



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  
**Class X 2025-26**  
**SAMPLE PAPER 01**

**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)**

1. Match the following terms/figures in Column A with their correct description in Column B. (1)

	<b>Column A</b>		<b>Column B</b>
(i)	Frédéric Sorrieu	(a)	Civil Code of 1804 which established equality before the law.
(ii)	Napoleonic Code	(b)	An Italian revolutionary who founded the secret society 'Young Italy'.
(iii)	Giuseppe Mazzini	(c)	The legislative act that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
(iv)	Act of Union (1707)	(d)	A French artist who visualised a world of 'democratic and social Republics'.

**Options:**

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

- (b) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
  - (c) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
  - (d) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
2. In Frédéric Sorrieu's print (Fig. 1), what lie shattered on the earth in the foreground? (1)



- (a) The crowns of European monarchs
  - (b) The remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions
  - (c) The charters of the rights of man
  - (d) The symbols of the Church
3. In France, the popular Christian name chosen to represent the female allegory of the nation was: (1)
- (a) Germania
  - (b) La Talia
  - (c) Marianne
  - (d) Britannia
4. The liberal revolution in Germany in 1848 was suppressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, who were supported by which group of large landowners in Prussia? (1)
- (a) The Carbonari
  - (b) The Jacobins
  - (c) The Junkers
  - (d) The Slavs
5. A. “The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples.” Explain the statement with any two examples. (2)

**OR**

- B. ‘The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.’ Explain the statement with any two reasons.

6. A. 'A variety of cultural processes played an important role in developing a sense of nationalism in Europe'. Support the statement with suitable examples. (3)

**OR**

- B. The 'Greek war of independence' became a key event that mobilized nationalist feelings across Europe.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments.
7. A. 'In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution but was the result of a long-drawn-out process.' Analyze this statement with suitable reasons. (5)

**OR**

- B. 'The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.' Highlight the significant provisions of this treaty.

8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. (4)

**1848: The evolution of the Liberals**

Parallel to the revolts of the poor and unemployed in 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was underway. In German regions, numerous political associations of middle-class professionals, businessmen, and prosperous artisans came together in Frankfurt to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament, convened in the Church of St Paul. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarch subject to a parliament. When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. While the opposition from the aristocracy and military grew stronger, the parliament's social basis eroded. The parliament was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans, and consequently lost their support. The issue of extending political rights to women was also controversial; though they had participated actively, they were denied suffrage rights and were admitted only as observers in the visitors' gallery. In the end, troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.

1. Where was the Frankfurt parliament convened on 18 May 1848? (1)
2. Why did the social basis of the Frankfurt parliament erode? (1)
3. What was the role of women in this liberal movement, and how were they treated by the assembly? (2)

**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 Marks)**

9. 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 drawn near them. (2)

- (a) Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920.
- (b) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

## **SECTION-B** **GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)**

10. Which of the following is a key example of a cooperative sector industry, where it is owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials and has been particularly successful in states like Maharashtra? (1)

- (a) The Iron and Steel Industry
- (b) The Sugar Industry
- (c) The IT Industry
- (d) The Automobile Industry

11. Identify the appropriate options to fill in the empty boxes regarding the conservation status of different species. (1)

<b>Species</b>	<b>Conservation Category</b>
?	Extinct Species
Nicobar pigeon	?

- (a) Indian rhino, Vulnerable Species
- (b) Asiatic cheetah, Endemic Species
- (c) Black buck, Rare Species
- (d) Asiatic elephant, Endangered Species

12. The construction of a large dam on a river leads to excessive sedimentation in the reservoir. This prevents the natural flow of silt downstream and also causes the stream beds below the dam to become rockier. What is the most likely direct impact of this on the river's ecosystem? (1)

- (a) It improves the quality of water downstream for human consumption.
- (b) It creates better habitats for the river's aquatic life and helps in breeding.
- (c) It increases the natural fertility of the floodplains downstream.
- (d) It results in poorer habitats for aquatic life and hinders their migration for spawning.

13. Based on your understanding of fibre crops, which of the following is known as the 'golden fibre' and requires high temperature and fertile, well-drained soils in the flood plains for its growth? (1)

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Hemp
- (c) Silk
- (d) Jute

14. According to the land use data of India, what percentage of the total land area is comprised of plains, which provide facilities for agriculture and industry? (1)
- (a) 27 per cent
  - (b) 30 per cent
  - (c) 43 per cent
  - (d) 54 per cent
15. Which of the following statements best evaluates why community participation is crucial for the conservation of forests and wildlife in India? (1)
- (a) The government has officially transferred ownership of all forests to local villagers.
  - (b) Local communities are the only ones with the financial resources needed for conservation projects.
  - (c) Conservation is more effective and sustainable when it aligns with the livelihood and traditions of local people who live in and around the forests.
  - (d) Community participation is only required for planting new trees, not for protecting existing wildlife.
16. Black soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture, but it is also difficult to work on. Explain two challenges farmers face while cultivating this soil. (2)
17. A. “Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other but are interdependent.” Justify this statement by evaluating five ways in which they support each other. (5)

**OR**

- B. “Community participation is crucial for successful conservation efforts.” Justify this statement by evaluating five examples of community-led conservation movements or practices in India.
18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (4)
- We all appreciate the strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon mineral deposits. However, the total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction—merely one per cent—of the earth’s crust. We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable. Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with a decrease in quality. In this context, a concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. This involves using improved technologies to allow the use of low-grade ores at low costs, recycling of metals, using scrap metals, and finding other substitutes.
1. Why are mineral resources considered finite and non-renewable?
  2. What is a major consequence of the continued extraction of ores?
  3. “A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a

planned and sustainable manner.” Analyse the importance of this statement.

**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 Marks)**

19. On an outline political map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols
- I. (C) A state where over-irrigation is the primary cause of land degradation. (1)

**OR**

- (D) A state on the east coast where red and yellow soils are predominantly found.
- II. Any two of the following: (2)
- (i) Seaport in Gujarat  
(ii) Indira Gandhi International Airport  
(iii) Kakrapara Nuclear Plant

**SECTION-C  
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)**

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true regarding the different forms of power-sharing? (1)
- I. Sharing power among the legislature, executive, and judiciary is called horizontal distribution.
- II. The ‘community government’ in Belgium is an example of power-sharing among different social groups.
- III. Sharing power among different levels of government, like Centre and State, is called a unitary system.
- IV. A coalition government is an example of power-sharing among different political parties. Choose the correct option:
- (a) I and III  
(b) I, II and IV  
(c) II, III and IV  
(d) All of the above
21. Consider the following case and choose the correct option- (1)
- The Parliament of India wants to pass a new law regarding ‘marriage and divorce’, a subject on which the State Legislature of Kerala also wishes to legislate. According to the Indian Constitution, which government is empowered to make laws on this subject?
- (a) Only the Parliament of India.  
(b) Only the State Legislature of Kerala.  
(c) Both the Parliament and the State Legislature can make laws on this subject.  
(d) Neither, as this power is reserved for the local governments.

22. The cartoon shows a powerful political leader controlling his party members like puppets. Which major challenge to political parties does this best represent? (1)



- (a) The challenge of dynastic succession.
- (b) A lack of meaningful choice for the voters.
- (c) A lack of internal democracy and the concentration of power in one leader.
- (d) The growing role of muscle power in elections.

23. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option. (1)

**Assertion (A):** Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

**Reason (R):** A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes in democratic countries.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

24. Highlight any two ways in which democracy is an accountable form of government. (2)

25. 'For a long time, the growth of regional parties has made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse.' Highlight any two consequences of this trend for national parties. (2)

26. 'A system of checks and balances ensures that none of the organs of government can exercise unlimited power.' Support this statement with suitable arguments. (3)

27. A. 'Democracy accommodates social diversity in a way that non-democratic regimes do not.' Explain the statement with five points. (5)

**OR**

B. 'The 1992 Constitutional Amendment was a major step towards making the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.' Analyse the statement.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions. (1+1+2)

Despite being half the population, the role of women in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very low. Their share in the Lok Sabha touched 14.36% for the first time in 2019, while in state assemblies, it is less than 5%. This has led many feminist movements and activists to the conclusion that unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention. To address this, India has reserved one-third of seats in local government bodies—panchayats and municipalities—for women. The Women's Reservation Act, 2023, aims to extend this to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

1. What has been the conclusion of many feminist movements regarding women's problems?
2. What step has been taken in India at the local level to ensure women's participation in governance?
3. Explain why political representation is considered crucial for addressing the issues of women's well-being.

#### **SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 Marks)**

29. Which of the following activities falls under the secondary sector? (1)

- (a) Cultivating wheat on a farm.
- (b) Transporting goods via trains.
- (c) Providing banking services.
- (d) Manufacturing bricks from earth.

30. What can be inferred about the primary sector's role in the Indian economy, despite its declining share in GDP? (1)

- (a) It is the most profitable sector.
- (b) It requires the most skilled labor.
- (c) It continues to be the largest employer.
- (d) It is no longer important for the economy.

31. Which of the following examples best demonstrates a non-material developmental goal? (1)

- (a) A farmer buying a new tractor.

- (b) A landless laborer getting more days of work.
- (c) A girl from a rich family wanting as much freedom as her brother.
- (d) An urban youth getting a high-paying job.

32. Around which year did the Indian government start removing barriers to foreign trade and investment, marking a major policy shift? (1)

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1991
- (d) 2001

33. Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves.

Which of the following justifications best explains this practice? (1)

- (a) To discourage people from withdrawing money frequently.
- (b) To reduce the bank's security costs.
- (c) Because on any given day, only some of its many depositors come to withdraw cash.
- (d) Because the RBI does not allow banks to hold large amounts of cash.

34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the term with its description. (1)

	<b>Column A (Term)</b>		<b>Column B (Description)</b>
1.	Secondary Sector	i.	An asset that a borrower owns and uses as a guarantee.
2.	Right to Choose	ii.	Manufacturing activities.
3.	Foreign Investment	iii.	Not being forced to buy an unwanted product.
4.	Terms of Credit	iv.	Investment made by an MNC.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-ii
- (b) 1-ii, 3-iii, 3-iv, 4-i
- (c) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii
- (d) 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-i

35. Evaluate the utility and limitations of using per capita income as the main criterion for measuring a country's development. (3)

36. 'The consumer movement in India arose out of the dissatisfaction of consumers.' Justify this statement. (3)

37. Highlight the different developmental goals of a landless rural laborer, a prosperous farmer, and a girl from a rich urban family. (3)
38. A. Self-Help Groups\ (SHGs) are seen as a solution to the credit problems of the rural poor. On the basis of this, analyze the role and functioning of SHGs in the rural economy. (5)
- OR**
- B. 'Liberalisation and pressure from international organizations have been key factors in enabling globalisation.' Support this statement with arguments.

**Question No. 9 & 19**

