



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2025-26
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET 1

Class: X
Date: 23.09.2025

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Maximum Marks: 80

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)

Marks

- | | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| 1 | <p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer</p> <p>Statement I: In 1830, the representatives of the European powers- Britain, Russia. Prussia and France defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up settlement for Europe.</p> <p>Statement II: The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect.</p> <p>B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct</p> <p>C. Both are incorrect</p> <p>D. Both are correct</p> | 1 |
|----------|--|----------|

- 2 Through a tactful alliance with France, engineered by Cavour Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating _____ in 1859. 1
 A. Germany
 B. The Kingdom of Two Sicilies
 C. South Italy
 D. Austria
- 3 Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement. 1
 a) General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
 b) “Forced recruitment” carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the first world war.
 c) The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement.
 d) Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act.
Options:
 A. d), c), b), a)
 B. b), d), a), c)
 C. a), d), c), b)
 D. a), b), c), d)
- 4 Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928? 1
 A. Baba Ramchandra
 B. Jawaharlal Nehru
 C. Subhash Chandra Bose
 D. Vallabhbhai Patel
- 5A Why was the Swaraj Party formed within the Congress? 2
OR
- 5B What was the significance of the Gandhi-Irwin pact of 1931?
- 6A “Secret societies sprang up in many European states after 1815.” Explain why with examples. 3
OR
- 6B “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold.” Who said this and why?
- 7A “Mahatma Gandhiji found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.” Explain how the ‘Salt March’ became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism. 5
OR
- 7B “The First World War created a new economic and political situation in India.” Justify the statement.
- 8 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)** 4
 Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland

began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction.

As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

8.1. Write the names of two Polish dance forms that Karol Kurpinski turned into nationalist symbols?

8.2. What was the view of Johann Gottfried Herder on culture?

8.3. Explain the term “Romanticism” that played an important role to create the idea of a nation.

9

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

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 on the map. (1+1=2)

A. The place where Gandhiji started the Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers.

B. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

**SECTION B
(GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks)**

10

Greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology: 1

A. is responsible for conservation of resources.

B. presents Gandhian philosophy.

C. is the root cause for resource depletion at global level, according to Gandhiji.

D. provides employment in rural areas.

11

Match the iron ore belt with its corresponding export port: 1

Belt	Port
a. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur	i Marmagao
b. Maharashtra-Goa	ii New Mangalore
c. Bellari-Chitradurga-Chikkmagaluru -Tumakuru	iii Vishakhapatnam

A. (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii)

B. (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i)

C. (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii)

D. (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii)

12

The main difference between Bangar and Khadar soils is: 1

A. Bangar is newer while Khadar is older.

B. Bangar has more kanker nodules while Khadar has finer particles.

C. Bangar is less fertile while Khadar is more alkaline.

D. Bangar is found in piedmont plains while Khadar is found in terai region.

13

Aluminium is preferred in manufacturing aircrafts instead of iron because: 1

A. Aluminium is cheaper than iron

B. Aluminium is lighter and resistant to corrosion

C. Iron is not found in sufficient quantity in India

D. Iron is too weak to be used in heavy industries

14 Study the table and identify the soil types from the options given below:

1

Column A	Column B
a. Ideal for cotton cultivation. Found in the Deccan trap region.	?
b. Generally sandy in texture and saline. High salt content, lacks humus.	?
c. Result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. Acidic in nature.	?

Options:

- A. Arid, Laterite, Black
- B. Laterite, Black, Arid
- C. Arid, Black, Laterite
- D. Black, Arid, Laterite

15 A farmer wants to grow a crop which requires a hot and humid climate with heavy rainfall. It is mainly grown on plantations. Which crop is the MOST suitable? 1

- A. Cotton
- B. Rubber
- C. Wheat
- D. Gram

16 What is 'Soil Erosion'? Explain any three steps to control soil erosion. 2

17A Differentiate between Conventional sources of energy and Non-conventional sources of energy? 5

OR

17B "Considering that mineral resources are finite and non-renewable, critically examine the mining practices in India. How do these practices impact the environment and the health of local communities?"

18 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** (1+1+2=4) 4

Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for fresh patches of land in the next season.

18.1. Which type of farming is Rinjha's family practicing, and name any two states where it is practiced?

18.2. Why is it considered unsustainable in the long run?

18.3. Compare this type of farming with Plantation farming by giving two suitable examples.

19

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

On the same outline map of India identify the following and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:

I. Name the fibre crop cultivated in the shaded area marked as 'C'

1

OR

Name the plantation crop cultivated in the shaded area marked as 'D'

II. On the same outline map of India locate and label, any two of the following with suitable symbols:

(1x2=2)

- i) Namrup Thermal power plant
- ii) Kalpakkam Nuclear power plant
- iii) Narora Nuclear power plant

SECTION C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20

Belgium has borders with

1

- A. France, The Netherlands, Austria and Luxembourg
- B. France, The Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg
- C. The Netherlands, Russia, Germany and Luxembourg
- D. France, Switzerland, Germany and Luxembourg

21

Consider the following two statements.

1

Which of the statements about the Panchayati system are correct?

Statement I: The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha.

Statement II: Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Options:

- A. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- B. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- C. Both are correct.
- D. Both are incorrect

22

Study the given picture and find out which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

1



- A. The states are pleading for more powers.
- B. Peril of running a Coalition Government.
- C. A lady is distributing food to the beggars
- D. None of the above

- 23** What is the result of political expression of gender division? 1
- A. Has helped to improve women's role in public life.
 - B. Has provided a superior status to women.
 - C. The position remains the same.
 - D. None of the above
- 24** “There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power”. Explain with examples. 2
- 25** Explain the Prudential reasons for power sharing. 2
- 26** Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated against and disadvantaged in India. 3
- 27A** Explain the key features of Federalism. 5
- OR**
- 27B** “The Constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful.” Explain the provisions of the Act of 1992.
- 28** **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**(1+1+2=4) 4
- The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles. But their demands were repeatedly denied. By the 1980s, several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a civil war. As a result, thousands of people of both the communities have been killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods. The civil war has caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country. It ended in 2009.
- 28.1.** What is Majoritarianism?
- 28.2.** Why does the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils?
- 28.3.** What were the demands of the Tamil leaders?

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

- 29** The main reason for the persistence of high employment in the primary sector is 1
- _____.
- A. High productivity
 - B. Growth in agricultural exports
 - C. Lack of sufficient job creation in other sectors
 - D. Government job schemes
- 30** “We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.” - Which of the following best displays this principle in action? 1

- A. Using up current oil reserves before beginning to explore more reserves
- B. Moving to oil reserves under the sea to avoid drilling on land
- C. Using modern drilling facilities to extract petroleum
- D. Moving to alternative fuels to conserve world oil reserves

31 GDP helps in understanding: 1

- A. The government budget
- B. The size and performance of the economy
- C. The quality of goods
- D. share of the three sectors in employment

32 Ramesh: "Our country's income has increased, so we are definitely more developed now." 1
 Sohini: "I disagree. Development is more than just income."
 Why does Sohini disagree with Ramesh's view on development?

- A. She believes that income is the only development indicator
- B. She thinks income has no role in development
- C. She understands that development includes health and education along with income
- D. She prefers rural development only

33 Match the following: 1

A	B
(a) It means the value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.	(i) Economic activity
(b) It is meant for consumption by consumers.	(ii) Intermediate Goods
(c) These goods are meant for further consumption or production	(iii) Gross Domestic Product
(d) It results in the production of goods and services and adds value to the national income	(iv) Final goods and services

Options:

- A. (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
- B. (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
- C. (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
- D. (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

34 Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate. What could be the reason? 1

- A. All the girls are trained at the primary level of schooling to look after a new born child.
- B. Most of the girls are nurses in Kerala.
- C. adequate provision of basic health care and educational facilities.
- D. Kerala's good climate condition helps infants to survive.

35 'Tertiary sector continues to dominate the Indian economy in the coming years'. Justify your answer with suitable reasons. 3

36 Your classmate believes per capita income is the best way to measure development, as the World Bank uses it. Do you agree? Justify your opinion by comparing it with the approach used by the UNDP. 3

- 37** In your opinion, which is important in life: material goals or non-material goals, or both? 3
Give reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 38A** Describe the process through which a natural product from the primary sector reaches the 5
final consumer, involving all three sectors with suitable example.
- OR**
- 38B** Why do you think the government should continue investing in public services even when
the private sector is growing?