

UDAAN

From School to Competitive Level

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class 10



With Theory and Solved Examples

SELF STUDY



Detailed Solutions

NCERT EXERCISE



Separate Sections For School Level Concepts and Exercise

CBSE LEVEL



Separate Sections for Competitive level Concepts and Exercise

COMPETITIVE LEVEL

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TREND ANALYSIS

GEOGRAPHY

1. Resources and Development

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Types of resources (Renewable, Non-renewable).
 - Land use pattern and soil conservation.
 - Resource planning in India.
- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Case-based questions on resource management (4-mark questions).
 - Long answers on conservation techniques.
 - Map questions to identify types of soil or locations of resources.

2. Forest and Wildlife Resources

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Wildlife Conservation
 - Deforestation and its Impact
 - Wildlife Protection Act and Conservation Policies
- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Short Answer Questions on the importance of forests in maintaining ecological balance.
 - Long Answer Questions on measures taken by the government for forest conservation.
 - Source-Based Questions on specific case related to wildlife conservation (e.g., Project Tiger).

3. Water Resources

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Water scarcity, multipurpose river valley projects.
 - Rainwater harvesting.
- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Source-based questions on water conservation techniques.
 - Map questions to locate river valley projects like the Bhakra Nangal or Hirakud Dam.

4. Agriculture

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Types of farming and major crops.
 - Impact of the Green Revolution.
 - Cropping patterns in India.
- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Short answers on cropping patterns and crop types.
 - Map questions related to major crop-producing regions.

5. Minerals and Energy Resources

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Types of minerals and their distribution.
 - Conventional vs. Non-conventional energy resources.

- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Short answers on resource classification.
 - Map questions identifying key mineral-producing areas like iron ore, coal.

6. Manufacturing Industries

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Importance and location of industries like iron and steel, cotton textiles.
 - Industrial pollution and environmental degradation.
- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Long answers on the factors affecting industrial location.
 - Case-based questions on pollution control.

7. Lifelines of National Economy

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Modes of transport (railways, roadways).
 - International trade and tourism.
- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Long answers on transportation systems.
 - Map questions identifying important trade routes or ports.

Note For sessions 2024-2025 only map pointing to be evaluated in the Board Examination

ECONOMICS

1. Development

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Indicators of economic development (income, literacy, life expectancy).
 - Sustainable development.
- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Short answers on types of development indicators.
 - Case-based questions on sustainability.

2. Sectors of the Indian Economy

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.
 - Importance of public and private sectors.
- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Short answers on sectoral contributions to GDP.
 - Long answers on employment generation.

3. Money and Credit

- ❖ Frequently Asked Topics:
 - Role of banks, types of loans.
 - Formal and informal sources of credit.
- ❖ Variety of Questions:
 - Short answers on the role of banks in development.
 - Case-based questions on loan distribution.

1 CHAPTER

Resource and Development



School Level

Resources

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs is called a resource. It should be technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable.

Origin of Resources

There is a relationship between nature, technology and institution. People interact with nature with the help of technology and create institutions which led to the transformation and development of many resources. Example of one such institution which is existing institutions in today's time is TERI (The Energy and Resource Institute) located in New Delhi, India.

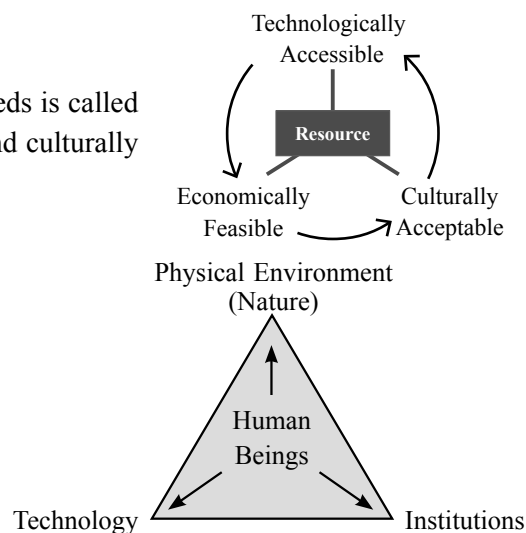


Figure: Relationship between nature, institutions and technology



Knowledge Hub

❖ TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute) was formally known as Tata energy Resources Institute.

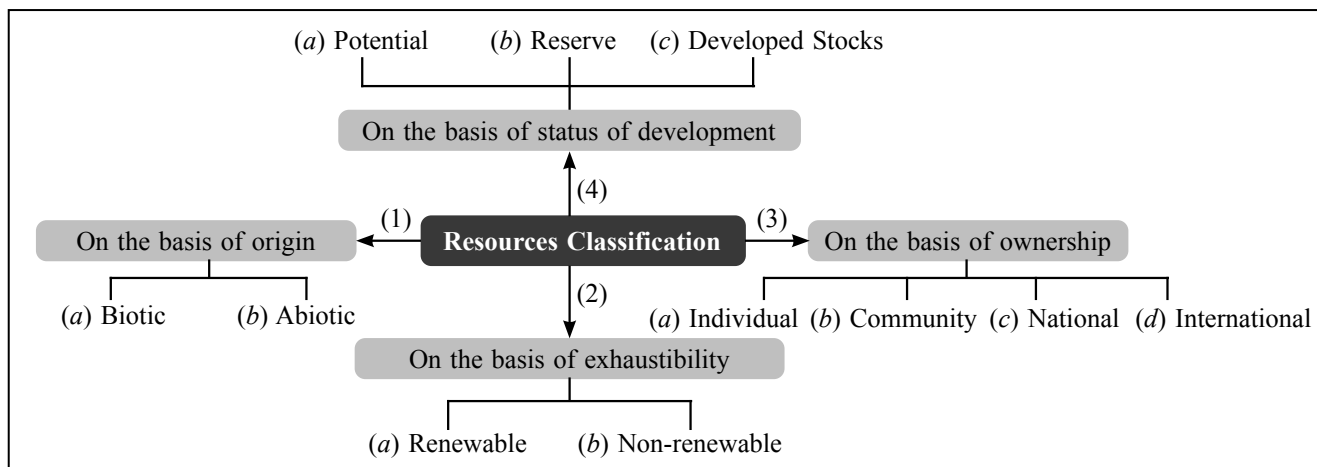


Figure: Classification of resources

- ☐ We can further classify the resources into Natural and Human made resources.

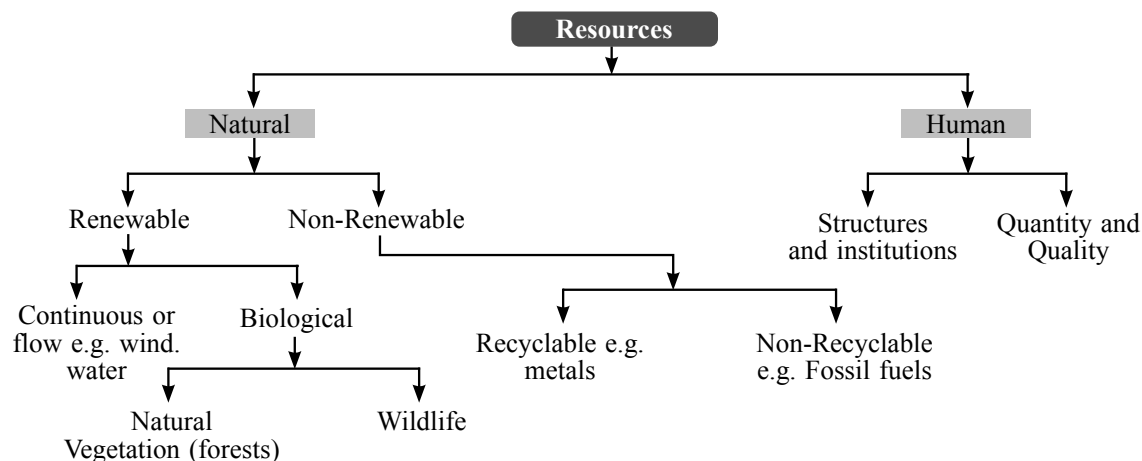


Figure: Classification of resources

Types of Resources (NCERT Excluded) >

On the Basis of Origin

- ☐ **Biotic Resources:** The resources which have life and are obtained from biosphere are known as biotic resources. Human beings and flora and fauna are examples of such types of resources.
- ☐ **Abiotic Resources:** The resources which do not have life are known as abiotic resources. Rocks and metals like gold, silver and copper are example of such types of resources.

On the Basis of Exhaustibility

- ☐ **Renewable Resources:** Resources which can be renewed from time to time with the help of physical, mechanical or chemical process are called as renewable resources. Solar energy, wind energy are examples of such types of resources. Wildlife and forests are also examples of such types of resources.
- ☐ **Non-renewable Resources:** The term non-renewable resource refers to a natural substance that is not replenished with the speed at which it is consumed. As such, a non-renewable resource is a finite resource. Some of the minerals are recyclable and many resources such as fossils are non-recyclable.

On the Basis of Ownership

- ☐ **Individual Ownership:** The resources which are owned privately by an individual. Rural people have lands of their own on which they do farming and urban people have their own houses and shops are their private resources based on their ownership.
- ☐ **Community Ownership:** The resources which are accessible to the members of all the community irrespective of their ownership are known as the resources which are based on the ownership of community. Grazing grounds and public parks are example of such resources.
- ☐ **National Resources:** The resources that belong to a nation are called as National resources. The nation has the legal powers to take even private property of the individual for the use of nation. The making of roads, canals and the extension of railways required acquisition of private land and this is done for the progress of nation. Hence all the lands within the political boundaries of a nation belong to a nation. The oceanic area till 12 nautical miles (22.2 km) also belongs to a nation. This rule is made by UNCLOS.
- ☐ **International Resources:** There are many international organizations which are responsible for the management of resources all over the world. One such organization is UNCLOS. The oceanic resource beyond 200 nautical miles of the coastline of a nation belongs to this organization.

Land Utilisation

Lands are used for the following purpose.

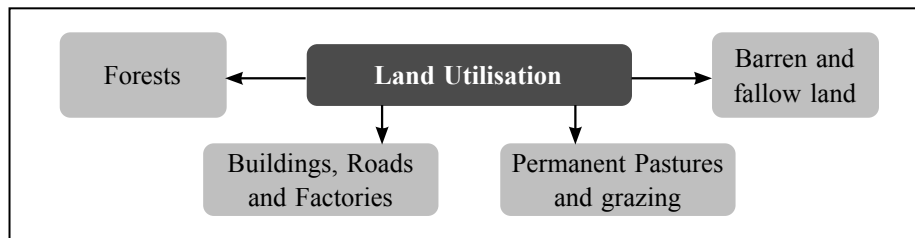


Figure: Land Utilisation

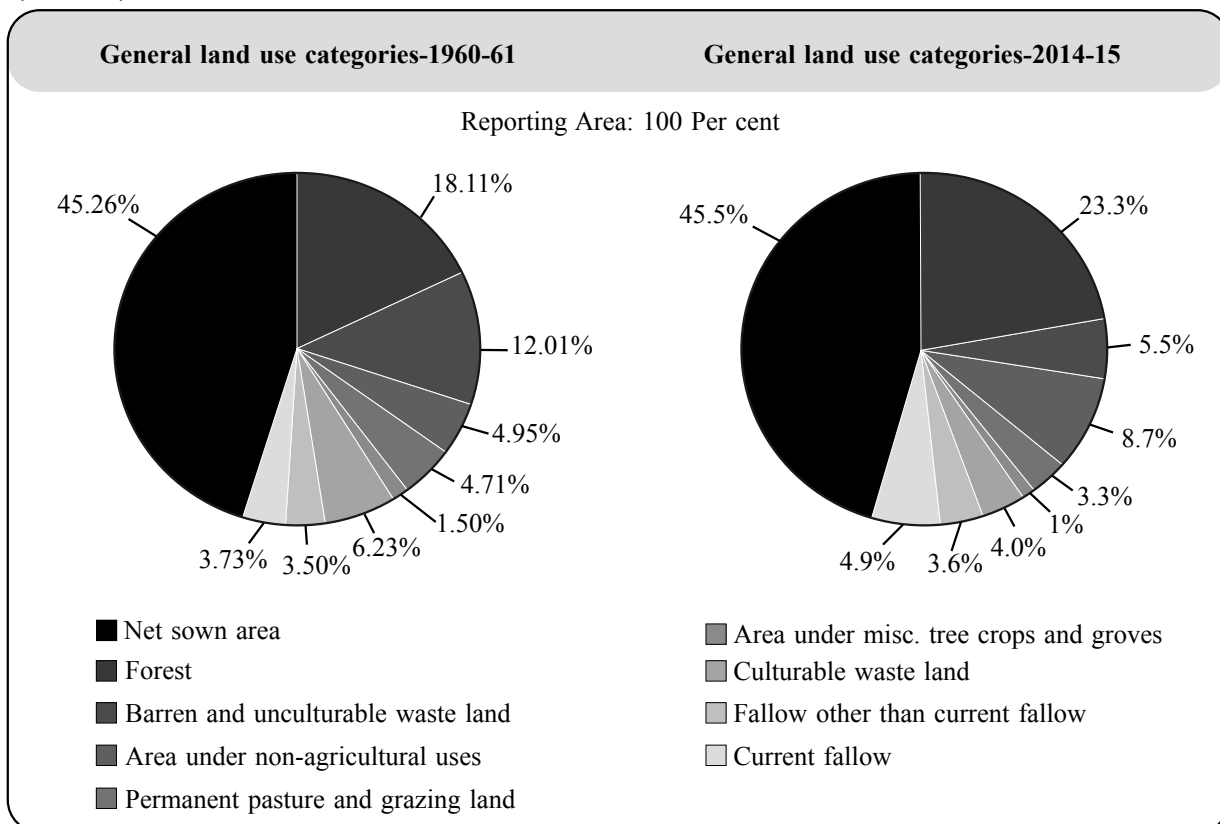


Knowledge Hub

- ❖ Culturable waste land- left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years.
- ❖ Current fallow- left without cultivation for one or less than one years.
- ❖ Other than current fallow- left uncultivated for the past one to five years.

Land Use Pattern in India

How do we use land is determined by physical factors like soil type, topography and climate and human factors like population, culture, customs and traditions etc.



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, 2017

3.28 million square kilometer is the geographical area of India. However only 93% of land use data is available due to lack of reach to the 7% of land, which exist in the North-east region of India. Some area of land is also captured by China and Pakistan.



Knowledge Hub

- ❖ Net sown area is the sown area on which crops are harvested.
- ❖ The land area which is sown for more than one time in a year along with the net sown area is known as Gross cropped area.

The value of net sown area varies from state to state. It is over 80% in Punjab and Haryana and only 10% in places like Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

The National Forest Policy of 1952 decided to keep the forest area of 33% in India. This percentage was considered essential for the protection and management of ecological resources. The recent ISFR report says that only 21.71% of geographical area of India is having the forest cover. This percentage is way less than the expected forest percentage in the National Forest Policy.



Knowledge Hub

ISFR Report

- ❖ It stands for Indian State of Forest Report.
- ❖ It is a report published by Forest Survey of India.
- ❖ It is published biennially.

Land Degradation

Land has been in use and existence since ancient times. Our past generations have also used the land as extensively as we are using. Almost 95% of our daily and basic needs are obtained from the land. This much pressure on land has caused its degradation. Activities like deforestation, animal grazing, shifting cultivation were the prime factors for the land degradation. Industrial waste has also become a reason for land depletion.

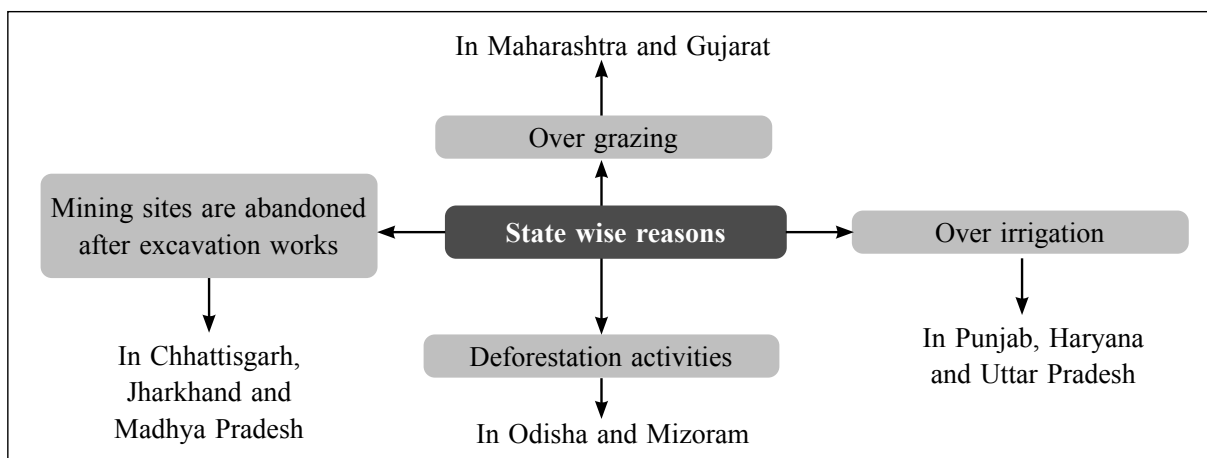


Figure: Reason for land degradation

There are many ways to solve the problem of land degradation. Afforestation along with proper management of grazing can be done to solve the issue of land degradation. Planting more plants, stabilization of sand dunes by growing trees and thorny bushes, control on over grazing and best waste management along with controllable discharge of industrial effluents are some methods to solve this problem.



Soil as a Resource

One of the most important renewable natural resource is the soil. Plants grow on soil and soil supports different types of living organisms. The question here is that how soil is formed?

The answer to the question is that soil is a living process. It takes millions of years for only few centimeter of depth of the soil to be formed. Many important factors such as relief, parent rock or bed rock, vegetation and climate decides the time required for the formation of soils. Chemical and organic changes which takes place because of various forces like the force of running water or the change in temperature are equally important for the formation of soil.

Classification of Soils

On the basis of factors responsible for soil formation. Indian soils can be classified into following types.

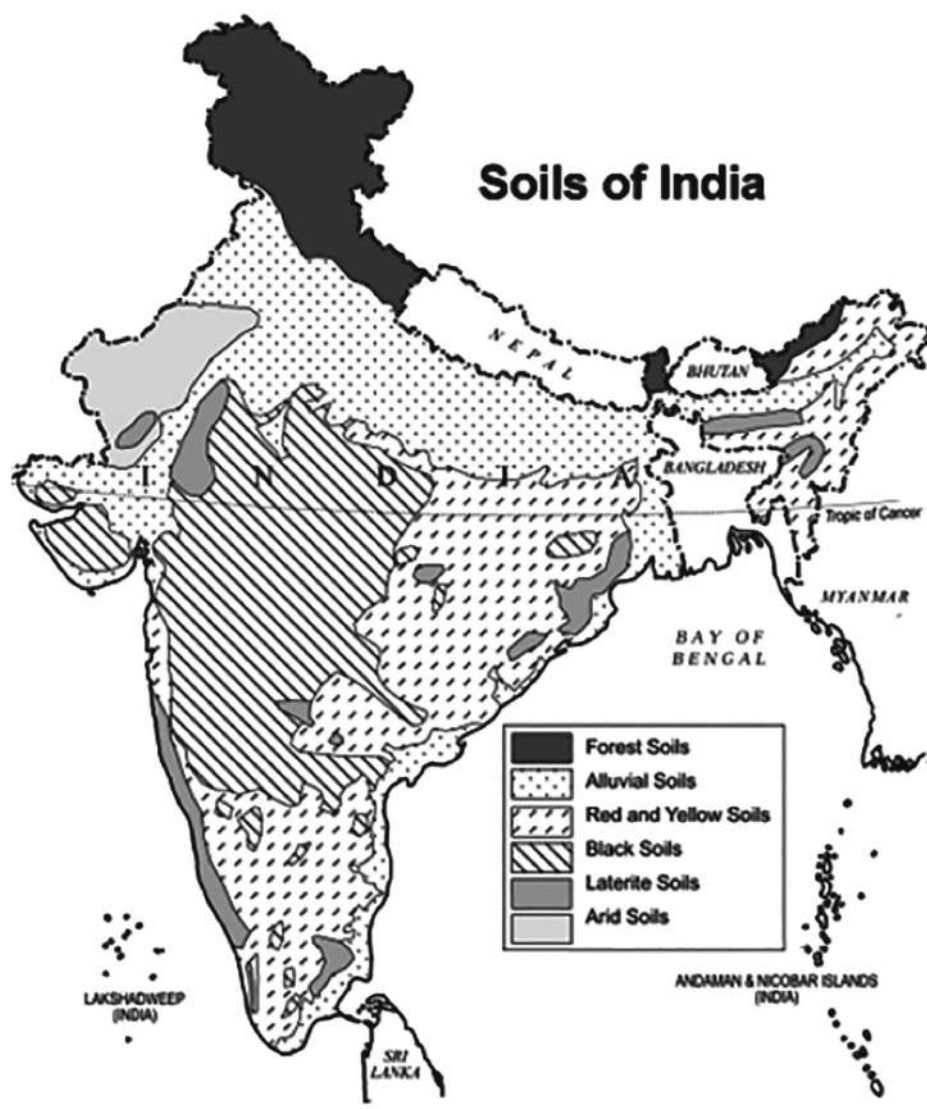
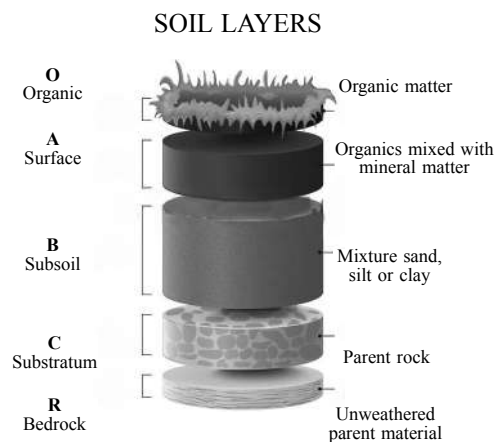


Figure: Map of classification of soil



Key Words

1. **Abiotic Resources:** All those resources which are composed of non-living things *e.g.* land, water, soil.
2. **Afforestation:** It means planting trees.
3. **Biotic Resources:** All those resources which have life. *e.g.* Forest and their product agricultural crop, animals and birds, marine life.
4. **Conservation:** It means judicious and planned use of natural resource so that we can get the greatest possible benefit from these resources over the longest possible period of time.
5. **Fallow Land:** It is a cultivable land which is being allowed to rest, uncropped or partially cropped for one or more reason so that it can regain its fertility.
6. **Gully Erosion:** It takes place when running water cuts deep ravines in the absence of vegetation. It makes soil unfit for cultivation.
7. **Land Degradation:** Rendering the land unfit for cultivation is called degradation of land.
8. **Renewable Resources:** These are the resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, mechanical, chemical processes in a given period of time. *e.g.* solar energy, forest, agricultural product.
9. **Man Made Resources:** These are those resources which are created by human beings with the help of machines.
10. **Natural Resource:** Resources which are endowment/gift of nature. *e.g.* river, mountain, land, vegetation, minerals.
11. **Non-renewable Resources:** There are those resources which once used, cannot be replenished. *e.g.* coal, petroleum, minerals etc.
12. **Resource Development:** An exercise that makes it possible to utilise the available natural resources for human satisfaction.
13. **Contour Ploughing:** Ploughing along the contour lines instead of up and down the slope.
14. **Sheet Erosion:** Erosion of the top soil along gentle slopes caused by water.
15. **Bad Land:** Land which is unsuitable for cultivation. In the Chambal region it is known as Ravines.
16. **Leaching:** Process of carrying away of soil nutrients by rain water.
17. **Net Sown Area:** It is the area sown with crops at least once in any of the crop season of the year and counted only once.
18. **Shelter Belts:** Rows of trees which are planted in between the crops are known as shelter belts.



Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation
(c) Over irrigation (d) Overgrazing

Ans. (c) Over irrigation

2. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?

- (a) Punjab (b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana (d) Uttarakhand

Ans. (d) Uttarakhand

3. In which of the following states black soil is predominantly found?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Jharkhand

Ans. (b) Maharashtra

Answer the Following Questions in 30 words

- Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.
- What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.
- What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?

Ans. 1. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are the name of three states where (black soil found and) the cotton is grown.

2. The type of soil found in river deltas is Alluvial Soil.

- (i) Very fertile hence good for cultivation of crops
- (ii) Consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay
- (iii) It has a good quantity of potash, lime, phosphoric acid which is good for the growth of paddy and sugarcane

3. The main techniques that can be used are given below.

- (i) Contour ploughing
- (ii) Terrace farming
- (iii) Strips of grass are allowed to grow between the crops, this method is known as strip cropping.

Answer the Following Questions in about 120 words

- Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?
- How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Ans. 1. In India, the land use pattern is characterized by a diverse range of activities, including agriculture, forestry, mining, and urban development. According to data from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the total land area of India is about 328 million hectares, of which about 54% is used for agriculture, 22% is covered by forests, and the remaining 24% is used for other purposes.

One reason why the land under forests has not increased much since 1960-61 is because of the increasing demand for land for other purposes, such as agriculture, urbanization, and industrial development. In addition, the expansion of forests has been limited by factors such as land degradation, deforestation, and illegal logging. Efforts to increase the forest cover in India have included afforestation and reforestation programs, as well as conservation initiatives to protect existing forests.

- Technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources:
 - ☐ Advancements made in the field of surveying helped in finding the hidden natural resources.
 - ☐ Advancements made in different fields helped in identifying the different uses of various natural resources.
 - ☐ Due to advancements made in the field of engineering, science and technology aided

in extraction of natural resources in an environmentally feasible manner.

- ☐ Due to advancements made in technology, the extraction of natural resources became more feasible.

- ☐ Due to rising economic development, demand for natural resources started rising from other countries as well in addition to the domestic demand, hence the exploitation of natural resources started increasing to increase trade.



Quick Recall

Fill in the Blanks

- At the international level, _____ advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in _____.
- _____ soils are prone due to their position on the landscape.
- _____ account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country.
- Most of the current _____ lands are of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high.
- The net sown area is over 80 percent of the total area in Punjab and _____ and less than 10 percent in Arunachal Pradesh.
- About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the _____ region.

Match the Following

List-I		List-II	
P.	Black soil	(i)	Very fertile
Q.	Alluvial soil	(ii)	Red to brown in colour
R.	Red soil	(iii)	Low humus content
S.	Arid soil	(iv)	Crystalline igneous rocks
T.	Laterite soil	(v)	Regur soil

- P-(v), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(ii), T-(iii)
- P-(iv), Q-(i), R-(v), S-(ii), T-(iii)
- P-(v), Q-(ii), R-(iv), S-(i), T-(iii)
- P-(iv), Q-(i), R-(v), S-(ii), T-(iii)

List-I		List-II	
P.	Strip cropping	(i)	Land unfit for cultivation
Q.	Bad land	(ii)	Resources which are found in a region

R.	Gullies	(iii)	Renewable resources
S.	Potential resources	(iv)	Planting lines of trees to create shelter
T.	Replenishable resources	(v)	Deep channels

- P-(v), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(ii), T-(iii)
- P-(iv), Q-(i), R-(v), S-(ii), T-(iii)
- P-(v), Q-(ii), R-(iv), S-(i), T-(iii)
- P-(iv), Q-(i), R-(v), S-(ii), T-(iii)

Resources		Examples	
P.	Renewable Resources	(i)	Forests and wildlife
Q.	Non-Renewable Resources	(ii)	The oceanic resources
R.	National Resources	(iii)	Roads, canals and railway
S.	International Resources	(iv)	Minerals and fossil fuels

- P-(i), Q-(iv), R-(iii), S-(ii)
- P-(ii), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(iii)
- P-(iv), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(ii)
- P-(i), Q-(iv), R-(ii), S-(iii)

Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Direction: In the following questions, a statement of **Assertion (A)** is followed by a statement of **Reason (R)**. Mark the correct choice.

- Both **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)** are true and **Reason (R)** is the correct explanation of **Assertion (A)**.
- Both **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)** are true and **Reason (R)** is not the correct explanation of **Assertion (A)**.
- Assertion (A)** is true but **Reason (R)** is false.
- Assertion (A)** is false but **Reason (R)** is true.

1. **Assertion (A):** Black soil are well known for their capacity to hold moisture.

Reason (R): The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e., clayey material.

2. **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soils are very fertile

Reason (R): Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime

3. **Assertion (A):** Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly.

Reason (R): Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are included among developed resources.

4. **Assertion (A):** Biotic resources are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna.

Reason (R): Abiotic resources are those things which are composed of non-living things, for example, rocks, air and metals.

Statement Type Questions

Read the following statements and select the correct options.

- (a) Both **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** are correct.
(b) Both **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** are incorrect.
(c) **Statement-I** is correct and **Statement-II** is incorrect.
(d) **Statement-I** is incorrect and **Statement-II** is correct.

1. **Statement-I:** Biotic resources are the resources which have life.

Statement-II: Abiotic resources are the resources which do not have life.

2. **Statement-I:** Depletion of resources is being done by only 2-3 countries.

Statement-II: The indiscriminate use of resources has led to many ecological problems.

3. **Statement-I:** Planning commission was an Indian government Institution.

Statement-II: It was formed on 15 March 1950.



Multiple Choice Questions

1. On the basis of the status of development, resources can be classified as

- (a) Potential
(b) Developed Stock
(c) Reserves
(d) All of the above

2. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of non-renewable resources which take what for their formation.

- (a) Hundreds of years
(b) Thousands of years
(c) Millions of years
(d) Just a year

3. Which of the following statements about Agenda 21 is true?

- (a) It aims at achieving global sustainable development.
(b) It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty and disease through global cooperation.

(c) One of the major objectives of Agenda 21 is that every local government should not draw its own local Agenda 21.

(d) Option (a) and (b).

4. The total degraded land in our country is:

- (a) 133 million hectares
(b) 130 million sq. km.
(c) 140 million hectares
(d) 130 million hectares

5. Red soil is mostly found in:

- (a) Parts of Jammu & Kashmir
(b) Upper Ganga plains
(c) Eastern and Southern part of Deccan Plateau
(d) None of the above

6. Black soils are common in:

- (a) Deccan trap region (b) Kashmir Valley



Subjective Questions

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the role of human beings in the development of a resource?
2. Define Individual Resources.
3. When and where was the first International Earth Summit held?
4. What is the gross cropped area?
5. What is contour ploughing?
6. Why is soil considered as an important resource?
7. Which soils are formed at the foothills?
8. What is the main drawback of black soil?
9. What is soil erosion?
10. How are red soils formed?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.
2. Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar.
3. Differentiate between stock resources and reserves.
4. Explain the importance of the conservation of resources.
5. Classify resources on the basis of origin. Give examples.
6. Explain any three steps that can be taken to solve the problem of land degradation?
7. What is soil erosion? Explain the major types of soil erosion?
8. Which type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.
9. How do rocks play an important role in the formation of soil?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Provide a suitable classification for resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of any three types of such resources.

2. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of exhaustibility.
3. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.
4. How did Gandhiji voice his concern about resource conservation? Explain.
5. Distinguish between red soil and laterite soil stating any three points of distinction.
6. Which is the most widely spread and important soil of India? State any six characteristics of this type of soil.
7. Which soil is called 'regur soil'? Mention any four characteristics of this type of soil.
8. How is mountain soil (forest soil) formed? Mention any four characteristics of forest soil.

Case-Based Type Questions

Case Study-I

Read the information below and answer the questions that follow.

On the Basis of the Status of Development Potential Resources: Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised. For example, the western parts of India particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly. Developed Resources: Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility. Identify at least two resources from each category. Do you know that India has got the right to mine manganese nodules from the bed of the Indian Ocean from that area which lies beyond the exclusive economic zone. Identify some other resources which are international in nature. Stock: Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are included among stock. For example, water is a compound of two gases; hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen can be used as a rich source of energy. But we do not have advanced technical 'know-how' to use it for this purpose. Hence, it can be considered as stock. Reserves are the subset of the

stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started. These can be used for meeting future requirements. River water can be used for generating hydroelectric power but presently, it is being utilised only to a limited extent. Thus, the water in the dams, forests etc. is a reserve which can be used in the future.

- Which one of the following statements is true about the term resources?
 - Resources are free gifts of nature.
 - They are the functions of human activities.
 - All those things which are found in nature.
 - Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.
- Identify the correct basis of the Status of Development potential resources.

Basis	Potential Resources
P. Resources	(i) No appropriate technology to use them
Q. Stock	(ii) Not utilised
R. Developed resource	(iii) Subset of the stock
S. Reserves	(iv) Surveyed (quantity and quality)

Choose the correct option:

- P-(i), Q-(iii), R-(ii), S-(iv)
 - P-(ii), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(iii)
 - P-(iii), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(ii)
 - P-(iv), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(i)
- Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation are
 - Potential Resources
 - Individual Resources
 - Developed Resources
 - Stock
 - Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called:
 - Renewable resources
 - Reserve
 - Community resources
 - Non-renewable resources

Case Study-II

Read the information below and answer the questions that follow.

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy-agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic-needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since Independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over

the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. After all, "energy saved is energy produced".

- How will using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles help us?
 - Saving resources
 - Saving energy
 - Saving vehicles
 - All of the above
- There is an urgent need of development.
 - Unsustainable
 - Sustainable
 - Non-energy
 - None of the above
- Meaning of sustainable:
 - Viable
 - Temporary
 - Conserve
 - None of the above
- What is considered to be the basic requirement of economic development?
 - Resources
 - Energy
 - Technology
 - Citizens

Image Based Type Questions

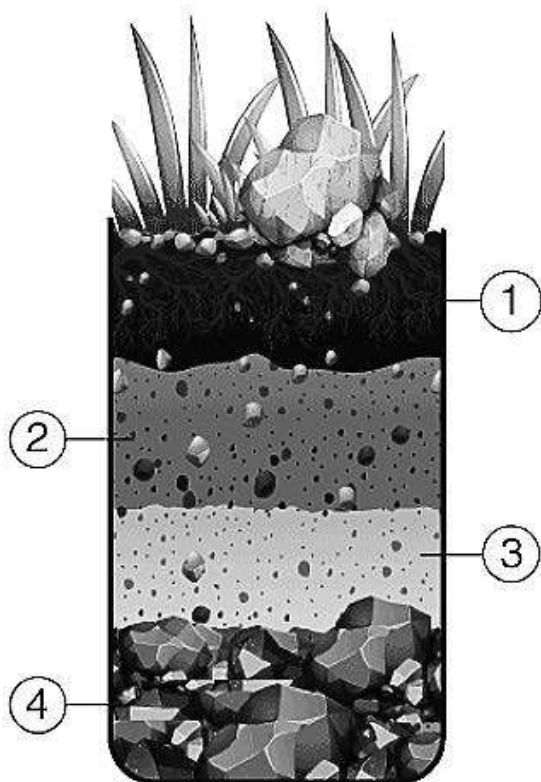
1.



Identify the type of erosion given in the picture:

- Sheet Erosion
- Gully Erosion
- Splash Erosion
- None of the above

2.

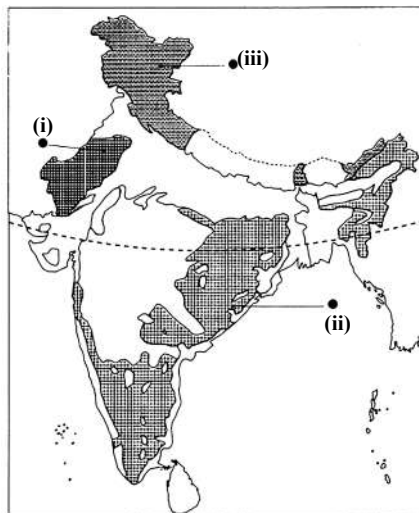


Identify the labelling and mark the correct options:

- (a) 1 - Organic, 2 - Topsoil, 3 - Subsoil, 4 - Bedrock
- (b) 1 - Bedrock, 2 - Topsoil, 3 - Subsoil, 4 - Organic
- (c) 1 - Topsoil, 2 - Organic, 3 - Subsoil, 4 - Bedrock
- (d) 1 - Organic, 2 - Subsoil, 3 - Topsoil, 4 - Bedrock

Map Based Type Questions

1. Features are marked by numbers in the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.



- (i) A major soil type [CBSE 2012, 11,10]
- (ii) Soil type that is formed where the rainfall is low [CBSE 2012, 10]
- (iii) Soil type found mainly in hill slopes

2.



The highlighted part in the map, is depicting which of the following soil-

- (a) Alluvial
- (b) Laterite
- (c) Red
- (d) Black



Competitive Corner

1. Consider the following states:

- (i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Kerala
(iii) Himachal Pradesh (iv) Tripura

How many of the above are generally known as tea-producing states?

- (a) Only one state (b) Only two states
(c) Only three states (d) All four states

2. The black cotton soil of India has been formed due to the weathering of

- (a) Brown forest soil (b) Fissure volcanic rock
(c) Granite and Schist (d) Shale and lime stone

3. In India, the problem of soil erosion is associated with which of the following?

- (i) Terrace cultivation (ii) Deforestation
(iii) Tropical Climate

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (ii) only
(c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

4. Which of the following statements regarding laterite soil of India are correct?

- (i) They are generally red in colour.
(ii) They are rich in nitrogen and Potash
(iii) They are well developed in Rajasthan and U.P.
(iv) Topioca and Cashew nut grow well on these soils.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(c) (i) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iii)

5. Agenda 21 was signed at the United Nations conference on environment and Development (UNCED), Agenda 21 is related to

- (a) It is agenda to achieve global sustainable development.
(b) It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
(c) It is also proposed for every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.
(d) All of the above.

6. Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and _____?

- (a) Nitrogen (b) Calcium Carbonate
(c) Lime (d) Magnesium

7. The lower horizon of desert soil has deposit of _____.

- (a) Calcium (b) Iron
(c) Potash (d) Phosphorus

8. A fertile soil, suitable for growing common crops is likely to have a pH value of _____.

- (a) Three (b) Four
(c) Six to Seven (d) Nine to Ten

9. Which of the following can be used to correct acidic soil?

- (a) Gypsum (b) Lime
(c) Vegetable compost (d) Calcium Superphosphate

10. Which of the following weathering agents is almost peculiar to the Indian Himalayas?

- (a) Wind (b) Glacier
(c) Snowfall (d) Running water



Explanations



School Level

Quick Recall

Fill in the Blanks

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Club of Rome, 1968 | 2. Laterite |
| 3. Mountains | 4. Fallow |
| 5. Haryana | 6. Plateau |

Match the Following

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

Assertion & Reason Type Questions

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)

Statement Type Questions

- (a) Both Statement-I and II are correct.
- (d) Depletion of resources is being done by most of the countries.
- (a) The Planning Commission had to define how to achieve a balance between different states and regions, which industries must be initiated by the market and which industries should be initiated by the states.

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |

Case-Based Type Questions

Case Study-I

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d)

Case Study-II

- (b) 2. (b)
- (d) "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
- (b)

Image-Based Type Questions

- (b)
- (a)

Map-Based Type Questions

- (i) Desert or Arid soil
(ii) Red and Yellow soil
(iii) Forest and Mountainous soil
- (d) Black



Competitive Level

Competitive Corner

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |

UDAAN

ENGLISH

Class 10



Concepts and Practice Exercise

GRAMMAR SECTION



Format of Writing Section with Practice Exercise

WRITING SECTION



NCERT Solved Exercise And Practice Questions

FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET



Both Prose and Poem

FIRST FLIGHT



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**Scan for Chapterwise
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1

CHAPTER

Tenses

Tense is the form taken by a verb to indicate when an action began, continued, or ended. It is divided into three categories:

Present Tense: Events occurring in the present.

Past Tense: Event that took place in the past.

Future Tense: Events that will take place in the future.

These three categories are further divided into four sub-categories:

- Simple
- Continuous/Progressive
- Perfect
- Perfect Continuous

Let us understand each of these in detail.

Present Tense

I. Simple Present Tense is used:

- ❑ To express a habitual action.

For example: *She takes her dog for a walk.*

- ❑ To express general or universal truth.

For example: *Two and two make four.*

- ❑ In quotations.

For example: *Our teacher says, "Honesty is the best policy."*

- ❑ In a future event that is part of a fixed programme or timetable.

For example: *The train leaves at 04:20 pm.*

- ❑ When two actions of the future are being talked about, one dependent on the other, the first action is represented by Present Simple, and the second by Future Simple.

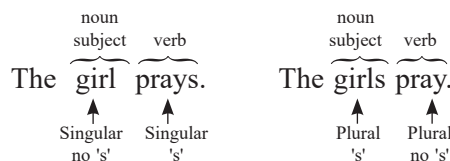
For example: *I shall go when my brother comes back.*

Subject	Verb (s/es) (first form of the verb)	Object
Aryan	goes	to school.
Zoya	eats	green vegetables.
They	play	basket ball.



Knowledge Hub

1. Singular Subject - Singular Verb.
2. Plural Subject - Plural Verb.



2. Present Continuous Tense is used:

- ❑ In actions going on at the time of speaking.
For example: *It is raining heavily.*
- ❑ In a temporary action that may not be happening at the time of speaking.
For example: *He's working on a project.*
- ❑ In actions arranged or planned to take part in the near future.
For example: *He is travelling to Shimla tomorrow.*

Subject	Am/Is/Are	Present Participle (verb + ing)	Object
I	am	reading	a newspaper.
Riya	is	studying	for her exam.
Students	are	learning	tenses.



Knowledge Hub

1. Verb + 'ing' in all Continuous Tenses shows the actions' continuity.

3. Present Perfect Tense is used:

- ❑ In activities that are completed in the immediate past.
For example: *She has just arrived.*
- ❑ In actions completed in the immediate past.
For example: *I have solved the math sample paper.*
(Since no time frame is mentioned, we assume it to be 'by now'.)

Note: Present Perfect is never used with adverbs of past time. In such cases, Past Simple tense should be used.

For example: *India has won the match last week* (**Incorrect**- as last week is not immediate past.)

India won the match last week. (**Correct**)

- ❑ For long actions and situations started in the near past and continued until very recently.
For example: *I have solved 25 test questions since this morning.*

Subject	Have/Has	Past Participle (third form of the verb)	Object
Raghav	has	completed	the assignment.
Aruna	has	eaten	her lunch.
They	have	studied	for the test.



Quick Recall

Fill in the Blanks

1. Neha usually _____ at the back of the line.
(stand)
2. Riya _____ in Canada from 2017 to 2019.
(live)
3. Shiv _____ in the park since morning.
(play)
4. I _____ my homework before my friend comes to my house.
(completed)
5. We _____ the Lotus Temple last year.
(visit)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. English
(a) speaks all over the world.
(b) will be spoken all over the world.
(c) is spoken all over the world.
(d) has been spoken all over the world.
2. My family and I
(a) go to the cinema last night.
(b) went to the cinema last night.
(c) am going to the cinema last night.
(d) shall go to the cinema last night.
3. While Natasha
(a) read, the milk boiled over.
(b) has read, the milk boiled over.
(c) reads, the milk boiled over.
(d) was reading, the milk boiled over.
4. The results _____ so far.
(a) was not declared
(b) has not declared
(c) has not been declared
(d) had not been declared

5. She had already begun eating her dinner by the time I _____ there.
(a) reached
(b) had reached
(c) was reaching
(d) had been reaching
6. First prize _____ by Ishika last year.
(a) were won (b) was won
(c) are won (d) is won
7. The table was already _____ when I got here.
(a) breaking (b) broken
(c) broke (d) break
8. He is still weak. He _____ of the operation theatre.
(a) has just come out (b) just comes out
(c) had just come out (d) was just coming out
9. America
(a) is discovered by Columbus.
(b) will be discovered by Columbus.
(c) was discovered by Columbus.
(d) is being discovered by Columbus.
10. Alakh _____ this test recently.
(a) pass (b) passed
(c) have passed (d) has passed

Gap Filling

NASA says its Robot Rover Spirit (1) _____ a patch of ground that (2) _____ evidence of a past environment that (3) _____ perfect for microbial life. The deposits were probably (4) _____ when hot spring water or steam came into contact with volcanic rocks. On Earth, these are the locations that (5) _____ to team with bacteria, said NASA scientists.

(1) (i) discovered (ii) has discovered (iii) will discover
(2) (i) shows (ii) show (iii) had showed
(3) (i) had been (ii) would be (iii) would have been
(4) (i) been produced (ii) produced (iii) producing
(5) (i) tends (ii) tend (iii) will tend

Editing

	Incorrect	Correct
Saloni, as a child, enjoys the beauty of nature not through sight but through touch.	(a) _____	_____
She finds hundreds of things through mere touch.	(b) _____	_____
She judges the smoothness of the skin of a silver birch by	(c) _____	_____
passes her loving hands on it.	(d) _____	_____
She does the same thing and felt the rough and shaggy bark of a pine.	(e) _____	_____
She desires that people with sight and hearing power.	(f) _____	_____
must made full use of these powers.	(g) _____	_____

Omission

	Before	Missing	After
The Mumbai Police busted a gang of robbers.	(a) _____	_____	_____
who robbed 30 crores from a private bank.	(b) _____	_____	_____
The arrested been identified as Anil Rawat, his brother Hemant Rawat and his uncle Raghu Rawat.	(c) _____	_____	_____
The trio caught red-handed with the money stuffed in suitcases.	(d) _____	_____	_____

Explanations

Fill in the Blanks

- stands
- lived
- has been playing
- will have completed
- visited

Multiple Choice Questions

- (c)
- (b)
- (d)
- (c)
- (a)
- (b)
- (b)
- (a)
- (c)
- (d)

Gap Filling

- (ii) has discovered
- (i) shows
- (iii) would have been
- (ii) produced
- (ii) tend

Editing

	Incorrect	Correct
(a)	enjoys	enjoyed
(b)	finds	found
(c)	judges	judged
(d)	passes	passing
(e)	does	did
(f)	desires	desired
(g)	made	make

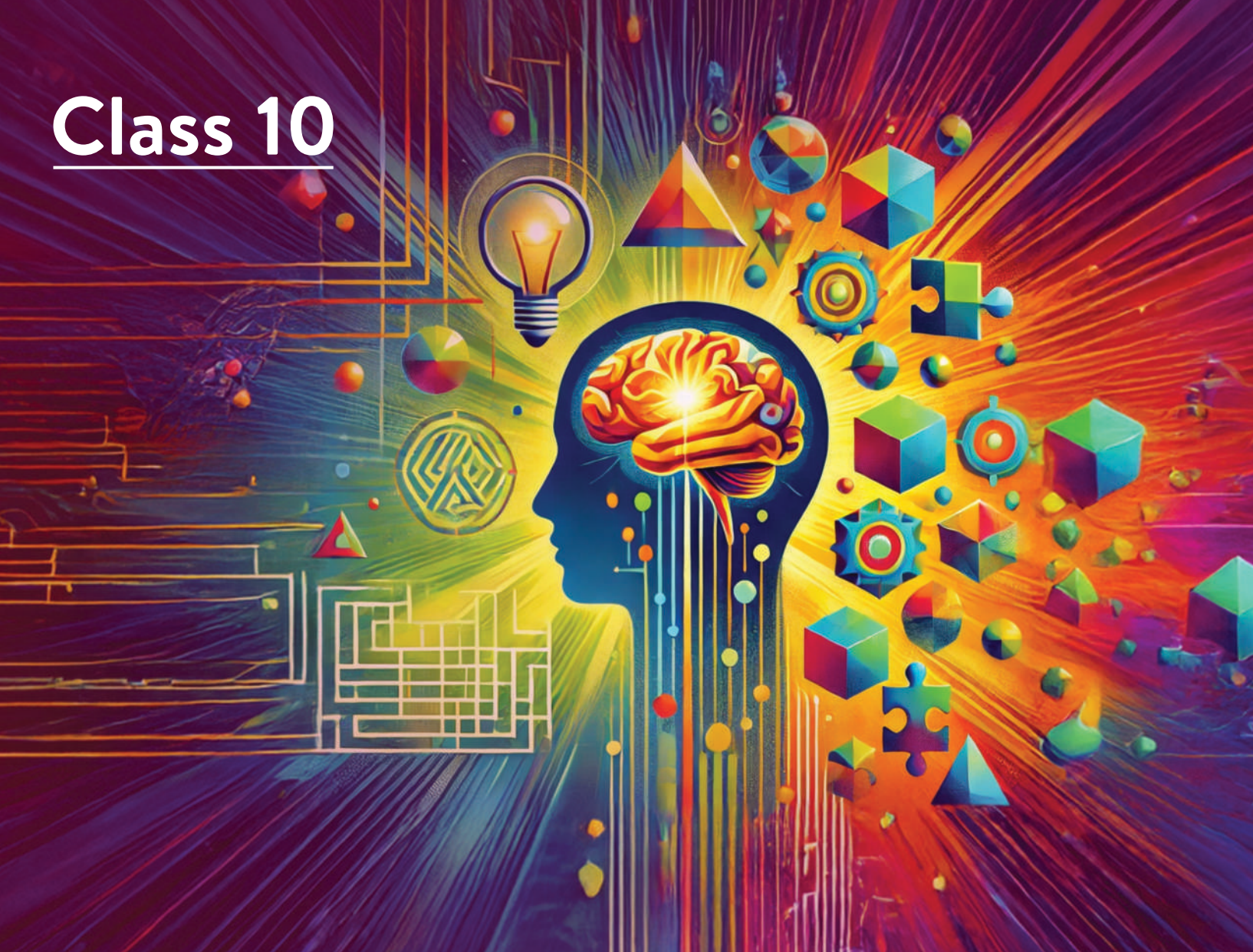
Omission

	Before	Missing	After
(a)	Police	has	busted
(b)	who	had	robbed
(c)	arrested	have	been
(d)	trio	were	caught

UDAAN

MAT MENTAL ABILITY TEST

Class 10



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1

CHAPTER

Alphabet Test

Alphabetical Order

It is an indexing method in which names, terms or words are arranged in the same sequence as the letters of the alphabet (A-Z).

EXAMPLE

1. If the following words are arranged in alphabetical order, which word will come in the middle?

Cheque, Cheroot, Cheese, Cherish, Chemise.

- (a) Chemise (b) Cheque
(c) Cherise (d) Cheroot

Ans. (b) The given words are arranged in alphabetical order as follows: Cheese, Chemise, Cheque, Cherish, Cheroot So, 'Cheque' will come in the middle.

2. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary and choose the correct sequence.

1. Host, 2. Haphazard, 3. Haste,
4. Hang, 5. Handkerchief

- (a) 5, 4, 2, 3, 1 (b) 5, 2, 4, 3, 1
(c) 5, 4, 2, 1, 3 (d) 5, 4, 1, 2, 3

Ans. (a) The given words are arranged in the alphabetical order as follows: Handkerchief, Hang, Haphazard, Haste, Host

Word Formation by Unscrambling Letters

In this type, a set of English letters is in jumbled order. We have to arrange these letters to form meaningful words.

EXAMPLE

3. A group of letters is given which are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Below are given four alternatives containing combinations of these numbers. Select that combination of numbers so that letters arranged accordingly, form a meaningful word.

E L G N I M

1 2 3 4 5 6

- (a) 6, 5, 4, 3, 1, 2 (b) 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
(c) 6, 5, 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 6, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1

Ans. (b) The given letter when arranged in the order 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 to form the word MINGLE

4. Arrange the following group of letters such that when arranged in a specific order, meaningful word is formed.

R M N B U E

1 2 3 4 5 6

- (a) 3, 5, 2, 6, 1, 4 (b) 3, 5, 2, 4, 1, 6
(c) 3, 5, 2, 4, 6, 1 (d) 3, 2, 5, 4, 6, 1

Ans (c) The given letter when arranged in a specific order, meaningful word is NUMBER.

Letter - Word Problems

In this type, a set of English letters is in jumbled order. We have to arrange these letters to form meaningful words.

EXAMPLE

5. How many pairs of letters in the word "CHAIRS" have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 4

Ans. (a) According to the question

C H A I R S


So there are two such pair AC and RS

6. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'ADEQUATELY' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

Ans. (c) According to the question

A D E Q U A T E L Y


So there are three such pair DE, QT and LQ.

Alphabetical Quibble

In this type, generally a letter series is given, it can be English alphabet from A to Z or a randomized sequence of letters. The Student is required to find the letters that satisfy certain given conditions w.r.t position in the given sequence or the sequence obtained by performing certain given operations on the given sequence.

EXAMPLE

7. If the alphabet series is written in the reverse order, which letter will be fifth to the left of the fourteenth letter from the left?

(a) S (b) R (c) Q (d) P

Ans. (b) The new alphabet series is:

ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDC
 BA

The 14th letter from the left is M.

The 5th letter to the left of M is R

8. If the last four letters of the word 'CONCENTRATION' are written in reverse order followed by next two in the reverse order and next three in the reverse order and then followed by the first four in the reverse order, counting from the end, which letter would be eighth from the right in the new arrangement?

(a) T (b) R (c) A (d) N

Ans. (b) The new letter sequence is NOITARTNECNOC;
 The eighth letter from the right end is R.

Word Formation using Letters of A Given Word

EXAMPLE

9. If it is possible to form a meaningful word with the first, fourth, seventh and eleventh letters of the word 'SUPERFLUOUS', then which of the following can be the first letter of those words?

(a) S (b) L (c) O (d) U

Ans. (b) The first, fourth, seventh and eleventh letters of the word 'SUPERFLUOUS' are S, E, L, S respectively. The word formed is LESS.

10. Find which word cannot be made from the letters of the given word?

TRIBUNAL

(a) LATIN (b) BRAIN
 (c) URBAN (d) TRIBLE

Ans. (d) TRIBLE cannot be made from the letters of the given word as letter E is not mentioned in the given word.



Exercise-I

- Arrange the given words in alphabetical order and tick the one that comes last.
(a) Nature (b) Native
(c) Narrative (d) Narcotic
- In a persons contact list, if the contacts are arranged in alphabetical order, then the last name to appear on the list would be-
(a) Krishna (b) Kranti
(c) keerthi (d) Kishan
- If the following words are arranged as found in the dictionary, then what will be the fourth letter from the left in the last word?
INTIMATION, INFORMATION, INTEREST,
INTERROGATION, INSTIGATION
(a) R (b) O
(c) T (d) I
- In the word 'PARADISE', how many pairs of letters are there which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?
(a) Two (b) One
(c) Three (d) Four
- How many pairs of letters are there in the word HORIZON which have as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet series?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
- Which letter will be the midway between the 13th letter from the left end and 18th letter from the right end of the following alphabet series?
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
(a) J (b) K
(c) L (d) I
- Which letter will be the seventh to the left of the tenth letter from the right end of the alphabet series?
(a) I (b) K (c) J (d) L
- If the position of the first and sixth letter in the ADEQUATELY are interchanged, similarly the position of second and seventh and so on, which of the following will be the seventh letter from the right end?
(a) Y (b) L (c) A (d) E

- In the following question, a group of letters is given which are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Below are given four alternatives containing combinations of these numbers. Select that combination of numbers so that letters arranged accordingly, form a meaningful word.

I N L A S G

1 2 3 4 5 6

- (a) 5, 1, 6, 3, 2, 4 (b) 5, 1, 6, 2, 3, 4
(c) 5, 1, 6, 2, 4, 3 (d) 5, 6, 1, 3, 2, 4
- If a meaningful word can be formed by rearranging the letters USCALA, the first letter of the word so formed is the answer. If no such word can be formed the answer is X.
(a) C (b) S (c) A (d) U
 - In the following question a word is followed by five other words, one of which cannot be formed by using the letters of the given word. Find that word.
INFRASTRUCTURE
(a) FRITTER (b) INSTRUCTURE
(c) INTACT (d) INSTRUCTOR

Directions (Q. 12-14): In each of the following questions, find which one word can not be made from the letters of the given word.

- SUPERIMPOSABLE
(a) SPIRE (b) POSSIBLE
(c) REPTILE (d) REPOSURE
- TRANQUILITY
(a) TRIANGLE (b) TRAIN
(c) TRINITY (d) QUILT
- KALEIDOSCOPE
(a) SCALE (b) PADLOCK
(c) PACKET (d) DIESEL
- How many pairs of letters in the word BRIGHTER have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet series?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) More than 4

16. How many pairs of letters in the word 'CATASTROPHE' have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet series?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
17. If the alphabet series were written in the reverse order, which letter will be the fifth letter to the left of the fourteenth letter from the left?
(a) R (b) I (c) S (d) H
18. If it is possible to make a meaningful word with the third, the fourth and the eleventh letters of the word CONTROVERSIAL, which of the following will be the last letter of that word? If more than one such word can be made, give M as the answer and if no such word is there, give X as the answer.
(a) N (b) I (c) X (d) M
19. If the positions of the first and sixth letters of the word BENEFICIAL are interchanged; similarly the positions of the second and seventh letters are interchanged and so on, which letter will be third from the right end after rearrangement?
(a) C (b) E (c) F (d) N
20. How many pairs of letters are there in the word CARROT which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet series?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

Exercise-2

1. If letters of alphabet series are written in reverse way then which letter will be the seventh letter right to Q?
(a) K (b) U (c) J (d) W
2. Select the word from given alternatives which can not be written from the letters of EDUCATED word-
(a) DUCK (b) CUTE
(c) TADE (d) ACTE
3. Which name will come at 3rd place in a telephone directory from the following given names?
(a) AMIT (b) AMINA
(c) ALOK (d) ABHIMAN

4. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

From the above alphabets which word will be formed from the given alternatives if the meaningful word formed by the 5th and 8th letter from the right and 1st and 5th letter from the left is written in the reverse order.

- (a) V E A S (b) S A E V
(c) A V E S (d) E V A S
5. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they appear in the dictionary and then choose the correct sequence.
(1) POWER (2) POWDER
(3) POSITION (4) POSTER
(5) POSITIVE
(a) 4, 5, 3, 2, 1 (b) 5, 3, 4, 2, 1
(c) 3, 5, 4, 2, 1 (d) 2, 5, 1, 4, 3
6. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary and then choose the correct sequence.
(1) Page (2) Pagan
(3) Palisade (4) Pageant
(5) Palate
(a) 2, 1, 4, 5, 3 (b) 2, 1, 4, 3, 5
(c) 2, 4, 1, 5, 3 (d) 2, 4, 1, 3, 5
7. Arrange the given words in alphabetic order and choose the one that comes last.
(a) Vapour (b) Vaccine
(c) Vacuum (d) Valentine
8. Which letter is midway between the 13th letter from the left and the 4th letter from the right in the sequence given below?
U S B E Y F H K O P R A W C G J M Q D I V L N T X Z
(a) O (b) Q (c) P (d) M
9. Which name will come in the middle, if these names are arranged in a telephone directory?
(1) Priyanka (2) Priyana
(3) Priti (4) Pratima
(5) Protima
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

15. Each consonant in the word “TIRADES’ is replaced by the previous letter and each vowel is replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet and the new letters are rearranged alphabetically. Which of the following will be the fourth from the right end?

- (a) F (b) J
(c) Q (d) C

16. The positions of how many alphabets will remain unchanged if each of the alphabets in word ‘FORGET’ is arranged in alphabetical order from left to right?

- (a) Three (b) One
(c) Two (d) None of these

ANSWER KEY



Exercise-1

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (a)

Exercise-2

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (c)

Exercise-3

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (b)

Exercise-4

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (b)

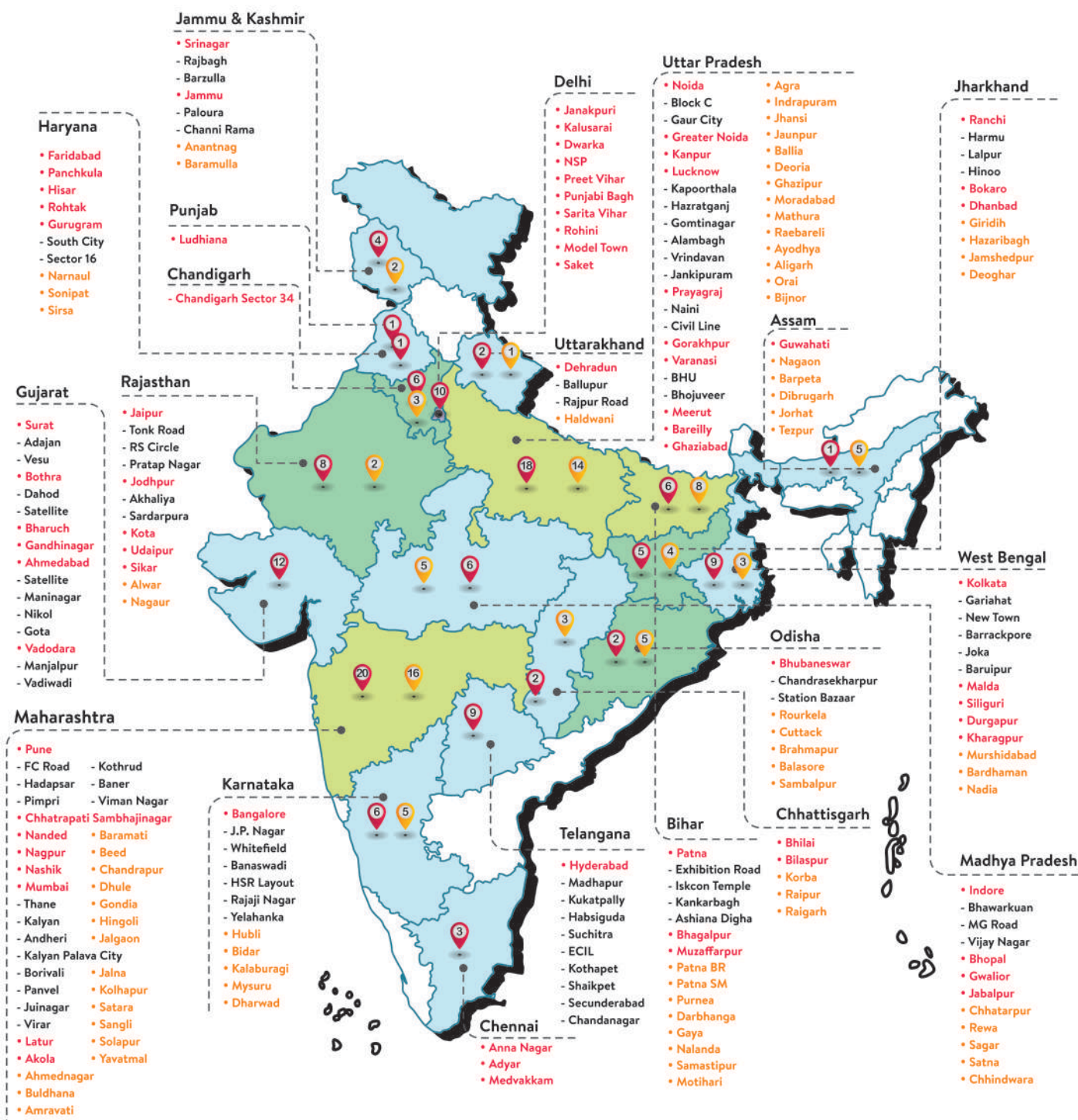


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