



DELHI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2025-26)
SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS – X


GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- I. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- II. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography, C- Political Science, and D- Economics. Question No. 11-12 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- III. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- IV. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- V. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- VI. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- VII. 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.
- VIII. 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)
- IX. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

TIME: 3 HOURS


MM: 80

S.No.	SECTION -A	Marks								
	HISTORY (20 MARKS)									
1.	Match the following and choose the correct option:	1								
	<table><tr><th>Leader</th><th>Role</th></tr><tr><td>A. Otto von Bismarck</td><td>I. Cheif Minister of Italy</td></tr><tr><td>B. Giuseppe Mazzini</td><td>II. Organised the Young Italy Movement</td></tr><tr><td>C. Giuseppe Garibaldi</td><td>III. Conquered the Kingdom of Two Sicilies</td></tr></table>	Leader	Role	A. Otto von Bismarck	I. Cheif Minister of Italy	B. Giuseppe Mazzini	II. Organised the Young Italy Movement	C. Giuseppe Garibaldi	III. Conquered the Kingdom of Two Sicilies	
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	<p>D. Count Cavour</p> <p>IV. Architect of German Unification through Diplomacy and war</p> <p>Codes:</p> <p>a) A-(IV),B-(II),C-(III),D-(I) b) A-(I),B-(III),C-(II),D-(IV) c) A-(II),B-(IV),C-(I),D-(III) d) A-(III),B-(II),C-(IV),D-(II)</p>	
2.	<p>What does this image depicts?</p>  <p>a) Quit India Movement b) Civil Disobedience Movement c) Non Cooperation Movement d) Dandi march</p>	1
3.	<p>Who amongst the following hosted the Vienna Congress in 1815?</p> <p>a) Chancellor Duke Metternich b) Ernst Renan c) William I d) Otto von Bismarck</p>	1
4.	<p>Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928?</p> <p>a) Baba Ramchandra b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Subash Chandra Bose d) Vallabhai Patel</p>	1
5A.	<p>"The Plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj". Support the statement with arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>5B. Explain the reasons for the business class to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p>	2

6A.	Describe the role of romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during the 19th century.	3
6B.	OR Analyse the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the first world war.	
7A.	How did the Non Cooperation Movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain the impact on the economic front.	5
7B.	OR Examine the significance and key milestones of the civil disobedience movement that took place in India during the struggle for independence.	
8.	Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:(1+1+2=4) Emboldened with this success, Gandhi in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act(1919). This act had been hurriedly passed through the imperial legislative council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent, civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6th April. 8.1 Why did the British introduce the Rowlatt act? 8.2 Examine the effect of this Act on Indians. 8.3 How did Gandhi ji respond to the Rowlatt Act? Suggest any two reasons for his reactions.	4
9.	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (1+1=2 marks) A) A place in Gujarat where peasant satyagraha was organised. B) A place where a session of Indian National congress was held in December 1920.	2
SECTION – B		
GEOGRAPHY (20 MARKS)		
10.	In _____ almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. a) Phalodi and Barmer b) Hauz Khas c) Bikaner d) Kaza	1
11.	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Sacred groves are forests protected by local communities for religious and cultural reasons. Reason (R): These forests are legally protected by the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. 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	1

c)	A is true, but R is false	
d)	A is false, but R is true	
12.	An artificial lake built in the 11th century of water conservation is _____.	1
a)	Sambhar Lake	
b)	Wular Lake	
c)	Bhopal Lake	
d)	Chilika Lake	
13.	Which of the following is correctly matched?	1
a)	Alluvial soil- Consist of sand and silt	
b)	Black soil- Salt content is high	
c)	Arid soil- Diffusion of iron in crystalline	
d)	Laterite soil- made up of Lava flows	
14.	Which Indian state has the largest area covered under permanent forests?	1
a)	Haryana	
b)	Himachal Pradesh	
c)	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	
d)	Madhya Pradesh	
15.	Most farmers own wells and tube wells in their farms for irrigation to increase their produce. What adverse effect can this have?	1
a)	Falling ground water levels, adversely affecting water availability	
b)	Imbalance in minerals for the soil	
c)	Both a and b	
d)	Only b	
16.	"Multi-purpose projects have transformed the social landscape." Explain.	2
17A.	"Forest and Wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment". Justify the statement by giving reasons.	5
	OR	
17B.	Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in the present times? Explain with examples.	
18.	<p>Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:(1+2+1=4)</p> <p>In ancient India along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed and extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had an in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil type and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest ground water, rain water, river water and flood water. In keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hilly and mountainous region people build diversion channels like the kuls and guls of western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rain water harvesting was very commonly practiced in store drinking water particularly in Rajasthan.</p> <p>18.1 Mention any two methods of traditional water harvesting used in India. 18.2 How do people of Rajasthan utilize rain water? 18.3 Explain any two benefits of rain water harvesting.</p>	4
19.	<p style="text-align: center;">MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)</p> <p>I. A dam on Tungabhadra River OR A dam on Sutlej Beas River</p>	3

	<p>II. Mark any two of the following:</p> <p>i) Area of alluvial soil</p> <p>ii) Area of Laterite soil</p> <p>iii) Area of Red and Yellow soil</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">POLITICAL SCIENCE (MARKS 20)</p>	5
20.	<p>In which of the following regions are women's representation the highest in their respective National Parliament?</p> <p>a) Nordic Countries</p> <p>b) America (North and South)</p> <p>c) Europe</p> <p>d) Asia</p>	1
21.	<p>What do you interpret from this cartoon:</p>  <p>a) In 2005 Russian laws gave more power to its President and at the same time US President visited Russia</p> <p>b) In Mid 2005 Russian laws reduced the power of its President, and the US president visited Russia at the same time</p> <p>c) In 2004 the President of Russia took the President of the US on tour of rural areas</p> <p>d) None of these</p>	1
22.	<p>Choose the correct option related to the concurrent list of the Indian Constitution:</p> <p>a) Marriage, Currency, Commerce</p> <p>b) Defence, Banking, Education</p> <p>c) Agriculture, Trade, Irrigation</p> <p>d) Education, Forest, Defence</p>	1
23.	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>Assertion(A): A communal mindset can lead to efforts to secure political influence for a specific religious group</p> <p>Reason(R): Members of the majority community may seek to create a separate political entity as a response to such dynamics.</p> <p>a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>c) (A) is true but (R) is false</p> <p>d) (A) is false but (R) is true</p>	1

24.	India with vast population and diversity represents a classic example of power sharing that exemplifies the very spirit of democracy. Justify the statement.	2
25.	Describe any three steps taken to strengthen local-self government by the constitutional amendment, 1992.	2
26.	"Caste has still not disappeared from contemporary India". Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with suitable arguments.	3
27A.	"Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons but it is one of the foundations of our country". Examine the statement.	5
OR		
27B.	"Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India". Examine the statement.	
28.	<p>Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:(1+1+2)</p> <p>Communal Politics is based on the idea that religion is the principle basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamentals are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. If the followers of different religions have some commonalities, these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to a belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either one of them has to dominate the rest, or they have to form different nations.</p> <p>28.1 What is the basic idea behind communal politics? 28.2 Can people who belong to different religions belong to the same family laws? 28.3 What does the extreme form of communalism lead to?</p>	4
SECTION-D		
ECONOMICS (MARKS 20)		
29.	<p>Which one of the following sources meets the needs of loans of rural households in India to the maximum extent?</p> <p>a) Commercial Bank b) Cooperative societies c) Money Lender d) Businessmen</p>	1
30.	<p>Who amongst the following takes the decision regarding saving and loan activities in the Self Help Group?</p> <p>a) Manager of a Bank b) Members of non- governmental organisation c) Local money Lender d) None of the above</p>	1
31.	<p>Which of the following states has the highest Development Index?</p> <p>a) Gujarat b) Punjab c) Kerala d) Rajasthan</p>	1
32.	<p>Shyam is a small farmer. Shyam has got his Kisan card made. He needs a loan to grow new crops. Which of the following means will be easy and beneficial for this?</p> <p>a) Cooperative banks b) Agricultural traders</p>	1

c)	Relatives											
d)	Friends											
33.	Which of the following is the primary purpose of loan activities offered by banks/ a) To compete with other financial institutions b) To generate profit for the primary sector only c) To increase income of MNC's d) To support economic growth	1										
34.	Choose the option that correctly matches from the columns given below: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>A. Bee- Keeper</td><td>I.Secondary sector</td></tr><tr><td>B. Priest</td><td>II. Unorganised sector</td></tr><tr><td>C. Construction worker</td><td>III. Primary sector</td></tr><tr><td>D. Basket weaver</td><td>IV. Tertiary sector</td></tr></tbody></table> a) A-(IV),B-(II),C-(III),D-(I) b) A-(I),B-(III),C-(II),D-(IV) c) A-(II),B-(IV),C-(I),D-(III) d) A-(III),B-(IV),C-(II),D-(I)	Column A	Column B	A. Bee- Keeper	I.Secondary sector	B. Priest	II. Unorganised sector	C. Construction worker	III. Primary sector	D. Basket weaver	IV. Tertiary sector	1
Column A	Column B											
A. Bee- Keeper	I.Secondary sector											
B. Priest	II. Unorganised sector											
C. Construction worker	III. Primary sector											
D. Basket weaver	IV. Tertiary sector											
35.	Why are formal sources more beneficial than informal sources of credit in India for rural house households? Explain by giving any three arguments.	3										
36.	State the changes that have taken place in the employment share of the three sectors in India since the 1970s.	3										
37.	'The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development' Explain with examples.	3										
38A.	Imagine you are a part of a self help group. Explain the working system of the same to the new members.	5										
OR												
38B.	Explain the role of banks with regards to money which they accept from the public.											