



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

Class: X
Date: 00.09.2025

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Maximum Marks: 80

	SECTION – A HISTORY (20 Marks)	Marks
1	B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct	1
2	D. Austria	1
3	B. b), a), d), c)	1
4	D. Vallabhbhai Patel	1
5A	<p>In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement and within the Congress, some leaders were tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the Provincial Councils. They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these Councils were not truly democratic.</p> <p>C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	2
5B	<p>When the British Govt. taken a policy of brutal repression, Mahatma Gandhiji decided to call off the movement and entered into a pact with Irwin on March 5th <u>1931</u>. By this pact Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London and the Government agreed to release the political prisoners.</p> <p>But the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed. Back in India he discovered the government did not release any leaders, Congress declared illegal and imposed a ban on meetings and demonstrations. In this situation Gandhiji relaunched the second phase of civil disobedience movement.</p>	
6A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• During the years followed by 1815 there was a fear of repression that made the liberal nationalists to go underground and form secret societies. They used to train the revolutionaries, spread their ideas and fight for liberty and freedom. They also saw the creation of Nation states as a necessary part of the freedom struggle.• Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. He was sent to exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria in 1824. He founded two more secret societies, the Young Italy in Marseilles and then in Young Europe in Berne	3

6B	<p>whose members were young men from Poland, France, Italy and German states.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich made this statement. The first revolution took place in France in July 1830, where the liberal revolutionaries overthrew the Bourbon dynasty. They installed a constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe. The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. Developments in France also influenced the Greek war of independence in 1832.</p>	
7A 7B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mahatma Gandhi chose salt as a symbol to unite Indians and sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930 with 11 demands for different groups. ● The most important demand was to remove the salt tax. Salt was one of the most essential food items consumed by the rich and poor alike and the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule. ● Gandhiji warned that if the demands were not met by 11 March, the Congress would start a civil disobedience movement. ● When Irwin refused, Gandhi began the Salt March with 78 volunteers, walking 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi in 24 days. ● On 6 April, Gandhi broke the salt law by making salt from sea water, and this marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● During World War I, Britain spent more on defence and raised taxes in India. Customs duties were raised and income tax was introduced ● Prices doubled between 1913 and 1918, causing hardship for people. Villages were forced to send soldiers. ● The forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. ● From 1918 to 1921, crop failures led to food shortages. ● An influenza epidemic also spread, killing about 12 to 13 million people. 	5
8	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</p> <p>8.1. Folk dances like polonaise and mazurka</p> <p>8.2. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people –das volk. Collecting and recording of folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances was essential for nation building (volks geist) .</p> <p>8.3. Romanticism was a cultural movement. It focused on emotions and mystical feelings instead of reason and science. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.</p>	4
9	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)	(1+1=2)

	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. A) B)	
	SECTION B (GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks)	
10	C. is the root cause for resource depletion at global level, according to Gandhiji.	1
11	A. (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii)	1
12	B. Bangar has more kanker nodules while Khadar has finer particles.	1
13	B. Aluminium is lighter and resistant to corrosion	1
14	D. Black, Arid, Laterite	1
15	B. Rubber	1
16	What is 'Soil Erosion'? Explain any three steps to control soil erosion. Ans. The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. Steps to control soil erosion: i) Afforestation: Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent as the grass binds the soil. ii) Contour Ploughing: along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing. iii) Terrace farming: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming. iv) Strip cropping: Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping. v) Shelter belts: Planting lines of trees to create shelter also helps in soil conservation. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilization of sand dunes and in stabilizing the desert in western India. (Any three)	2
17A	Differentiate between Conventional sources of energy and Non-conventional sources of energy?	5
17B	Ans. Conventional sources of energy: 1. These have been used for some time. 2. These are expensive in the long run. 3. These are used extensively. 4. These are exhaustible and non eco friendly. 5. E.g. Coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydroelectricity. Non-conventional	

	<p>sources of energy. Non-conventional sources of energy: 1. These have been recently developed. 2. These are cheaper in the long run. 3. These are used locally. 4. These are inexhaustible and eco friendly.5. E.g. Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, atomic energy and Biogas. OR "Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable." In light of this statement, critically evaluate the current mining practices in India. Analyse how mining affects both the environment and the health of local communities. Ans. 1.Dust and toxic fumes inhaled by the miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases. 2. The risk of collapsing mine roofs. 3. Inundation (flooding) 4. Fires in coal mines. 5. Contamination of water resources. 6. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to land degradation, soil pollution and increase in stream and river pollution. 7. Deforestation</p>	
<p>18</p>	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4) 18.1 Which type of farming is Rinjha’s family practicing, and name any two states where it is practiced? Ans. Rinjha’s family is practicing Primitive Subsistence Farming (shifting cultivation or slash-and-burn farming). Few states are : Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Chhattishgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (Any Two) 18.2 Why is it considered unsustainable in the long run? Ans. It is unsustainable because soil fertility declines quickly, forcing farmers to abandon land and clear new forest areas. Moreover, it leads to deforestation and loss of biodiversity. It is not Eco-friendly. 18.3 Compare this type of farming with Plantation farming by giving one suitable example. Ans. Primitive Subsistence Farming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this type of farming farmers grow crops for self-consumption. This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. • It is practiced on small patches of land. • Farmers use primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. • Only family/community labour is used for farming. • This type of farming depends upon natural conditions such as monsoon, 	<p>4</p>

	<p>natural fertility of the soil and suitable conditions for the crops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is also known as slash and burn agriculture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilizers or other modern inputs. <p>Plantation farming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation farming is a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. • The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. • Covers large tracts of land. • Uses capital intensive inputs such as modern machinery with the help of migrant labourers. • The production is mainly for market and all the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. 	
19	<p style="text-align: center;">MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)</p> <p>On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: I. 'C' - JUTE OR 'D' - TEA II. Any two of the following: i) ii) iii)</p>	1 (1x2=2)
	SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)	
20	B. France, The Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg	1
21	C. Both are correct.	1
22	A. The states are pleading for more powers.	1
23	A. Has helped to improve women's role in public life.	1
24	<p>What are called Union Territories?</p> <p>There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become an independent state but which could not be merged with any of the existing states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, the capital city of Delhi etc. are called the Union Territories. These territories do not have the 	2

	<p>powers of a state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The central government has special powers in running these areas. 	
25	<p>Prudential reasons</p> <p>(i) Prudential reasons help to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.</p> <p>(ii) Prudential reasons are a good way to ensure political stability.</p> <p>(iii) Imposing the will of majority community over the minority may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run, it undermines the unity of the nation.</p> <p>(iv) Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well.</p>	2
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent as compared with 76 percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Girls perform as well as boys in school. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally. The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 provides that, equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, women are paid less than men even when both do exactly the same work. In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio. Women face harassment, exploitation and violence even at their homes. Urban areas are not safe for women. (any 3points) 	3
27A 27B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two or more levels of government. Different tiers of the government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. The jurisdictions of the respective levels of the government are specified in the Constitution. The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of the government and such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. The Supreme court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified in the Constitution to ensure its financial autonomy. 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dual objectives of Federal system are To safeguard and promote the unity of the country Accommodate regional diversity <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps taken by the constitution to make the third –tier of Democracy more powerful and effective are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is mandatory to conduct regular elections to the local government bodies. ● Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. ● At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women ● An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections ● The state government shares some powers and revenue with the local bodies. 	
28	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</p> <p>28.1.A belief that the majority community should be able to rule the country in which way it wants, by disregarding the minority.</p> <p>28.2.They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhists Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.</p> <p>28.3.They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal rights</p>	4
	SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)	
29	C. Lack of sufficient job creation in other sectors	1
30	D. Moving to alternative fuels to conserve world oil reserves	1
31	B. The size and performance of the economy	1
32	C. She understands that development includes health and education along with income	1
33	D. (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)	1
34	C. adequate provision of basic health care and educational facilities.	1
35	<p>In your opinion, will the tertiary sector continue to dominate the Indian economy in the coming decades? Justify your answer with reasons.</p> <p>Ans. Yes, the tertiary sector continue to dominate the Indian economy in the coming decades, because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expansion of Basic Services: - 	3

	<p>In any country, several basic services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, etc. are required. In a developing country like India, the government provides most of these.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of Agriculture and Industrial sector: - As agriculture and industry grow, they create more demand for services like transport, trade, and storage. ● Growing demand for better and leisure services: - As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. ● Rapid expansion of Communication and Information Technology: In recent years, services based on information and communication technology have grown quickly and become very important. <p>[Any THREE Points]</p>	
36	<p>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.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>WORLD BANK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It measures development on the basis of per capita income. ● It classifies the countries into three categories: rich countries, middle income countries and low-income countries. ● It is a narrow framework to measure development. ● It publishes the World Development Report. <p>UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It measures development on the parameters of education, health and per capita income ● It ranks the countries on the basis of development like first, second, third etc. ● It is a broader framework to measure development ● It publishes the Human Development Report 	3
37	<p>In your opinion, which is important in life - material goals or non-material goals- or both? Give reasons and examples to support your answer.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● People look at a mix of goals for development: - 	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For development, people look for a mix of goals. Income or money (material things) is one of the main goals of almost everyone. But the quality of life also depends on non-material things like, pollution free environment, good health, equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect, love, care, affection and friendship, peaceful environment etc. ● Example: Before accepting a job, try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, opportunity to learn, sense of security etc. 	
<p>38A</p> <p>38B</p>	<p>Describe the process through which a natural product from the primary sector reaches the final consumer, involving all three sectors with suitable example.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>All the three sectors, primary, secondary and tertiary, are interdependent to each other in the following ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raw materials are produced in the primary sector and processed into finished items in the secondary sector. Assistance is provided by the tertiary sector to these two activities. ● For example: - Primary sector makes possible the extraction of natural resources like iron. This iron is then taken to the secondary sector through the transportation system like trucks. ● The secondary sector is changing the natural resource iron into other forms through the process of manufacturing. ● Manufacturing again needs the support of the service sector in the form of engineers, electricians, etc. Iron is changed into iron sheets and then into vehicles for transportation. ● Once manufactured, the vehicles are sold through various trading agencies. These vehicles are used for providing services in the tertiary sector and at the same time support the primary and the secondary sectors to carry out their processes. <p>OR</p> <p>Why do you think the government should continue investing in public services even when the private sector is growing?</p> <p>Reasons why the government should continue investing in public services are:</p>	<p>5</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● There are some activities which require a huge amount of money which is beyond the capacity of the private sector.\● Collecting money from thousands of people who use these facilities is not easy. Even if they do provide these things, they would charge a high rate for their use.Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.● There are some activities, which the government has to support: - For example, the government provides electricity at lower rates to help small industries. The government has to bear part of the cost of generation of electricity.Similarly, the government also buys wheat and rice from farmers at a fair price and sells it at lower prices through ration shops. This helps both farmers and poor consumers.● There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government: - For example, providing health and education facilities, availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities and food and nutrition.● It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas.	
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