



ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

(SAMPLE PAPER)

SESSION 2026 – 27

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

GRADE – X

TIME : 03 HRS

M.M:80

General Instructions:

- (a) There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (b) The question paper has Four Sections – A–History, B–Geography C– Political Science, and D–Economics.
- (c) Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- (d) Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (e) Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (f) Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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)
- (i) 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]

- 1. Who among the following hosted the “Vienna Congress” in 1815? (1)
(a) William (b) Otto von Bismarck (c) Duke Metternich (d) Napoleon
- 2. Look at the picture given below. This event led to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Select the correct option. (1)



- (a) Kheda Satyagraha (b) Crisps Mission
- (c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (d) Dandi March

3. The German philosopher 'Johann Gottfried' belonged to which one of the following schools of thought? (1)
 (a) Socialist (b) Liberalist (c) Romanticism (d) Marxist
4. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (1)
 (a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 (c) Non-Cooperation Movement (d) Dandi March
- Options:
 (i) b,c,d,a (ii) c,b,d,a (iii) b,d,c,a (iv) a,b,c,d
5. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain. (2)

OR

- "Until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. "Analyse the statement.
 6. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples. (3)

OR

- Why were Indians outraged by the Rowlatt Act?
 7. Explain the process of unification of Italy. (5)

OR

- How did the Civil Disobedience movement become a mass movement? Explain with examples.
 8. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (4)

"The Salt March marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhi and his followers broke the salt law by manufacturing salt from seawater. Thousands of people participated in protests, boycotted foreign goods, and refused to pay taxes."

- (a) Which movement began with the Salt March? (1)
 (b) Why did Gandhi choose salt as the symbol of protest? (1)
 (c) Mention one programme adopted by the people during the Civil Disobedience Movement. (2)

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2)

9. 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.

- (a) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
 (b) The city where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

SECTION – B GEOGRAPHY

[20]

10. During the 1960s and 1970s, the conservationists demanded which protection programme? 1

- (a) National Wildlife Protection (b) Indian Wildlife Protection
 (c) Project Tiger (d) Beej Bachao Andolan

11. Choose the correctly matched pair: (1)

- (a) Hirakud — Godavari
 (b) Nagarjuna — Kaveri
 (c) Salal. — Beas
 (d) Gandhi Sagar. — Chambal

12. Which Indian state has the largest area covered under permanent forests? (1)
 (a) Haryana (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Punjab (d) Madhya Pradesh
13. Which one of the following soils develops in an area with high temperature and heavy rainfall? (1)
 (a) Red and Yellow (b) Black (c) Laterite (d) sandy
14. In which one of the following states is 'bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent? (1)
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal (c) Meghalaya (d) Odisha
15. Where was the first International Earth Summit held? (1)
 (a) Rio de Janeiro (b) Geneva (c) Switzerland (d) Philippines
- 16 Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India. (2)
17. In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons. 'Explain this statement with examples. (5)

OR

What are the three types and distribution of forests and wildlife resources? Explain.

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions. (4)

Water scarcity has become a serious problem in many parts of India due to over-exploitation of groundwater, increasing population, urbanisation, and unequal distribution of rainfall. Rainwater harvesting is one of the important methods adopted to conserve water and recharge groundwater."

- (a) Mention one major cause of water scarcity in India. (1)
 (b) What is rainwater harvesting? (1)
 (c) State two benefits of rainwater harvesting. (2)

MAP SKILL – BASED QUESTION

19. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following dams (any three) (3)
 (a) Salal (b) Tehri (c) A dam built on Mahanadi River (d) Chambal

SECTION – C POLITICAL SCIENCE

[20]

- 20 Which country is an example of a successful power-sharing model? (1)
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Belgium (c) Pakistan (d) Nepal

21. Given below is a cartoon created by Neelabh Banerjee, the renowned Indian cartoonist, illustrator and comic artist. (1)



- (a) The sexual division of labour in India
 - (b) Natural and unchangeable activities done by women in rural India
 - (c) Income-generating activities done by women in rural India
 - (d) The ability of men to contribute equally to domestic work as women.
- 22.** Which one of the following countries adopted multi-party system? (1)
- (a) USA (b) India (c) China. (d) United Kingdom
- 23.** Who launched the power struggle demanding a separate Eelam? (1)
- (a) Sinhalese (b) Buddhists (c) Tamilians (d) None of these
- 24.** State any two reasons why power sharing is desirable. (2)
- 25.** Differentiate between a unitary government and a federal government. (2)
- 26.** Mention three ways in which caste takes various forms in politics. (3)
- 27.** Explain any four measures taken by the Indian Constitution to promote equality and reduce discrimination based on gender, religion, and caste. (5)

OR

In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms. Explain the statement.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions. (1+2+1=4)

India is a diverse country with people belonging to different religions, languages, castes, and cultures. The Constitution guarantees equality to all and provides safeguards to protect the rights of minorities. Democracy encourages respect for diversity while promoting national unity.

- (a) Which chapter of Political Science highlights the importance of respecting social differences? (1)
- (b) Name any two social divisions found in India. (2)
- (c) Why is it important to respect diversity in a democratic country? (1)

SECTION – D ECONOMICS [20]

- 29.** What can be inferred about the limitations of using per capita income (average income) to compare well-being across countries? Choose the correct option as the answer. (1)
- (a) It shows how equally or unequally income is distributed among the people in a country.
 - (b) The only measure needed to understand a country's development is Per capita income.
 - (c) It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality.
 - (d) It only reflects the industrial growth of a country and does not consider other important factors.
- 30.** Which one of the following sectors contribute highest to the GDP of India? (1)
- (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) none of these
- 31.** Which of the following examples best demonstrates how the tertiary sector supports both the primary and secondary sectors? (1)
- (a) Farmers grow vegetables and sell them directly to consumers, with no transportation or storage involved.
 - (b) A factory makes shoes and uses raw materials like leather to create the product, relying on transport and retail stores to distribute the shoes.
 - (c) A bakery bakes bread and uses delivery services to send the bread to local shops for sale, without any direct involvement of raw materials.

- (d) A company produces furniture from wood, but does not require any transport or retail services to sell the product.
32. Which of the following is the best example of a public good? (1)
(a) Medicines (b) Books (c) Houses (d) Law and Order
33. Find the odd one out. (1)
(a) Postman (b) cobbler (c) soldier (d) police constable
34. Which of the following countries has better performance in terms of human development than India? (1)
(a) Bangladesh (b) Sri Lanka (c) Nepal (d) Pakistan
35. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain. (3)
36. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. (3)
37. Examine the rising importance of the Tertiary sector in India. (3)
38. A research student spoke with two people, M and N to learn about their work-related differences. On the basis of the interview conducted with both of them, the student concludes that while person M was working in an organized sector, person N was an employee of a workplace that was functioning in an unorganised way. Analyse the key differences between the two sectors that must have enabled the research student to come to this conclusion. (5)

OR

Why could different persons have different notions of a country's development? Explain with examples.

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

