



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
TERM 1 EXAMINATION - 2026-27
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) - (SET-1)
MARKING SCHEME

Class: X
Date: 7.09.2026
Admission no:

Time: 3hrs
Max Marks: 80
Roll no:

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 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- Q10. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q21. In Section B -Geography (3 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.

SECTION-A HISTORY (18 marks)

1. Arrange the following regions of Italy in the order of their inclusion in the Unified Italy and choose the correct option: [1]

- (I) Venetia
(II) Savoy Sardinia
(III) Sicilies

Options:

- (a) (I), (II), (III)
(b) (II), (III), (I)
(c) (I), (III), (II)
(d) (II), (I), (III)

2. Choose the incorrectly matched option. [1]

- (a) Frederic Sorrieu - A British Artist
(b) Bismarck - Unification of Germany
(c) Lord Byron - An English poet
(d) Karol Kurpinski - A Polish music composer

3. Why did nationalists in late-nineteenth-century India focus on recording and preserving folklore? [1]

- (a) To create new forms of artistic expression that reflected modern India.

(b) To restore a sense of pride in traditional culture and national identity.

(c) To use folklore as a tool for economic development and modernization.

(d) To promote a uniform culture that could be adopted across all Indian regions.

4. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer:

[1]

Statement (I): Mahatma Gandhi had to call off Rowlatt Satyagraha due to widespread violence.

Statement (II): The Poona Pact of September 1932 gave seats to the Depressed Classes in the Provincial and Central Legislative Councils.

(a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.

(b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.

(c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.

(d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

5. Identify the country.

[1]

(I) During eighteenth century, this country was among the world's richest countries.

(II) It was also pre-eminent in Asian trade.

(III) It was central to trade flows and a crucial point of networks.

Options:

(a) China

(b) Europe

(c) India

(d) America

6. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option:

[1]

Assertion (A): The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the sixteenth century.

Reason (R): Inter-country transportation was discovered.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

7. Examine the significance of the Statue of Liberty in Frederic Sorrieu's paintings, 'The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics'.

[2]

Ans. The Statue of Liberty has been used as an allegory to signify liberty.

The painting shows independent nations marching towards the Statue of Liberty, therefore symbolising fraternity and a desire to achieve liberty among the nations of the world.

8. 'Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchanges.' Justify this statement.

[3]

Ans. Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchanges. This can be argued as follows:

(1) Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. This way food travelled from one region to another. (2) These food items then were adopted as regions. Noodles travelled from China to western world and became Spaghetti. (3) Arab traders took pasta to 5th century Sicily (an island in present day Italy). Potatoes, soyabean, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies and sweet potatoes were also introduced in England after the discovery of America.

9[a]. Examine the significance and key milestones of the Civil Disobedience Movement that took place in

India during the struggle for independence.

[5]

Ans. Key milestones:

(1) Dandi March: Gandhi's 240-mile march to Dandi to produce salt became a powerful symbol of resistance and gained international attention.

(2) Repression and Imprisonment: British authorities responded with repression and arrests, fueling public outrage and strengthening the movement.

Significance:

(1) Mass Participation: The movement witnessed widespread involvement from diverse segments of society, showcasing unity and determination.

(2) Boycott of British Goods: Indians boycotted British products to promote self-reliance and protest colonial economic policies.

(3) Spread of Nationalist Ideas: The movement raised awareness, inspired active participation, and fostered national unity among the masses.

OR

9[b]. Analyse the ways through which people of different communities developed a sense of collective belonging in India.

Ans. People belonging to different communities, region and language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging by the following ways:

(1) The identity of the nation was allegorised and symbolised with the image of Bharat Mata.

(2) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Maataram' as a hymn to the motherland and was included in his novel Anandmath.

(3) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata and portrayed it as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

(4) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.

(5) Icons and literary symbols played a significant role in unifying people and inspired them with a feeling of nationalism.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 MARKS)

10. Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2]

A. The place where a session of Indian National Congress was held in September 1920.

Ans – Calcutta

B. A place in Gujarat where peasant satyagraha originated.

Ans - Kheda

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (25 Marks)

11. Identify the soil:

[1]

(I) It develops in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods.

(II) It develops due to intense leaching caused by heavy rainfall.

(III) It is generally deficient in humus, nitrogen, phosphate and lime.

(IV) It becomes suitable for cultivation with the application of manures and fertilisers.

Options:

(a) Laterite Soil

(b) Alluvial Soil

(c) Black Soil

(d) Yellow Soil

12. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): Human beings interact with nature through technology institutions to accelerate their economic development. and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.

Reason (R): Resources are essential for human development.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

13. Name the state/region where the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline: [1]

(a) Western Rajasthan

(b) Haryana

(c) Uttar Pradesh

(d) Tamil Nadu

14. Which of the following statements are true with respect to the cultivation of wheat in India? [1]

(I) Wheat is cultivated during the Rabi season.

(II) It grows best in cool temperatures and ripens in warm, dry circumstances.

(III) It is primarily grown in the northern and northwestern states of India.

(IV) Heavy rainfall and high humidity are favorable for wheat cultivation.

Choose the correct option:

(a) (I) and (II)

(b) (III) and (IV)

(c) (I), (II) and (III)

(d) (I) and (IV)

15. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): The Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as Bloodless Revolution.

Reason (R): Due to this revolution, drastic land reforms occurred where lands were donated to the poor landless farmers without any violence.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

16. Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation. [2]

Ans. There are several measures to reduce land degradation.

Some of them are:

(1) Afforestation

(2) Planting shelter belts of plants,

(3) Control on over grazing.

(4) Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes in arid areas.

(5) Proper management of wasteland.

(6) Control of mining activities.

(7) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment in industrial and suburban areas.

(8) Any other relevant point

(Any two points to be explained)

17. 'Water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people, but the area still suffers from water scarcity.' Substantiate the statement with suitable examples. [3]

Ans. Quantitative type of water scarcity is not the only kind of water scarcity experienced by people. This

can be substantiated through following arguments:

(1) Scarcity may also be caused due to polluted or bad quality of water available despite its abundance. This is known as qualitative water scarcity.

(2) There has been growing concerns that even when there is ample water available to meet the needs of the people, much of it may get polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture, thus, making it incapable for human use.

(3) Fragile water resources get polluted due to release of various kinds of wastes in water bodies. Toxic gases and chemicals are released into it thereby causing scarcity of water resource.

18. It has been suggested that Indian farmers should diversify their cropping patterns and grow cash crops (high-value crops). What are the advantages of this idea? [3]

Ans. The advantages of this idea are:

(1) It causes less environmental degradation.

(2) Generate more income for farmers.

3) Cash crops need much less irrigation

19[a]. Balanced resource planning is essential at the national, state, regional and local levels' Elaborate this statement with suitable examples. [5]

Ans. Balanced resource planning is essential because of the following reasons:

(1) There are some regions which are rich in resources while others are deficient in certain resources.

(2) Planning is essential because abundance of resources brings economic prosperity generally and only through planning, places deficient in resources can be given equal opportunities of development.

(3) There are certain places which are abundant in resources but still not economically developed.

(4) Planning helps with maintaining opportunities in these places and conserving their resources.

(5) Planning is essential for local and state levels because exploitation starts at the lowest level and can be prevented if people were taught the significance of the same as the smallest unit of community.

OR

19[b]. 'Mohan recently bought a farm and wants to grow crops such as sugarcane, cotton, and jowar. He is unfamiliar with the local soil types and climatic conditions.' Help him identify the appropriate soil type and its properties for successful farming.

Ans. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton, jowar and sugarcane.

(1) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.

(2) They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.

(3) The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e., clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.

(4) In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

(5) These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.

(6) They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.

(7) These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

(Any five points or relevant point)

20. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

[1+1+2]

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages; we immediately associate it with regions having low

rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

(A) Give any one reason that could contribute to water scarcity in the future?

Ans- Water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

(B) Why a resident of Rajasthan would choose to install a submersible water pump?

Ans- People of Rajasthan have to travel long distances for collecting water, having a submersible water tank would solve the purpose of water.

(C) Why is water conservation crucial? Discuss any one key for effective water management and conservation.

Ans - Water conservation is crucial to provide clean water for humans to sustain life. Conservation of water requires a lot concerted efforts from every person in the world. We can take following steps:

(1) Constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures like dams built of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation.

(2) Rain water harvesting

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 MARKS)

21. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: 3

I. (a) Salal Dam

OR

(b) Bhakra Nangal Dam

II. Any two of the following:

(i) Identify and mark the largest/major producer of Sugarcane. – **UTTAR PRADESH**

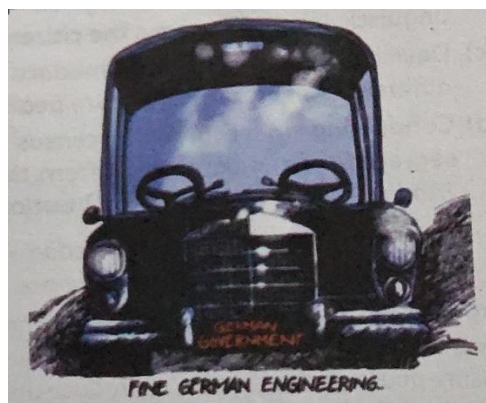
(ii) Identify and mark the largest/major producer of Tea. - **ASSAM**

(iii) Identify and mark the **largest**/major producer of Coffee. - **KARNATAKA**

SECTION-C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (19 marks)

22. The given cartoon depicts Germany's government that was formed after the 2005 elections. It included the two major parties of the country, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party. The two parties are historically rivals to each other. Which of the following options best explains the cartoon? [1]



(a) **Coalition Government**

(b) Two Party System

(c) Democratic government

(d) Bi-party system

23. Rasha, a student of political science, is studying the languages recognised in India's Constitution. She comes across a list of languages and wonders which of them are officially included in the Eighth Schedule. She decides to make a note of the pairs of languages and check if they are listed in the Eighth Schedule. After reviewing the Constitution, Rasha notices that one of these pairs is not included in the Eighth Schedule. Identify it. [1]

(a) Pali and Tulu

(b) Bodo and Maithili

(c) Nepali and Oriya

(d) Sindhi and Urdu

24. Identify the country: [1]

(I) The country shifted from unitary to federal form of government.

(II) The country gave regional governments constitutional powers in 1993.

(III) The country reduced the powers of the central government through an amendment.

Options:

(a) India

(b) Belgium

(c) Sri Lanka

(d) Australia

25. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country.

Reason (R): Caste is the only factor that affects Politics.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

26. Which of the following BEST explains the reason for lower representation of women in parliaments across the world? [1]

(a) Women's role in politics has always been minimal due to division of labour.

(b) Women tend to not vote in elections because they have a lower literacy rate.

(c) Preference for sons has decreased the sex ratio due to which there are lesser women.

(d) Women's issues can be solved only through social change and not through legislation.

27. Suggest any two ways to protect women from domestic oppression. [2]

ANS- Two ways to protect women from domestic oppressions are as follows –

(1) Educating women can help them stay aware. This way, they can also learn about various laws made for their protection and save themselves from domestic oppression.

(2) Enforcing and strengthening laws that protect women from domestic violence.

28. 'India has a large cultural, regional and religious diversity but there is unity among people'. What factors are responsible for this? Elaborate. [3]

Ans. India has a large cultural, regional and religious diversity but there is still unity among people. This is because:

(1) India is a democratic country which aims to establish political, social and economic equality through the Indian Constitution. This makes it easier for people to live together with harmony.

(2) Indian Constitution recognises and empowers every ethnic group and tribe. This reduces the feelings of isolationism.

(3) India follows federal government which encourages public participation in political processes making every decision of the government legitimate and popularly accepted by all. Hence the compliance.

29[a]. 'The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. That is far from true.' Elaborate this statement in five points. [5]

ANS- The statement is correct because elections in India are not determined by caste alone:

- 1. No single caste dominates a parliamentary constituency: Every constituency has voters belonging to several castes and communities. Therefore, candidates and political parties need the support of different caste groups to win elections.**
- 2. No party gets the votes of an entire caste: When a caste is described as a 'vote bank', it means that a large proportion of members of that caste may support a particular party, not that every member votes for it.**
- 3. Candidates from the same caste may be nominated by different parties: If a particular caste is numerically dominant in a constituency, more than one political party may nominate candidates belonging to that caste.**
- 4. Ruling parties and sitting representatives can lose elections: The ruling party and sitting MPs or MLAs frequently lose elections, which shows that voters do not always vote on caste considerations alone.**
- 5. Political competition involves several factors: Political parties and candidates have to win the support of different communities and groups rather than relying only on caste-based support.**

Thus, caste is an important factor in Indian politics, but elections are not simply about caste and nothing else.

OR

29[b] Explain the relationship between religion and politics in a democratic country like India.

Answer:

Religion and politics can interact in a democracy in several ways:

- 1. Human rights: Political leaders may raise issues related to religious discrimination and demand equal rights for all communities.**
- 2. Representation: Political parties may consider the interests and concerns of different religious communities while making policies.**
- 3. Religious demands: Some religious communities may raise demands related to their social and cultural interests through democratic means.**
- 4. Communalism: When religion is used to promote the interests of one religious group against others, it can lead to communalism.**
- 5. Secularism: The Indian Constitution provides freedom to practise and profess any religion and does not establish any one religion as the official religion of the country.**

Thus, religion can have a place in politics, but political activities should not promote discrimination or domination of one religious community over another.

30. Read the given text and answer the following questions: [1+1+2]

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes, this kind

of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected they form a coalition government and thus, share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They may also have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or by influencing the decision-making process.

(A) 'Power sharing is an essential component of democracy. Give one example to prove the statement.

ANS-(1) It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.

(2) Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

(3) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)

(B) How is alliance building an example of power sharing?

ANS- (1) When two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections, they shared political ideas, interest or to form a government, and this is called sharing of power.

(2) Alliance building is like sharing power because different groups of people come together to work as a team by sharing their ideas to achieve common goals. (Any one point)

(C) How political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power?

ANS- (1) Freedom of choice entails competition among the different parties.

(2) Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand, but is shared among different political parties representing different ideologies and social groups.

SECTION-D

ECONOMICS (18 marks)

31. Identify the correct statement related to the tertiary sector based on the statements given below: [1]

Statement (I): Sector is categorised based on types of activities.

Statement (II): Activities which are included in this sector are services offered by professionals.

(a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.

(b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct

(c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.

(d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

32. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): GDP (Gross Domestic Product) shows how big the economy is.

Reason (R): GDP of a country is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

33. What do people do with the extra cash in hand? Choose the correct statements from the following. [1]

(I) They deposit it with one of the informal lenders.

(II) They deposit it with an NGO.

(III) They deposit it with the bank manager.

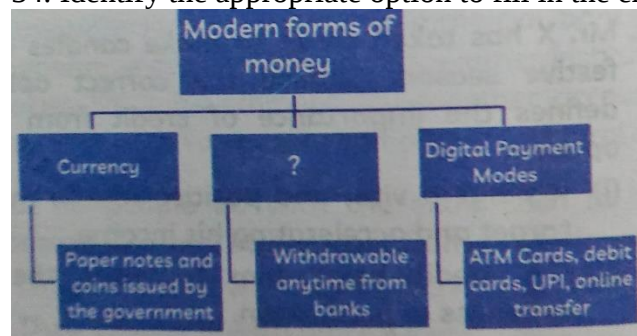
(IV) They deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name.

Options:

- (a) Statements (I) and (II) are true.
- (b) Statement (III) and (IV) are true.
- (c) Statement (IV) is true.**
- (d) Statement (I), (II), (III) and (IV) are true.

34. Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty box:

[1]



(a) Demand Deposits

- (b) Coins
- (c) Cowries
- (d) Cheques

35. In a country, three friends-Ravi, Aisha, and Karan run different businesses. Ravi is a farmer who grows wheat, Aisha owns a textile factory that processes cotton into fabric, and Karan runs a clothing store that sells the final product to customers. To measure the country's economic performance, the government needs to calculate the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Based on this situation, describe how GDP is calculated. [2]

Ans. GDP in India is calculated by adding the total value of the final goods and services produced by three friends (Ravi, Aisha, and Karan) working in all three sectors. Only final goods and services are counted to get the final value. Therefore, GDP = Value of output - Intermediate consumption.

36. 'Banks are efficient medium of exchange.' Support the statement with arguments. [3]

Ans. Banks are efficient medium of exchange because:

- (1) Demand deposits share the essential features of money.
- (2) The facility of cheque against demand deposit makes it possible to directly settle payment without use of cash.
- (3) Demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment.

37[A]. Explain how money solves the problem of double coincidence of wants. [5]

Answer:

- 1. In the barter system, goods are exchanged directly for other goods.**
- 2. For an exchange to take place, both parties must agree to exchange what the other person wants. This is called double coincidence of wants.**
- 3. For example, a farmer who wants to buy shoes must find a person who has shoes and is willing to accept wheat in exchange.**
- 4. Money removes this difficulty because it acts as a medium of exchange. A person can sell a commodity for money and then use that money to buy whatever they need.**
- 5. Thus, money makes the process of buying and selling easier and eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.**

OR

37[B]. Explain how credit can play a positive as well as a negative role in the life of a borrower.

Answer:

Credit can have both positive and negative effects depending on how it is used and the conditions of borrowing.

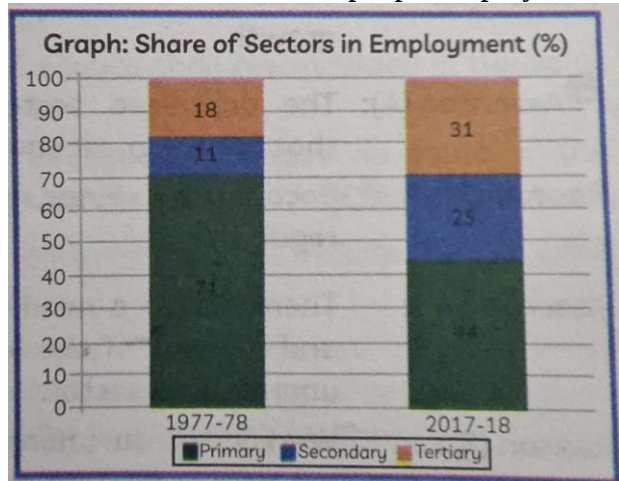
- 1. Positive role in business: Credit can help a person invest in a business and increase**

production and income.

2. **Positive role in agriculture:** Farmers can borrow money to buy seeds, fertilisers and other inputs and repay the loan after selling their crops.
3. **Negative impact due to crop failure:** If a farmer suffers a crop failure, repayment may become difficult and the borrower may fall into a debt trap.
4. **High interest burden:** Loans from informal lenders may carry high interest rates, making repayment difficult.
5. **Dependence on terms of credit:** Therefore, credit is beneficial when it helps increase income and can be repaid easily, but unfavourable terms can push borrowers into a difficult financial situation.

38. Where are most of the people employed?

[1+1+2]



A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GVA, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. The graph shows the share of employment in the three sectors in 1977-78 and 2017-18. The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now. Why didn't a similar shift out of primary sector happen in case of employment? It is because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

(A) Identify the sector that has the highest share in the GVA from the given graph?

ANS- Tertiary Sector

(B) What kind of workers are employed in the sector identified by you?

ANS- Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. It employs highly skilled and educated workers and also a number of semi-skilled workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc

(C) In terms of the contribution of sectors to the GVA, name the second largest economic sector.

ANS-Secondary Sector

*****ALL THE BEST*****

Map for Q10 and Q21

