



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DWARKA
MID TERM EXAMINATION [2025-26]
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS : X

Time : 3 Hrs

M.M.:80

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 and choose the correct option:

(1)

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
A	Napoleon	1	Italian unification
B	Otto Von Bismarck	2	French Revolution
C	Metternich	3	German unification
D	Cavour	4	Congress of Vienna

1. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
2. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
3. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
4. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

2. Identify and name the leader walking next to Gandhiji and Jawahar Lal Nehru as shown in the picture given below: -

(1)



A. Lala Lajpat Rai
B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C. Gopal Krishan Gokhale
D. Maulana Azad.

3. Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century due to- (1)

- A. Widespread poverty and deadly diseases
- B. Frequent famines and poor living conditions
- C. Continuous wars and political instability
- D. Harsh climate and repeated natural disasters

4. Identify the appropriate reason for calling off the Non-Cooperation from The options given below: (1)

• A. Chauri Chaura incident	• C. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
• B. Gandhi Irwin Pact	• D. Violence at Sholapur

5A. “The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.” Explain the statement with any two examples. (2)

OR

• 5B. ‘Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death’. Explain the statement.

6A. How did Indians break colonial laws after they ceremonially violated the Salt law on the coast of Dandi? (3)

OR

• 6B. Why and how did the rich peasant communities – like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh in the countryside participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

• 7A. ‘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.’ Explain this statement with reference to Scotland and Ireland. (5)

OR

7B. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. Elaborate on this statement with special reference to Poland.

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

‘To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense’

Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify ‘the cult of the bomb and pistol’ but wanted a revolution in society:

8.1 What did Bhagat Singh say during his trial in the court? (1)

8.2. How were leaders like Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh different from Mahatma Gandhi in their approach towards struggle against the British? (1)

8.3. Mention the two dramatic actions of the HSRA against the symbols of British Power. (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 marked on the map. (2)

A) The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident happened.
B) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

**SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**

10. Which of the following statements about Agenda 21 is true? (1)

A. It aims at achieving global sustainable development.
B. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty and disease through global cooperation.
C. One of the major objectives of Agenda 21 is that every local government should not draw its own local Agenda 21.
D. Option (A) and (B).

11. Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty boxes: (1)

Classification of Soils

Alluvial	?	?
Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.	Found in hilly areas	Range from red to brown in colour

A. Forest soil and Arid soil
B. Laterite soil, Black soil
C. Red & Yellow soils & Black soil
D. Black soil & Laterite soil

12. The movement in the Himalayas is known for its unique approach to forest conservation. Local communities, particularly women, hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down by loggers. Which of the following movement is discussed in the above lines (1)

A. Chipko Movement
B. Beej Bachao Andolan
C. Conservation Movement
D. All of the above

13. Sacred Groves are: (1)

A. Parts of large forests that have been left untouched by the local people.
B. Places for grazing animals.
C. Forests earmarked for commercial felling of trees.
D. Forests used for planting trees with medicinal properties.

14. Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? (1)

A. Joint forest management
B. Beej Bachao Andolan
C. Chipko Movement
D. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

15. Which state has the largest area under permanent forest? (1)
A. Madhya Pradesh
B. Gujarat
C. Rajasthan
D. Punjab

16. What is soil erosion? Name two human activities which lead to soil erosion. (2)

17.A Give five features of Plantation Agriculture (5)
OR
17 B Explain various Technological and Institutional reforms introduced by Government of India.(5 Points)

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+2+1=4)
The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multipurpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water. Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has been started which ensures access to some means to protective irrigation for all agricultural farms in the country, thus bringing much desired rural prosperity. Some of the broad objectives of this programme are to enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (har khet ko pani), improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent, irrigation and other water saving technologies (per drop more crop) and introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

18.1 List one precaution that to be taken during flood.
18.2 List two objectives of Krishi Sinchayee Yojna.
18.3 List a problem caused by floods.

MAP SKILL -BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the given outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: (1)

I (a) The dam that has been built over the River Narmada in Gujarat.
OR
• (b) The dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.

II Any two of the following: (1x2=2)
• (i) Salal dam
• (ii) Tehri dam
• (iii) Bhakra Nangal dam

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true with respect to the power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka. (1)

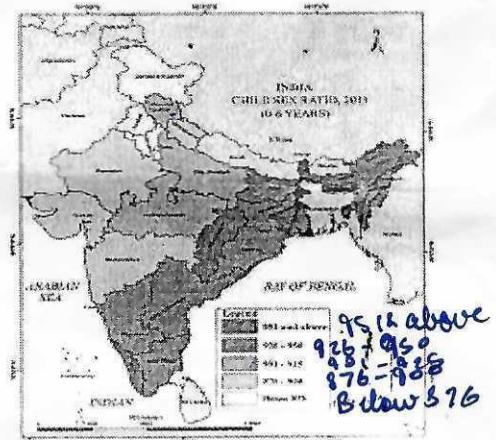
- I. In Belgium, the Dutch speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French speaking community.
- II. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala speaking majority.
- III. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
- IV. The transformation of Belgium from Unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Choose the correct option:

- A. I, II, III & IV
- B. I, II & IV
- C. II, III & IV
- D. III, IV & I

21. Identify the three states where child sex ratio is below 900 (1)

- a) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh
- b) Punjab, Haryana & Jammu and Kashmir.
- c) Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh
- d) Punjab, Himachal Pradesh & Karnataka.



22. Consider the following case and choose the correct option- (1)

A qualified woman is denied a managerial post because the company believes "women cannot handle leadership roles." In the same city, a family is refused a flat because they belong to a different religion.

As a member of the city's human rights commission, what should be done according to the Constitution?

Options:

- a) Ignore the matter as it is a company's and society's internal decision.
- b) Recommend investigation, issue notices, and ensure compliance with equality laws.
- c) Advise the woman and family to change jobs and housing location.
- d) Support the company's and society's right to choose whom they employ or allow.

23. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative:

ASSERTION (A): Sex-selective abortion has led to the decline in the sex ratio in India.

REASON (R): Desire for male child has led Indian families to abort girl child.
Choose the correct option:

- 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 key features of federalism. (2)

25. Mention any two provisions of the Constitution that highlight the India is a secular country. (2)

26. Explain the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. (3)

27A. How does caste take various forms in politics? Give two points to prove that elections are not all about caste. (3+2=5)

OR

27B. What is the basis of Communal Politics? On what lines is Communal thinking done? (1+4=5)

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

Why power sharing is desirable?

Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power sharing.

Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often affects majority adversely as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

- 28. 1 What is a legitimate government?
- 28. 2 What kind of power sharing undermines the unity of the nation?
- 28. 3 With whom is power shared in a democratic rule?

SECTION D (Q29-38)
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Which of the following gives the correct explanation of GDP? (1)

- A. The value of final goods and services is added for secondary and tertiary sectors. For one year.
- B. The value of every good and service is added up for all the three sectors for one year.
- C. The value of final goods and services is added up for all the three sectors for one year.
- D. The value of goods is added for the primary sector for one year.

30. A man is employed on a food processing farm where he has to do a lot of manual work. His wife and daughter also help him work on the farm everyday. Which type of employment is shown here? (1)

- A. Disguised employment.
- B. Seasonal employment.
- C. Over employment.
- D. Educated unemployment.

31. Match the column. (1)

Column A	Column B
a. Forestry	1. Secondary sector
b. Bricks	2. Tertiary sector
c. Doctors	3. Service sector
d. Tertiary sector	4. Primary sector

- A. (a-4,b-1,c-2,d-3)
- B. (a-3,b-4,c-2,d-1)
- C. (a-1,b-2,c-3,d-4)
- D. (a-4,b-3,c-2,d-1)

32. Development criteria include: (1)

- A. Income
- B. Equal treatment
- C. Freedom
- D. All of these

33. Find the incorrect option. (1)

- A. Different people can have different development goals.
- B. Different people can have conflicting goals of development.
- C. For development people look for mix of goals.
- D. Development for one may not be destructive for others

34. On which of the following basis does the 'United Nations Development Programme' publish the 'Human Development Report'? (1)

- A. Manufacturing, infrastructure and health
- B. Education, health and per Capita Income
- C. National Income, Health and Banking
- D. Gross Domestic Product, Technology and Innovation

35. Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view? Give three reasons (3)

36.A. "However you must remember that not all the service sector is growing equally well". Explain the following statement. (3)

OR

36.B. "In the year 2003, the tertiary sector is emerged as the largest producing sector in India". Give three reasons.

37. "Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country" Explain. (3)

38.A (a) Average income is useful for comparison, but it may hide disparity. Explain one example. (2)

(b) What do you mean by public facilities? Why are they important? (1+2)

OR

38.B (a) What are the ways in which employment can be increased in rural areas. Give three points. (3)

(b) Explain two objectives of implementing Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. (2)