of these.

2. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed. Broadly speaking, peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits. Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals. These variation exist largely because of the differences in the geological structure, processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

Q.1. What is the reason for uneven distribution of minerals in India?

Q.2. Where are Petroleum deposits found in India?

Q.3. Which regions have the highest amounts and which contain lowest deposition of economic minerals?
