

CLASS X GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER1
COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

MCQs

1. Resources belonging to the nation are called
 - (a) State resources
 - (b) Country resources
 - (c) National resources
 - (d) Individual resources
2. Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but humans do not have technology to access them are called
 - (a) Resources
 - (b) Stock
 - (c) Reserves
 - (d) All of the above
3. The subset of the stock which can be put into use with existing technology but is not yet used is called
 - (a) Stock
 - (b) Resources
 - (c) Reserves
 - (d) None of the above
4. The first International Earth Summit was held in
 - (a) August 1991

(b) August 1992

(c) June 1991

(d) June 1992

5. Planning is the widely accepted strategy for

(a) Conservation of resources

(b) Use of resources

(c) Judicious use of resources

(d) None of the above

6. Which one of the following soil types is derived from basaltic lava flows and is good at retaining moisture?

(a) Alluvial soil

(b) Black soil

(c) Laterite soil

(d) Arid soil

7. Which of the following is *not* a cause of land degradation?

(a) Deforestation

(b) Overgrazing

(c) Terracing

(d) Mining

8. In which of these states is land-use reporting incomplete (as per NCERT notes)?

(a) Punjab

(b) Haryana

(c) Meghalaya

(d) Odisha

9. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

(a) Coal

(b) Petroleum

(c) Solar energy

(d) Natural gas

10. The inequitable distribution of access to resources has disrupted world peace by dividing society into

(a) The haves and the don'ts

(b) The environmentalists and exploiters

(c) The climate change believers & deniers

(d) Resource-rich regions and resource-poor regions

11. Which of the following statements about "resources" is incorrect?

(a) Resources are free gifts of nature

(b) They are a function of human activities

(c) They become resources when humans can use them

(d) They are vital for human survival

12. Which of the following is true about alluvial soils?

(a) They are very fertile

(b) They have inadequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime

- (c) They are derived from acid igneous rocks
- (d) They are coarse and sandy

13. Dams and reservoirs are examples of which type of resource development?

- (a) Potential resources
- (b) Developed resources
- (c) Stock
- (d) Reserves

14. Which of the following best describes “culturable wasteland”?

- (a) Land left uncultivated for 1 year or less
- (b) Land left uncultivated for more than 5 years to restore fertility
- (c) Rocky, desert or arid land
- (d) Forested land not used for agriculture

15. Over-irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh has caused

- (a) Increase in fertility
- (b) Soil salinity and alkalinity
- (c) More groundwater recharge
- (d) Less soil erosion

16. The definition of “resources are a function of human activities” implies that

- (a) Resources exist independent of humans

- (b) Without humans, there would be no resources as we understand them
- (c) Resources are always man-made
- (d) Humans always misuse resources

17. Which one of the following is a **stock** (not yet usable) because of lack of technology or cost?

- (a) A known mineral reserve being exploited
- (b) Solar energy in remote areas without infrastructure
- (c) A forest used for timber
- (d) A river used for navigation

18. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

- (a) Wind energy
- (b) Biomass
- (c) Fossil fuels
- (d) Solar energy

19. Which of the following is NOT correct about “reserves”?

- (a) Reserves are the part of stock
- (b) Reserves are unused but usable with present technology
- (c) Reserves are always exploited immediately
- (d) Reserves act as a cushion in emergencies

20. The “Agenda 21” adopted at the Earth Summit is concerned with

- (a) Global military strategy

- (b) Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
 - (c) Space exploration
 - (d) Global trade agreements
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10 Case-based / Source-based Questions

Case Study 1

Read the passage and answer the questions:

“We have shared our land with past generations and will have to do so with future generations too. Ninety-five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land. Human activities have not only degraded land but also accelerated natural processes. Activities like deforestation, overgrazing, mining, quarrying have contributed significantly to land degradation. In states like Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, deforestation due to mining is serious. In Rajasthan, Gujarat, overgrazing is a major cause. In Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation has led to land degradation via waterlogging and soil salinity.”

1. According to the passage, what percentage of basic human needs is obtained from land?
 - (a) 75 %
 - (b) 95 %
 - (c) 50 %
 - (d) 100 %

2. Which human activity is cited as causing land degradation in Rajasthan?
 - (a) Quarrying
 - (b) Overgrazing
 - (c) Over-irrigation
 - (d) Mining
3. In which states is deforestation from mining particularly harmful, as per the passage?
 - (a) Punjab, Haryana
 - (b) Rajasthan, Gujarat
 - (c) Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh
 - (d) Bihar, West Bengal
4. What is a consequence of over-irrigation in western UP, Punjab and Haryana?
 - (a) Increased fertility
 - (b) Less waterlogging
 - (c) Soil salinity and alkalinity
 - (d) More forest cover
5. Which of these measures would best help reduce land degradation in the states mentioned?
 - (a) Increase mining
 - (b) Promote overgrazing
 - (c) Control deforestation and regulate irrigation
 - (d) Intensify quarrying

Case Study 2

Read the source and answer:

“Total geographical area of India is about 3.28 million sq km. However, land-use data is available only for about 93 % of that area because land-use reporting is incomplete in many north-eastern states (except Assam).”

6. What is the approximate geographical area of India?
 - (a) 2.8 million sq km
 - (b) 3.28 million sq km
 - (c) 4.5 million sq km
 - (d) 5 million sq km
7. For what percentage of India's area is land-use data actually available?
 - (a) 100 %
 - (b) 93 %
 - (c) 50 %
 - (d) 85 %
8. Why is land-use data unavailable for some states?
 - (a) Because the states choose not to report
 - (b) Because reporting is incomplete especially in some north-eastern states
 - (c) Because no land exists there
 - (d) Because they have no agriculture

9. Which north-eastern state *has* complete land-use reporting, according to the passage?
- (a) Assam
 - (b) Meghalaya
 - (c) Nagaland
 - (d) Arunachal Pradesh
10. Which among the following would be an implication of incomplete land-use data?
- (a) Resource planning becomes less effective
 - (b) More accurate forecasts of resource usage
 - (c) No effect on policy
 - (d) Unlimited resource exploitation
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10 Assertion – Reason Questions

In the following, for each Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, R is false
- (d) A is false, R is true

1. **Assertion (A):** Land is a resource of utmost importance.

Reason (R): Land can be used for various purposes like agriculture, industry, habitation.

2. **Assertion (A):** The black soils are made up of extremely fine clayey material.
Reason (R): They are well known for their capacity to hold moisture.
3. **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soils are very fertile.
Reason (R): Mostly these soils contain adequate proportions of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
4. **Assertion (A):** Ploughing along contour lines decelerates the flow of water down slopes and helps control soil erosion.
Reason (R): Soil erosion is the washing away of the top layer of soil or denudation of soil cover.
5. **Assertion (A):** All resources belong to the nation.
Reason (R): International institutions regulate oceanic resources beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
6. **Assertion (A):** Resources are not vital for any developmental activity.
Reason (R): Excessive consumption and overutilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems.
7. **Assertion (A):** Terracing is a method used in hilly regions to reduce soil erosion.
Reason (R): It breaks a slope into a number of smaller flat surfaces which reduce speed of water runoff.

8. **Assertion (A):** Reserves are unused stocks which can be used in emergencies.

Reason (R): Reserves are always exploited as soon as they are discovered.

9. **Assertion (A):** Overgrazing is a human activity that contributes to land degradation.

Reason (R): Overgrazing removes vegetation cover exposing soil to erosion.

10. **Assertion (A):** Sustainable development aims to meet present needs without compromising future generations.

Reason (R): Indiscriminate exploitation of resources leads to ecological issues and depletion.