

Time : 1 hour 30 Minute

STD 10 Social Studies
Chapter Based Test

Total Marks : 50

SECTION - A

* Multiple choice questions.

[7]

1. Facilities like irrigation, awareness about modern techniques of agriculture, kisan credit cards, provision of crop insurance, personal accident insurance scheme, special weather bulletins and minimum support price are all a part of _____.

- (A) Technical and institutional measures. (B) Input measure.
(C) Physical measures. (D) Human resources.

2. Rabi crops are sown in:

- (A) Summer season. (B) Winter season. (C) Rainy season. (D) All of these.

3. What are the features of primitive subsistence agriculture?

- (A) Large amount of labour.
(B) When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land.
(C) Canals were used.
(D) Use of fertilisers.

4. India produces about _____ percent of the world's vegetables:

- (A) 13 (B) 14 (C) 15 (D) 16

5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Cotton.

| Cotton | Cultivation season | Temperature required for its growth (in degrees). | Soil in which it grows. |
|--------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | A- ? | High. | B- ? |

- (A) A- Kharif B- Black soil
(B) A- Rabi B- Black soil
(C) A- Zaid B- Alluvial soil
(D) A- Rabi B- Alluvial soil

6. A type of farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area is called:

- (A) Primitive. (B) Commercial. (C) Plantation. (D) Intensive.

7. What has been the main dependency of primitive farming?

- (A) Monsoon. (B) Labour.
(C) Suitability of other environment. (D) Technical.

* In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion

[3]

(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

8. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

ASSERTION (A): Primitive Subsistence Farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.

REASON (R): This type of farming depends on monsoon.

9. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

ASSERTION (A): Commercial Farming uses higher doses of modern inputs.

REASON (R): Commercial Farming is done on a large piece of land.

10. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

ASSERTION (A): Pulses are grown in rotation with other crops.

REASON (R): It helps in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.

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

[4]

11. Which are major fibre crops grown in India?
12. Why is shifting agriculture discouraged?
13. What do you know about zaid season?
14. What replaced jute in the market?

SECTION - B

* **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

[10]

1. Answer the following question in 30 words.
Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.
2. Answer the following question in 30 words.
Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.
3. "Wells and tube wells are the most popular means of irrigation in northern plains of India." Justify the statement with two arguments.
- 4.

Mr. Palani is from Tamil Nādu, wishes to cultivate either Tea or Wheat. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons.

5. Which regions are known for ragi production?

SECTION - C

*** Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each] [12]**

1. What climatic conditions are required for growing cotton?
2. Mention any three characteristics of plantation agriculture.
3. What is 'Jhumming'?
4. What was the main focus of the first Five Year Plan?

SECTION - D

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

1. Describe any four steps taken by the Government to improve Indian agriculture after Independence.
2. Discuss the challenges now agricultural sector face in India?

SECTION - E

*** CASE BASED QUESTIONS [4]**

1. Read the text given below and answer the questions that follow:

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram, and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and North-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above-mentioned rabi crops. Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, Tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, Jute, groundnut and soyabean. Some of the most important rice growing regions are Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro. In between the rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during 'Zaid' are the watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugarcane takes almost a year to grow.

- i. Read the combination showing the cropping season (Sown).

X: June - July

Y: October- December

Z: Around March

- a. X-Rabi, Y-Kharif, Z-Zaid.
 - b. X-Zaid, Y-Rabi, Z-Kharif.
 - c. Kharif, Y-Zaid, Z-Rabi.
 - d. X-Kharif, Y-Rabi, Z-Zaid.
- ii. The three major cropping seasons of India are.
- a. Aus, Aman, Boro.
 - b. Rabi, Kharif, Zaid.
 - c. Bhadva, Shravan, Vasant.
 - d. Summer, Winter, Monsoon.
- iii. In between the two major seasons, Indian farmers take a break during the summer season and grow _____ crops.
- a. Kharif
 - b. Rabi.
 - c. Zaid.
 - d. All of the above.
- iv. The key word today is “gene revolution” which includes genetic engineering. Which of the following is recognized as genetic engineering?

| S.no | Column I | S.no | Column II |
|------|------------------|------|------------------------------|
| a. | Peas & Mustard. | 1. | Harvested September-October. |
| b. | Arhar and Bajra. | 2. | Harvested in April-June. |
| | | 3. | Harvested July - October. |

- a. a-3, b-1.
- b. a-1, b-3.
- c. a-2, b-1.
- d. a-3, b-2.



॥ ज्ञानं एव श्रमस्य पुंजः ॥