

TERM I EXAMINATION | (2026- 27)

GRADE X | SET (A)

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Total no. of printed pages: 07

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A

HISTORY (20 marks)

- Q1. It was a cultural movement in which music, folk tales, poetry and symbols to build national pride was developed, artists like Frederick Sorrieu imagine a world of United and free nations. Identify the movement.** (1)
- A. Parliament B. Romanticism C. Unification D. Imperialism
- Q2. Which of the following was the result of The Act of Union,1707?** (1)
- A. Unification of the Germany B. Unification of the Great Britain
C. Unification of Italy D. Unification of Greece
- Q3. Whose name is associated with the folklore of Southern India?** (1)
- A. Bipin Chandra Pal B. Natasha Shastri C. Abanindranath Tagore D. Baba Ramchandra
- Q4. In the 17th century, The El Dorado in South America became famous as which of the following?** (1)
- A. City of Diversity B. City of Smallpox C. City of Gold D. City of Trading
- Q5. "Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe". Analyse the statement.** (2)
- OR**
- ✓ How did smallpox prove to be the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors on America in mid-16th century?

Q6. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him? (3)

OR

Identify and explain the ideology under which the people demanded freedom of markets in early 19th century Europe. (5)

Q7A. Analyse the process of German unification

OR

Q7B. (i) What was Treaty of Vienna? What changes were made in Europe after this treaty. (3)

(ii) What do you mean by conservatism? (2)

Q8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2)

The Sense of Collective Belonging

As the national movement developed nationalist leaders became more and more assertive of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. Another meaning of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. By the end of 19th century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently. The British saw Indians as backwards and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and Philosophy, Craft and trade had flourished. These glorious times in their view was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. These nationalists' histories urge the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable condition of life under British rule.

8.1 How did icons help to unite Indians during the freedom struggle?

8.2 Why did nationalists feel the need to rewrite Indian history?

8.3 How did nationalist histories portray India's past and present?

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

Q9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. (1+1= 2)

A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.

B) The city where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

Q10. "M" gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing cotton. Which of the following clues provided by "M" would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil? (1)

I. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.

II. It turns yellow when it is hydrated.

III. It is rich in kankar and bhangar nodules.

IV. It is a well-drained loamy soil.

Options:

A. Only I

B. I and III

C. I and II

D. Only IV

Q11. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio-de-Janeiro in Brazil, for the first

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international Earth Summit. The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic 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.

The term used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations is: (1)

- A. Socio-economic development
- B. Agenda 21
- C. Global environmental development
- D. Sustainable development

Q12. Which type of erosion can be seen in the given picture? (1)



- A. Sheet erosion
- B. Gully erosion
- C. Wind erosion
- D. Stream bank erosion

Q13. Mr. Y has to write a short essay on wildlife protection in India. He also mentioned the India Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 in his essay. Why? (1)

- A. It has various provisions for protecting habitats of wild species.
- B. This act contains names of some rare animals, which have not been mentioned anywhere in the world.
- C. Under this act, All India List of protected species was also mentioned.
- D. Both A & C

Q14. Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multi-purpose river projects? (1)

- A. Multipurpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
- B. Multipurpose projects by regulating water flow help to control floods.
- C. Multipurpose projects lead to large-scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
- D. Multipurpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.

Q15. Mention how rainwater harvesting in the arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out. (3)

Q16A. A group of research students have been given to the task of studying any two fibre crops in India. The groups choose to study cotton and jute. Write the key information that the group should consider while formulating the report of the above research. (5)

OR

Q16B. Describe any 5 initiatives taken by the government of India to ensure increase in agriculture production.

Q17. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+2+1)

Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature must be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves

(the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and Kadamba (*Androcephalous cadamba*) trees and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees.

17.1 How do sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship?

17.2 Give two examples to show that communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices?

17.3 Explain the cultural values that contribute to the coexistence of nature.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

Q18. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols. (Any 3) (1+1+1)

- Distribution of the soil ideal for cotton crop
- Sardar Sarovar dam
- Bhakra- Nangal Multi-purpose project
- Leading state in production of coffee

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

Q19. Power sharing among political parties usually takes place through: (1)

- Elections and coalition governments
- Military rule
- Judicial appointments only
- Hereditary succession

Q20. Which statement(s) below accurately describe a "community government"? (1)

- Community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live.
 - This government has the power regarding cultural, educational, and language-related issues.
 - This government has the power regarding economic and political issues.
- Only I
 - Only II
 - Both I & II
 - Both II & III

Q21. Which of the following subjects belongs to the State List? (1)

- Defence
- Foreign affairs
- Police
- Currency

Q22. What happens if there is a dispute between different levels of government in a federation? (1)

- The military resolves it
- The judiciary interprets the Constitution
- The President makes the final decision
- The state government automatically wins

Q23. Which body works at the district level in the Panchayati Raj system? (1)

- Gram Panchayat
- Panchayat Samiti
- Zila Parishad
- Municipal Council

Q24. Consider the following statements about India's federal system: (1)

- India has Union, State and Local governments.
- The Constitution divides powers between the Union and Local governments.
- India is described as a purely unitary country.

Which of the statement(s) is(are) correct?

- A. 1 & 2 only B. 2 & 3 only C. 3 only D. 1 only

Q25. Describe any two features of the feminist movement in India. (2)

Q26. Explain three-fold distribution of legislative powers between different levels of government in India. (3)

Q27A. Explain the different forms of communalism in politics. (5)

OR

Q27B. Explain the relationship between caste and politics in India.

(1+1+2)

Q28. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

The Belgian leaders recognised the importance of respecting the interests of different linguistic communities. The Constitution was amended several times between 1970 and 1993 to create an arrangement that enabled everyone to live together peacefully. The central government included equal numbers of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers. Many powers were given to state governments, and Brussels had a separate government with equal representation.

28.1 What approach did Belgian leaders adopt to maintain unity?

28.2 How was the central government made representative of both major communities?

28.3 What was the purpose of giving powers to state governments? Identify the form of power sharing represented by the Belgian arrangement.

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

Q29. Statement 1: Haryana is more developed than Kerala because it has higher per capita income. (1)

Statement 2: Higher income always indicates a better quality of life.

Choose the correct option.

- A. Statement 1 is correct statement 2 is incorrect.
B. Statement 2 is correct statement 1 is incorrect.
C. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Q30. Nandini is a baker. She uses eggs in her cakes. Will the value of these eggs be included in the calculation of the total domestic product? (1)

- A. Yes, because eggs are a final product in themselves.
B. Yes, because they are included in the primary sector.
C. No, because they are included in the value of the cakes.
D. No, because eggs have no value of their own without the cake.

Q31. Read the data given below and answer the question that follows. (1)

State	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy rate % (2017-18)
A	30	82
B	7	94

As per the data given below, why state B has a low infant mortality rate?

- A. it has high per capita income.
B. it has better infrastructure than state A.
C. it has good teachers and schools.
D. it has health care and education for all.

Q32. Which among the following is more likely to be the developmental goal of a landless labour? (1)

- A. to be able to visit abroad frequently.
- B. more days of work with better wages
- C. to send his children to one of the best schools in a nearby city.
- D. to be able to buy expensive clothes from the nearby market.

Q33. Rozy's teacher asked her a question, to which she answered." MGNREGA 2005". What could have been the teacher's question? (1)

- A. Name the act that was devised to implement the right to work.
- B. Name the act that was devised to implement the right to equality.
- C. Name the act that was devised to implement the right to employment.
- D. Name the act that was devised to implement the right to freedom.

Q34. State any two factors driving the growth of the tertiary sector in India. (2)

Q35. "Money in your pocket cannot buy everything, all goods and services that you need to live well". Explain in two points. (2)

Q36. Rahul and Rohit did their graduation from the same college. Rahul got employed in an unorganised sector and was unhappy. Whereas Rohit got employed in the organised sector and was happy. Give 3 reasons why Rahul was unhappy working in the unorganised sector? (3)

Q37. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Give 3 reasons. (3)

Q38A. State five differences between the public sector and private sector. (5)

OR

Q38B. Which sector is known as the service sector? Name the other two sectors of the Economy and state three features of each.

Map for Question no. 9 (Section A- History)

