

SOCIAL SCIENCE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1
CLASS: X (2025-26)

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)

Q.1 Who among the following prepared the series of prints called “Democratic and Social Republics” in 1848? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Frederic Sorrieu
- (d) Metternich

Q.2 Which event is considered the first clear expression of nationalism in Europe? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Unification of Germany
- (b) French Revolution, 1789
- (c) Industrial Revolution
- (d) Treaty of Vienna

Q.3 Which of the following symbol does the “broken chains” stand for? **(1 Mark)**

- (A) Freedom.
- (B) Strength
- (C) Willingness to make peace.
- (D) Heroism

Q.4 Which one option from the following is the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party? **(1 Mark)**

- A. To ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
- B. To return to Council Politics.

- C. To ask Dominion State for India.
- D. To oppose Simon Commission.

Q.5 (A) Why did thousands of peasants join Gandhi in the Champaran satyagraha? Write any two reasons. **(2 Marks)**

OR

Q5. (B) 'Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death.' Explain the statement with any two examples. **(2 Marks)**

Q.6 (A) Explain how the Napoleonic Code of 1804 contributed to administrative reforms in Europe. **(3 Marks)**

OR

Q.6 (B) Salt March 'became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.' Analyse the statement with suitable reasons. **(3 Marks)**

Q.7 (A) Highlight any three economic effects of the First World War on India. **(5 Marks)**

OR

Q.7 (B) "The idea of Satyagraha was a novel method of mass struggle." Explain with reference to Gandhi's movements in India. **(5 Marks)**

Q.8 CASE-BASED QUESTION

Read the given extract and answer following questions.

"The Rowlatt Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Alarmed by this Act, Gandhiji launched a nationwide Satyagraha. On 13 April 1919, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred, shocking the entire nation and uniting Indians against colonial rule."

- (i)** Which Act gave the government power to detain Indians without trial? **(1 Mark)**
- (ii)** On which date did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occur? **(1 Mark)**
- (iii)** Explain two consequences of this incident on the Indian national movement. **(2 Marks)**

Q.9 MAP : Locate & label –

- (a) Jallianwala Bagh,
- (b) Congress Session of 1929

OR

- (c) Champaran Movement

SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

Q.10 Which resource is both renewable and non-renewable depending on usage? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Solar energy
- (b) Water
- (c) Coal
- (d) Forests

Q.11 Which Forest type is most abundant in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Tropical Evergreen
- (b) Tropical Deciduous

- (c) Coniferous
- (d) Mangroves

Q.12 Which of the following animals is protected under Project Tiger (1973)? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Asiatic Lion
- (b) Snow Leopard
- (c) Tiger
- (d) One-horned Rhinoceros

Q.13 Which state of India is the leading producer of manganese? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Jharkhand

Q.14 Which River is known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar'? **(1 Mark)**

- (a) Kosi
- (b) Damodar
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Krishna

Q.15 Which of the following statements best evaluates the overall goal of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojana? **(1 Mark)**

- A. Addressing the negative ecological effects of large dams by reducing water usage.
- B. To provide better irrigation systems and sustainable water conservation practices for farmers.
- C. Shifting farmers from traditional crops to more commercial, water-intensive crops.
- D. Preserve the natural river flow and prevent the fragmentation of aquatic ecosystems.

Q.16 Why is tea plantation considered a commercial farming practice? **(2 Marks)**

Q.17 (A) "Water resources in India are under great stress." Justify with three reasons. **(5 Marks)**

OR

Q.17 (B) 'Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India.' Justify the statement by evaluating the significant role it plays in the growth of the Indian economy in its different forms. **(5 Marks)**

Q.18 CASE-BASED QUESTION **(4-Marks)**

"Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. But indiscriminate use of resources has led to many problems such as depletion of resources, division of society into rich and poor, and global ecological crises like global warming, ozone depletion and pollution. Therefore, resource planning is essential for sustainable development."

- (i)** Why are resources considered vital for human survival? **(1 Mark)**
- (ii)** Mention any one problem caused by overuse of resources. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii)** Define sustainable development in your own words. **(2 Marks)**

Q.19 MAP : Locate & label –

(3 Marks)

- (a) Hirakud Dam.
- (b) Major tea region Assam.
- (c) International airport Kerala.

SECTION C – POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

Q.20 Which ethnic group in Belgium resented economic dominance of another?

(1 Mark)

- (a) French-speaking minority
- (b) Dutch-speaking majority
- (c) German-speaking minority
- (d) Sinhala-speaking majority

Q.21 In which year did Belgium shift from unitary to federal form of government?

(1 Mark)

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1993
- (d) 2005

Q.22 Identify the painting from the options given below.

(1 Mark)



- (a) Frankfurt Parliament
- (b) Reichstag
- (c) Duma
- (d) The House of Parliament

Q.23 Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).

Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative:

ASSERTION (A): Exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results in democracy.

REASON (R): It can divert attention from other important issues thus leading to tensions, conflicts and even violence.

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

Assertion (A): Power sharing is desirable in democracy.

(1 Mark)

Reason (R): It reduces chances of conflict between groups.

- Q.24** Mention two features of local government in India. (2 Marks)
- Q.25** Suggest two ways by which women still face inequality in Indian society. (2 Marks)
- Q.26** Explain with three points how federalism promotes unity in diversity in India. (3 Marks)
- Q.27(A)** Analyse the role of a multiparty system in a democratic country like India. (5 Marks)

OR

Q.27(B) Evaluate the differences between the national and regional parties and assess the requirements for a regional party to become a national party.

Q.28 CASE-BASED QUESTION

“Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance by virtue of their majority. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil. The government also adopted policies favoring Sinhala applicants in education and jobs. This created deep resentment among the Tamils.”

- (i) In which year did Sri Lanka gain independence? (1 Mark)
- (ii) Which Act of 1956 created dissatisfaction among the Tamils? (1 mark)
- (iii) Explain two ways in which government policies favored the Sinhala community. (2 Marks)

SECTION D – ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

- Q.29** Which of the following is NOT a development goal? (1 Mark)
- (a) More income
 - (b) Equal treatment
 - (c) Better environment
 - (d) Increased discrimination

- Q.30** Which body publishes the Human Development Report? (1 Mark)
- (a) World Bank
 - (b) IMF
 - (c) UNDP
 - (d) RBI

- Q.31** Which sector is also called the “service sector”? (1 Mark)
- (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Organized

- Q.32** In India, which body issues ₹2 notes and coins? (1 Mark)
- (a) RBI only
 - (b) Ministry of Finance
 - (c) SBI
 - (d) Both RBI & Finance Ministry

Q33. Match the following:

(1 Mark)

List I	List II
a. Outsourcing	(i) Growth of call centers
b. Spread of IT services	(ii) Expansion of service jobs
c. FDI in India	(iii) Access to foreign investment
d. Exchange of culture	(iv) Cultural exchange

Q.34 Which one of the following issues currency notes in India?

(1 Mark)

- (a) Finance Ministry.
- (b) Reserve Bank of India.
- (c) State Bank of India.
- (d) Central Bank of India.

Q.35 How does higher public investment in education benefit society?

(3 Marks)

Q.36 Why is access to institutional credit important for small farmers?

(3 Marks)

Q.37 Explain three major effects of liberalization on India's economy.

(3 Marks)

Q.38 Compare any five differences between organized and unorganized sector of economy.

(5 Marks)

