

5 PAPER SET



CLASS 10TH SOCIAL SCIENCE GUESS PAPERS

Prepared by:
**Teachers with
Experience of
10+ YEARS**



7837383896-97



Old Khanpur Madhopur
Road, Pathankot 145023



www.prekshainstitute.in



7837131407-08



Near Birla Mandir,
Awankha, Dinanagar
143531

SOCIAL SCIENCE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 1
Class: 10th (2025- 2026)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The question paper contains **38 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
2. The paper has **Four Sections**:
Section A – History, Section B – Geography, Section C – Political Science, Section D – Economics.
3. Each section carries **20 marks**.
4. Internal choice is provided in some questions.
5. VSA questions are of **2 marks**. SA questions are of **3 marks**.
LA questions are of **5 marks**.
CBQs are of **4 marks**.
6. Map-based questions carry **5 marks** (2 marks in History, 3 marks in Geography).
7. For Visually Impaired candidates, textual alternatives are provided.

SECTION A — HISTORY (20 Marks)

Q 1. Match the following and choose the correct option: (1 marks)

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
A. Otto von Bismarck	1. First to unify Germany
B. Giuseppe Mazzini	2. Founded Young Italy
C. Metternich	3. Austrian Chancellor
D. National Assembly of France	4. Drafted the Constitution

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3 (c) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 (d) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

Q 2. Identify the leader described below: (1 mark)

“He believed that social reform was essential for national awakening. His efforts led to the abolition of harmful practices and the promotion of modern education.”

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Jyotiba Phule

Q 3. Which of the following was a major social change brought by the Industrial Revolution? (1 mark)

- (a) Decline of urban population (b) Expansion of factory-based production
(c) Reduction in trade networks (d) Return of people to village life

Q 4. Why did Indians join the First World War? (1 mark)

- (a) To gain military experience (b) To support Germany
(c) To gain political concessions from Britain (d) To expand Indian industry

Q 5. (A) “Colonialism in India led to deindustrialisation.” Explain any two reasons. (2 marks)

OR

(B) Explain any two ways nationalism spread in Europe during the 19th century.

Q 6. (A) How did the Non-Cooperation Movement strengthen the Indian national movement? Explain. (3 marks)

OR

(B) "Economic hardships in Europe after 1815 led to social unrest." Explain

Q 7. (A) Describe the process of German unification under Bismarck. (5 marks)

OR

(B). Explain the major events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in India.

Q 8. CASE-BASED QUESTION (4 marks) Read the source.

"In the 19th century, educated Indians used newspapers to spread awareness about political rights. Articles criticized unfair laws, exposed exploitation, and encouraged debates."

8.1 Why were newspapers important for political awakening in India? (1 mark)

8.2 How did newspapers promote unity among Indians? (1 mark)

8.3 Explain any **two** challenges faced by early Indian newspapers. (2 marks)

Q 9. MAP SKILL (2 marks)

Identify two of the following (text alternative for visually impaired):

A. Place where Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

B. Location of the 1920 Nagpur Congress Session. (2 × 1 = 2 marks)

SECTION B — GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

Q 10. Which one is NOT a renewable resource? (1 mark)

(a) Solar energy (b) Water (c) Tidal energy (d) Natural gas

Q 11. Alluvial soils are ideal for growing: (1 mark)

(a) Cotton (b) Rubber (c) Wheat and paddy (d) Coffee

Q 12. Which state has the largest area under degraded land? (1 mark)

(a) Rajasthan (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Gujarat

Q 13. Reserved forests are: (1 mark)

(a) Fully controlled by the community (b) Most protected category of forests
(c) Meant only for tourism (d) Privately owned

Q 14. In which state is rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory?

(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Assam (d) Goa

Q 15. Explain any two causes of water scarcity in India. (2 marks)

Q 16. Why is rice cultivation commercial in Punjab but subsistence in Odisha ? (2 marks)

Q 17. (A) "Minerals are indispensable for industrial development." Justify with examples. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Explain the importance of coal for the Indian economy

Q18. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read the passage:

India faces serious air and water pollution due to rapid industrialisation. Untreated waste from factories contaminates rivers, while vehicular emissions worsen air quality."

18.1 Why is pollution increasing in industrial areas? (1)

18.2 Explain **two** harmful effects of water pollution. (2)

18.3 Suggest one measure to reduce air pollution. (1)

Q19. MAP SKILL (3 marks)

A. Any one major port on the east coast.

B. Any two of the following:

- International airport in Tamil Nadu
- A dam on the Sutlej River
- Major port of West Bengal

SECTION C — POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

Q20. Sri Lanka adopted which policy after 1948? (1 mark)

(a) Cultural equality (b) Decentralisation (c) Majoritarianism (d) Regional autonomy

Q 21. The system where two or more parties share power is called: (1 mark)

(a) Federal system (b) Bi-party system (c) Coalition government (d) Direct democracy

Q 22. Currency regulation falls under: (1 mark)

(a) State List (b) Union List (c) Concurrent List (d) Panchayat List

Q 23. ASSERTION (A) & REASON (R)

A: Democracy promotes political equality.

R: In a democracy, all citizens have equal voting rights.

Choose the correct option.

(a) Both A and R true; R explains A (b) Both true; R does not explain A
(c) A true, R false (d) false, R true

Q 24. Mention any two key features of federalism. (2 marks)

Q 25. Give two examples of gender discrimination in India. (2 marks)

Q 26. "Democracy ensures peaceful coexistence. " Support this statement. (3 marks)

Q 27. (A) Explain the role of political parties in a democracy. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Describe two challenges faced by political parties in India.

Q 28. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read:

"Belgium accommodated linguistic differences by creating separate governments for different communities.

28.1 Sri Lanka, however, imposed Sinhala-only policies.”

State two demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. (1 mark)

28.2 Mention two consequences of majoritarianism in Sri Lanka. (1 mark)

28.3 Mention two features of Belgium’s power-sharing arrangement. (2 marks)

SECTION D — ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

Q 29. Underemployment is when: (1 mark)

- (a) More people work than required (b) Skilled workers get high salary
(c) People work fewer hours than needed (d) Only educated people are employed

Q 30. Per capita income does NOT show: (1 marks)

- (a) How income is distributed (b) Average income
(c) Economic status (d) Differences between countries

Q 31. The tertiary sector supports others by: (1 marks)

- (a) Selling farm crops directly (b) Providing transport for goods
(c) Making products in factories (d) Growing raw materials

Q 32. Who issues currency notes in India?

- (a) Ministry of Finance (b) RBI (c) SBI (d) NABARD

Q 33. Double coincidence of wants is required in: (1 mark)

- (a) Money economy (b) Barter system (c) Banking system (d) Digital payments

Q 34. Match effects of globalisation: (1 marks)

Effects	Outcomes
1. Investment	a. Expansion of MNCs
2. Cultural exchange	b. Spread of ideas
4. Technology transfer	c. Job losses
3. Growth of MNCs	d. Market expansion

- (a) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a (b) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c (c) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c (d) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c

Q 35. Explain the importance of public facilities in improving living standards. (3 marks)

Q 36. Why must formal loans be accessible to all section of society? (3 marks)

Q 37. Mention any three factors that promote globalisation. (3 marks)

Q 38. (A) Differentiate between organised and unorganised sectors on any five points. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Explain positive and negative impacts of privatisation on the economy.

SOCIAL SCIENCE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 2
Class: 10th (2025- 2026)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

8. The question paper contains **38 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
9. The paper has **Four Sections**:
Section A – History, Section B – Geography, Section C – Political Science, Section D – Economics.
10. Each section carries **20 marks**.
11. Internal choice is provided in some questions.
12. VSA questions are of **2 marks**. SA questions are of **3 marks**.
LA questions are of **5 marks**.
CBQs are of **4 marks**.
13. Map-based questions carry **5 marks** (2 marks in History, 3 marks in Geography).
14. For Visually Impaired candidates, textual alternatives are provided.

SECTION A — HISTORY (20 Marks)

Q 1. Match the following and choose the correct option: (1 marks)

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
A. Zollverein	1. Union of German customs
B. Napoleon	2. Civil Code, 1804
C. Louise Otto - Peters	3. German women's rights activist
D. Jacobins	4. Radical political group

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-2, D-4 (b) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4 (c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

Q 2. Identify the leader described below: (1 mark)

“He criticised caste inequalities and founded the Satyashodhak Samaj.”

- (a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Subhash Bose
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q 3. Which of the following introduced new ways of producing goods during the Industrial Revolution? (1 mark)

- (a) Mechanical inventions (b) Increase in wars
(c) Expansion of monarchies (d) Decline in population

Q 4. What was a major impact of the Rowlatt Act? (1 mark)

- (a) It promoted Indian industries (b) It allowed detention without trial
(c) It supported press freedom (d) It introduced self-governance

Q 5. Give two reasons for the decline of Indian textiles under British rule. (2 marks)

OR

(B) Write any two features of conservative regimes established after 1815 in Europe.

Q 6. (A) Explain the role of Gandhiji in the Champaran and Kheda movements. (3 marks)

OR

(B) "The Great Depression affected India severely." Explain.

Q 7. (A) Describe the major events leading to the French Revolution of 1789. (5 marks)

OR

(B). Explain the causes responsible for the rise of nationalism in Europe.

Q 8. CASE-BASED QUESTION (4 marks) Read the source.

"In colonial India, caricatures and cartoons became powerful tools. They criticized British policies, exposed social evils, and shaped public opinion."

8.1 Why were cartoons an important medium in colonial India? (1)

8.2 How did cartoons encourage public participation in reforms? (1)

8.3 Explain any two difficulties faced by cartoonists under colonial rule. (2)

Q 9. MAP SKILL (2 marks)

Identify two of the following (text alternative for visually impaired):

A. Place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred.

B. Place where the Quit India Movement began.

SECTION B — GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

Q 10 . Which of the following is a biotic resource? (1 mark)

(a) Water (b) Minerals (c) Forests (d) Sunlight

Q 11. Black soil is most suitable for growing: (1 mark)

(a) Sugarcane (b) Cotton (c) Tea (d) Wheat

Q 12. Which of these is a non-metallic mineral? (1 mark)

(a) Copper (b) Manganese (c) Mica (d) Iron ore

Q 13. Which state has the highest potential for wind energy ? (1 mark)

(a) Punjab (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Bihar

Q 14. Which one of the following methods helps recharge groundwater

(a) Deforestation (b) Drip irrigation (c) Contour bunding (d) Flood irrigation

Q 15. Give any two advantages of resource planning. (2 marks)

Q 16. Explain why conservation of minerals is essential. (2 marks)

Q 17. (A) Describe the major iron ore belts of India. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Explain the importance of petroleum for industrial development.

Q18. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read the passage:

“Excessive use of chemical fertilizers has degraded soil quality in many states. This affects crop yield and threatens long-term sustainability.”

18.1 Why is soil degradation increasing? (1)

18.2 Explain any **two** harmful effects of chemical fertilizers. (2)

18.3 Suggest one way to reduce soil degradation. (1)

Q19. MAP SKILL (3 marks)

A. A major port on the west coast

B. Any two:

- International airport in Kerala
- A dam on the Mahanadi
- A metro city of India

SECTION C — POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

Q 20. Which form of power sharing ensures community representation? (1 mark)

- (a) Horizontal (b) Vertical (c) Community government (d) federal

Q 21. The system where only two parties dominate politics is called: (1 mark)

- (a) Multi-party system (b) one-party system (c) Bi -party system (d) Coalition system

Q 22. Subjects like police and local government fall under: (1 mark)

- (a) Union List (b) State List (c) Concurrent List (d) Judicial List

Q 23. ASSERTION (A) & REASON (R)

A: Democracy is accountable.

R: People can change their rulers through elections.

Choose correct option:

- (a) Both A and R true; R explains A (b) Both true; R doesn't explain A
(c) A true, R false (d) A false, R true

Q 24. Mention any two features of secularism. (2 marks)

Q 25. State any two disadvantage faced by women in political life. (2 marks)

Q 26. “Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.” Justify this statement. (3 marks)

Q 27. (A) Explain the function of political parties. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Describe the problem of dynastic succession in India politics.

Q 28. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read:

“Belgium adopted community-based government, whereas Sri Lanka imposed Sinhala-only language policies.”

28.1 State two demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. (1)

28.2 Mention two harmful results of Sri Lanka's majoritarian policies. (1)

28.3 Describe any two features of Belgium's power-sharing model. (2)

SECTION D — ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

Q 29. Which of the following indicates disguised unemployment (1 mark)

- (a) 10 worked needed, 10 working (b) 10 needed, 15 working
(c) 10 needed, 8 working (d) No workers required

Q 30. Which indicator reflects development more accurately than income? (1 marks)

- (a) Population (b) Literacy rate (c) Per capita income (d) Employment rate

Q 31. Which of the following is in the tertiary sector? (1 marks)

- (a) Farming (b) Transporting
(c) Mining (d) Steel making

Q 32. Which one is NOT a function of money?

- (a) Ministry of exchange (b) Store of value (c) Double coincidence requirement
(d) Measure of value

Q 33. Which is the main source of credit for the rich? (1 mark)

- (a) Moneylender (b) SHGs (c) Cooperative banks (d) Commercial banks

Q 34. Match effects of globalisation: (1 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Globalisation	a. Expansion of MNCs
2. MNCs	b. Cheaper imports
4. Trade liberalisation	c. Cross – country production
3. FDI	d. Investment from abroad

- (a) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d (b) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d (c) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b (d) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Q 35. Why are public distribution system important for poor families? (3 marks)

Q 36. Why Should formal credit be encouraged over informal credit ? (3 marks)

Q 37. Mention three ways in which globalisation has benefited India . (3 marks)

Q 38. (A) Compare the organised and unorganised sector on any five points. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation.



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SOCIAL SCIENCE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 3
Class: 10th (2025- 2026)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

15. The question paper contains **38 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
16. The paper has **Four Sections**:
Section A – History, Section B – Geography, Section C – Political Science, Section D – Economics.
17. Each section carries **20 marks**.
18. Internal choice is provided in some questions.
19. VSA questions are of **2 marks**. SA questions are of **3 marks**.
LA questions are of **5 marks**.
CBQs are of **4 marks**.
20. Map-based questions carry **5 marks** (2 marks in History, 3 marks in Geography).
21. For Visually Impaired candidates, textual alternatives are provided.

SECTION A — HISTORY (20 Marks)

Q 1. Match the following and choose the correct option: (1 marks)

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
A. Balkan region	1. Area of geographical & ethnic tensions
B. Zollverein	2. German customs union
C. Bastille	3. Prison stormed in French Revolution
D. Carbonari	4. Secret society in Italy

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 (c) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 (d) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

Q 2. Identify the leader described below: (1 mark)

“He exposed poverty in India through his ‘Drain of Wealth’ theory.”

- (a) M.G Ranade (b) Dada bhai Naoroji
(c) Tagore (d) Gokhale

Q 3. Which invention greatly accelerated the spread of new ideas in Europe? (1 mark)

- (a) Mechanical inventions (b) Increase in wars
(c) Expansion of monarchies (d) Decline in population

Q 4. What was the major cause behind the Swadeshi Movement? (1 mark)

- (a) Partition of Bengal (b) Formation of INC
(c) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy (d) Quit India Movement

Q 5. (A) Give two reasons why peasants joined the national movement. (2 marks)

OR

(B) Explain any two effects of the Industrial Revolution in England.

Q 6. (A) "The First World War created new economic and political conditions in India." Explain. (3 marks)

OR

(B) Explain any three causes behind the rise of nationalism in India.

Q 7. (A) Describe the major events leading to the formation of a unified Italy. (5 marks)

OR

(B). Explain the role of Gandhiji in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Q 8. CASE-BASED QUESTION (4 marks) Read the source.

"Indigo plantations exploited farmers by forcing them into unfair contracts. Many farmers protested, refusing to grow indigo. This marked an important stage in colonial resistance."

8.1 Why were peasants unhappy with indigo cultivation? (1)

8.2 What form of resistance did the indigo farmers adopt? (1)

8.3 Explain two outcomes of the indigo rebellion. (2)

Q 9. MAP SKILL (2 marks)

Identify (text alternative):

C. Location of the 1929 Lahore Session.

D. Place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.

SECTION B — GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

Q 10 . Which one is NOT an example of a resource? (1 mark)

(a) Soil (b) Minerals (c) Electricity (d) Pollution

Q 11. Red soil is ideal for: (1 mark)

(a) Rice (b) Cotton (c) Tea (d) Groundnut

Q 12. Iron ore is mainly found in: (1 mark)

(a) Himalayan region (b) Deccan plateau
(c) Indo-Gangetic plain (d) Coastal plains

Q 13. Which state leads in rubber cultivation? (1 mark)

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Gujarat (d) Odisha

Q 14. Which method prevents soil erosion?

(a) Over-irrigation (b) Terrace farming (c) Deforestation (d) Mining

Q 15. Why is resource planning necessary? Give two reasons. (2 marks)

Q 16. Explain any two causes of land degradation in India. (2 marks)

Q 17. (A) Discuss the importance of natural gas as a clean energy resource. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Describe the major thermal power plants in India

Q18. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read the passage:

“Water pollution in India is rising due to discharge of untreated sewage into rivers. Industrial effluents worsen the crisis.”

18.1 Name one major cause of water pollution. (1)

18.2 Explain two effects of polluted water on humans. (2)

18.3 Suggest one way to stop water pollution. (1)

Q 19. MAP SKILL (3 marks)

A. A major seaport in Maharashtra.

B. Any two of the following:

- International airport in Karnataka
- Dam located in the Godavari basin
- State with coffee cultivation

SECTION C — POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

Q 20. Belgium solved its ethnic problem through: (1 mark)

- (a) Civil war (b) Dictatorship (c) Power sharing (d) Partition

Q 21. Which of the following is a pressure group? (1 mark)

- (a) BJP (b) AITC (c) Narmada Bachao Andolan (d) CPI

Q 22. Which of the following is in the Concurrent List? (1 mark)

- (a) Police (b) Defence (c) Education (d) Agriculture

Q 23. ASSERTION (A) & REASON (R)

A: Democracy encourages transparency.

R: It ensures that decision-making is secretive.

Choose correct :

- (a) Both A and R true; R explains A (b) Both true; R doesn't explain A
(c) A true, R false (d) A false, R true

Q 24. Mention any two ways in which people participate in democracy. (2 marks)

Q 25. State any two challenges faced by women in the labour market. (2 marks)

Q 26. “Democracy ensures equality among citizens.” Explain (3 marks)

Q 27. (A) Explain any three function of political parties. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Describe the role of the election commission of India.

Q 28. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read:

“In Sri Lanka, Sinhala was declared the only official language. This affected Tamil education and jobs.”

28.1 Name any two demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. (1)

28.2 State any two consequences of the language policy. (1)

28.3 Mention any two features of Belgium's power-sharing system. (2)

SECTION D — ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

Q 29. When more people work than required, it is known as: (1 mark)

- (a) Seasonal unemployment (b) Structural unemployment
(c) Disguised unemployment (d) Educated unemployment

Q 30. Which indicator best reflects human development? (1 marks)

- (a) National income (b) Literacy rate (c) Per capita income (d) Military strenght

Q 31. Services such as banking and insurance belong to ? (1 marks)

- (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary Sector
(c) Tertiary sector (d) Private Sector

Q 32. What is the main source of formal loans?

- (a) Relatives (b) Moneylenders (c) Cooperative societies (d) Banks

Q 33. What is an important drawback of informal loans? (1 mark)

- (a) Low interest (b) Fixed repayment (c) No Legal protective (d) Provided by banks

Q 34. Match effects of globalisation: (1 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Globalisation	a. More foreign goods
2. Outsourcing	b. Services from abroad
3. MNC	c. Large corporations operating globally
4. Trade barrier removal	d. Lower import taxes

- (a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d (b) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b (c) 1-b, 2-c 3-d, 4-a (d) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b

Q 35. Why are public facilities essential for people's welfare ? (3 marks)

Q 36. Explain the need to expand formal sector credit. (3 marks)

Q 37. Mention any three ways in which globalisation affects workers. (3 marks)

Q 38. (A) Describe any five features of the organised sector of employment. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Explain the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture.

SOCIAL SCIENCE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 4
Class: 10th (2025- 2026)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

22. The question paper contains **38 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
23. The paper has **Four Sections**:
Section A – History, Section B – Geography, Section C – Political Science, Section D – Economics.
24. Each section carries **20 marks**.
25. Internal choice is provided in some questions.
26. VSA questions are of **2 marks**. SA questions are of **3 marks**.
LA questions are of **5 marks**.
CBQs are of **4 marks**.
27. Map-based questions carry **5 marks** (2 marks in History, 3 marks in Geography).
28. For Visually Impaired candidates, textual alternatives are provided.

SECTION A — HISTORY (20 Marks)

Q 1. Match the following and choose the correct option: (1 marks)

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
A. Friedrich List	1. German economist
B. Giuseppe Garibaldi	2. Leader of the Red Shirts
C. The Estates-General	3. French representative body
D. Satyagraha	4. Policy of non-violent protest

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2 (c) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 (d) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

Q 2. Identify the leader described below: (1 mark)

“He played a key role in reforming Hindu society and promoted widow remarriage.”

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Keshab Chandra sen
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (d) Gopal Hari Deshmukh

Q 3. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the outbreak of the French Revolution? (1 mark)

- (a) Social inequalities (b) Heavy taxation
(c) Absolute monarchy (d) Abundance of food grains

Q 4. Which of these events marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement? (1 mark)

- (a) Champaran Satyagraha (b) Dandi March
(c) Quit India Movement (d) Swadeshi Movement

Q 5. (A) Mention two causes for the rise of print culture in Europe. (2 marks)

OR

(B) Explain any two reasons for the popularity of novels in the 19th century.

Q 6. (A) "The impact of the First World War on India was far-reaching." Explain. (3 marks)

OR

(B) Describe any three factors responsible for the growth of mass nationalism.

Q 7. (A) Describe the major events that led to the unification of Germany. (5 marks)

OR

(B). Explain the role of Gandhiji in the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements.

Q 8. CASE-BASED QUESTION (4 marks) Read the source.

"Factory workers in the 19th century often lived in slums, worked long hours, and received low wages.

Strikes and protests became common as workers demanded better conditions."

8.1 Why were workers dissatisfied with factory conditions? (1)

8.2 How did strikes help workers? (1)

8.3 Explain two outcomes of the workers' protest movements. (2)

Q 9. MAP SKILL (2 marks)

Identify (text alternative):

A. Place where the Civil Disobedience Movement began.

B. Site of the 1927 Madras Session of the Congress.

SECTION B — GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

Q 10 Which one of the following is NOT a biotic resource? (1 mark)

(a) Animal (b) Soil organisms (c) Plants (d) Minerals

Q 11. Alluvial soil is most suitable for: (1 mark)

(a) Jute (b) Cotton (c) Rubber (d) Tea

Q 12. Which mineral is used in electrical industries? (1 mark)

(a) Bauxite (b) Limestone (c) Mica (d) Manganese

Q 13. The largest producer of tea in India is: (1 mark)

(a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Assam (d) Tamil Nadu

Q 14. Which practice helps conserve water in agriculture ?

(a) Canal-irrigation (b) Drip irrigation (c) Over-irrigation (d) Flood irrigation

Q 15. State any two reasons for uneven distribution of resources in India. (2 marks)

Q 16. Explain any two problems faced by Indian agriculture. (2 marks)

Q 17. (A) Describe the distribution of Coal in India. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Explain the importance of hydel power in India's energy sector.

Q18. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read the passage:

“Rapid urbanisation has increased solid waste production in cities. Poor waste management results in air, water, and land pollution.”

18.1 Why is waste generation increasing? (1)

18.2 Mention two harmful effects of improper waste disposal. (2)

18.3 Suggest one way to manage urban waste. (1)

Q19. MAP SKILL (3 marks)

Identify (text alternative):

A. A major sea port in Gujarat.

B. Any two of the following:

- International airport in Maharashtra
- State with black soil
- Dam on the Krishna river

SECTION C — POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

Q20. Which country is an example of holding together federation: (1 mark)

- (a) USA (b) Switzerland (c) India (d) Belgium

Q 21. Which of the following is an example of horizontal power sharing? (1 mark)

- (a) Central & State Governments (b) Judiciary & Legislature
(c) Panchayats & Municipalities (d) Central & Local Governments

Q 22. Which is NOT a feature of democracy? (1 mark)

- (a) Free elections (b) Censorship on media (c) Rule of law (d) Universal adult franchise

Q 23. ASSERTION (A) & REASON (R)

A: Democracy promotes equality.

R: All citizens have equal political rights.

Choose correct :

- (a) Both A and R true; R explains A (b) Both true; R doesn't explain A
(c) A true, R false (d) A false, R true

Q 24. Mention any two Features of a democratic governments. (2 marks)

Q 25. State two reasons why women representation in politics is low. (2 marks)

Q 26. “Democracy ensures quality of decision making.” Explain (3 marks)

Q 27. (A) Explain the various challenges faced by political parties in India. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Describe any five function of opposition parties.

Q 28. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read:

“Belgium accommodated linguistic differences by giving equal powers to different communities. Sri Lanka did the opposite by giving preference to Sinhala speakers.”

28.4 State two demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. (1)

28.5 Mention two results of Sri Lanka's majoritarian policies. (1)

28.6 Mention any two features of Belgium's power-sharing system. (2)

SECTION D — ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

Q 29. Which of the following shows disguised unemployment? (1 mark)

- (a) Extra workers on a family farm (b) A factory worker losing his job
(c) A student looking for part-time work (d) Seasonal sugarcane workers

Q 30. Which one is a development indicator? (1 marks)

- (a) Height of population (b) Per capita income (c) Sports achievement (d) climate condition

Q 31. Which example is from the secondary sector? (1 marks)

- (a) Farming (b) Banking (c) Manufacturing cars (d) Transport

Q 32. Money is important because it: (1 mark)

- (a) Requires double coincidence (b) Eliminates double coincidence
(c) Increases barter (d) Reduces exchange

Q 33. Why are informal loans risky? (1 mark)

- (a) Low interest rate (b) No written record (c) Provided only by banks (d) Easily available

Q 34. Match effects of globalisation: (1 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. MNCs	a. Removing trade restrictions
2. Globalisation	b. Investment from other countries
3. Trade liberalisation	c. Operate in multiple countries
4. Foreign investment	d. Increasing interconnectedness

- (a) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b (b) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b (c) 1-b, 2-c 3-d, 4-a (d) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

Q 35. State any three public facilities essential for citizens ? (3 marks)

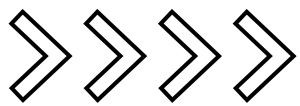
Q 36. Why should the formal sector be expanded in rural area? (3 marks)

Q 37. Mention any three ways in which globalisation affects workers. (3 marks)

Q 38. (A) Explain five differences between formal and informal credit sources. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Describe any five steps to promote sustainable development in India.



DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Dear Students and Parents,

A Warm Welcome to Preksha Institute!

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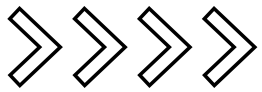
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Rajat Saini
Managing Director, Preksha Institute





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Seminars led by the Managing Director, Preksha Institute

SOCIAL SCIENCE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 5
Class: 10th (2025- 2026)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

29. The question paper contains **38 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
30. The paper has **Four Sections**:
Section A – History, Section B – Geography, Section C – Political Science, Section D – Economics.
31. Each section carries **20 marks**.
32. Internal choice is provided in some questions.
33. VSA questions are of **2 marks**. SA questions are of **3 marks**.
LA questions are of **5 marks**.
CBQs are of **4 marks**.
34. Map-based questions carry **5 marks** (2 marks in History, 3 marks in Geography).
35. For Visually Impaired candidates, textual alternatives are provided.

SECTION A — HISTORY (20 Marks)

Q 1. Match the following and choose the correct option: (1 marks)

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
A. Ottoman Empire	1. Crumbling empire in Europe
B. Louis XIV	2. Absolute monarch of France
C. Victor Emmanuel II	3. King of unified Italy
D. Print culture	4. Growth of literacy & ideas

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-3, B-4, C-4, D-2 (c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 (d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

Q 2. Identify the leader described below: (1 mark)

“He started the Aligarh Movement and promoted modern education among Muslims.”

- (a) Syed Ahmed Khan (b) Maulana Azad
(c) Zakir Hussain (d) Gokhale

Q 3. Which of the following was a major reason for the Russian Revolution? (1 mark)

- (a) Rapid industrialisation (b) Food shortages & autocratic rule
(c) Introduction of democracy (d) Peace and prosperity

Q 4. What was the impact of the Simon Commission? (1 mark)

- (a) Indians welcomed it (b) It was boycotted as it had no Indian members
(c) It promoted Indian labour laws (d) It abolished salt tax

Q 5. (A) Explain any two effects of colonisation on the Indian economy. (2 marks)

OR

(B) Mention two reasons behind the rise of new middle classes in Europe.

Q 6. (A) "The Swadeshi Movement was a turning point in India's freedom struggle." Justify. (3 marks)

OR

(B) Describe three reasons for the rise of militant nationalism.

Q 7. (A) Describe the events leading to the formation of the Weimar Republic. (5 marks)

OR

(B). Explain the contributions of the Early Nationalists (Moderates) in India.

Q 8. CASE-BASED QUESTION (4 marks) Read the source.

"By the mid-19th century, books became cheap and widely available. Common people began reading political pamphlets, newspapers, and novels, which helped spread new ideas."

8.1 Why did printed material spread quickly? (1)

8.2 How did political pamphlets influence people? (1)

8.3 Explain two positive impacts of print culture on society. (2)

Q 9. MAP SKILL (2 marks)

Identify (text alternative):

A. Place where Quit India Movement started.

B. Place where Gandhiji launched the Champaran Satyagraha.

SECTION B — GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

Q 10. Which one is an example of a non-renewable resource? (1 mark)

(a) Wind energy (b) Forest resources (c) Coal (d) Water

Q 11. Laterite soil is best suited for: (1 mark)

(a) Rubber (b) Groundnut (c) Cotton (d) wheat

Q 12. Which mineral is used to make cement ? (1 mark)

(a) Limestone (b) Copper (c) Mica (d) Bauxite

Q 13. The largest producer of coffee in India ? (1 mark)

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh

Q 14. Which one of the following is a method of water conservation ?

(a) Overgrazing (b) Drip irrigation (c) Excessive fertilisers (d) Terrace removal

Q 15. Explain any two causes for soil erosion in India. (2 marks)

Q 16. Why is sustainable development of resources essential? Give two reasons. (2 marks)

Q 17. (A) Describe the distribution of petroleum in India. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Explain the significance of renewable resources for future generations.

Q18. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read the passage:

“Air pollution in Indian cities is a growing concern. Vehicle emissions, construction dust, and burning of waste contribute heavily.”

18.1 Name one source of air pollution. (1)

18.2 Explain two harmful effects of air pollution. (2)

18.3 Suggest one way to reduce air pollution. (1)

Q19. MAP SKILL (3 marks)

Identify (text alternative):

A. A major sea port in Andhra Pradesh.

B. Any two of the following:

- Airport in West Bengal
- Dam on the Narmada river
- Major cotton-producing state

SECTION C — POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

Q20. Which country shares power among linguistic communities? (1 mark)

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) India (c) Belgium (d) Myanmar

Q 21. Which of the following strengthens democracy? (1 mark)

- (a) Unequal voting rights (b) Military rule (c) Free and fair elections (d) Media censorship

Q 22. Which is NOT a feature of federalism? (1 mark)

- (a) Two or more levels of government (b) Powers divided by constitution
(c) Central government dominates all areas (d) Courts resolve disputes

Q 23. ASSERTION (A) & REASON (R)

A: Democracy allows peaceful transfer of power.

R: Elections are held regularly.

Choose correct :

- (a) Both A and R true; R explains A (b) Both true; R doesn't explain A
(c) A true, R false (d) A false, R true

Q 24. State any two features of a secular state. (2 marks)

Q 25. Mention two challenges faced by women in Indian society. (2 marks)

Q 26. Why is democracy considered more accountable than other form of government ? (3 marks)

Q 27. (A) Describe the role of political parties in forming public opinion. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Explain the meaning and significance of coalition governments.

Q 28. CASE BASED (4 marks) Read:

“In Sri Lanka, Sinhala was made the only official language. Tamil-speaking people felt alienated and demanded equality.”

- 28.1 State any two demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. (1)
 28.2 Mention two results of the Sinhala-only policy. (1)
 28.3 State any two features of Belgium's community government. (2)

SECTION D — ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

Q 29. Which best represents disguised unemployment? (1 mark)

- (a) Few workers produce less output (b) More workers than needed working on a farm
 (c) Skilled worker unemployed (d) Worker loses job during off-season

Q 30. Which of the following indicates social development? (1 mark)

- (a) National income (b) Literacy rate (c) Per capita income (d) Industrial growth

Q 31. Which activity belongs to the primary sector? (1 marks)

- (a) Dairy Farming (b) Banking (c) Manufacturing (d) Transport

Q 32. Which is an advantage of money? (1 mark)

- (a) Requires double coincidence (b) Eliminates need for barter
 (c) Reduces trade (d) Lowers employment

Q 33. Why are moneylenders considered unsafe sources of credit? (1 mark)

- (a) They give cheap loans (b) There is no legal regulation
 (c) They require collateral (d) They give long-term loans

Q 34. Match effects of globalisation: (1 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Liberalisation	a. Companies in many countries
2. Globalisation	b. Removal of trade barriers
3. MNC	c. Operate in multiple countries
4. Foreign investment	d. Increasing interconnectedness

- (a) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c (b) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a (c) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c (d) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c

Q 35. Explain any three characteristics of public facilities. (3 marks)

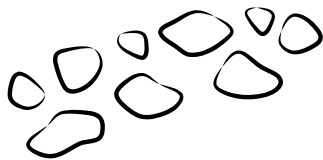
Q 36. Why should government promote formal loans ? (3 marks)

Q 37. Mention three positive effects of globalisation on consumers. (3 marks)

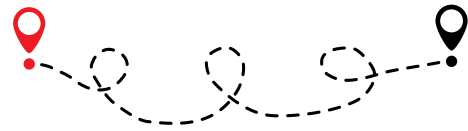
Q 38. (A) Describe five differences between organised and unorganised sectors. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Explain the need for sustainable economic development with five points.



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- Total Marks: 240
- Duration: 60 Minutes
- Negative Marking: No Negative Marking
- Mode: Offline



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