



Devesh Jindal's

**The Weavers Institute**  
**Let's Change the Future**

**TARGET: CBSE Boards 2025-26**  
**Social Science (Complete Syllabus)**

**BATCH: 10th**

**DURATION: 3 HR**

**MAX. MARKS: 80**

Please read the instructions carefully. You are allotted 5 minutes specifically for this purpose

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Section A** – From question 1 to 16 are MCQs and 17-20 are assertion and reason based of 1 mark each.

**Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each.

Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

**Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each.

Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words

**Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.

Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

**Section-E** - Questions no 34 and 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 5 marks each.

**Section F:** Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).

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 have to be attempted.

**Section-A**

1. A government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised on the powers exercised is called  
(A) Absolutist (B) Feudal (C) Autocratic (D) Conservatist
2. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A	Column B
(A) Bohemia	(i) Italian
(B) Galicia	(ii) Magyar
(C) Hungary	(iii) German
(D) Lombardy	(iv) Polish

(A) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(ii)

(C) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv)

(B) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

(D) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

3. Monica is reading an abstract written by Tarabai Shinde. Which of the following is **Most likely** to be the central issue of this text?
- (A) Religious indoctrination by priests
  - (B) Miserable lives of farmers in debt
  - (C) Plight of upper caste Hindu widows
  - (D) Exploitation of children by factory owners
4. Identify the incorrect statement from the options given below:
- (A) India was symbolised as Bharat Mata by revolutionaries.
  - (B) Symbolising a country in a figure or image was done to promote nationalism.
  - (C) Bharat Mata was symbolised in a cow.
  - (D) Abanindranath Tagore painted a picture of Bharat Mata.
5. Rehman is a poor agricultural labour and needs a loan for cultivation on his small piece of land. Which of the following options we should chose if possible?
- (A) Village money lender
  - (B) Cooperative society
  - (C) Commercial bank
  - (D) Rich landowner
6. Shazia's teacher asked her a question, to which she answered, "MGNREGA 2005". What could have been the teacher's question?
- (A) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to work.
  - (B) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Employment
  - (C) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to food.
  - (D) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right against Hunger.
7. A multinational company (MNC) is a corporate organization that owns and controls production in more than one country. Accordingly, which of following counties has the **BEST** potential for an MNC to be set up?
- (A) country W has a rich culture and ample biodiversity
  - (B) Country X provides loans to foreign companies easily a high interest rates.
  - (C) Country Y has an educated workforce ready to work for affordable remuneration.
  - (D) Country Z has a rule which allows people from a specific religion to conduct business freely.
8. Which of the following steps would guarantee the welfare of the employees in the organised sector?
- P : payment of equal remuneration to men and women at the workplace
  - Q : protection of the employment of women during the time of maternity
  - R : prohibition of child marriage and providing relief to victims
  - S : payment of a one-time bonus to all retired employees
9. Sharanya is making a list of natural resources for a project. She puts wind energy under one column and coal under another column. On what basis is she classifying the resources?
- (A) on the basis of origin
  - (B) on the basis of ownership
  - (C) on the basis of exhaustibility
  - (D) on the basis of status of development



17. Assertion(A): In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.  
Reason (R): Interstate water disputes are also becoming less common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.
18. Assertion (A): Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.  
Reason (R): A citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out.
19. Assertion: Mc Donald's is a American based Multinational corporation.  
Reason: Mc Donald's is setting up a chain of restaurants in India.
20. The woodcut painting given below was created during the time when Indians were beginning to accept the idea of women's education in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Assertion (A): This picture depicts the increasing popularity of western idea of marriage.  
Reason (R): Women's education in the late nineteenth century created anxiety about the breakdown of traditional family roles

### SECTION-B

21. 'Even' 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins.' Justify the above statement with a relevant example.
22. What are some ways in which caste demonstrates itself in politics?
23. Briefly describe the two MAJOR ways that electricity is generated around the world for human consumption.
- OR
- Briefly describe any two non-conventional source of energy.
24. Why is the existence of a public sector in any economy?

### SECTION-C

25. 'Salt is something that is consumed by the rich and the poor alike across India'. Which step by Viceroy Irwin enraged Gandhi to launch a nationwide protest movement using this essential item as a symbol? Elaborate with example.

OR

Gandhi was vehemently against the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act. Elaborate.

26. The organised working class owes respect to the first men who planted the standard of labour solidarity on the hostile frontier of the unorganised industry.' Analyse the above statement to highlight the rights that the organised industry enjoys now due to the solidarity shown by the labour groups earlier.
27. Accommodation of social divisions is a crucial aspect of democracy. However, the extent of such accommodation depends on various perspectives of the people, politicians and the government. Briefly explain these factors.
28. 'We have not inherited the world from our forefathers – we have borrowed it from our children.' Explain the above statement with an example.
29. Evaluate the power sharing system in India.

### SECTION-D

30. Business is all about solving people's problems – at a profit.' Explain how banks function like a business with respect to the above statement.

OR

A bank is a place that will lend you money if you can prove that you do not need it.' Justify the above statement in relation to the bank's requirements to ensure the security of the funds they lend.

31. 'Agriculture sector and manufacturing sector move hand in hand.'
- Justify the above statement with suitable examples.

OR

'Determining an ideal industrial location is a challenging undertaking.'

Examine the above statement and elucidate.

32. Define political parties and describe any four problem areas in their working that they need to face and overcome.

OR

Describe some ways political parties around the world can be reformed to overcome the challenges they face.

33. 'Language is power, life and the instrument of culture, the instrument of liberation.' Justify the above statement in light of the Nationalist Movement in Europe.

OR

Important of culture – art poetry, stories and music help shape nationalist feelings.'

Justify the above statement with respect to European nationalism.

## SECTION-E

### 34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

It was on this occasion that Gandhi Ji delivered the famous Do or Die speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Karnataka Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

(1) The movement mentioned in the source is:

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement (B) Civil disobedience movement  
(C) Quit India Movement (D) Awadh Rebellion

(2) Identify the cause that led to the adoption of this mission?

- (A) Failure of Simon Commission mission (B) Failure of Cripps Mission  
(C) Failure of Gandhi-Irwin pact (D) Beginning of First world war

(3) When did Gandhi Ji give his famous Do-Or-Die speech?

- (A) At the non-violent mass struggle called by All India Congress Committee  
(B) At the declaration of adoption of Purna Swaraj  
(C) At the declaration of launch of Civil Disobedience movement  
(D) At the calling off ceremony of Quit India Movement

(4) Which of the following social groups/parties did not participate in the given movement?

- (A) Student (B) Workers  
(C) Indian National Congress (D) All India Muslim league

### 35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Aluminium smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India. It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals. It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires. It has gained popularity as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries. Bauxite, the raw material used in the smelters is a very bulky, dark reddish coloured rock.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

(1) Match the given industries with their types and choose the appropriate option from those given below:

Column A	Column B
(A) Toothpaste industry	(i) Light industry
(B) Cotton industry	(ii) Consumer Industries
(C) Aluminium smelting	(iii) Textile industry
(D) Electrical industries	(iv) Key Industry

- (A) (A-iv), (B-iii), (C-ii), (D-i)
- (B) (A-i), (B-iv), (C-iii), (D-ii)
- (C) (A-ii), (B-iii), (C-iv), (D-i)
- (D) (A-iii), (B-ii), (C-i), (D-iv)

(2) Which of the following stands true for Aluminium metal?

- (A) Aluminium is not used to make equipment in the country because it breaks easily.
- (B) It is used to make ships because it is rust-resistant.
- (C) Aluminium is used in place of gold in jewellery.
- (D) Aluminium is an important component in acid and other chemicals solutions.

(3) What are the two most important factors which affect the choice of location of this industry?

- (A) Supply of robots as labour and water
- (B) Supply of electricity and an assured source of raw material at minimum cost.
- (C) Demand of ships in the location
- (D) Demand of iron and steel in nearby markets

(4) Identify the property of Aluminium that makes it suitable to manufacture aircrafts.

- (A) Aluminium is light and becomes strong when mixed with other metals.
- (B) Aluminium is cheap hence its usage is profitable.
- (C) Aluminium is a coloured metal hence it is visible in the air.
- (D) Aluminium does not let aircraft face turbulence

36. Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

(A) Which of the following resources are renewable but excessively used?

- (a) Solar Energy      (b) Wind Energy      (c) Air      (d) Trees

(B) Which of the following options is a reason for Groundwater overuse?

- (I) Usage at homes
  - (II) Usage at Agricultural sites
  - (III) Watering plants
  - (IV) Pollution through chemicals and solid wastes
  - (V) Drinking
- (a) (I) only      (b) (II) & (IV)      (c) (III), (IV) & (V)      (d) (I), (II) & (IV)

(C) What proportion of the country is over using their groundwater reserves

(D) What can be solution to prevent Groundwater overuse?

## SECTION -F

37. (A) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- i. The place related to the calling off Non-Cooperation Movement.
- ii. The Place where the peasants struggled against the Indigo Plantation system.

(B) on the same outline map of India Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

- i. Salal – dam
- ii. Kandla – seaport
- iii. Mumbai- Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport
- iv. Kakrapara – Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Mayurbhanj – Iron Ore Mine

