

# Resources & Development

Chapter 1 — Competency & Situation-Based Assessment

📄 20 Questions ⌚ 40 Minutes 📊 20 Marks 📌 1 Mark Each

STUDENT NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Each question has four options. Choose the **most appropriate** answer and write its letter in the answer box. Read each situation carefully before answering. No negative marking.

## A Multiple Choice Questions

COMPETENCY-BASED · SITUATION-BASED · 1 MARK EACH

1

### SITUATION-BASED

Ravi's village has fertile land, a flowing river, skilled farmers, and irrigation machines. His geography teacher asked him to list resources. Ravi was confused about what exactly counts as a 'resource.' Which statement correctly explains when something becomes a resource?

**A.** When something has utility, is technologically accessible, and is culturally acceptable to use

**B.** When something is found naturally in the environment without any human effort or processing

**C.** When something is owned by the government and declared useful by law for the public

**D.** When something is rare and can only be found in very limited regions of the country

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

2

### COMPETENCY-BASED

A tribal community living in a forest uses specific trees for medicine, food, and shelter sustainably for generations. The government has not officially recognised this practice. Under which resource classification would these forest trees fall for this community?

**A.** International resources, as forests are protected under global environmental treaties worldwide

**B.** Renewable resources, since trees can be regrown after careful cutting if properly managed

**C.** National resources, since all forests in India legally belong to the central government

**D.** Community resources, as the group shares them collectively for their everyday survival needs

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

3

### SITUATION-BASED

Priya read that in the early 20th century, petroleum was a dark liquid nobody found useful. Today it powers machines, vehicles, and industries worldwide due to advances in science. Which concept from resource development does this scenario best illustrate?

**A.** Resource conservation, where old resources are carefully saved and stored for future generations

**B.** Technology converting a substance into a valuable resource through new knowledge and application

**C.** Over-exploitation of non-renewable resources that causes serious environmental degradation

**D.** Sustainable development ensuring resources are used only at their natural replenishment rate

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

4

### COMPETENCY-BASED

A country has abundant mineral wealth and natural resources, yet most of its population lives in poverty. Its roads, hospitals, and schools are poorly developed. Which problem identified in Class 10 Geography Chapter 1 does this situation represent?

**A.** Ecological degradation caused by reckless exploitation of biodiversity in tropical forest areas

**B.** Global warming resulting from overuse of fossil fuels by technologically advanced rich nations

**C.** Technological backwardness preventing communities from harnessing available solar energy

**D.** Imbalance between resource-rich geographic areas and actual human development outcomes

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITUATION-BASED**

Students noticed a region had loamy soil excellent for farming, but farmers couldn't grow crops due to waterlogging. The government built drainage canals and the land became productive. What type of resource development does building drainage canals represent?

**A.** Biotic resource formation, as water is a living resource essential for agricultural development

**B.** Non-renewable resource extraction that improves the local economy's overall wealth base

**C.** Converting potential resources into developed resources using human technology and planning

**D.** International aid helping underdeveloped nations manage their available natural resources better

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY-BASED**

A map shows black soil mainly in Maharashtra and Gujarat, while red and yellow soil dominates Odisha and the northeast. A student concludes India has unequal distribution of soil types. Which principle of resource geography does this observation confirm?

**A.** Resources are not evenly distributed across space and vary due to nature and physical geography

**B.** Biotic resources like soil are always found in river basins and coastal lowland regions only

**C.** National resources are declared by the government and distributed fairly to all states equally

**D.** Soil is classified as an abiotic resource found only in regions receiving heavy annual rainfall

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITUATION-BASED**

Meera's father says use the farm carefully for the next generation. Her grandmother says resources are God's gifts to be used freely. Her teacher says balance present needs with future requirements. Whose view aligns with Sustainable Development as outlined in Chapter 1?

**A.** Grandmother, since natural resources are renewable and replenish themselves automatically

**B.** Father only, since conservation means stopping all use of natural resources immediately

**C.** Neither, because sustainable development is only a government policy and not individual concern

**D.** The teacher, since sustainable development means meeting present needs without harming future generations

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY-BASED**

The Brundtland Commission Report of 1987 introduced a key concept that became the foundation of environmental thinking worldwide. A student is asked to identify what makes this report significant in Chapter 1 context. What is the most accurate answer?

**A.** It listed all the mineral resources available in developing nations for planned industrial use

**B.** It formally defined Sustainable Development as development meeting present needs without harming future generations

**C.** It created international laws forcing all nations to immediately stop using non-renewable resources

**D.** It identified India as one of the most resource-rich and biodiverse countries in South Asia

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITUATION-BASED**

A coastal state has exclusive rights to ocean resources up to 12 nautical miles. Beyond that, up to 200 nautical miles, India has special economic rights. A student must classify resources found in the 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone. What is the correct classification?

**A.** Community resources, because they are shared among fishing communities of the coastal state

**B.** International resources, since the open ocean is governed solely by United Nations treaties

**C.** Individual resources, owned exclusively by the state government as per the Indian Constitution

**D.** National resources, as the Exclusive Economic Zone belongs to the entire nation as a whole

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY-BASED**

Land degradation, soil erosion, landslides, desertification, and biodiversity loss are growing problems. A student argues these are caused purely by natural forces. Another says human activities are more responsible. Based on Chapter 1, which statement is most accurate?

**10**

**A.** Both natural and human causes are exactly equal contributors, and neither type can be controlled

**B.** Only natural disasters like cyclones and earthquakes effectively lead to resource depletion

**C.** Irrational human use — overgrazing, deforestation, and mining — is a major cause of these problems

**D.** Resource depletion only occurs in poor countries that lack adequate technology and infrastructure

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITUATION-BASED**

Sunita Williams says from space Earth looks like a tiny lonely ball of resources. She emphasises that if humans don't use resources wisely, nothing will be left for the future. Which concept from Chapter 1 does her concern most directly link to?

**11**

**A.** Need for conservation and equitable distribution of resources at a truly global level

**B.** Using space technology to discover entirely new resources beyond the surface of Earth

**C.** Classifying all natural resources as international since they are visible from outer space

**D.** Converting potential resources into stocks by using advanced satellite and space technology

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY-BASED**

Resources that exist in nature but cannot be accessed due to lack of appropriate technology or economic reasons are a specific type. A student is preparing a concept map. Where should they place 'geothermal energy in India that exists but cannot yet be used efficiently'?

**12**

**A.** Developed resources, since the government has already officially identified geothermal energy sites

**B.** Community resources, as geothermal energy benefits everyone in a local area equally and fairly

**C.** Renewable resources, since geothermal energy is continuously replenished by Earth's internal heat

**D.** Potential resources, as they are identified but not yet developed due to technology and cost gaps

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITUATION-BASED**

India's National Resource Planning Commission prepares inventories, develops exploitation plans, and creates policies for equitable distribution. A student is asked why resource planning is especially important for a country like India. What is the best reason?

**13**

**A.** Because India has virtually no natural resources and must plan to import everything it needs

**B.** Because India has varied resources unevenly distributed, and planning ensures balanced use across regions

**C.** Because international organisations demand a resource plan before granting any financial aid to India

**D.** Because resource planning is mandatory under the Indian Constitution for all developing nations

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY-BASED**

Gandhiji said: 'There is enough on this Earth for everyone's need but not for everyone's greed.' A student is asked how this quote relates to the theme of Chapter 1 of Class 10 Geography. What is the most appropriate connection?

**14**

**A.** It shows that non-renewable resources are sufficient to meet the entire world's population needs

**B.** It encourages individual resource ownership to effectively prevent wasteful collective use

**C.** It proves that Earth has unlimited resources if they are distributed equally by the government

**D.** It warns against greedy over-exploitation and supports sustainable and equitable resource use

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITUATION-BASED**

A student finds a region in Rajasthan with uranium deposits but no roads, water, or electricity — the uranium is known but not mined. Further, she finds coal being actively extracted and powering industries. How should she classify uranium and coal using resource terminology?

**15**

**A.** Both are national resources, since all minerals legally belong to the Government of India

**B.** Uranium is a biotic resource; coal is an abiotic resource found within sedimentary rock formations

**C.** Uranium is a potential resource; coal being actively mined is classified as a developed resource

**D.** Both are stock resources, as neither one can be replenished once it is completely exhausted

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY-BASED**

Chapter 1 classifies resources by origin. A student sorts: river water, wild animals, iron ore, solar energy, and soil into biotic and abiotic categories. She must correctly separate them. Which grouping is completely and accurately correct?

**16**

**A.** Biotic: wild animals; Abiotic: river water, iron ore, solar energy, and soil together

**B.** Biotic: wild animals and river water; Abiotic: iron ore, solar energy, and soil together

**C.** Biotic: wild animals and solar energy; Abiotic: river water, iron ore, and soil together

**D.** Biotic: wild animals and soil; Abiotic: river water, iron ore, and solar energy together

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITUATION-BASED**

A researcher finds land in India used for agriculture, forests, wasteland, and non-agricultural purposes. She notes the most change due to human activity over 50 years. What does Chapter 1 suggest as the primary cause of changing land use patterns in India?

**17**

**A.** Changes in global temperature that are causing major shifts in agricultural zones and forest cover

**B.** Reduction in rainfall patterns that disrupt forest growth and the flow of river ecosystems

**C.** International trade policies forcing India to convert agricultural land to large industrial zones

**D.** Growing population pressure, rapid urbanisation, and economic activities altering land use significantly

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPETENCY-BASED**

Hydrogen is abundant in water but cannot be used efficiently as large-scale fuel because the technology is still experimental and expensive. Scientists predict it could power the world in the future. A geography student must classify hydrogen fuel in terms of its development status.

**18**

**A.** Developed resource, as hydrogen has already been successfully used in rockets and space missions

**B.** Stock resource, as the technology to harness it at commercial scale does not yet exist globally

**C.** Community resource, since water from which hydrogen is extracted is collectively owned by citizens

**D.** Renewable resource, since water — from which hydrogen is extracted — keeps naturally replenishing

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**SITUATION-BASED**

Rich industrialised nations consume far more resources per person than poor developing nations. They produce more waste, use more energy, and emit more carbon, yet lecture others on conservation. How does Chapter 1 explain this global inequality in resource use?

**19**

**A.** Rich nations have more international resources and therefore have the right to use more per person

**B.** Poor nations voluntarily use fewer resources in order to protect the environment for future use

**C.** Technology gaps mean that poor nations simply cannot access or use resources efficiently yet

**D.** Colonial exploitation and unequal economic development led to an unfair global resource distribution

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

COMPETENCY-BASED

20

A student is presenting on 'Agenda 21' for a school project on Chapter 1. Her classmate asks: 'What exactly is Agenda 21 and why does it matter for geography students?' Which explanation is most accurate and relevant to Chapter 1 of Class 10 Geography?

**A.** Agenda 21 is India's five-year plan that focuses on agricultural land use and water management

**B.** Agenda 21 is a list of countries that agreed to completely stop using non-renewable resources by 2021

**C.** Agenda 21 is a global action plan adopted at the Rio Earth Summit 1992 for sustainable development in the 21st century

**D.** Agenda 21 is an international treaty that forces developing nations to pay for their carbon emissions

My Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Resources & Development

NCERT Class X Geography · Chapter 1 · Competency-Based Worksheet

TOTAL SCORE

\_\_\_ / 20