



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

MID-APRIL TEST 2025-26 SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Class: X
Date: 17.04.25
Admission no:

Marking Scheme

Time: 1hr
Max Marks: 25
Roll no:

SECTION-A

1. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion (A): Human Development Index (HDI) includes factors like life expectancy and literacy rates.

Reason (R): HDI is used to measure and compare how rich or poor a country is.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false, as HDI compares levels of social and economic development among countries.

2. Countries with higher income are than others with less income. 1

- a) More Organised
- b) More Safe
- c) More Educated
- d) More Developed

Ans- d) More Developed

3. Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'. 1

- a) Average income of the country means the total income of the country.
- b) The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.
- c) The average income is the same as per capita income.
- d) The average income includes the value of property held.

Answer: (c) The average income is the same as per capita income.

4. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put? 1

- a) Replenishable
- b) Human-made
- c) Abiotic
- d) Non-renewable

Answer: (a) Replenishable

5. What is the main reason behind global ecological crises such as global warming and environmental pollution? 1

- a) Depletion of resources
- b) Accumulation of resources in a few hands
- c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources
- d) Use of resources

Answer: (c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources

6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion (A): An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

Reason (R): Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

SECTION –B

7. List one developmental goal from the given options:

2

Individual/ Category of Person	Developmental Goal
1) A graduate from a village	
2) Under 15 state level cricketers	
3) An honest politician	
4) School topper in Grade 8 and 9	

Ans-

Individual/ Category of Person	Developmental Goal
1) A graduate from a village	(g) Get a government job
2) Under 15 state level cricketers	(a) Play for an IPL team
3) An honest politician	(f) Make pucca houses for poor
4) School topper in Grade 8 and 9	(b) Top the CBSE exam

8.

2

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Net Attendance Ratio for Class I-V (1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

See the table above and identify the most and the least developed state, give two reasons to support your answer.

Ans: Kerala is the MOST developed as it has

- i) Low infant mortality rate
- ii) High literacy rate and High Net Attendance Ratio

On the reverse Bihar is the LEAST developed as it has just the opposite figures for all the three indicators given

- i) High infant mortality rate ii) Low literacy rate and High Net Attendance Ratio.

9. Suggest any two steps to control soil erosion in the hilly regions.

2

Ans- a. Contour ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.

b. Terrace farming: Steps are cut on the slope to make terraces which restrict erosion.

10. "Resources are a function of human activities." Justify this statement.

2

Answer: Mere presence of resources, as free gifts of nature, does not make them resources. Human beings are essential components of resources because they transform material available in our environment into resources.

SECTION C.

11. Case Study: Aman has got an offer from a company 280 Km from his home town at 4 times his present salary. However, the rental cost in that city is double in that city and it is also not well connected to his hometown. This is a developing city with better job opportunities; educational facilities; medical facilities and recreational facilities. The city has big shopping complex. The cost of

living is high, food and goods of daily use are comparatively more expensive and everyone is busy. There is too much traffic and comparatively more pollution than his home town. Should Aman accept this offer? Suggest giving three points to agree or disagree. 3

Ans: Aman MUST accept the offer as-

- i) The job is offering 4 times his present salary
- ii) Developing city with better job opportunities
- iii) City offers better educational facilities; medical facilities and recreational facilities

Aman MUST NOT accept the offer as-

- i) Company is 280 Km away from hometown which is not well connected.
- ii) High cost of living.
- iii) Too much traffic and more pollution.

12. Mention the major characteristic features of alluvial soil. 3

Ans- a. Alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.

b. It contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and pulse crops.

c. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated.

SECTION D

13. How does land degradation take place through human activities in India? Suggest any three measures to control their degradation. 5

Ans- Human Activities Cause Land Degradation in India:

Deforestation:

The clearing of forests for agriculture, urbanization, and fuel wood extraction exposes the soil to erosion by wind and water, leading to loss of topsoil and reduced fertility.

Overgrazing:

Excessive livestock grazing in grasslands and rangelands compacts the soil, reduces vegetation cover, and leads to soil erosion and desertification.

Industrial Activities:

Mining, industrial pollution, and improper waste disposal can contaminate the soil with heavy metals and other pollutants, rendering it unsuitable for agriculture and other uses.

Urbanization and Infrastructure Development:

Rapid urbanization and infrastructure projects can lead to soil sealing, loss of fertile land, and increased runoff and erosion.

Measures to Control Land Degradation:

Afforestation and Reforestation:

Planting trees and restoring degraded forests can help stabilize soil, prevent erosion, and improve soil fertility.

Controlling Overgrazing:

Implementing rotational grazing systems, improving livestock management, and providing alternative sources of fodder can help reduce the impact of overgrazing on rangelands.

Control of Mining Activities:

Implementing strict regulations and monitoring to ensure that mining activities are carried out in an environmentally responsible manner, including proper reclamation of mined areas.

Proper Discharge and Disposal of Industrial Effluents and Wastes:

Implementing strict regulations and monitoring to ensure that industrial effluents and wastes are properly treated and disposed of to prevent soil and water pollution.
