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Resources and 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: Resources and Development (Geography: Contemporary India – II) · **Topics:** Types of resources · Development of resources and sustainable development · Resource planning in India · Land resources and land use · Land degradation · Soil types of India · Soil erosion and conservation

SECTION A

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

1. Resources that are found in a region but have not been utilised, such as wind and solar energy in Rajasthan and Gujarat, are called 1

(A) stock
(B) reserves
(C) potential resources
(D) developed resources

2. Which of the following is a biotic resource? 1

(A) Rocks
(B) Livestock
(C) Metals
(D) Minerals

3. The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone are 1

(A) national resources
(B) community-owned resources
(C) individual resources
(D) international resources

4. The first International Earth Summit, at which Agenda 21 was signed, was held in 1992 in 1

(A) Rio de Janeiro
(B) Stockholm
(C) Kyoto
(D) Paris

5. In the snow-covered areas of the Himalayas, the soils experience denudation and are 1

(A) rich in humus and very fertile
(B) saline and alkaline
(C) acidic with low humus content
(D) clayey and rich in lime

6. Which soil develops under high temperature and heavy rainfall, as a result of intense leaching? 1

(A) Laterite soil
(B) Alluvial soil
(C) Black soil
(D) Forest soil

7. The net sown area is over 80 per cent of the total area in 1

(A) Arunachal Pradesh
(B) Mizoram
(C) Manipur
(D) Punjab

8. Planting lines of trees to create shelter that reduces wind erosion in western India is called 1

(A) contour ploughing
(B) shelter belts
(C) terrace farming
(D) strip cropping

9. **Assertion (A):** Black soil is ideal for growing cotton. 1
Reason (R): Black soil has a high capacity to hold moisture and is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

(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):** Resource planning is not needed in a country like India, which is rich in resources. **Reason (R):** India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources; some regions are rich in some resources and deficient in others. 1

(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) Distinguish between stock and reserves, with one example of each. 2

OR

(b) Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources, with examples.

12. Name two States where deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation, and two States where over-grazing is one of the main causes. 2

13. What is Agenda 21? What is its main aim? 2

14. Distinguish between Bangar and Khadar. 2

SECTION C

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

15. (a) Describe any three methods of soil conservation. 3

OR

(b) Explain the three steps involved in resource planning in India.

16. Describe any three features of alluvial soil. 3

17. What is soil erosion? Explain how running water and wind cause it. 3

SECTION D

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

18. (a) Classify resources on the basis of (i) origin, (ii) exhaustibility, (iii) ownership and (iv) status of development, with an example of each type; and (v) say why it is necessary to classify resources. 5

OR

(b) Describe the black, red and yellow, laterite and arid soils of India, giving their main features.

SECTION E

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

19. Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature; as a result, human beings used them indiscriminately. This has led to the depletion of resources for meeting the greed of a few individuals, accumulation of resources in a few hands, and global ecological crises such as global warming and ozone layer depletion.

(i) Name one global ecological crisis caused by the indiscriminate use of resources. [1]

(ii) Who said, 'There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed'? [1]

(iii) What is sustainable development? Why is it necessary? [2]

OR

(iii) Name the report that introduced the concept of sustainable development in 1987, and one earlier event that advocated resource conservation. [2]

20. India has land under a variety of relief features: mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent of the land area is plains, 30 per cent mountains and 27 per cent plateau region. The National Forest Policy (1952) laid down the desirable area under forests.

(i) What is the desirable area under forests according to the National Forest Policy (1952)? [1]

(ii) Which relief feature provides facilities for agriculture and industry? [1]

(iii) Why is land considered a resource of the utmost importance? Give two reasons. [2]

OR

(iii) Give two human activities that have led to land degradation, and two measures to solve the problem. [2]

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

ANSWER KEY — SECTION A

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
(C)	(B)	(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 (C). Potential resources exist but have not been utilised; Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for wind and solar energy.

Q2. Answer (B). Biotic resources come from the biosphere and have life (human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock); rocks and metals are abiotic.

Q3. Answer (D). They belong to the open ocean, and no individual country can utilise them without the concurrence of international institutions.

Q4. Answer (A). In June 1992 more than 100 heads of state met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Agenda 21 aims at achieving global sustainable development.

Q5. Answer (C). Soils in the snow-covered areas of the Himalayas are acidic with low humus content; soils in the lower parts of the valleys, on river terraces and alluvial fans, are fertile.

Q6. Answer (A). Laterite soils are found in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall; with proper manuring they are useful for crops such as cashew nuts.

Q7. Answer (D). The net sown area is over 80 per cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana, and less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Q8. Answer (B). Shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and of the desert in western India.

Q9. Answer (A). Both true, and R explains A. Answer (A).

Q10. Answer (D). A is false: because resources are unevenly distributed, balanced resource planning is essential at national, state, regional and local levels. R is true. Answer (D).

Q11. (2 marks) Answer: (a) stock: no technology (hydrogen in water); reserves: usable but kept (dam water); (b) renewable vs non-renewable with examples.
(a) Stock: materials in the environment that can satisfy human needs but which humans lack the appropriate technology to use — e.g. hydrogen and oxygen in water could be a rich source of energy. [1]
Reserves: the subset of the stock that can be put into use with existing technical know-how but whose use has not been started — e.g. water in dams and forests kept for future use. [1]
OR (b) Renewable resources can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes — e.g. solar and wind energy, water, forests. [1]
Non-renewable resources occur over a very long geological time and take millions of years to form — e.g. minerals and fossil fuels. [1]

Q12. (2 marks) Answer: Mining: Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha; over-grazing: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra (any two each).
Mining: Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha (any two). [1]
Over-grazing: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra (any two). [1]

Q13. (2 marks) Answer: Rio 1992 declaration; global sustainable development and cooperation.
Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by world leaders at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. [1]
It aims at achieving global sustainable development and at combating environmental damage, poverty and disease through global cooperation; local governments should draw up their own local Agenda 21. [1]

Q14. (2 marks) Answer: Bangar old with kankar; khadar new and more fertile.
Bangar is the old alluvial soil; it has a higher concentration of kankar nodules than khadar. [1]
Khadar is the new alluvial soil; it has more fine particles and is more fertile than bangar. [1]

Q15. (3 marks) Answer: (a) contour ploughing; terraces and strip cropping; shelter belts; (b) inventory; planning structure; match national plans.
(a) Ploughing along the contour lines decelerates the flow of water down the slopes (contour ploughing). [1]
Steps cut out on slopes making terraces restrict erosion (terrace cultivation, practised in the western and central Himalayas); large fields can be divided into strips with grass left between crops to break the force of the wind (strip cropping). [1]
Planting lines of trees to create shelter (shelter belts) has stabilised sand dunes and the desert in western India. [1]
OR (b) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country, involving surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation. [1]
Evolving a planning structure with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up for implementing resource development plans. [1]
Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans. [1]

Q16. (3 marks) Answer: Spread by Himalayan rivers; sand, silt, clay, bangar and khadar; fertile, intensively cultivated.
Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil, deposited by the three great Himalayan river systems — the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra; it is also found in eastern coastal plains (deltas of the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri). [1]
It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay; it is coarser in the upper reaches and near the foothills, and is classified by age into old (bangar) and new (khadar). [1]
It is very fertile, containing adequate potash, phosphoric acid and lime, ideal for sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops; regions of alluvial soil are intensively cultivated and densely populated. [1]

Q17. (3 marks) Answer: Removal of topsoil; gullies, badlands, sheet erosion; wind erosion and poor farming.
The denudation of the soil cover and its subsequent washing down is soil erosion; human activities such as deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining also contribute. [1]
Running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels called gullies; land becomes unfit for cultivation (badland — in the Chambal basin, ravines); sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas and washes away the topsoil (sheet erosion). [1]
Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land (wind erosion); defective methods of farming, such as ploughing up and down the slope, also cause erosion. [1]

Q18. (5 marks) Answer: (a) four bases of classification with examples; helps planning and conservation; (b) black, red and yellow, laterite and arid soils described.
(a) (i) Origin: biotic (from the biosphere, with life — flora, fauna, livestock) and abiotic (non-living — rocks, metals). [1]
(ii) Exhaustibility: renewable (solar and wind energy, water, forests) and non-renewable (minerals, fossil fuels). [1]
(iii) Ownership: individual (plots, houses), community-owned (grazing grounds, village ponds, public parks), national (all resources within the political boundaries and up to 12 nautical miles of ocean) and international (oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles). [1]
(iv) Status of development: potential (wind and solar energy in Rajasthan), developed (surveyed and used), stock (hydrogen in water) and reserves (water in dams). [1]
(v) Classification helps in planning their use and conservation — for example, knowing which resources are non-renewable or only potential. [1]
OR (b) Black soil: formed from lava (Deccan trap basalt); clayey, holds moisture; rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime but poor in phosphoric content; develops deep cracks in summer; ideal for cotton. [2]
Red and yellow soil: develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern Deccan plateau; reddish because of diffusion of iron, yellow when hydrated. [1]
Laterite soil: develops under high temperature and heavy rainfall as a result of intense leaching; useful for cashew with proper manuring. [1]
Arid soil: red to brown, generally sandy and saline; lacks humus and moisture; the lower horizons have kankar; becomes cultivable after proper irrigation, as in western Rajasthan. [1]

Q19. (4 marks) Answer: (i) global warming; (ii) Gandhiji; (iii)(a) no harm to environment or future generations; (b) Brundtland Report 1987; Club of Rome 1968.
(i) Global warming (or ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution, land degradation). [1]
(ii) Mahatma Gandhi. [1]
(iii)(a) Development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise the needs of future generations. [1]
It is necessary because indiscriminate use has led to depletion of resources and global ecological crises. [1]
OR (iii)(b) The Brundtland Commission Report, 1987 ('Our Common Future'). [1]
The Club of Rome advocated resource conservation in 1968 (or Schumacher's book Small is Beautiful, 1974). [1]

Q20. (4 marks) Answer: (i) 33 per cent; (ii) plains; (iii)(a) supports life and economy; finite; (b) deforestation, overgrazing, mining; afforestation, grazing control.
(i) 33 per cent of the geographical area. [1]
(ii) Plains. [1]
(iii)(a) Land supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities, and transport and communication systems. [1]
It is an asset of finite magnitude, so it must be used with careful planning. [1]
OR (iii)(b) Deforestation, over-grazing, mining and quarrying, and overirrigation (any two). [1]
Afforestation and proper management of grazing; planting shelter belts, stabilising sand dunes and controlling mining activities (any two). [1]

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