



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir
Mid-Term Examination (2026-27)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET 2

Class: X
Date: 17.09.2026

Maximum Marks: 80
Time Allowed: 3 Hours

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 a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION – A		Marks
HISTORY (20 Marks)		
1	Which of the following was a major aim of the Treaty of Vienna, 1815? A. To spread liberalism B. To establish democratic governments C. To restore monarchies and create a conservative order D. To unite Germany	1
2	A student says: “A person should have freedom to choose his occupation, own property and participate in government.” Which 19th-century European ideology is most closely reflected in this statement? A. Conservatism B. Liberalism C. Absolutism D. Militarism	1
3	Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order: 1. Treaty of Vienna 2. French Revolution 3. Unification of Germany 4. Formation of the Frankfurt Parliament	1

Options:

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

- 4 Imagine that you are an Indian student in 1921. You want to participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement. Which action would best reflect the movement? 1
A. Buying more imported clothes
B. Joining a government school
C. Boycotting foreign cloth
D. Supporting British institutions
- 5 “An event that mobilized the nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek War of Independence”. Explain. 2
- 6 Imagine that a religious leader’s position was threatened after the defeat of his empire. How did Indian Muslim leaders respond to this situation, and how did Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress support their cause? 3
- 7A How did the policies of the colonial government and the exploitation by landlords affect different groups of peasants in the countryside? Explain with reference to the peasants of Awadh and the tribal peasants of the Gudem Hills. 5

OR

- 7B How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India?
- 8 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**(1+1+2=4) 4
During the nineteenth century, the idea of national unity gained strength among the people of the Italian states. Different regions had different rulers and were influenced by foreign powers. The desire to create a united Italy gradually became stronger, and several leaders contributed to this movement through different methods. Their efforts eventually transformed the political map of the Italian peninsula.
- 8.1 Name the secret society which was founded to promote the idea of a united Italian republic, and who was its founder? ($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$)
- 8.2 Which Italian state was ruled by an Italian princely house, and who was proclaimed the king of united Italy in 1861? ($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$)
- 8.3 Explain the contributions of Cavour and Garibaldi to the unification of Italy.

9 **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)**

- 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. (1+1=2)
- A) A Congress Session of 1927
B) Peasant Satyagraha

SECTION B**(GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks)**

- 10 Identify the correct soil from the given options to complete the flow chart: 1

Typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region	Well-known for their capacity to hold moisture	These soils are sticky when wet	?
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Options:

- A. Red soil
B. Black soil
C. Laterite soil
D. Alluvial soil

- 11 Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? 1
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| A. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur | New Mangalore |
| B. Maharashtra-Goa | Marmagao |
| C. Bellary-Chikmagalur-Chitradurga-Tumkur | Chennai |
| D. Odisha-Jharkhand belt | Vishakhapatnam |
- 12 Resource planning is a complex process which involves: 1
- A. surveying, mapping, appropriate technology and matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
- B. Poor resource base.
- C. Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources.
- D. The greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology.
- 13 Which of the following energy sources refers to the heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the Earth? 1
- A. Tidal Energy
- B. Solar Energy
- C. Geothermal Energy
- D. Biogas Energy
- 14 Study the table and match the Category A with Category B: 1

Category A	Category B
a. Duars, Chos and Terai.	i Alluvial soil
b. Found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.	ii over irrigation
c. Land with many ravines and gullies	iii Piedmont plains
d. Land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.	iv bad land

Options:

- A. (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
- B. (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
- C. (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
- D. (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
- 15 A farmer wants to grow a crop which requires a hot and humid climate with heavy rainfall, and is mainly grown on plantations. Which crop is MOST suitable? 1
- A. Jowar
- B. Rubber
- C. Wheat
- D. Maize
- 16 'Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems.' Justify this statement. 2
- 17A 'There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

- 17B 'Mining activity is injurious to the health of the miners and environment'. Explain this by giving suitable examples.
- 18 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**(1+1+2=4) 4
- Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this

poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.

18.1 Give any two characteristics of Primitive Subsistence Farming.

18.2 Why is it considered unsustainable in the long run?

18.3 Mention few technological and institutional reforms introduced by the government to improve the agricultural production in India.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

- 19** On the given outline map of India identify the following and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map: 1

I. Name the fibre crop cultivated in the shaded area marked as 'C'

OR

Name the plantation crop cultivated in the shaded area marked as 'D'

II. On the same outline map of India locate and label, any two of the following with suitable symbols: 1x2=2

i) Narora Nuclear power plant

ii) Kalpakkam Nuclear power plant

iii) Namrup Thermal power plant

SECTION C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

- 20** How can power be shared among different social groups? 1

1. Through competition among political parties

2. Through alliances formed in elections

3. Through community governments

4. Through constitutional and legal arrangements

Which of the following are the correct statements?

Options:

A. 1,2 and 4 only

B. 1 and 3 only

C. 3 and 4 only

D. 2,3 and 4 only

- 21** The Constitution of India divides subjects into three lists to clearly distribute powers between the Union and State Governments. A new law is proposed on a subject related to defence, while other concerns police. Which option correctly identifies the lists to which these subjects belong? 1

A. Defence – Union List; Police – State List

B. Defence – State List; Police – Union List

C. Defence – Concurrent List; Police – Union List

D. Defence – Concurrent List; Police – State List

- 22** 1



Why can the situation shown in the cartoon still be considered an example of power sharing despite the difficulties involved?

- A. Coalition partners may disagree on several policies, they share governmental responsibility
- B. Only the smallest party exercises political power.
- C. Political competition is completely eliminated.
- D. The government is controlled by the judiciary.
- 23 Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government? 1
- A. There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- B. The central government can pass orders to the provincial government.
- C. A state government is answerable to the central government.
- D. The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.
- 24 All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers. Explain with reference to Article 371. 2
- 25 A government divides its responsibilities among the legislature, executive and judiciary to prevent any one organ from becoming too powerful. What form of power sharing is reflected in this arrangement? Explain. 2
- 26 “All these majoritarian measures of the Sri Lankan government have increased the feeling of alienation among the Tamils.” Justify the statement and mention their major demands. 3
- 27A Explain the major characteristics of a federal system of government. 5

OR

- 27B “The Constitution was amended to make the third -tier of government more powerful and effective.”
- What changes were introduced to ensure greater decentralisation of power?
- 28 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)** 4
- In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2019. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies.
- 28.1 What were the demands of Feminist movement?
- 28.2 Mention the countries that have achieved a higher level of women’s representation in public life?
- 28.3 What significant constitutional step was taken in 2023 to enhance the political representation of women in India? What was the provision?

SECTION D

ECONOMICS (20 marks)

- 29 If a government wants to shift surplus workers from agriculture to more productive employment, which policy would be least directly relevant? 1
- A. Promoting rural industries
- B. Improving skill development
- C. Expanding infrastructure
- D. Increasing the number of people working on existing farms
- 30 A student says, “Country A has twice the total income of Country B, so its citizens must be twice as well-off.” What is the best response? 1
- A. Correct, because total income is the best indicator.
- B. Incorrect, because total income depends on the population size of a country.
- C. Incorrect, because average income is more useful for comparison.
- D. Correct, if both countries have different populations.

- 31 A village decides to provide a common security system instead of each household hiring its own security guard. Which concept does this illustrate? 1
- Private consumption
 - Per capita income
 - Income inequality
 - Collective provision of goods and services
- 32 A country records the following changes over a period of time: 1
- The share of agriculture in total production falls.
 - The share of services in total production rises.
 - A large proportion of workers continues to depend on agriculture.
- Which conclusion is most appropriate?
- Employment and production have shifted between sectors at the same pace.
 - The tertiary sector has completely replaced the primary sector.
 - A change in the structure of production need not be accompanied by a similar change in employment.
 - Agriculture has ceased to contribute to the economy.
- 33 A factory owner wants to reduce wages to lower production costs, while workers demand higher wages. This is an example of: 1
- Similar developmental goals
 - Conflicting developmental goals
 - Sustainable development
 - Public facilities
- 34 A private company refuses to build a bridge in a remote region because the expected revenue is too low to recover its investment. Which argument supports government intervention? 1
- The private sector never earns profit
 - Bridges belong to the secondary sector
 - Government enterprises cannot make losses
 - Some facilities are socially necessary but may not be provided by private firms at a reasonable cost
- 35 A country's average income has increased continuously for ten years. However, a large section of its population continues to remain poor. Can we conclude that all sections of the country have benefited from development? Explain the limitations of using averages as a measure of development with examples. 3
- 36 "The value of intermediate goods should not be added separately while estimating total production." Justify the statement with a suitable example. 3
- 37 "A resource may be renewable but can still be overused." Explain this statement with reference to groundwater. 3
- 38A A registered factory employs some workers directly on a permanent basis and others through informal arrangements. 5
- Analyze how the employment conditions of these two groups may differ.
- OR**
- 38B A natural product passes through several stages before reaching the final consumer. Examine the main features of the three sectors of the economy and their interdependence with the help of a suitable example.

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)