

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: 2CHJMH

Questions: 30

Maximum Marks: 63

Generated: 2026-06-26 10:07

SELECTIONS USED

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Subject | Social Science |
| Lessons | 6 Manufacturing Industries |
| Level of understanding | Exam-ready |
| Question selection | CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E) |
| Model | claude-sonnet-4-6 |

Composition — Difficulty: 11 straightforward · 16 medium · 3 deep | Types: 9 MCQ · 6 Very short · 5 Assertion–reason · 5 Short · 3 Case-based · 2 Long | Sections: A 14Q/14m · B 6Q/12m · C 5Q/15m · D 2Q/10m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Production and consumption of which material is often regarded as the index of a country's development?

- (A) Aluminium
(B) Cement
(C) Steel
(D) Fertilizer

- A Aluminium
B Cement
C Steel
D Fertilizer

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q2. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

In what approximate ratio are iron ore, coking coal and limestone required for the manufacture of steel?

- (A) 2 : 4 : 1
(B) 4 : 2 : 1
(C) 1 : 2 : 4
(D) 2 : 1 : 4

- A 2 : 4 : 1
B 4 : 2 : 1
C 1 : 2 : 4
D 2 : 1 : 4

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q3. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which type of industrial waste causes thermal pollution of water bodies?

- (A) Fly ash discharged into rivers
- (B) Hot water drained from factories and thermal plants before cooling
- (C) Toxic gas leaks from chemical factories
- (D) Solid slag from iron and steel plants

- A Fly ash discharged into rivers
- B Hot water drained from factories and thermal plants before cooling
- C Toxic gas leaks from chemical factories
- D Solid slag from iron and steel plants

◆ Manufacturing Industries**Q4.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Sugar industry is described as 'seasonal in nature' and is therefore ideally suited to which sector?

- (A) Public sector
- (B) Private sector
- (C) Cooperative sector
- (D) Joint sector

- A Public sector
- B Private sector
- C Cooperative sector
- D Joint sector

◆ Manufacturing Industries**Q5.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which fertilizer component does India import entirely because it has no commercially usable domestic reserves?

- (A) Nitrogen
- (B) Phosphate
- (C) Potash
- (D) Urea

- A Nitrogen
- B Phosphate
- C Potash
- D Urea

◆ Manufacturing Industries**Q6.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following is a device fitted to factory smoke stacks to reduce particulate matter in air?

- (A) Silencer
- (B) Electrostatic precipitator
- (C) Inorganic filter
- (D) Ash pond

- A Silencer
- B Electrostatic precipitator
- C Inorganic filter
- D Ash pond

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q7. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

In the cotton textile industry, while spinning is centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is:

- (A) Centralised only in Maharashtra
- (B) Highly decentralised
- (C) Restricted to handlooms only
- (D) Done exclusively in mills

- A Centralised only in Maharashtra
- B Highly decentralised
- C Restricted to handlooms only
- D Done exclusively in mills

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q8. medium exam-ready

[1]

Soda ash, used in the manufacture of glass, soaps and detergents, and paper, belongs to which category of chemicals?

- (A) Organic chemicals
- (B) Petrochemicals
- (C) Inorganic chemicals
- (D) Synthetic chemicals

- A Organic chemicals
- B Petrochemicals
- C Inorganic chemicals
- D Synthetic chemicals

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q9. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries in India?

- (A) Deccan Plateau
- (B) Malwa Plateau
- (C) Chhotanagpur Plateau
- (D) Meghalaya Plateau

- A Deccan Plateau
- B Malwa Plateau
- C Chhotanagpur Plateau
- D Meghalaya Plateau

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q10. medium exam-ready

[1]

Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The iron and steel industry is called a basic or key industry.

Reason (R): All other industries — heavy, medium and light — depend on it for their machinery and raw materials.

- 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.

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q11. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): In recent years, sugar mills have been shifting towards Maharashtra and other southern and western states.

Reason (R): The sugarcane grown in these regions has a higher sucrose content and the cooler climate ensures a longer crushing season.

- 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.

◆ Manufacturing Industries**Q12.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Aluminium has become a popular substitute for steel, copper, zinc and lead in several industries.

Reason (R): Aluminium is light, highly resistant to corrosion and becomes strong when alloyed with other metals.

Options: (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.

- 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.

◆ Manufacturing Industries**Q13.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods in the world but stands second to Bangladesh as an exporter.

Reason (R): Most jute mills are located along the banks of the Hugli river because of proximity to raw jute areas, cheap water transport and abundant water for processing.

Options: (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.

- 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.

◆ Manufacturing Industries**Q14.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

Reason (R): Countries that transform raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value tend to be more prosperous.

- 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.

◆ Manufacturing Industries

- Q15.** straightforward exam-ready [2]
Distinguish between 'basic industries' and 'consumer industries' with one example of each.
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q16.** straightforward exam-ready [2]
Mention two features of the textile industry that make it the largest contributor to industrial employment in India.
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q17.** medium exam-ready [2]
State two factors that have contributed to the recent shift of sugar mills towards southern and western states of India.
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q18.** straightforward exam-ready [2]
How does noise pollution caused by industries affect human health? Mention any two effects.
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q19.** medium exam-ready [2]
What is meant by 'value addition' in manufacturing? Why is it important for a country's prosperity?
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q20.** medium exam-ready [2]
Mention two ways in which agro-industries help in modernising agriculture in India.
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q21.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain three factors responsible for the concentration of jute mills along the banks of the Hugli river in West Bengal.
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q22.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain why the Chhotanagpur plateau region has become the hub of iron and steel industries in India. Give three reasons.
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q23.** straightforward exam-ready [3]
Describe any three properties of aluminium that make it a preferred metal in modern industries.
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q24.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain how water pollution caused by industries affects the environment. Name any three types of industries responsible for it.
◆ Manufacturing Industries
- Q25.** deep exam-ready [3]
'The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.' What does this mean? Support your answer with suitable reasoning.
◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q26. deep exam-ready

[5]

Describe the major challenges faced by the cotton textile industry in India. How has the industry's spatial distribution evolved over time? (2+3=5)

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q27. medium exam-ready

[5]

Explain the various ways in which industries pollute land, air and water. Suggest measures that can be adopted to control industrial pollution. (2+3=5)

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q28. medium exam-ready

[4]

Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods in the world and stands second as an exporter after Bangladesh. Most jute mills are located in West Bengal, mainly in a narrow belt along the banks of the Hugli river. The first jute mill was set up near Kolkata in 1855. After the Partition in 1947, the jute mills remained in India but three-fourths of the jute-producing area went to Bangladesh. The industry faces stiff competition from synthetic substitutes and the slow adoption of diversified jute products.

- (i) Why did Partition in 1947 create a major problem for the jute industry in India? (1)
- (ii) State any two geographical factors that led to the concentration of jute mills along the Hugli river. (1)
- (iii) Identify one major challenge facing the jute industry today and suggest one way to address it. (2)

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q29. medium exam-ready

[4]

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Every litre of waste water discharged by industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater. Industrial effluents can be treated in three phases: primary treatment involves mechanical means such as screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation; secondary treatment uses biological processes; and tertiary treatment involves recycling of wastewater through biological, chemical and physical processes. In addition, particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.

- (i) What is the purpose of tertiary treatment of industrial effluents? (1)
- (ii) Name any two devices, other than electrostatic precipitators, that can be fitted to smoke stacks to reduce air pollution. (1)
- (iii) Apart from treating effluents, suggest two other strategies industries can adopt to reduce water pollution. (2)

◆ Manufacturing Industries

Q30. deep exam-ready**[4]**

Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:

The cotton textile industry is self-reliant and complete in the value chain — from raw material to the highest value-added products. In the early years, it was concentrated in the cotton-growing belts of Maharashtra and Gujarat. While spinning continues to be centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralised to incorporate traditional skills and designs. India has world-class production in spinning, but weaving supplies low-quality fabric as it cannot fully utilise the high-quality yarn produced domestically.

- (i) What does 'complete in the value chain' mean in the context of the cotton textile industry? (1)
- (ii) Why was the cotton textile industry originally concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat? State any two reasons. (1)
- (iii) What is the contradiction in India's cotton textile industry regarding spinning and weaving, and what could be a possible consequence? (2)

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