

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: T9JRJU

Questions: 34

Maximum Marks: 72

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	4 Agriculture
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: 12 straightforward · 16 medium · 6 deep | Types: 12 MCQ · 6 Short · 5 Assertion–reason · 5 Very short · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 17Q/17m · B 5Q/10m · C 6Q/18m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready [1]

Which one of the following crops is sown in October–December and harvested in April–June?

- A Paddy
- B Cotton
- C Mustard
- D Groundnut

◆ Agriculture

Q2. straightforward exam-ready [1]

Ragi is exceptionally rich in which of the following nutrients?

- A Vitamin C and phosphorus
- B Iron, calcium and roughage
- C Protein and fat
- D Carbohydrates and zinc

◆ Agriculture

Q3. straightforward exam-ready [1]

Which one of the following is the correct temperature range required for sugarcane cultivation?

- A 10°C to 15°C
- B 15°C to 20°C
- C 21°C to 27°C
- D 30°C to 35°C

◆ Agriculture

Q4. straightforward exam-ready [1]

Which one of the following states is the largest producer of groundnut in India?

- A Rajasthan
- B Gujarat
- C Tamil Nadu
- D Andhra Pradesh

◆ Agriculture

Q5. straightforward exam-ready [1]

A farmer in Maharashtra wants to sow a crop that requires a hot climate with 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine. In which cropping season should he sow it?

((A)) Rabi ((B)) Kharif ((C)) Zaid ((D)) Perennial

- A Rabi
- B Zaid
- C Kharif
- D Both rabi and kharif

◆ Agriculture

Q6. medium exam-ready [1]

In which of the following states were the Baba Budan Hills located, where Arabica coffee cultivation was first introduced in India?

- A Kerala
- B Tamil Nadu
- C Karnataka
- D Andhra Pradesh

◆ Agriculture

Q7. medium exam-ready [1]

Which of the following crops, when grown in rotation, is most beneficial for maintaining soil health because of its root nodule bacteria?

((A)) Wheat ((B)) Rice ((C)) Maize ((D)) Gram

- A Arhar (tur)
- B Maize
- C Moong
- D Cotton

◆ Agriculture

Q8. straightforward exam-ready [1]

The short summer cropping season between rabi and kharif is known as:

- A Boro
- B Zaid
- C Aman
- D Aus

◆ Agriculture

Q9. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which one of the following states is the largest producer of rubber in India?

((A)) Tamil Nadu ((B)) Karnataka ((C)) Kerala ((D)) Andhra Pradesh

- A Assam and West Bengal
- B Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- C Punjab and Haryana
- D Odisha and Jharkhand

◆ Agriculture

Q10. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which scheme was launched by the Government of India to provide credit facilities to farmers through a card-based system?

- A Personal Accident Insurance Scheme
- B Kisan Credit Card
- C Operation Flood
- D Green Revolution

◆ Agriculture

Q11. medium exam-ready

[1]

In West Bengal, Assam and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. Which one of the following is NOT one of those three crops?

- A Aus
- B Aman
- C Boro
- D Rabi

◆ Agriculture

Q12. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which one of the following features best distinguishes plantation agriculture from other types of commercial farming in India?

((A)) Use of family labour on small plots ((B)) Large estates with a single crop produced for export ((C)) Rotation of crops to maintain soil fertility ((D)) Subsistence-level production for local consumption

- A Multiple crops grown on small plots using family labour
- B A single crop grown on a large area using capital-intensive inputs
- C Subsistence farming dependent solely on monsoon
- D Farming without use of any irrigation

◆ Agriculture

Q13. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Rice can be cultivated in Punjab and Haryana even though these regions receive less than 100 cm of annual rainfall.

Reason (R): Development of canal irrigation and tubewells has made irrigation possible in these low-rainfall areas.

- 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.

◆ Agriculture

Q14. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops such as wheat or rice.

Reason (R): Pulses are leguminous crops that help restore soil fertility by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, reducing the need for chemical fertilisers in subsequent crops.

- 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.

◆ Agriculture

Q15. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Shifting cultivators move to a new patch of land after a few years of cultivation.

Reason (R): Continued use of the same plot causes a decline in soil fertility, forcing farmers to seek fresh land.

- 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.

◆ Agriculture

Q16. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Tea is processed within the tea garden itself rather than being transported to distant factories.

Reason (R): Tea leaves are highly perishable and begin to lose their flavour and essential oils rapidly after plucking, making on-site processing essential.

- 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.

◆ Agriculture

Q17. deep exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): The Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s led to widespread and uniform agricultural development across all regions of India.

Reason (R): The Green Revolution was based on a package technology that concentrated development in a few selected areas.

- 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 false and R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ Agriculture

Q18. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

State two geographical conditions necessary for the cultivation of wheat in India.

◆ Agriculture

Q19. medium exam-ready

[2]

Distinguish between subsistence farming and commercial farming on the basis of inputs used and purpose of production.

◆ Agriculture

- Q20.** medium exam-ready [2]
Why is a well-developed transport and communication network essential for the success of plantation agriculture?
◆ Agriculture
- Q21.** straightforward exam-ready [2]
Name any two crops grown during the zaid season and state one characteristic of this season.
◆ Agriculture
- Q22.** medium exam-ready [2]
How does the government protect farmers from the exploitation of speculators and middlemen in the sale of their produce?
◆ Agriculture
- Q23.** medium exam-ready [3]
Describe any three geographical conditions required for the cultivation of cotton in India. Also name two major cotton-producing states.
◆ Agriculture
- Q24.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain why primitive subsistence farming results in low land productivity. How does the natural regeneration of vegetation over several years help restore the fertility of abandoned plots?
◆ Agriculture
- Q25.** medium exam-ready [3]
Describe three features of intensive subsistence farming in India.
◆ Agriculture
- Q26.** deep exam-ready [3]
Explain why the same crop can be a commercial crop in one region and a subsistence crop in another. Support your answer with an example.
◆ Agriculture
- Q27.** medium exam-ready [3]
Compare the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of jowar and ragi in India. Also name one major producing state of each crop.
◆ Agriculture
- Q28.** deep exam-ready [3]
Explain how crop insurance, Grameen banks and cooperative societies together help protect Indian farmers from agricultural risks.
◆ Agriculture
- Q29.** medium exam-ready [5]
Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea in India. Also name any four major tea-producing states. (3+2=5)
◆ Agriculture

Q30. deep exam-ready

[5]

Agriculture in India requires both technological and institutional reforms to develop fully. Explain any five reform measures – technological or institutional – that have been introduced to improve Indian agriculture since Independence. (5×1=5)

◆ Agriculture

Q31. medium exam-ready

[5]

India is both the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. (a) Why are pulses considered nutritionally important in the Indian diet? (b) Describe any three geographical conditions suitable for pulse cultivation. (c) Name any two major pulse-producing states. (d) Why are pulses considered beneficial for the soil? (1+2+1+1=5)

◆ Agriculture

Q32. deep exam-ready

[4]

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A farmer in Haryana grows paddy during the kharif season using HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and canal irrigation. He sells almost the entire produce in the market. His neighbour in a district of Odisha, however, grows the same crop on a small plot using family labour, depends entirely on monsoon rainfall, and consumes most of what he harvests.

- (i) Identify the type of farming each farmer is practising and give one reason for your answer. (2 marks)
- (ii) What does the contrast between the two farmers reveal about the commercialisation of agriculture in India? (1 mark)
- (iii) Suggest one specific government scheme that could help the Odisha farmer reduce his dependence on monsoon and improve his income. (1 mark)

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Q33. medium exam-ready

[4]

Study the following information and answer the questions:

A crop requires a hot and humid climate with well-distributed rainfall throughout the year. It grows best on well-drained, loamy soils and is sensitive to frost and drought. Once tapped, it yields a milky white liquid that is processed into an important industrial raw material used in tyre manufacturing and other industries.

- (i) Identify the crop described above. (1 mark)
- (ii) Name any two states of mainland India where this crop is grown. (1 mark)
- (iii) Which island territory of India also produces this crop? (1 mark)
- (iv) Why has demand for this crop increased significantly in recent decades? Give one reason. (1 mark)

◆ Agriculture

Q34. deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following and answer the questions:

After Independence, India faced serious food shortages and had to import food grains. To overcome this, the government introduced new agricultural strategies in the 1960s that dramatically increased food grain production. By the 1980s, however, policymakers recognised that the benefits had not reached all farmers equally, and a new set of measures was introduced to make agricultural development more inclusive.

- (i) Name the agricultural strategy introduced in the 1960s that led to a significant increase in food grain production, and identify the two crops that benefited most from it. (1 mark)
- (ii) Which regions of India benefited most from this strategy, and why did other regions lag behind? (1 mark)
- (iii) Name one cooperative programme launched alongside this strategy that focused on a sector other than food grains. (1 mark)
- (iv) Name any two measures introduced in the 1980s–1990s to make agricultural development more inclusive for small and marginal farmers. (1 mark)

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