

Unmatched
Faculty

Unmatched
Management

Unmatched
Results

SAMPLE
TEST PAPER
X Class

Subject : Social Science

i30 Learning
Centre

IIT-JEE • NEET • OLYMPIADS

Gudha Public School Campus, Delhi Sikar Bypass Raod, NEEEMKATHANA, RAJ.

M-97830 27772, 97830 27771, 97830 27778, 97830 27782



i30nkt.gudhaeducationhub.com



i30 learning Centre neemkathana



i30_gpsneemkathana

SESSION 2025-2026

Class 10th

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET-03

Time: 180 Minutes

M.M.: 80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into Four Sections – **A-History, B-Geography, C-Political Science, and D-Economics.**
3. Each Section is of 20 marks.
4. **Very Short Answer (VSA)** questions carry 2 marks each, with answers not exceeding 40 words.
5. **Short Answer (SA)** questions carry 3 marks each, with answers not exceeding 60 words.
6. **Long Answer (LA)** questions carry 5 marks each, with answers not exceeding 120 words.
7. **Case-Based Questions (CBQ)** have three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each, with answers not exceeding 100 words.
8. Map-based questions carry 5 marks and are divided into two parts: Q9 in Section A (2 Marks) and Q19 in Section B (3 Marks).
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper.

SECTION-A (HISTORY)

Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Match the following

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
A. Giuseppe Mazzini	1. Leader of Indian National Congress
B. Mahatma Gandhi	2. Unification of Italy
C. Subhas Chandra Bose	3. Indian National Army
D. Dadabhai Naoroji	4. Non-Cooperation Movement

- (A) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
(B) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
(C) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
(D) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

2. The image shown is a painting of Germania by Philip Veit (1848). Which of the following symbolic features in the painting represents the idea of peace?



- (A) The crown of oak leaves
(B) The black eagle on the chest
(C) The sword in Germania's hand
(D) The olive branch in her left hand

[1]

3. The idea of 'Swaraj' in Gandhi's philosophy meant-
- Political independence only
 - Complete freedom from British rule
 - Self-rule with self-discipline and moral values
 - Violent overthrow of colonial rulers
4. What was the main objective of the Poona Pact of 1932?
- Separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims
 - Hindu-Muslim unity
 - Joint electorates for Dalits with seat reservations
 - End of Civil Disobedience Movement

Very Short Answer Type (2 marks each)

5. (A) "Print culture played a significant role in the spread of reformist and nationalist ideas in 19th-century India." Explain with two examples.

OR

- (B) State any two ways in which print culture created a sense of collective belonging in India during the freedom struggle. [2 Marks]

Short Answer Type (3 marks each)

6. (A) How did the Indian historians view the Non-Cooperation Movement? Give any three points.

OR

- (B) "The Dandi March was not just about breaking the salt law." Justify with three points.

[3 Marks]

Long Answer Type (5 marks)

7. (A) Explain any five significant contributions of women during the national movement.

OR

- (B) Describe five features of the nationalist movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. [5 Marks]

Case Based Questions (4 marks)

8. Case-Based Question (Read the passage and answer):

The invention of the printing press brought a revolutionary change in the world of communication. By the 19th century, the print

culture in India began to grow rapidly, playing a significant role in shaping modern public opinion and the national movement. With the spread of education and the rise of literacy, newspapers and journals started appearing in various Indian languages like Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, Tamil, and Marathi. These vernacular publications made ideas and news accessible to a wider population.

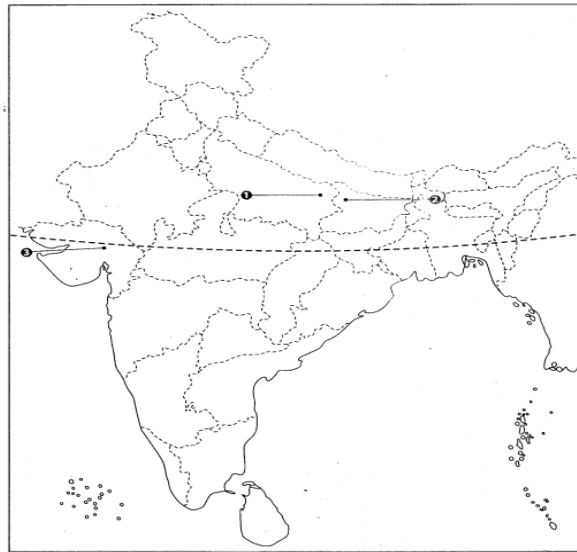
Indian reformers, nationalists, and social thinkers used the press as a powerful tool to criticize colonial policies, promote reforms, spread awareness about rights, and highlight social evils like untouchability, child marriage, and caste discrimination. The press became a platform for intellectual debates and public discussions.

Despite strict colonial censorship laws—such as the Vernacular Press Act of 1878—the Indian press continued to grow in strength. Editors and writers faced trials, imprisonment, and suppression, but they remained committed to the cause of freedom. Many newspapers like Kesari (Marathi), Amrita Bazar Patrika (Bengali), and The Hindu (English) mobilized people against British policies like the partition of Bengal, the Rowlatt Act, and the Salt Law.

- Why was the vernacular press important in colonial India?
- How did the British react to the growing role of press?
- How did the print culture contribute to Indian nationalism? [1+1+2 = 4 Marks]

Map-Based Question (2 marks)

9. Map Skill Question – History
- Features are marked by numbers in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.
- The centre/place of calling off/withdrawing of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
 - The place is known for the movement of Indigo peasants during the British Period.
 - The place where Gandhiji started the Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers. [2 Marks]



SECTION-B (GEOGRAPHY)

Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

10. Which of the following is a renewable resource?
 - (A) Coal
 - (B) Petroleum
 - (C) Solar Energy
 - (D) Natural Gas

11. Which dam is built on the river Narmada?
 - (A) Bhakra Nangal
 - (B) Sardar Sarovar
 - (C) Tehri
 - (D) Hirakud

12. Which factor influences the soil profile most significantly?
 - (A) Rainfall and Temperature
 - (B) Labour availability
 - (C) Forest area
 - (D) Agricultural practices

13. Red soil is generally found in which region of India?
 - (A) Northern Plains
 - (B) Western Ghats
 - (C) Himalayan Region
 - (D) Desert Region

14. Which state has launched the "Jal Jeevan Mission" for rural drinking water?
 - (A) Rajasthan
 - (B) Uttar Pradesh
 - (C) Gujarat
 - (D) All states under Central Scheme

15. Which crop is known as the 'Golden Fibre' of India?
 - (A) Cotton
 - (B) Jute
 - (C) Sugarcane
 - (D) Maize

Very Short Answer Type (2 marks each)

16. Why is water conservation necessary in India? Give two reasons. [2 Marks]

Long Answer Type (5 marks)

17. (A) Explain why Odisha is an ideal location for setting up aluminium industries.

OR

- (B) Why is coal considered an important resource for India's energy and industrial growth?

[5 Marks]

[3]



Case Based Questions (4 marks)

18. Case-Based Question (Geography):

Sustainable development is a model of progress that focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is based on the principle of using resources judiciously, ensuring that economic growth does not come at the cost of environmental degradation or social inequality.

In today's world, natural resources like water, forests, fossil fuels, and minerals are being rapidly consumed due to increasing industrial activities, urbanization, and a growing population. This overuse or misuse of resources has led to problems such as deforestation, air and water pollution, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and climate change. Once these resources are exhausted or damaged, they may not be recoverable, leading to irreversible harm to the planet.

Sustainable development emphasizes the use of renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydropower, and encourages practices such as afforestation, water conservation, energy efficiency, recycling, and eco-friendly technology. It also promotes environmental education, awareness among citizens, and stronger policies and laws that ensure accountability from industries and governments.

1. What do you mean by sustainable development?
2. Suggest two methods to conserve natural resources.
3. Why is it important to use resources judiciously?

[1+2+1 = 4 Marks]

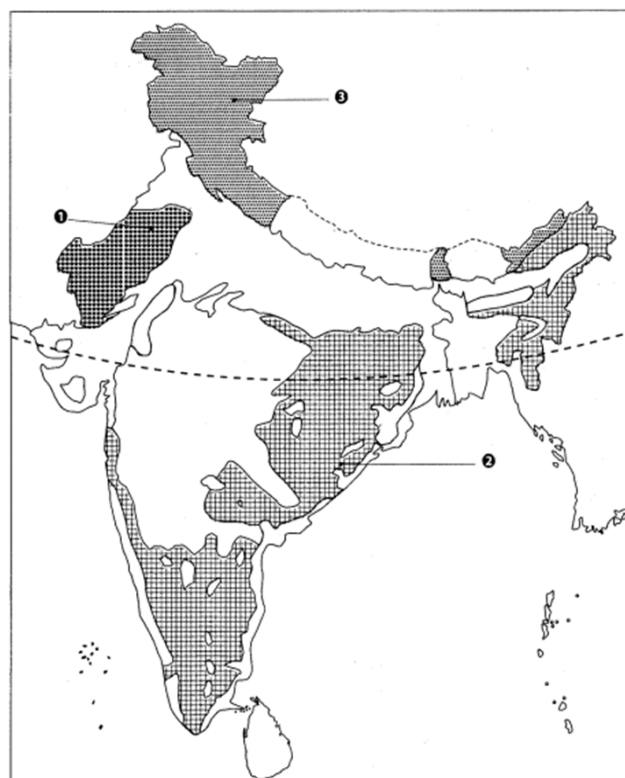
Map-Based Question (2 marks)

19. Map Skill – Geography

Features are marked by numbers in the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

1. Soil type that is formed where the rainfall is low
2. A major soil type
3. Soil type found mainly in hill slopes

[2 Marks]



SECTION-C (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

20. Which of these countries has a federal system?
- (A) Sri Lanka
 - (B) China
 - (C) India
 - (D) UK

[4]



21. What is the main message conveyed by the cartoon titled "Fine German Engineering" showing a car with two steering wheels labeled as "German Government"?



- (A) Germany produces poor-quality vehicles.
 (B) Coalition governments are efficient and effective.
 (C) Coalition governments often face leadership and direction issues.
 (D) German engineering supports dual control systems.
22. Who is the nominal head of a parliamentary democracy?
 (A) Chief Justice
 (B) Prime Minister
 (C) President
 (D) Governor
23. **Assertion:** Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
Reason: It allows participation and freedom of expression.
 (A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation.
 (B) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the explanation.
 (C) Assertion is true, Reason is false.
 (D) Assertion is false, Reason is true.

Very Short Answer Type (2 marks each)

24. Mention any two merits of democracy. [2 Marks]

25. Give two reasons why power sharing is desirable in modern democracies. [2 Marks]

Short Answer Type (3 marks each)

26. "Caste system in India is changing." Give any three evidences to support this statement. [3 Marks]

Long Answer Type (5 marks)

27. (A) Discuss the major functions of political parties in a democracy.

OR

- (B) Explain the need for political reforms in Indian democracy. [5 Marks]

28. Case-Based Question: Political Science
 India's language policy is one of the most inclusive and flexible in the world. While Hindi is the official language of the Union Government, the Constitution recognizes the importance of linguistic diversity in a multi-lingual country. To promote harmony and respect regional identities, the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution includes 22 officially recognized languages, including Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Telugu, and others. States are empowered to adopt their own official languages for administrative purposes, ensuring that citizens can communicate with their governments in languages they understand.

This federal approach prevents linguistic domination and safeguards minority languages. Moreover, the use of English is allowed for official purposes alongside Hindi, particularly in higher education, legal proceedings, and inter-state communication. The Indian language policy promotes unity in diversity by respecting all linguistic communities and providing a common platform for communication without imposing any single language across the country.

- i. Why is India's language policy considered flexible?
 ii. What steps have been taken to promote regional languages?
 iii. How does this policy contribute to unity in diversity? [1 + 1 + 2 = 4 Marks]

SECTION-D (ECONOMICS)

Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

29. Which sector provides maximum employment in India?
(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary
30. Which is the correct measure of comparing countries' development as per World Bank?
(A) GDP
(B) Literacy Rate
(C) Per Capita Income
(D) Life Expectancy
31. Which of the following is an activity in the tertiary sector?
(A) Farming
(B) Teaching
(C) Manufacturing
(D) Mining
32. Who provides credit at affordable rates to farmers?
(A) Moneylenders
(B) Traders
(C) SHGs
(D) Cooperative Banks
33. What is the benefit of self-help groups (SHGs) for the rural poor?
(A) High-interest loans
(B) Collective savings and credit
(C) Business monopoly
(D) Dependence on zamindars

34. Match the following:

Column A (Feature)	Column B (Sector)
1. Fishing	i. Primary
2. Construction	ii. Secondary
3. Banking	iii. Tertiary
4. Dairy Farming	iv. Primary

- (A) 1 – i, 2 – ii, 3 – iii, 4 – iv
(B) 1 – ii, 2 – iii, 3 – i, 4 – iv
(C) 1 – iii, 2 – i, 3 – ii, 4 – iv
(D) 1 – iv, 2 – ii, 3 – iii, 4 – i

Short Answer Type (3 marks each)

35. Why is investment in human capital essential? Give any three reasons. [3 Marks]
36. Explain any three features of the organised sector of employment. [3 Marks]
37. Give three ways in which MNCs control production across countries. [3 Marks]

Long Answer Type (5 marks)

38. (A) Differentiate between the organised and unorganised sectors of the Indian economy.
OR
(B) Explain any two positive and two negative impacts of privatisation in India. [5 Marks]

