

**COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS**

**HOLIDAY HOMEWORK**

**CLASS: X SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**CHAPTER: 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT**

**PART A**

**1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Source A- Sustainable economic development means ‘development should take place without

damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs

of the future generations.’

Source B- In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socioeconomic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

1. **Why is sustainable development of resources necessary?**
2. **What was the major objective of the first international Earth Summit?**

**2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways. Thus, land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems. However, land is an asset of a finite magnitude, therefore, it is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning.

India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

1. **Land resources should be used with careful planning because land is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resource.**
2. **Choose the incorrect option:**

 a) Constructing roads and infrastructure in the hilly areas to promote tourism.

 b) Developing canal systems in the plains to boost agriculture.

 c) Providing government support to establish mineral based industry near mining areas.

 d) Boosting the industries on fertile land and near the densely populated areas.

**C. In order to make best use of the Himalayan region, India should not:**

a) Allow large scale deforestation to construct industries

 b) Preserve natural flora and fauna

 c) Conserve the natural flow of rivers

 d) Help local artisans and handicrafts to boost tourism.

**3. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes

of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead tosoil erosion. The running water cuts throughthe clayey soils and makes deep channels asgullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivationand is known as bad land. In the Chambalbasin such lands are called ravines.Sometimes water flows as a sheet over largeareas down a slope. In such cases the topsoil is washed away. This is known as sheeterosion. Wind blows loose soil off flat orsloping land known as wind erosion. Soilerosion is also caused due to defective methodsof farming. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. upand down the slope form channels for thequick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

1. **What causes soil erosion?**

 a) Degradation or denudation of soil cover

 b) Human activities like deforestation, construction and mining

 c) Natural forces like wind, glacier and running water

 d) Both B and C

**B. There is a balance between which of the following processes?**

 a) Soil formation and soil erosion

 b) Man and Nature

 c) Human activities and natural agents of degradation

 d) Gully erosion and sheet erosion

**C. Assertion (A):** The processes of soil formation and erosion go on simultaneously.

**Reason (R):** Generally there is a balance between the two processes.

 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.

**PART B**

**4. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy but lacks in water**

 **resources.**

 a) Geothermal

 b) Hydro

 c) Wind

 d) Tidal

**5. Assertion (A):** Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by

 suitable technological development and institutional changes.

 **Reason (R):** It was mainly the higher level of technological development of colonising nations which

 helped them to exploit and develop natural resources of colonies.

 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.

**6. Identify the soil conservation method with the help of the given information.**

* *Large fields are divided into strips.*
* *Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops.*
* *This breaks up the force of the wind.*

 a) Terrace farming

 b) Contour Ploughing

 c) Shelter Belts

 d) Strip Cropping

**CHAPTER: 2 FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

**PART A**

1. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

If you look around, you will be able to find out how we have transformed nature intoa resource obtaining directly and indirectlyfrom the forests and wildlife – wood, barks,leaves,rubber, medicines, dyes, food, fuel,fodder, manure, etc. So it is we ourselves whohave depleted ourforests and wildlife. Thegreatest damage inflicted on Indian forestswas during the colonial perioddue to theexpansion of the railways, agriculture,commercial and scientific forestry and miningactivities. Even after Independence,agricultural expansion continues to be one ofthe major causes of depletion of forestresources. Between 1951 and 1980, accordingto the Forest Survey of India, over26,200 sq.km. of forest area was converted intoagricultural land all over India. Substantialparts of the tribal belts, especially in the northeasternand central India, have been deforestedordegraded by shifting cultivation (jhum), atype of ‘slash and burn’ agriculture.

1. **Why did forest resource in India decline during the colonial period?**
2. **How have we transformed nature into resource obtaining means?**
3. **Substantial parts of the tribal belts in northeastern India, have been deforested by \_\_\_\_\_\_.**
(a) Shifting cultivation
(b) Mining
(c) Infrastructure development
(d) None of the above
4. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, over-exploitation, environmental pollution, poisoning and forest fires are factors, which have led to the decline in India’s biodiversity. Other important causes of environmental destruction are unequal access, inequitable consumption of resources and differential sharing of responsibility for environmental well-being. Over-population in third world countries is often cited as the cause of environmental degradation. However, an average American consumes 40 times more resources than an average Somalian. Similarly, the richest five per cent of Indian society probably cause more ecological damage because of the amount they consume than the poorest 25 per cent. The former shares minimum responsibilities for environmental well-being. The question is: who is consuming what, from where and how much?

1. **“An average American consumes 40 times more resources than an average Somalian”. Justify the statement.**
2. **What are the factors leading to the decline in India’s biodiversity?**
3. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests. Since 1951, over 5,000 sq km of forest was cleared for river valley projects. Clearing of forests is still continuing with projects like the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh, which would inundate 40,000hectares of forest. Mining is another important factor behind deforestation. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian elephant.

1. **Assertion (A): large scale developmental projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests.**

**Reason (R):** Large scale developmental projects don’t inundate hectares of forest.

1. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
2. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
3. (A) is true but (R) is false
4. (A) is false but (R) is true
5. **The Buxar Tiger Reserve is seriously threatened by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
6. Iron ore mining
7. Oil exploration
8. Dolomite mining in that area
9. Volcanic eruption in that area
10. **What is the impact of on-going mining activity in the Buxa Tiger Reserve?**
11. Disturbance in the natural habitat of many species and has blocked the migration route of the great Indian elephant.
12. It has increasingly marginalised and impoverished many indigenous and other forest dependent communities
13. Severe drought or deforestation-induced floods condition.
14. Villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.

**PART B**

1. **Teak monoculture has damaged the natural forests in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
2. Ganga Plain
3. South India
4. Brahmaputra Plain
5. None of the above
6. **Assertion (A):**Destruction of forest and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity

**Reason (R):** The conservation of forest and wildlife is essential to provide better quality of life.

1. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
2. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
3. A) is true but (R) is false
4. (A) is false but (R) is true
5. **Identify the species categorised by IUCN with the help of the given information.**
* *Only found in some particular areas isolated by geographical barriers*
* *Examples of such species are the Andaman teal, Mithun in Arunachal Pradesh.*
1. Extinct species
2. Endemic species
3. Rare species
4. Normal species

**CHAPTER 3: WATER RESOURCES**

**PART A**

1. **In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).**

**Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**(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**

**Assertion(A):** Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many social movements like the ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’ and the ‘Tehri dam Andolan’ etc.

**Reason(R):**Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large scale displacement of local communities.

1. **In the given statement, Identify the mistake and rewrite the sentence correctly.**

Today in Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop rainwater water harvesting has gained popularity despite high water availability due to the Indira Gandhi Canal.

1. **Identify the dam in the given picture. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the dams as ‘temples of Modern India’?**



1. **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as common place as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Today, in India

hydroeclectric power contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced. Moreover,

multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to

water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing

societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being overexploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities. So far we have focused on the quantitative aspects of water scarcity. Now, let us consider another situation where water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people, but, the area still suffers from water scarcity. This scarcity may be due to bad quality of water. Lately, there has been a growing concern that even if there is ample water to meet the needs of the people, much of it may be polluted by domestic and

industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture, thus, making it hazardous for

human use.

1. What is the contribution of hydro electric power in the total electricity produced?
2. Mention the two aspects of water scarcity.
3. Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialization and urbanization. How did it affect the dwindling water resources?
4. **In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).**

**Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**(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 and R is also false.**

**Assertion (A): Growing population is the main reason for water scarcity.**

**Reason (R): Irrigation from tube wells and canals is responsible for water scarcity.**

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