

CBSE CLASS X  
**Social Science (087)**

QUESTION PAPER  
*AI-generated question paper*

Code: BF5PJY

Questions: 29

Maximum Marks: 58

Generated: 2026-06-26 09:55

**SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	1 Resources and Development
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: 10 straightforward · 17 medium · 2 deep | Types: 10 MCQ · 5 Assertion–reason · 5 Very short · 5 Short · 2 Long · 2 Case-based | Sections: A 15Q/15m · B 5Q/10m · C 5Q/15m · D 2Q/10m · E 2Q/8m

**Q1.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which one of the following is NOT a basis for classifying resources?

- (A) Origin
  - (B) Exhaustibility
  - (C) Colour
  - (D) Ownership
- A Origin
  - B Exhaustibility
  - C Colour
  - D Ownership

◆ Resources and Development

**Q2.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following states is MOST correctly matched with its resource advantage?

- (A) Rajasthan — abundant water resources
  - (B) Arunachal Pradesh — rich in mineral deposits
  - (C) Jharkhand — rich in minerals and coal
  - (D) Ladakh — well-developed infrastructure
- A Rajasthan — abundant water resources
  - B Arunachal Pradesh — rich in mineral deposits
  - C Jharkhand — rich in minerals and coal
  - D Ladakh — well-developed infrastructure

◆ Resources and Development

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

The term 'Bangar' refers to which type of alluvial soil?

- (A) New alluvial soil found close to river channels (Khadar)
- (B) Old alluvial soil with a higher concentration of kanker nodules
- (C) Alluvial soil particularly rich in phosphoric content
- (D) Alluvial soil deposited in delta regions

- A New alluvial soil found near river banks
- B Old alluvial soil with higher concentration of kanker nodules
- C Alluvial soil rich in phosphoric content
- D Coarse-grained soil found in piedmont plains

**◆ Resources and Development****Q4.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Black soil is generally poor in which of the following nutrients?

- (A) Calcium carbonate
- (B) Magnesium
- (C) Phosphoric content
- (D) Potash

- A Calcium carbonate
- B Magnesium
- C Phosphoric content
- D Potash

**◆ Resources and Development****Q5.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

In which of the following states is over-irrigation the main cause of land degradation?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Jharkhand

- A Gujarat
- B Rajasthan
- C Punjab
- D Jharkhand

**◆ Resources and Development****Q6.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, the resulting unfit agricultural land is known as:

- (A) Sheet erosion
- (B) Wind erosion
- (C) Bad land / ravines
- (D) Terrace land

- A Sheet erosion
- B Wind erosion
- C Bad land / ravines
- D Terrace land

**◆ Resources and Development**

**Q7.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which soil type develops deep cracks during hot weather that help in the aeration of the soil?

- (A) Laterite soil
- (B) Arid soil
- (C) Black soil
- (D) Forest soil

- A Laterite soil
- B Arid soil
- C Black soil
- D Forest soil

◆ Resources and Development

**Q8.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Net Sown Area as a proportion of total geographical area is highest in which of the following states?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

- A Less than 10% of the total area
- B About 50% of the total area
- C Over 80% of the total area
- D Exactly equal to the gross cropped area

◆ Resources and Development

**Q9.** medium exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following anti-erosion methods involves dividing large fields into strips with grass grown between crops to break the force of wind?

- (A) Contour ploughing
- (B) Terrace cultivation
- (C) Strip cropping
- (D) Shelter belt planting

- A Contour ploughing
- B Terrace cultivation
- C Strip cropping
- D Shelter belt planting

◆ Resources and Development

**Q10.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Red soil gets its characteristic colour due to:

- (A) High content of magnesium
- (B) Diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks
- (C) Leaching by heavy rainfall
- (D) Deposition of volcanic lava flows

- A High content of magnesium
- B Diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks
- C Leaching by heavy rainfall
- D Deposition of volcanic lava flows

◆ Resources and Development

**Q11.** medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Resources are not free gifts of nature; they are a function of human activities.

Reason (R): Human beings transform materials available in the environment into resources using technology and institutions.

- (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.

**◆ Resources and Development****Q12.** medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): The forest area in India is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of the geographical area.

Reason (R): Large-scale conversion of forest land for agriculture, settlements and developmental projects has reduced the forest cover significantly.

- (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.

**◆ Resources and Development****Q13.** medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Ploughing along the contour lines of a slope helps in soil conservation.

Reason (R): Contour ploughing accelerates the flow of rainwater down the slope, washing away the topsoil quickly.

- (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.

**◆ Resources and Development**

**Q14.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): Black soil is the ideal soil for growing cotton.

Reason (R): Black soil is made up of extremely fine clayey material with a high capacity to retain moisture.

- (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.

**◆ Resources and Development****Q15.** deep exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): Regions rich in natural resources are not always economically developed.

Reason (R): Development requires not just the availability of resources but also appropriate technology, quality of human resources and institutional support.

- (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.

**◆ Resources and Development****Q16.** straightforward exam-ready**[2]**

What is meant by 'Gross Cropped Area'? How is it different from 'Net Sown Area'?

**◆ Resources and Development****Q17.** medium exam-ready**[2]**

Gandhiji said, 'There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed.' What idea about resource use does this statement reflect?

**◆ Resources and Development****Q18.** medium exam-ready**[2]**

State any two reasons why the soil is considered a living system rather than just an inert material.

**◆ Resources and Development****Q19.** medium exam-ready**[2]**

How does the mineral processing industry contribute to land degradation?

**◆ Resources and Development****Q20.** medium exam-ready**[2]**

Distinguish between 'current fallow land' and 'culturable waste land'.

**◆ Resources and Development**

**Q21.** medium exam-ready [3]

Describe the characteristics of arid soils. Why do the lower horizons of arid soil restrict infiltration of water?

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**Q22.** medium exam-ready [3]

Explain how deforestation, overgrazing and mining each contribute to land degradation in India, citing specific regions where applicable.

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**Q23.** medium exam-ready [3]

Describe the geographical distribution of alluvial soils in India. Why are alluvial soil regions agriculturally the most productive, and what are the limitations of this soil type?

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**Q24.** medium exam-ready [3]

What is sheet erosion? How is it different from gully erosion? Mention one measure to control each.

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**Q25.** deep exam-ready [3]

Why is the availability of resources alone not sufficient for the economic development of a region? Illustrate with examples from India.

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**Q26.** medium exam-ready [5]

Explain in detail the characteristics, geographical distribution and agricultural importance of black soil in India.

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**Q27.** medium exam-ready [5]

Explain the different methods of soil conservation. Why is it important to adopt these measures for India's agricultural future?

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**Q28.** medium exam-ready [4]

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A soil scientist surveys a region in the Deccan plateau of Maharashtra. She observes that the soil is deep black in colour with an extremely fine texture and becomes very sticky after the first monsoon rains, making it hard to plough. During the long dry summer, the soil develops wide, deep cracks. Local farmers traditionally cultivate this soil just after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period. She also notes the soil is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime, but tests reveal it is deficient in one key nutrient. The region is famous for a particular commercial crop.

- (i) Identify the type of soil described and name the parent rock responsible for its formation. (1)
- (ii) Which nutrient is this soil generally deficient in? (1)
- (iii) Name the commercial crop for which this soil is most suitable and give one reason why. (1)
- (iv) How do the deep cracks that form in summer benefit the soil? (1)

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**Q29.** medium exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A group of students visits two neighbouring districts in India. In District A, they find that the land has been rendered unfit for cultivation because water flows as a thin sheet over large areas down a slope, washing away the fertile topsoil. In District B, they observe deep channels cut into the land by running water, creating a rugged landscape that cannot be farmed. The local administration has been advised to adopt farming and land management methods that follow the natural shape of the landscape, cut steps into hill slopes to reduce runoff, and plant rows of trees along field boundaries.

- (i) What type of erosion is occurring in District A? (1)
- (ii) What type of erosion is occurring in District B, and what are such lands called in the Chambal basin? (1)
- (iii) Identify the soil conservation technique that involves following the natural shape (contours) of the landscape while ploughing. (1)
- (iv) How do rows of trees planted along field boundaries help in soil conservation? (1)

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