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Development — CBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter Test

FREE CHAPTER TEST · CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · PATTERN OF THE CBSE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2026-27

TIME ALLOWED	MAXIMUM MARKS	QUESTIONS	NAME / ROLL NO.
1½ hours	40	20 (A 10 · B 4 · C 3 · D 1 · E 2)	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper contains 20 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into five sections: A, B, C, D and E.
3. In Section A, Questions 1 to 8 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and Questions 9 and 10 are assertion-reason based questions of 1 mark each.
4. In Section B, Q11–14 are very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying 2 marks each.
5. In Section C, Q15–17 are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
6. In Section D, Q18 is a long answer (LA) type question, carrying 5 marks.
7. In Section E, Q19–20 are case study based questions, carrying 4 marks each, with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks.
8. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 1 question of Section B, 1 question of Section C, 1 question of Section D and in the 2-mark sub-part of each question of Section E.
9. Answer very short answer questions in about 40 words, short answer questions in about 60 words, long answer questions in about 120 words and case-based questions in about 100 words.
10. This chapter test follows the section structure, question types and marks per question of the CBSE Class X Social Science (087) Sample Question Paper 2026-27, at about half the length of the 80-mark board paper: 40 marks in 1½ hours.
11. The answer key and the marking scheme are at the end of this booklet. Attempt the paper in 1½ hours before you look at them.

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Chapter: Development (Economics: Understanding Economic Development) · **Topics:** What development promises · Income and other goals · National development · Comparing countries: average income · Income and other criteria · Public facilities · Human Development Index · Sustainability of development

SECTION A

This section comprises 10 questions of 1 mark each: 8 multiple choice questions (MCQs) and 2 assertion-reason based questions.

1. The total income of a country divided by its total population is called 1

(A) national income
(B) per capita income
(C) gross domestic product
(D) human development index

2. The Human Development Report, which compares countries on the educational levels, health status and per capita income of their people, is published by the 1

(A) World Bank
(B) Reserve Bank of India
(C) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(D) World Trade Organisation

3. Country R has five citizens with monthly incomes of ₹5,000, ₹6,000, ₹8,000, ₹9,000 and ₹12,000. What is its average income? 1

(A) ₹6,000
(B) ₹9,000
(C) ₹40,000
(D) ₹8,000

4. Life expectancy at birth denotes 1

(A) the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth
(B) the age at which a person starts to work
(C) the number of children born each year
(D) the age at which people retire

5. Which of the following is an example of a goal other than income that people seek? 1

(A) Higher salary
(B) More bonus
(C) Equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others
(D) More overtime pay

6. A person weighs 45 kg and is 160 cm tall. His Body Mass Index (BMI) is about 17.6. Since a BMI below 18.5 indicates undernourishment, he is 1

(A) undernourished
(B) of normal weight
(C) overweight
(D) obese

7. Which of the following resources is non-renewable? 1

(A) Groundwater
(B) Forests
(C) Solar energy
(D) Crude oil

8. In the World Development Report, the World Bank classifies countries on the basis of 1

(A) literacy rate
(B) per capita income
(C) life expectancy
(D) infant mortality rate

9. **Assertion (A):** Average income alone is not a complete indicator of development. 1
Reason (R): Average income does not tell us how the income is distributed among the people.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) 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) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

10. **Assertion (A):** Development of a country can be judged only by its per capita income. 1
Reason (R): Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well, such as a pollution-free environment.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) 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) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

SECTION B

This section comprises 4 very short answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.

11. (a) Countries P and Q each have five citizens. Monthly incomes (₹) in P are 8,000, 9,000, 10,000, 11,000 and 12,000; in Q they are 1,000, 1,000, 1,500, 1,500 and 45,000. Compare their average incomes and say in which country you would prefer to live, with a reason. 2

OR

(b) What does the literacy rate measure? What is meant by the net attendance ratio?

12. 'Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.' Give an example. 2

13. What is the Public Distribution System (PDS)? How does it help in development? 2

14. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? 2

SECTION C

This section comprises 3 short answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each.

15. (a) Why do we use averages to compare countries? What are their limitations? 3

OR

(b) Why is income by itself not a completely adequate indicator of the material goods and services that citizens are able to use?

16. What is the Human Development Index? Name three indicators used to calculate it. 3

17. Calculate the Body Mass Index of a student who weighs 72 kg and is 1.5 m tall. Is she undernourished, of normal weight or overweight? What does BMI help us to find out? 3

SECTION D

This section comprises 1 long answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each.

18. (a) Explain the meaning of development. How do the developmental goals of different categories of people differ? Give examples, and explain the importance of income and other goals. 5

OR

(b) Country X has a higher per capita income than Country Y, but Y has a lower infant mortality rate, a higher literacy rate and a higher net attendance ratio. Which country is more developed? Explain with five points.

SECTION E

This section comprises 2 case study based questions of 4 marks each, with sub-parts of 1, 1 and 2 marks.

19. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some States the Public Distribution System functions well. The health and nutritional status of people of such States is certainly likely to be better.

(i) What is meant by infant mortality rate? [1]

(ii) Why does Kerala have a low infant mortality rate? [1]

(iii) Why are facilities such as health and education best provided collectively by the government? Give two reasons. [2]

OR

(iii) Explain how a well-functioning Public Distribution System improves the human development of a State. [2]

20. Groundwater is an example of a renewable resource, replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. Groundwater is being overused in agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh, the hard rock areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and Rajasthan.

(i) What is a renewable resource? [1]

(ii) Name two regions mentioned in the passage where groundwater is being overused. [1]

(iii) Why is overuse of groundwater a matter of concern for development? Give two reasons. [2]

OR

(iii) What is sustainable development? Give one way to make our development sustainable. [2]

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

ANSWER KEY — SECTION A

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
(B)	(C)	(D)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(D)	(B)	(A)	(D)

MARKING SCHEME AND WORKED SOLUTIONS

Marks for each step are shown in brackets, as in the CBSE marking scheme. Any correct alternative method earns full marks.

Q1. Answer (B). Average income, also called per capita income, is the total income of the country divided by its total population.

Q2. Answer (C). The UNDP publishes the Human Development Report; the World Bank's World Development Report classifies countries by per capita income.

Q3. Answer (D). Total ₹40,000 divided by 5 citizens = ₹8,000.

Q4. Answer (A). Life expectancy at birth is the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth; it is one of the health indicators of the Human Development Index.

Q5. Answer (C). Besides income, people seek things such as equal treatment, freedom, security and respect; these are non-material goals.

Q6. Answer (A). BMI = 45 ÷ (1.6 × 1.6) ≈ 17.6, which is below 18.5.

Q7. Answer (D). Crude oil gets exhausted after years of use; groundwater and forests are renewable (though they can be overused), and solar energy is renewable.

Q8. Answer (B). The World Bank uses average (per capita) income to classify countries; the UNDP's Human Development Report uses health, education and income together.

Q9. Answer (A). Both true, and R explains A: two countries with the same average income can have very different distributions, and income does not show facilities like health and education. Answer (A).

Q10. Answer (D). A is false: other indicators such as health, education and the Human Development Index matter. R is true. Answer (D).

Q11. (2 marks) Answer: (a) both ₹10,000; P, more equal distribution; (b) literate share of population aged 7 and above; children 14–15 in school as a percentage.
(a) Average income: P = 50,000 ÷ 5 = ₹10,000; Q = 50,000 ÷ 5 = ₹10,000 — the same. [1]
P is preferable: incomes are distributed more equally, while in Q one person is extremely rich and the others are very poor. [1]
OR (b) It shows the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group. [1]
Net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group. [1]

Q12. (2 marks) Answer: Goals differ; dams for electricity vs displaced people.
Different people have different developmental goals; what may be development for one may not be development for the other. [1]
Example: to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams; but this may submerge land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced, such as tribals, who may resent it. [1]

Q13. (2 marks) Answer: Subsidised essential goods via ration shops; better health and nutrition.
PDS is a system through which the government provides essential commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene to people at subsidised rates through ration shops. [1]
It improves the health and nutritional status of people; States with a well-functioning PDS, like Kerala, have better health indicators. [1]

Q14. (2 marks) Answer: Overuse and exhaustion of resources; development must serve future generations too.
Resources such as groundwater are being overused; if present trends continue, many resources will be exhausted, and non-renewable resources like crude oil will get exhausted after years of use. [1]
Development must not come at the cost of future generations; the consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries, so sustainable development is essential for all. [1]

Q15. (3 marks) Answer: (a) populations differ, per capita income comparable; useful for comparison; hide disparities; (b) money can't buy everything; public facilities; other indicators.
(a) Total income of countries is not a useful measure since populations differ; average (per capita) income tells us what an average person could earn. [1]
Averages are useful for comparison. [1]
But they hide disparities: two countries may have the same average income, while in one almost everyone is well off and in the other a few are extremely rich and most are poor. [1]
OR (b) Income cannot buy everything: money cannot buy a pollution-free environment or ensure unadulterated medicines. [1]
Many important goods and services are best provided collectively, such as security, health facilities and education; it may be cheaper to have collective protection than for each house to pay for a security guard. [1]
Health, education and other indicators, such as IMR, literacy rate and net attendance ratio, are therefore used along with income. [1]

Q16. (3 marks) Answer: UNDP's index on health, education and income.
The Human Development Report published by the UNDP compares countries on the basis of the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. [1]
Indicators: life expectancy at birth (health); mean and expected years of schooling (education); [1]
and per capita income (gross national income per head); countries are ranked on these combined indicators. [1]

Q17. (3 marks) Answer: 32; overweight; nutritional status.
BMI = weight in kg ÷ (height in m)² = 72 ÷ (1.5 × 1.5) = 72 ÷ 2.25 = 32. [1]
A BMI above 25 means a person is overweight, so she is overweight (a BMI below 18.5 would mean undernourished). [1]
BMI helps us find out whether adults are undernourished or overweight, an indicator of the nutritional status of a population. [1]

Q18. (5 marks) Answer: (a) meaning; examples of different goals; conflicting goals; income and non-material goals; (b) X richer, Y healthier and more educated; Y better developed; HDI better.
(a) Development means progress: what people desire as goals for themselves and for the country; it involves thinking about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. [1]
Different people have different developmental goals: landless rural labourers want more days of work and better wages; prosperous farmers want assured high prices for crops and cheap labour. [1]
An urban unemployed youth wants a job; a girl from a rich urban family wants as much freedom as her brother and to pursue studies abroad. [1]
Goals can even conflict: an industrialist may want more dams for electricity, while displaced people want to protect their land. [1]
Income is an important goal, but people also seek equal treatment, freedom, security and respect, a safe working environment and a sense of security; these non-material goals are equally important. [1]
OR (b) Country X: per capita income higher, but IMR and literacy show poorer health and education facilities; Country Y: lower income but better IMR, literacy and attendance. [1]
Per capita income shows average earning, but not how income is distributed or whether people get public facilities. [1]
IMR shows the health facilities available, literacy rate and net attendance ratio show education levels. [1]
Y is better developed in terms of human well-being: its people live longer, healthier and more educated lives. [1]
So the Human Development Index, which combines income, health and education, is a better measure than income alone. [1]

Q19. (4 marks) Answer: (i) deaths before age one per 1000 live births; (ii) good health and education facilities; (iii)(a) cheaper collectively, reaches the poor; (b) subsidised food, better nutrition and health.
(i) The number of children who die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year. [1]
(ii) It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. [1]
(iii)(a) It is cheaper to provide some facilities collectively than for each individual to arrange them, e.g. collective security instead of a guard for every house. [1]
Many people cannot afford private schools and hospitals; public provision ensures that every person, including the poor, can use them. [1]
OR (iii)(b) PDS provides food grains and other essentials at subsidised prices, so poor families get adequate food. [1]
Better nutrition improves health and reduces infant mortality, raising the State's level of human development. [1]

Q20. (4 marks) Answer: (i) replenished by nature; (ii) Punjab and Western UP, Rajasthan (any two); (iii)(a) water table falls, future suffers; (b) meeting present needs without harming the future; conserve water, renewables.
(i) A resource replenished by nature, as with crops and plants. [1]
(ii) Any two: Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh, the hard rock areas of central and south India, some coastal areas, Rajasthan. [1]
(iii)(a) If water is drawn faster than it is replenished by rain, the water table falls and the resource can be exhausted. [1]
Agriculture and drinking water supply in these regions depend on it, so future generations would suffer. [1]
OR (iii)(b) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. [1]
Use resources carefully, e.g. conserve water through rainwater harvesting and use renewable energy. [1]

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