

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Practice Paper

Mid Term Examination-2026

Class X

Subject: Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs

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: Section A- History, Section B- Geography, Section C- Political Science and Section D- Economics.
3. Each section is of 20 marks and has Multiple Choice Questions, Very Short Answer, Short Answer, Long Answers and Case Based questions.
4. Very Short Answer type questions carry two marks each. Answers to each questions should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer type questions carry three marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long Answer type questions carry five marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are Case Based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The Map based questions carry five marks with two parts- Section A: History (two Marks) and Section B: Geography (three 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.
10. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

	SECTION – A HISTORY	20								
1.	Two statements are given below marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): In the 1900 music book cover ‘Dawn of the Century’, the angel of progress is shown perched on a wheel with wings. Reason (R): The image glorifies machines, technology, railway, camera and factory as signs of progress. Option A. Both A and R are Correct and R explains A B. Both A and R are Correct but R does not explain A C. A is Correct, R is incorrect D. A is incorrect, R is Correct	1								
2.	Read the statement given below and choose the correct option. Statement I: Modern nationalism in India is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. Statement II: The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. Option A. Both statements are correct B. Statement 1 is correct, Statement 2 is incorrect C. Statement 1 is incorrect, Statement 2 is correct D. Both statements are incorrect	1								
3.	Match the column I with Column II and choose the correct option- <table><tr><td>column I</td><td>Column II</td></tr><tr><td>1. Angel of Progress</td><td>a. Oriental magician</td></tr><tr><td>2. Aladdin from the Orient</td><td>b. Signs of progress – railway, machines</td></tr><tr><td>3. Floating symbols</td><td>c. Goddess-like figure bearing flag of new century</td></tr></table> Option (a) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b (b) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c (c) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a (d) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a	column I	Column II	1. Angel of Progress	a. Oriental magician	2. Aladdin from the Orient	b. Signs of progress – railway, machines	3. Floating symbols	c. Goddess-like figure bearing flag of new century	1
column I	Column II									
1. Angel of Progress	a. Oriental magician									
2. Aladdin from the Orient	b. Signs of progress – railway, machines									
3. Floating symbols	c. Goddess-like figure bearing flag of new century									

4.	Which of the following is an INCORRECT match regarding the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements? A. Mahatma Gandhi – Tried to forge different groups within movement B. Congress – Sought to develop the national movement C. Different social groups – Always had the same notion of freedom D. Anti-colonial struggle – Provided shared bond of oppression	1
5.	Explain any one way in which the image ‘Dawn of the Century’ (1900) glorified the idea of progress and industrialisation.	2
6.	Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in forging different groups together within one national movement.	3
7.	The growth of modern nationalism in India is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement.’ Examine this statement with special reference to the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements. OR Explain how new symbols, icons, songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities in the making of modern nationalism in Europe and India.	5 5
8.	Read the passage given below and answer the following question. <i>In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics’. The first print shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it. ... On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.</i> 8.1. Who prepared the series of prints visualizing a world of democratic and social Republics? (1) 8.2. What do the shattered remains in the foreground of the image represent? (1) 8.3. Describe the utopian vision of Frédéric Sorrieu as shown in the first print. Mention any two features. (2)	1+1+ 2=4
9.	On the political outline map of India, two places are marked as A and B. Identify these places and write their names. (i) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. (ii) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.	1 1

	Note: The following questions are only for visually impaired students Question no. is given in place of 9. 9.1. Write the name of the place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. 9.2. Write the name of the place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.	1 1								
	SECTION – B (GEOGRAPHY)	20								
10	Two statements are given below marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable, can be termed as ‘Resource’. Reason (R): Resources are free gifts of nature and human beings have no role in their creation. Option: A. Both A and R are Correct and R explains A. B. Both A and R are Correct but R does not explain A. C. A is Correct, R is incorrect. D. A is incorrect, R is Correct.									
11	Read the statement given below and choose the correct option. Statement I: On the basis of origin, resources can be classified as biotic and abiotic. Statement II: On the basis of exhaustibility, resources are classified as renewable and non-renewable. Option A. Both statements are correct B. Statement 1 is correct, Statement 2 is incorrect C. Statement 1 is incorrect, Statement 2 is correct D. Both statements are incorrect	1								
12	Match the column I with Column II and choose the correct option. <table><tr><th>Column I</th><th>Column II</th></tr><tr><td>1. Ownership</td><td>a. Potential, Developed stock, Reserves</td></tr><tr><td>2. Status of development</td><td>b. Individual, Community, National, International</td></tr><tr><td>3. Exhaustibility</td><td>c. Renewable and Non-renewable</td></tr></table> OPTION A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b D. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a	Column I	Column II	1. Ownership	a. Potential, Developed stock, Reserves	2. Status of development	b. Individual, Community, National, International	3. Exhaustibility	c. Renewable and Non-renewable	1
Column I	Column II									
1. Ownership	a. Potential, Developed stock, Reserves									
2. Status of development	b. Individual, Community, National, International									
3. Exhaustibility	c. Renewable and Non-renewable									

13	Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about conservation of forests and wildlife? A. Conservation preserves ecological diversity and life support systems – water, air and soil. B. It preserves genetic diversity of plants and animals. C. Project Tiger was launched in 1973 when tiger population had dwindled to 1,827. D. Conservation is not needed because India has unlimited biological diversity.	1
14	Two statements are given below marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Water is a renewable resource. Reason (R): All water moves within the hydrological cycle ensuring continuous renewal and recharge. Option A. Both A and R are Correct and R explains A B. Both A and R are Correct but R does not explain A C. A is Correct, R is incorrect D. A is incorrect, R is Correct	
15	Which of the following correctly explains water scarcity? A. It occurs only in regions with low rainfall or drought. B. It is caused only by unequal access among social groups. C. It may occur even in areas with ample water due to over-exploitation, pollution or unequal access. D. It will never affect two billion people by 2025.	1
16	Which of the following statement/s correctly describes the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act? 1. Implemented in 1972 with provisions for protecting habitats. 2. An all-India list of protected species was published. 3. Thrust was towards protecting endangered species by banning hunting and restricting trade. Option A. Only 1 is correct B. Only 2 is correct C. Only 1 and 3 is correct. D. 1,2 and 3 are correct.	1

17	Why is resource planning essential in a country like India? Give any two reasons. OR Explain the interdependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions in the transformation of resources.	2
18	Describe any three reasons why conservation of forests and wildlife has become essential in India.	3
19	‘Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.’ Explain this statement with reference to the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992 and Agenda 21. OR Analyse the major problems that have arisen due to indiscriminate use of resources. How can resource planning help in overcoming these problems?	5
20	On the same outline map of India provided for Question No. 9, locate and label any three of the following: (i) A major multi-purpose project on the Mahanadi River. (ii) Sardar Sarovar Dam (iii) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam (iv) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam Note: The following questions are provided for visually impaired students only in lieu of Question No. 20. (Answer any three questions.) 20.1. Name the state/Union Territory where the Salal Dam is located. 20.2. Name the state/Union Territory where the Sardar Sarovar Dam is located. 20.3. Name the state/Union Territory where the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is located. 20.4. Name the state/Union Territory where the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is located.	3x1=3 1 1 1 1
	SECTION – C (POLITICAL SCIENCE)	
21	Two statements are given below marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): In a democracy all power does not rest with any one organ of the government.	1

	Reason (R): An intelligent sharing of power among legislature, executive and judiciary is very important to the design of a democracy. Option A. Both A and R are Correct and R explains A B. Both A and R are Correct but R does not explain A C. A is Correct, R is incorrect D. A is incorrect, R is Correct	
22	Read the following statements in context of power-sharing and choose the correct option. Statement I: The stories of Belgium and Sri Lanka tells us about how democracies handle demands for power-sharing. Statement II: These yield some general conclusions about the need for power-sharing in democracy. Option A. Both statements are correct B. Statement 1 is correct, Statement 2 is incorrect C. Statement 1 is incorrect, Statement 2 is correct D. Both statements are incorrect	1
23	Find the correct match regarding forms of power-sharing. A. Horizontal division – Among different levels of government B. Vertical division – Among legislature, executive and judiciary C. Federalism – Vertical division of power among different levels of government D. Power-sharing – Only possible in unitary systems	1
24	Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about social differences in democracy? A. Existence of social diversity does not threaten democracy. B. Political expression of social differences is sometimes desirable. C. Social differences based on gender, religion and caste can take the form of social divisions. D. Different expressions based on these differences are always unhealthy in a democracy.	1
25	Which is INCORRECT about social differences? A. Social diversity does not threaten democracy. B. Political expression of social differences is possible and sometimes desirable. C. Gender, religion and caste are the only social differences that matter. D. We need to ask whether expressions based on these differences are healthy for democracy.	1

26	Which of the following is INCORRECT? A. Belgium and Sri Lanka stories yield general conclusions about need for power-sharing. B. Federalism is the most common name for vertical division of power. C. Social differences based on gender, religion and caste never create inequalities. D. Local government is a new and third tier of Indian federalism.	1
27	What is federalism? Mention any one major form of power-sharing that is commonly referred to as federalism.	2
28	Explain why an intelligent sharing of power among legislature, executive and judiciary is very important to the design of a democracy. Give any two reasons. OR Describe how the stories of Belgium and Sri Lanka help us understand the need for power-sharing.	1+2=3 3
29	Explain the theory and practice of federalism in India. How has the third tier of local government strengthened Indian federalism? OR 'Vertical division of power among different levels of government is one of the major forms of power-sharing in modern democracies.' Examine this statement with reference to Indian federalism.	5 5
30	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions. <i>The existence of social diversity does not threaten democracy. Political expression of social differences is possible and sometimes quite desirable in a democratic system. In this chapter we apply these ideas to the practice of democracy in India. We look at three kinds of social differences that can take the form of social divisions and inequalities. These are social differences based on gender, religion and caste.</i> 30.1 Does the existence of social diversity threaten democracy according to the source? (1) 30.2 Name the three kinds of social differences discussed in the chapter. (1) 30.3 Explain why political expression of social differences is sometimes desirable in a democratic system. (2)	1+1+2=4
	SECTION – D (ECONOMICS)	20
31	Two statements are given below marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Economic development can be measured and income is the most common method for measuring development.	1

	Reason (R): The income method, though useful, has several weaknesses; hence newer ways using quality of life and environmental sustainability are needed. Option A. Both A and R are Correct and R explains A B. Both A and R are Correct but R does not explain A C. A is Correct, R is incorrect D. A is incorrect, R is Correct	
32	Read the statement given below and choose the correct option. Statement I: People have different perspectives on development. Statement II: There are ways by which we can arrive at common indicators for development. Option A. Both statements are correct B. Statement 1 is correct, Statement 2 is incorrect C. Statement 1 is incorrect, Statement 2 is correct D. Both statements are incorrect	1
33	Fill in the blank with the help of the option given below. Primary sector is also known as sector. Option A. Tertiary B. Agricultural related C. Manufacturing related D. Service related	1
34	What is the importance of studying sectors of the economy? Mention any two bases of sectoral classification.	2
35	Explain any three common indicators used to compare the development of countries or states. OR Why is income alone not a sufficient indicator of development? Give any three reasons.	3 3
36	. Describe the changing roles of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the Indian economy. Why has the service sector grown rapidly?	3
37	‘Development has many aspects. People have different perspectives on development.’ Discuss this statement and explain how common indicators of development can be arrived at. Also mention the importance of quality of life and environmental sustainability. OR Explain the three types of sectoral classification discussed in the chapter ‘Sectors of the Indian Economy’. Highlight the problems caused by changes in the roles of sectors and the issue of protecting workers in the unorganised sector.	5 5

38 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

**1+1+
2=4**

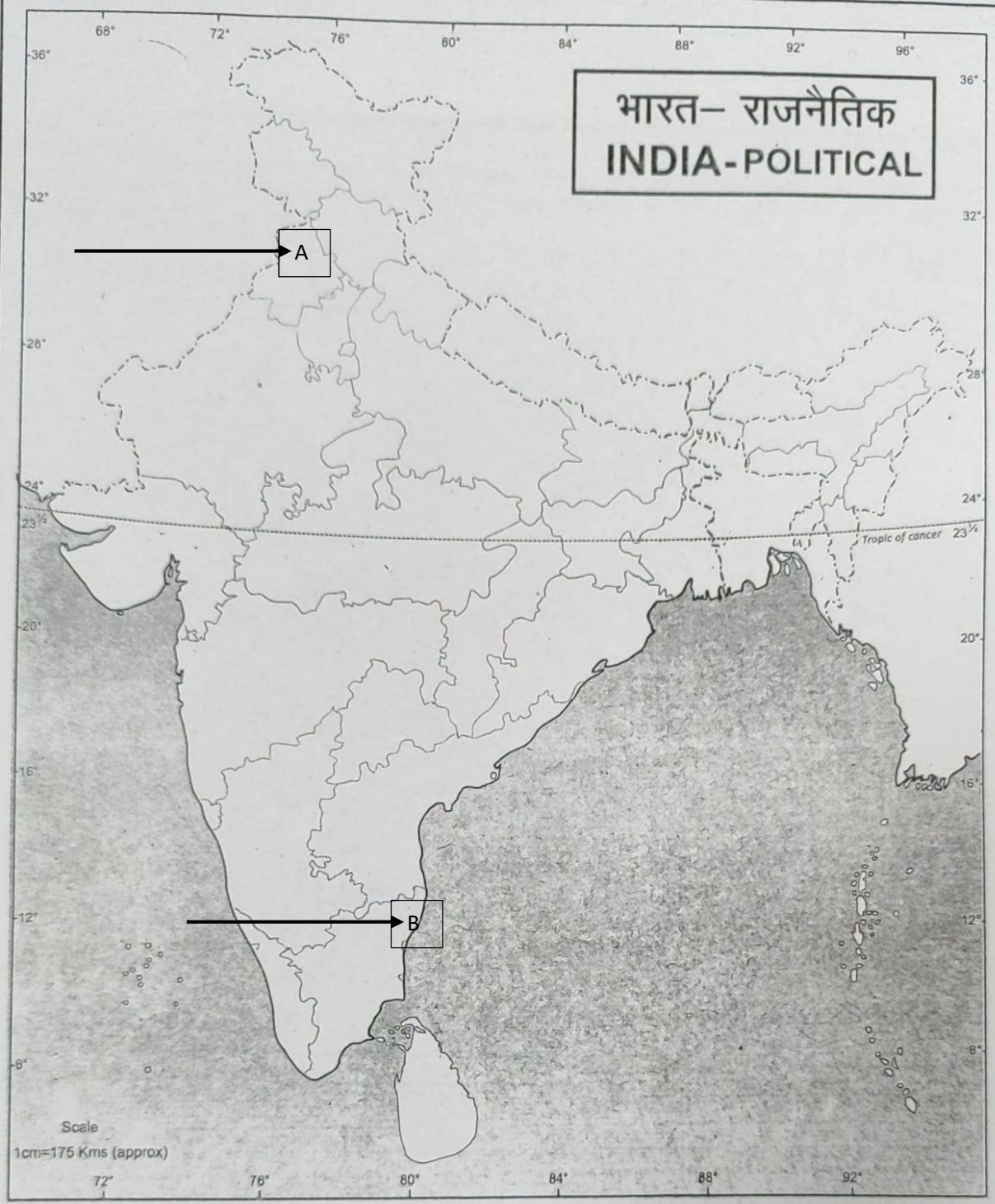
The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Similarly, we have ideas about what a country should be like. What are the essential things that we require? Can life be better for all? How should people live together? Can there be more equality? Development involves thinking about these questions and about the ways in which we can work towards achieving these goals.

38.1 What does development involve according to the source? (1)

38.2 Mention any one question that people ask while thinking about development. (1)

38.3 Explain why the idea of development is described as a complex task. Give any two points. (2)

भारत- राजनैतिक
INDIA-POLITICAL



Scale
1cm=175 Kms (approx)