ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE - Code No. 184
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS-X- (2025-26)

Time allowed: 3 Hrs. **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

Read the instructions carefully and follow them:

1. *This question paper comprises 11 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *The question paper contains THREE sections –*
   Section – A: Reading Skills
   Section – B: Grammar and Creative Writing Skills
   Section – C: Literature Textbook
3. *Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each Part.*

SECTION A
READING SKILLS (20 marks)

1. Read the following passage. **10**

1 The growing preference for indigenous craft items is a welcome trend in today's globalised world, where mass-produced goods often dominate markets. These handcrafted products, rooted in the cultural and artistic traditions of their regions, offer more than just aesthetic appeal. They symbolise sustainability, support local economies, and preserve the heritage of diverse communities.

2 One of the primary reasons for choosing indigenous crafts is their eco-friendliness. Unlike factory-made products, most traditional crafts are created using natural, locally sourced materials. Artisans often employ time-tested methods that minimise waste and avoid harmful industrial processes. For example, pottery made from local clay, handwoven textiles using organic dyes, and bamboo-based crafts all have a much lower environmental footprint compared to their machine-made counterparts. By opting for these items, consumers indirectly contribute to reducing pollution and promoting sustainable practices.

3 Supporting indigenous crafts also strengthens local economies. Many artisans depend solely on their craft for livelihood, often working in small communities where opportunities for other forms of employment are limited. When people purchase their products, it provides a direct income to these artisans, empowering them and encouraging their craftsmanship. Initiatives like fair trade further ensure that artisans receive fair wages, fostering economic stability within their communities.

4 Moreover, indigenous craft items help preserve cultural heritage. Every handcrafted product carries a story—a glimpse into the traditions, beliefs, and skills passed down through generations. In India, whether it's paintings, terracotta jewellery, sculptures, athangudi tiles, mud work frames or many others, each item reflects the unique identity of

its region. By choosing these crafts, people not only appreciate the artistry but also help keep these traditions alive in an era where cultural homogenisation threatens diversity.

5 In addition to their economic and cultural value, indigenous crafts add a personal touch to homes and wardrobes. Unlike mass-produced items, which often lack individuality, handcrafted products are unique. Each piece bears the imprint of the artisan's effort, creativity, and dedication, making it special for the buyer.

6 However, the preference for indigenous crafts requires sustained efforts to thrive. Governments, organisations, and consumers all have roles to play. Policies that promote local craftsmanship, provide training to artisans, and create global platforms for showcasing their work can boost the visibility and demand for these products. Consumers, too, must actively seek out and invest in handmade crafts rather than opting for cheaper, factory-made alternatives. Choosing indigenous craft items is a meaningful step toward a more sustainable and culturally enriched world.

Created for academic usage / 403 words

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

I Why is the growing preference for indigenous craft items described as a 'welcome trend' in paragraph 1? 1

II According to paragraph 1, the indigenous craft items have all of the following qualities EXCEPT being: 1

A. handcrafted products
B. rooted in artistic traditions
C. aesthetic in appeal
D. easily accessible

III Complete the following by selecting the correct option from those given in the brackets. 1
The usage of locally sourced materials makes the indigenous crafts _____ (traditional / eco-friendly). (Paragraph 2)

IV Select the option that is True from (a)-(c) given for what the phrase, 'time-tested methods' suggests in paragraph 2. 1

A. Artisans use traditional techniques that have been refined and proven effective over generations
B. Artisans use outdated practices that are no longer relevant in today's commercial markets.
C. Artisans follow techniques that prioritise speed and mass production over craftsmanship.

V Complete the analogy by selecting one of the two correct options (a), (b) 1
fair trade: fair wages:: _____ : _____ (Paragraph 3)

(a) employment: job security (b) mass production : reduced prices

VI Why is supporting indigenous crafts considered an effective way to improve the economic conditions of small communities? (Paragraph 3) 2

VII What are the main ideas of paragraph 4 and paragraph 5? 1

i) Choosing indigenous crafts helps preserve cultural heritage
ii) Handcrafted products lack individuality.
iii) Indigenous crafts reflect the artisan's creativity.
iv) Indigenous crafts promote uniformity by erasing regional differences in artistic traditions.
v) Cultural homogenisation encourages people to choose indigenous crafts over mass-produced goods.

Select the correct option.

Options	Main idea of paragraph 4	Main idea of paragraph 5
A.	ii	iv
B.	v	ii
C.	i	iii
D.	iv	ii

VIII Why is it important for consumers to take an active role alongside government and organisations in sustaining indigenous crafts? (Paragraph 6) 2

2. Read the following passage. **10**

1 A recent study conducted across two age groups—students aged 10–12 and 13–16—explored their preferences for ballpoint and micro-tip pens for various writing activities such as note-taking, examinations, and personal writing. The study aimed to understand trends in writing habits and the factors influencing pen selection among students.

2 The results revealed distinct patterns based on age groups and writing purposes. Among students aged 10–12, 65% preferred ballpoint pens for note-taking, citing ease of use and affordability as key factors. However, 35% opted for micro-tip pens, valuing their precision and smooth writing. For examinations, ballpoint pens were the overwhelming choice, with 78% favouring them for their speed and reliability, while 22% stuck with micro-tip pens, appreciating their fine control.

3 In the 13–16 age group, preferences shifted slightly. For note-taking, 60% favoured micro-tip pens, highlighting their ability to produce neat, legible notes, while 40% continued to use ballpoint pens. During examinations, however, 70% still relied on ballpoint pens, indicating their consistency under time constraints. When it came to personal writing, such as journalling or creative tasks, 58% in this group chose micro-tip pens, appreciating the aesthetic appeal of finer lines, while 42% stuck with ballpoint pens for their convenience.

4 These findings point to the importance of understanding age-specific preferences and task requirements, enabling manufacturers to innovate products. Manufacturers could further explore incorporating hybrid features, such as pens offering the speed of ballpoint pens with the precision of micro-tip pens, to cater to a wider range of student preferences.

Created for academic usage / 250 words

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above

I Why did the study most likely focus on the two specific age groups of 10–12 and 13–16? (Paragraph 1) 1

This is so because these age groups ____.

A. represent the largest population of growing students.
B. are when students develop and refine their writing habits.
C. were the easiest to survey across various schools.
D. have a natural preference for ballpoint pens.

II Identify the phrase in paragraph 1 that conveys the writer's reference to the patterns or preferences observed in how students use pens for various writing tasks. 1

III Complete the following by selecting the correct option from those given in the brackets. (Paragraph 2) 1

Geetha, aged 11, wishes to complete her practical file neatly, ensuring her work is legible and appealing. She is most likely to choose a micro-tip pen for this task because the _____ (speed / precision) offered by this type of pen helps produce tidy work.

IV What does the writer mean by ‘affordability’ while citing the high percentage of ball point pen usage? (Paragraph 2) 1

V Complete the following with the correct option.

When the writer says ‘distinct patterns’ in the line ‘The results revealed distinct patterns based on age groups and writing purposes,’ of paragraph 3, s/he means that _____. 1

A. students in both age groups use pens in the same way for all the listed purposes.
B. the preferences for pens varied according to the students' age and the type of writing task.
C. only micro-tip pens were popular across all writing tasks in the 13-16 age group.
D. students of all age groups preferred ballpoint pens for completing creative writing tasks.

VI Complete the following appropriately.

The one likely reason why more than 40% of students still chose ballpoint pens for creative tasks, even though micro-tip pens are better suited for such activities is _____. (Paragraph 3) 1

VII How are ‘aesthetic appeal’ and ‘finer lines’ connected? (Paragraph 3) 1

VIII Elaborate how hybrid features in pens would lead to a commercially viable product. (Paragraph 4) 2

IX Fill in the blank with ONE suitable word. (Paragraph 4) 1

Understanding age-specific preferences helps manufacturers design products that cater to the unique needs of different age groups, ensuring their products are both _____ as well as appealing.

SECTION B: WRITING SKILLS & GRAMMAR (20 marks)

GRAMMAR 10

3. Complete **any ten** of twelve of the following tasks, as directed.

I Fill in the blank by using the correct form of the word in the bracket for the given portion of a market research: 1

The special subscriptions of newspapers are well _____(illustrate), to make reading interesting for school students.

II Identify the error and write the correction in the given sentence from a life skills' book. 1

The road to success is not the bed of roses.

Use the given format.

Error	Correction

III Fill in the blank with the correct form of verb given in the brackets. 1

I'm so happy to see my plants again! They _____ (grow) so much since I last saw them.

IV Read the given statement. 1

They said to the guide, "We'd love to come here again next year."

Report it correctly by completing the following.
They told the guide that _____.

V Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option to complete the conclusion of a letter of placing order. 1

There would be no compromise _____the quality of items supplied.

A. regards
B. regard
C. regardless
D. regarding

VI Report the following by completing the sentence correctly. 1

"Don't try mending the trousers yourself," she warned him.

She warned him _____.

VII Complete the given opinion by filling the blank with correct option. 1

The experience of watching the movie left me _____ grateful for knowing the importance of being empathetic to others.

A. having felt
B. feeling
C. felt
D. feels

VIII The given question has an error. Select the option that correctly identifies the error and the correction. 1

Which kind of person does something like that?

No.	Error	Correction
A.	Which	What
B.	kind	kinds
C.	something	somethings
D.	that	this

1

IX Report the following question.

She said to her sister, “Are you joining us for lunch today?”

X Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given in the brackets. 1

Everyone is saying that Farhana’s chances are bright in the upcoming tournament and she _____ (must / may) become the youngest football player ever.

XI Fill in the blank to complete the sentence in a teacher’s diary by choosing the correct option. 1

_____ student in the class submitted their assignment on time.

A. All
B. One
C. Every
D. A

XII Choose the correct option to fill the blank. 1

I looked inside the bucket and saw there was _____water in it, so they had to add more to use.

A. little
B. any
C. few
D. least

WRITING

NOTE: *All details presented in the questions in writing section are imaginary and created for assessment purpose.*

4A As Vaibhav, the Club in-charge of your school's Ecology Club, you strongly believe in the importance of starting Eco-Clubs in schools in the rural areas surrounding your city to promote the preservation and conservation of nature. Write a letter to the Education Secretary of your city, in about 120 words, highlighting the significance of ecological awareness and suggesting the need to establish Eco-Clubs in these schools. **5**

OR

4B As Amitha, the Vice Head Girl of Vidya Mandir, you are aware of the increasing prevalence of cyber-attacks and unauthorised exploitation of systems, networks, and technologies affecting individuals across all demographics. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily in about 120 words, stressing the urgent need to promote digital security among all age groups. Highlight the challenges posed by cyber threats and propose practical solutions to address this growing issue**.** **5**

5A You are the President of the Debate Society in your school. Two guest speakers --Mr. Rajan Sharma and Ms. Meera Kapoor, have written to express their interest in participating in your upcoming debate competition. Below are excerpts from their letters. **5**

Excerpt 1

...I am thrilled to express my interest in participating as a guest speaker at your school's debate competition. With over 10 years of experience as a public speaker and debate coach, I have guided numerous students to success in national-level competitions. My approach focuses on encouraging critical thinking and fostering a passion for debating. I have previously spoken at various schools and universities, often receiving positive feedback for my engaging sessions and practical insights. I believe my experience and knowledge can inspire and empower your students to excel in debating.

Best regards

Mr. Rajan Sharma

Excerpt 2:

...It would be a privilege to participate as a guest speaker at your school's upcoming debate competition. I have participated in international debate forums and have won accolades for my arguments on global and social issues. My strength lies in connecting with young audiences and making debates relevant to real-world scenarios. I also emphasise how debating can improve public speaking, confidence, and interpersonal skills. I look forward to sharing my journey and experiences with your students to inspire them to use debating as a tool for personal growth.

Yours sincerely

Ms. Meera Kapoor

Analyse the information in a paragraph, justifying which guest speaker would be a better choice. Consider factors such as experience, relevance to the topic, and audience engagement.

OR

5B Jaspreet, class X, is known for her creativity, excellent communication skills, and ability to think outside the box. However, she sometimes struggles with time management and prefers collaborative efforts over working solo. She has been assigned an art-integrated project presentation and must choose a partner from Sunaina, Tabassum, and Alice. Below are the profiles of the three candidates. **5**

Sunaina: Sunaina is highly disciplined and excels in meeting deadlines. She is known for her strong organisational skills and ability to handle multiple tasks efficiently. However, she is slightly reserved and prefers working in structured, predictable environments.
Tabassum: Tabassum is enthusiastic and spontaneous, with a talent for generating unique ideas. She is an excellent artist and thrives in creative settings. However, she occasionally struggles to stay focused on tasks and complete them on time.
Alice: Alice is confident and articulate, with a flair for delivering polished presentations. She is detail-oriented and ensures that the final product is of high quality. However, she sometimes prefers to take control and may overlook collaborative efforts.

Based on the features of each candidate, analyse and decide who would be the best partner for Jaspreet. Consider aspects such as complementary strengths, teamwork, and the project's requirements.

SECTION D
LITERATURE TEXTBOOK (40 marks)

6 Read the given extracts A and B and answer ANY ONE of the two. **5**

A. He just felt a bit dizzy Then he flapped his wings once and he soared upwards. “Ga, ga, ga, Ga, ga, ga, Gaw-col-ah,” his mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him screaming. He saw his two brothers and his sister flying around him curvetting and banking and soaring and diving. Then he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly, and commended himself to dive and soar and curve, shrieking shrilly.

(Two Stories About Flying - First Flight)

I Contradict the view that the young seagull celebrated his maiden flight alone. 2

II Which of the following statements best explains the young seagull's experience as he starts flying? 1

a) The young seagull immediately mastered flying and was no longer afraid.
b) The young seagull gradually gained confidence and joined his family in the air.

III What can be inferred about the young seagull's emotional state after flying with his family? 1

IV Read the following sound and movement words. 1

i) flapped
ii) shrieking
iii) swooped
iv) soared
v) screaming

Select the option that correctly categorises (i) –(v) into sound and movement words.

No.	Sound	Movement
A	i, ii, v	iii, iv
B	iv, v	i, ii, iii
C	ii, v	i, iii, iv
D	v	i, ii, iii, iv

OR

B. Historian: …You haven't heard about the Martian invasion of 2040? Tsk, tsk. What do they teach children nowadays? Well, you know, the invasion never really happened, because a single book stopped it. What was the book, you ask? A noble encyclopaedia? A tome about rockets and missiles? A secret file from outer space? No, it was none of those. It was — but here, let me turn on the historiscope and show you what happened many centuries ago, in 2040. *(She turns on projector, and points it left. Spotlight on Historian goes out...)*

(The Book That saved the Earth)

I What does the pause indicated by the dash in the line 'It was — but here, let me turn on the historiscope and show you' convey? 1

i) a sense of impatience and frustration
ii) a point of suspense and anticipation
iii) a moment of confusion and hesitation
iv) a sudden shift to lightheartedness
v) a reflective moment of deep thought

A. i, ii, v
B. Only ii
C. iii and iv
D. Only v

II How do the stage directions, such as 'Historian turns on projector' and 'Spotlight on Historian goes out,' contribute to the atmosphere and understanding of the scene in this part of the play? 2

III Select the option that correctly completes the following. 1

The Historian dismisses the noble encyclopaedia and rockets because she wants to _____

a) convey the importance of scientific knowledge and military power in stopping the invasion.
b) stress the surprising and unexpected nature of the book that stopped the invasion.

IV What emotion is the Historian most likely conveying with the phrase 'Tsk, tsk'? 1

7 Read the given extracts A and B and answer ANY ONE of the two. 5

A. He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,
The epistemology of loss, how to stand up
Knowing what every man must one day know
And most know many days, how to stand up.

(The Ball Poem)

I What emotions are most appropriately conveyed by the phrase 'desperate eyes' and 'epistemology of loss'? 1

i) despair
ii) anger
iii) frustration
iv) confusion
v) helplessness

Select the correct option.

A. i, iii
B. i, iv, v
C. ii, iii, iv
D. iv, v

II What does the phrase 'how to stand up' suggest about the boy's emotional growth? 2

III Which phrase from the extract conveys the poet's idea that loss is universal? 1

IV Fill in the blank with a phrase to suitably complete the sentence. 1

The loss of his ball symbolises _____ in life.

OR

B. Or if some time when roaming round,
A noble wild beast greets you,
With black stripes on a yellow ground,
Just notice if he eats you.

This simple rule may help you learn
The Bengal Tiger to discern.

(*How to tell Wild Animals*)

I What does the poet imply by referring to the Bengal Tiger as a 'noble wild beast'? 1

A. The tiger is majestic and dignified despite its ferocity.
B. The tiger is kind and considerate toward humans.
C. The tiger has a royal lineage and should be revered.
D. The tiger is a symbol of fear and destruction.

II Complete the following suitably. 1

The word 'ground' in the line 'With black stripes on a yellow ground' refers to _____.

III How does the poet use humour in the description of the Bengal Tiger? 2

IV Identify the phrase in the poem that is advisory in nature. 1

8 Answer ANY FOUR of the following five questions, in about 50 words each. 4x3=12

I Otters are known for their peculiar behavioural traits. Support this statement with reference to any two traits mentioned in 'Mijbil the Otter.' 3

II How does the use of repetition in the poem 'Amanda!' highlight the speaker's expectations and Amanda's responses? 3

III How can Nelson Mandela's vision of 'liberating both the oppressed and the oppressor' be applied in modern-day societies to address issues of inequality and discrimination? (Nelson Mandela – Long Walk to Freedom) 3

IV How does the line 'and then moves on' reflect the transient nature of the fog thereby contributing to the poem's deeper message about life's impermanence? (Fog) 3

V How does Chubukov's reaction to Lomov's marriage proposal reflect his priorities and values? (The Proposal) 3

9 Answer ANY TWO of the following three questions, in about 40-50 words. 2x3=6

I How does 'The Necklace' illustrate the significance of honesty as the key element for leading a happy and stress-free life? 3

II Briefly evaluate the validity of the adage 'Values are caught, not taught', in the context of the relationship between Anil and Hari Singh in 'The Thief's Story'. 3

III Griffin's experiences moments of comfort and normalcy while being invisible. How do these fleeting moments impact his sense of identity and his actions 3

throughout 'Footprints Without Feet'?

10 Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100-120 words 1 x 6

A. How does literature like ‘The Baker from Goa,’ ‘Coorg,’ and ‘Tea from Assam’ contribute to promoting tourism and raising awareness about regional cultures and traditions? 6

OR

B. The poems, ‘The Trees’ and ‘A Tiger in the Zoo’ resonate the theme of importance of freedom and the desire to break free from any kind of dominance. Examine. 6

11 Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100-120 words. 1 x 6

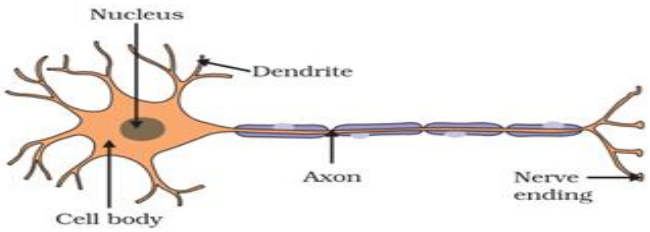
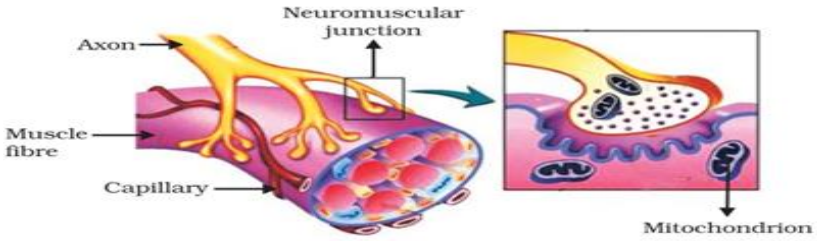
A. How does the author use the narrative technique of misdirection in 'The Midnight Visitor', to enhance the suspense and the story’s unexpected ending? 6

OR

B. Comment critically on the role of the Surgery in the ‘The Triumph of Surgery’. 6

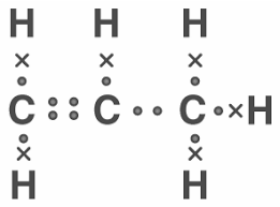
SCIENCE – Code no. 086
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS – X (2025-26)

Section – A		
1	C. Cuscuta, ticks, lice, leeches and tapeworm; as all of these are parasites.	1
2	B. Lactic acid + Energy	1
3	D. Blood pressure: Medulla in hindbrain	1
4	D. insulin from pancreas	1
5	A. BB x bb	1
6	B. (ii), (iii), (iv)	1
7	C. Use of plastic as packaging material.	1
8	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
9	D. A is false but R is true	1
10	It is completely wrong to say that plants do not produce any excretory products. However, plants use completely different strategies for excretion than those of the animals. They get rid of these wastes in different manner (any two): i. Oxygen, a photosynthetic waste, is removed through stomata. ii. Excess water is removed by transpiration through stomata. iii. Other metabolic wastes are either stored in dead cells, resins and gums or are removed through falling of old leaves. iv. Many waste products are stored in cellular vacuoles	2
11	*Students to attempt either option A or B.* A. (i) There are two chambers in the heart of fish. The blood is pumped to the gills, is oxygenated there and passes directly to the rest of the body. (ii) There are four chambers in the heart of a human being. Separation of the right side and the left side of the heart by septum prevents mixing of oxygenated and de-oxygenated bloods **OR** B. Xylem moves water and minerals obtained from the soil through roots to all other parts of the plant in a unidirectional manner// Transpiration takes place from leaf which causes a transpirational pull in the tracheids and vessels of xylem facilitating upward movement of water// roots	2

	actively uptake ions from the soil, leading to difference in concentration gradient, thereby water moves into the roots to eliminate this difference/ creating a steady movement of water into root xylem.	
12	Tree food chain- tree, zebra, tiger /Any other food chain Grassland food chain- grass, zebra, tiger / Any other food chain Food web- Join the two food chains at a common point (zebra)	2
13	• All information from our environment is detected by the specialised tips of some nerve cells. The information acquired at the end of the dendritic tip of a nerve cell (Fig. a), sets off a chemical reaction that creates an electrical impulse. • This impulse travels from the dendrite to the cell body, and then along the axon to its end. At the end of the axon, the electrical impulse sets off the release of some chemicals. • These chemicals cross the gap, or synapse, and start a similar electrical impulse in a dendrite of the next neuron. This is how nervous impulses travel in the body. (Fig b).  (a)  (b) **Figure** (a) Structure of neuron, (b) Neuromuscular junction	3
14	A. RY, Ry, rY, ry B. The traits which are independently inherited are as follows Tall round: 81 Tall wrinkled: 27 Short round: 27 Short wrinkled: 9 (Ratio :- 9 : 3 : 3 : 1)	3
15	*Students to attempt either subpart A or B.* A. Eggs are rich in proteins. The digestion of proteins is initiated in the stomach. Gastric glands present in the wall of the stomach release	4

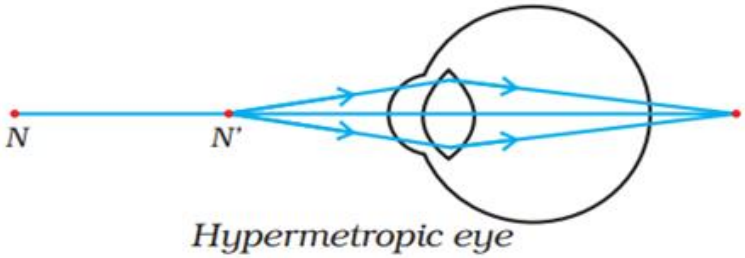
	hydrochloric acid, a protein digesting enzyme called pepsin and mucus. The hydrochloric acid creates an acidic medium which facilitates the action of enzyme pepsin. **OR** B. Eggs contain fats. Bile juice from the liver breaks down large fat globules into smaller ones for increasing the efficiency of the enzymes and making the medium alkaline. Emulsified fats are digested by lipase secreted by pancreas. C. Sweet potatoes are rich in starch. The saliva secreted by salivary glands present in buccal cavity contain an enzyme called salivary amylase that breaks down starch which is a complex molecule to give sugar. D. Small Intestine will have a maximum amount of digested food as the process of digestion is completed in the small intestine. *For Visually impaired students* D. The digested food is taken up by the inner lining of the intestine with the help of finger-like projections or villi which increase the surface area for the absorption.	
16	*Student to attempt either option A or B.* (i) Puneet should not choose seeds as banana plants have lost the capacity to produce seeds. He should go for vegetative propagation of banana (by stem cutting). (ii) Errors and variations in DNA copying cause variation. Variation is good as it can help a population tide over unfavourable conditions by survival of some variants. It is bad as parents' desirable characters are lost/ sometimes variants are not able to survive in the new conditions/ the variant is not able to use the cellular apparatus efficiently. ***OR*** (i) Watermelon has unisexual flowers, the male and female flowers are separate. The presence of pollinators will facilitate cross pollination between the flowers increasing the chance of fertilization and number of fruits being produced. Without pollinators the probability of pollen falling on stigma reduces in a unisexual flower, especially if they are far apart thus the number of fruits produced will be less. (ii) The three changes observed are: • Ovule develops a tough coat and becomes seed. • Ovary grows and ripens to form fruit. • Petals, sepals, stamen, style and stigma may shrivel and fall off.	5
Section – B		
17	D. Both equations 1 and 2 are redox reactions, p= 2 and q=10	1
18	B. (I) and (III)	1

<table>
<tr><td>19</td><td>B. Iron nail is coated with a brown coating in test tube ‘P’ and silver coating in test tube ‘Q’.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td><table><tr><td>B.</td><td>Red</td><td>Yellow</td></tr></table></td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>D. Sodium hydroxide</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>B. insoluble calcium carbonate converts to water soluble calcium bicarbonate.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>D. NaCl</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>D. A is false but R is true</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>A. The pin will drop but will take less time to drop because silver is a better conductor of heat than aluminium.
B. No, aluminium wire will not melt because metals have high melting points.</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td><u>Attempt either option A or B.</u>
A.
(i) No, ‘X’ is highly reactive and will catch fire.
(ii) Sodium.
It is extracted from molten sodium chloride by electrolytic reduction
Cathode: $Na^+ + e^- \rightarrow Na$
Anode: $2Cl^- \rightarrow Cl_2 + 2e^-$
(Potassium is also a correct option)
OR
B.
(i) Copper gets oxidised/corroded to basic copper carbonate which is greenish in colour.
(ii) No, iron will rust and the reddish layer of rust will come off exposing iron to air, the dome will not be stable. Copper on the other hand on corrosion forms a protective layer which does not allow further corrosion.
(iii) Copper is a highly malleable metal, its thin sheets can be used to give different shapes of roofs, like the shape of a dome.</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>A. She was expecting Oxygen gas to be formed at the anode and hydrogen at the cathode.
B. Distilled water is a poor conductor of electricity.
C. Adding few drops of H_2SO_4 or some NaCl (or any other strong electrolyte).
<u>For visually impaired students</u>
A. Redox reaction</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

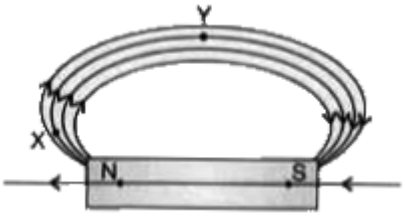
	B. Decomposition reaction and endothermic reaction C. Combination reaction and exothermic reaction	
28	A. (b) < 40, because concentrated H_2SO_4 gives more H+ ions than dilute acid. B. 3 mL of H_2SO_4 will be 60 drops, which will neutralise 6 mL of NaOH <table><tr><th>S. No.</th><th>Volume of dil NaOH taken (mL)</th><th>Drops of dil H_2SO_4 used</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>20 (1 mL)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>30 (1.5 mL)</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>40 (2 mL)</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>3 mL = 60 drops</td></tr></table>**OR** Colour will change from colourless to pink. Phenolphthalein in colourless in acids and turns pink in basic solution. C. $2NaOH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$ (a) neutralisation and double displacement reaction. Base NaOH is getting neutralised and forming salt + water. It is double displacement as Na^+ ions are being replaced by H^+ and OH^- by SO_4^{2-}. It is not precipitation reaction because Na_2SO_4 is soluble in water.	4
29	*Student to attempt either option A or B.* A. (a) x = 3, y = 6 (b) Propene (c)  (d) Propanol (e) $C_3H_6 + H_2 \xrightarrow{Ni} C_3H_8$ $CH_2=CH-CH_3 + H_2 \xrightarrow{Ni} CH_3-CH_2-CH_3$ **OR** B. (a) Ionic bond (b) Q_2P (c) Basic, metallic oxides are basic in nature. (d) $2C_2H_5OH + 2Q \rightarrow 2C_2H_5OQ + H_2$ (e) CP_2 *For visually impaired students* A. (a) x = 3, y = 6	5

	(b) Propene (c) Unsaturated hydrocarbon (d) Propanol (e) $C_3H_6 + H_2 \xrightarrow{Ni} C_3H_8$ **OR** B. (a) Covalent bond (b) Ionic bond (c) CaO, due to presence of free ions in molten state. (d) CaO is solid while CO_2 is a gas. (e) 4	
Section – C		
30	D. I and III	1
31	A. As sunlight passes through the atmosphere, ***Rayleigh scattering causes*** shorter wavelengths, such as blue and violet, to scatter more than other colors, but our eyes are more sensitive to blue than violet.	1
32	C. A is true but R is false	1
33	A. The optical instrument shown in the figure is a concave lens. B. The image formed is a virtual image. C. To find the focal length for of a concave lens, we can use the lens formula: $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$ where: • $u =$ - 20 cm (object distance, taken as negative for concave lenses), • $v =$ - 10 cm (image distance, also taken as negative since the image formed by a concave lens is virtual). Solution: 1. Substitute the values into the lens formula: $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{-10} - \frac{1}{-20}$ 2. Simplify the terms: $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{-10} - \frac{1}{-20}$ 3. Find a common denominator: $\frac{1}{f} = -\frac{2}{20} + \frac{1}{20} = -\frac{1}{20}$ 4. Solve for f: $f =$ - 20 cm	2

	- - - - - - - - - - - - *For visually impaired students* A. A convex lens can form a virtual image when the object is placed between the lens and its focal point. B. A convex lens can focus parallel rays of sunlight to a single point, known as the **focal point**. Sunlight contains energy, and when this light is concentrated at a small point, the energy density increases significantly. This focused light energy raises the temperature at the focal point, which can become high enough to ignite a piece of paper placed at that point.	
34	*Student to attempt either A or B.* A. (i) $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{8 \times 8}{8 + 8} = 4\ ohms$ (ii) $I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{8}{(4+4)} = 1\ A$ **OR** B. (i) $\frac{1}{R_P} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{2}{24}$ R_p = 12 ohms $R_T = R_p + 12$ = 24 ohms $I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{6}{24} = 0.25\ A$ (ii) Same readings of A_1 and A_2 - - - - - - - - - - - - *For visually impaired students* A. (i) Maximum Resistance: • To get the maximum resistance, connect all four resistors in series. • The total resistance R_{max} in series is the sum of the individual resistance: $R_{\max} = R + R + R + R = 4R$ (ii) Minimum Resistance: • To get the minimum resistance, connect all four resistors in parallel.	2

	• The total resistance R_{min} in parallel is given by: $$\frac{1}{R_{min}} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} = \frac{4}{R}$$ $$R_{min} = \frac{R}{4}$$ **OR** B. $$R = \frac{\rho \cdot l}{A}$$ Given: • Initial length, $l = 2\,\text{m}$ • Cross-sectional area, $A = 0.5\,\text{mm}^2 = 0.5 \times 10^{-6}\,\text{m}^2$ • Resistivity of copper, $\rho = 1.7 \times 10^{-8}\,\Omega \cdot \text{m}$ Step 1: Calculate the initial resistance R_1 and l = 2 m $$R_1 = \frac{\rho \cdot l}{A} = \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-8}\,\Omega \cdot \text{m} \times 2\,\text{m}}{0.5 \times 10^{-6}\,\text{m}^2}$$ $$R_1 = \frac{3.4 \times 10^{-8}}{0.5 \times 10^{-6}}\,\Omega = 0.068\,\Omega$$ Step 2: Calculate the new resistance R_2 and l = 4 m (double length) $$R_2 = \frac{\rho \cdot (2l)}{A} = 2 \times R_1 = 2 \times 0.068\,\Omega = 0.136\,\Omega$$ The resistance of the wire when the length is double is 0.136 Ω	
35	(i) Hypermetropia is the deficiency in vision and the lens is convex lens. (ii)  *Hypermetropic eye* - - - - - - - - - - - - *<u>For visually impaired students</u>* (i) Dispersion of light is the phenomenon in which white light separates into its component colors (spectrum) when it passes through a medium, such as a prism. Different colours of light lend through different angles with respect to incident light, thus becoming district.	3

	(ii) Dispersion occurs when light passes from one medium to another where the speed of light is different for each wavelength. For example, in a prism, each color of light has a different refractive index due to varying wavelengths, causing each color to bend at different angles as they exit the prism. Dispersion only happens if the medium has a variable refractive index across different wavelengths, like glass or water. (iii) Presbyopia is caused by the gradual loss of flexibility in the lens of the eye, which occurs with aging. This reduced flexibility prevents the lens from changing shape effectively to focus on close objects, making it difficult to see them clearly.	
36	(i) Show that the cross-sectional area of the wire is about 5 x 10^{-7} m^2. The cross-sectional are *A* of a wire with diameter *d* is given by: $$A = \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$$ Substitute, d = 0.80 x 10^{-3} m: $$A = \pi \left(\frac{0.80 \times 10^{-3}}{2}\right)^2$$ $$A = \pi \left(0.40 \times 10^{-3}\right)^2$$ $$A = \pi \times (0.16 \times 10^{-6})\,\mathrm{m}^2$$ $$A \approx 3.14 \times 0.16 \times 10^{-6}\,\mathrm{m}^2$$ $$A \approx 5.024 \times 10^{-7}\,\mathrm{m}^2$$ Thus, the cross-sectional are *A* is approximately 5 x 10^{-7} m^2. (ii) To find the length l of the wire, we can use the formula of resistance: $$R = \frac{\rho \cdot l}{A}$$ Rearrange to solve for l : $$l = \frac{R \cdot A}{\rho}$$ Substitute the values: $$l = \frac{0.12 \cdot 5 \times 10^{-7}}{1.8 \times 10^{-8}}$$ $$l = \frac{6 \times 10^{-8}}{1.8 \times 10^{-8}}$$ $$l = \frac{6}{1.8}\,\mathrm{m}$$ $$l = 3.33\,\mathrm{m}$$ The student needs a length of approximately 3.33 m of given copper wire to make a 0.12 Ω resistor.	3

37	• Closeness of magnetic field lines is directly related to strength of magnetic field. • Strength of magnetic field at point X (pole) is more than point Y. • If the student redraws the diagram he/she should mark arrows correctly from North to South.  	3
38	A. Convex Lens B. Real and Inverted *Student to attempt either subpart C or D.* C. To find the object distance (u) for the lens, we can use the lens formula: $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$ where: • *f* = 50 mm (focal length), • *v* = 60 mm (image distance), • *u* is the object distance, which we need to calculate. Rearranging the formula to solve for u: $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{f}$ Substitute the values: $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{50}$ Calculate each term: $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{50 - 60}{3000} = \frac{-10}{3000} = -\frac{1}{300}$ Thus, the negative sign indicates that the object is located 300 mm in front of the lens (on the opposite side from the image). So, the object distance is: u = 300 mm **OR** D. image height = - 20 mm object height = 80 mm The magnification (m) of the lens is given by: $m = \frac{\text{image height}}{\text{object height}}$ Substituting the values: $m = \frac{-20mm}{80\ mm} = -\frac{1}{4}$	4

Thus, the magnification m = − 0.25 mm.

Magnification is also given by:

$$m = \frac{v}{u}$$

where:

- v is the image distance
- u = −150 mm

Rearrange to solve for v:

v = m × u = −0.25 × −150 mm = 37.5 mm

So, the image distance v = 37.5 mm.

The lens formula is:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$$

Substituting the values of v and u:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{37.5} + \frac{1}{150}$$

Converting to a common denominator:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{4+1}{150} = \frac{5}{150} = \frac{1}{30}$$

Thus, f = 30 mm

Answer: The focal length of the camera lens is 30 mm.

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For visually impaired students

A. Concave Lens for Flashlight and Convex Lens for solar cooker.
B. Concave lens diverges the light rays which is needed for a wider reach of the flashlight. Convex lens converges the rays which helps to raise the temperature of the place where rays converge.

Student to attempt either subpart C or D

C. To find the focal length (f) of the lens, we can use the information about the object distance (u) and the magnification (m).

Given:

- Object distance, u = − 40 cm
- The image is twice the size of the object, so the magnification,

$$m = -2$$

Since the magnification $m = \frac{v}{u}$, we can rearrange this to find the image distance v:

$$v = m \times u$$

	Substitute the values for m and u: $v = -2 \times -40 = 80$ cm The lens formula is : $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$ Substitute $v = 80\ cm$ and $u = -40\ cm$: $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{80} - \frac{1}{-40} = \frac{1}{80} + \frac{1}{40}$ Convert to a common denominator: $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1+2}{80} = \frac{3}{80}$ Thus, $f = \frac{80}{3} = 26.67$ cm (approximately) Answer : The focal length of the lens is approximately 26.67 cm. **OR** D. • Object distance, u = - 20 cm • Image distance v = - 10 cm (since the image is on the same side as the object) We can use the lens formula to calculate the focal length (f) : $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$ Substitute the values of v and u : $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{-10} - \frac{1}{-20} = \frac{1}{-10} + \frac{1}{20}$ Finding a common denominator: $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{-2}{20} + \frac{1}{20} = -\frac{1}{20}$ Thus, $f = -20$ cm Answer: The focal length of the lens is - 20 cm, indicating it is a diverging lens (concave lens).	
39	<u>*Students to attempt either option A or B.*</u> A. (i) Power across the 100 Ω resistance = 81 W $P = I^2R = 81\ W$ $\therefore I^2 = \frac{81}{100}$ $\therefore I = \sqrt{\frac{81}{100}} = \frac{9}{10} = 0.9\ A$	5

(ii) Voltage across the 25 Ω resistors = $V_2 = IR_{eqv}$
for the 25 Ω resistors

$$\frac{1}{R_{eqv}} = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{2}{25}$$

$$\therefore R_{eqv} = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5\,\Omega$$

$$\therefore V_2 = 0.9\,A \times 12.5\,\Omega = 11.25\,V$$

(iii) Voltage across 100 Ω = $V_{100} = IR = 0.9\,A \times 100\,\Omega = 90\,V$

$$\therefore V_1 = 90\,V + 11.25\,V = 101.25\,V$$

OR

B.

(i) $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$

$$\therefore R = \frac{V^2}{P} = \frac{240 \times 240}{1200} = 48\,\Omega$$

(ii) For S_1 and S_3 closed

– Current in C

$V = IR\ (Ohm's\ Law)$

$$\therefore I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{240\,V}{48\,\Omega} = 5\,A$$

– Current in A and B

$$V = IR\ (Ohm's\ Law)$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{240\,V}{96\,\Omega} = 2.5\,A$$

(iii) Power across A for S_1, S_2, S_3 closed

$$P_A = I^2R = 5^2 \times 48 = 1200\,W = 1.2\,KW$$

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For visually impaired students

A.

(i) In household circuits, the fuse is connected in series with all appliances to ensure that it can cut off the entire circuit in case of excessive current, preventing hazards like fires or damage. This way, any overload or short circuit causes the fuse to blow, protecting all appliances.
Appliances are connected in parallel to ensure each receives the same voltage from the mains and can operate independently. This setup allows appliances to work simultaneously and efficiently, with each drawing only the current it needs, without affecting others.

Give Data:

- Power of heater, P_{heater} = 1500 W
- Power of Fan, P_{fan} = 500 W

- Supply Voltage, V = 220 V
- Fuse rating = 10 A

Step 1: Calculate the Current Drawn by Each Appliance

Using the formula = $I = \frac{P}{V}$:

1. Current drawn by the heater:

$$I_{\text{heater}} = \frac{P_{\text{heater}}}{V} = \frac{1500\,\text{W}}{220\,\text{V}}$$

I_{heater} = 6.82 A (rounded to two decimal places)

2. Current drawn by the fan:

$$I_{fan} = \frac{P_{fan}}{V} = \frac{500\ W}{220\ V}$$

I_{fan} = 2.27 A (rounded to two decimal places)

Step 2 : Calculate the total curent in the circuit

Since the heater and fan are connected in parallel, the total curent I_{total} is the sum of the currents through each appliance:

$$I_{\text{total}} = I_{\text{heater}} + I_{\text{fan}}$$

$$I_{\text{total}} = 6.82\,\text{A} + 2.27\,\text{A}$$

$$I_{\text{total}} = 9.09\,\text{A}$$

Step 3: Compare with the Fuse Rating
The fuse is rated for 10 A, and the total current drawn by the heater and fan together is 9.09 A.

Since 9.09 A < 10 A, the fuse will not blow and is appropriate for this circuit, as the total current is within the fuse's capacity.

OR

B.

Given data:

- Resistor R_1 = 6 Ω
- Resistor R_2 = 12 Ω
- Voltage V = 24 V
- Time t = 5 Minutes = 5 x 60 = 300 seconds

Step 1: Calculate the Current through each Resistor

Since the resistors are connected in parallel, the voltage across each resistor is the same as the battery voltage, V = 24 V.

Using Ohm's Law, $I = \frac{V}{R}$:

Current through R_1

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1} = \frac{24\,\text{V}}{6\,\Omega} = 4\,\text{A}$$

Current through R_2:

$$I_2 = \frac{V}{R_2} = \frac{24\,\text{V}}{12\,\Omega} = 2\,\text{A}$$

Step 2: Calculate the Heat Generated in Each Resistor

Using Joule's Law of Heating, $H = I^2Rt$:

- Heat generate in R_1:

$$H_1 = I_1^2 \times R_1 \times t = (4\,\text{A})^2 \times 6\,\Omega \times 300\,\text{s}$$

$$H_1 = 16 \times 6 \times 300 = 28800\,\text{J}$$

- Heat generate in R_2:

$$H_2 = I_2^2 \times R_2 \times t = (2\,\text{A})^2 \times 12\,\Omega \times 300\,\text{s}$$

$$H_2 = 4 \times 12 \times 300 = 14400\,\text{J}$$

- Total Heat Generated *H:*

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_1 + H_2 = 28800\,\text{J} + 14400\,\text{J} = 43200\,\text{J}$$

So, the total heat generated in both resistor is **43200 J.**

Step 3 : Determine if each Resistor is safe

The power dissipated by each resistor can be calculated using $P = V \times I$

- Power dissipated by R_1 :

$$P_1 = V \times I_1 = 24\,\text{V} \times 4\,\text{A} = 96\,\text{W}$$

- Power dissipated by R_2:

$$P_2 = V \times I_2 = 24\,\text{V} \times 2\,\text{A} = 48\,\text{W}$$

Given that the power rating of each resistor is 100 W:

- R_1 is operating at 96 W, which is within the 100 W limit. Hence, it is safe.
- R_2 is operating at 48 W, which is also within the 100 W limit. Hence, it is safe.

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SCIENCE – Code no. 086
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER*
CLASS – X (2025-26)

Max. Marks: 80 **Time Allowed: 3 hours**

General Instructions:

(i) This question paper consists of 39 questions in 3 sections. Section A is Biology, Section B is Chemistry and Section C is Physics.

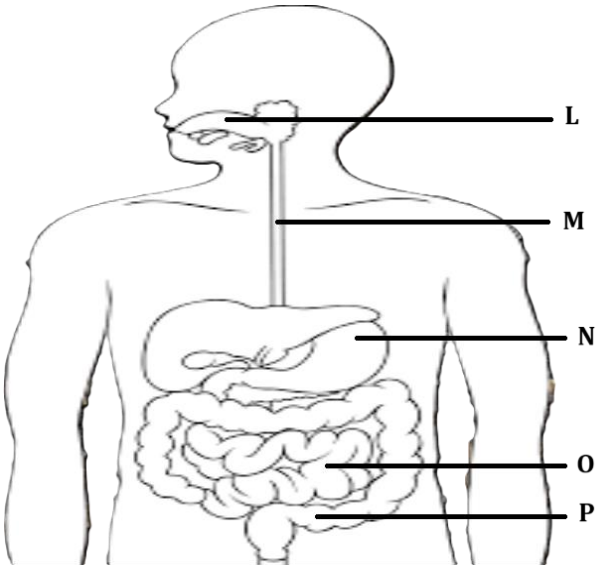
(ii) All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.

	Section – A	**Marks**
1	Select the group in which all organisms have the same mode of nutrition. A. Cuscuta, yeast, legumes, leeches and tapeworm B. Cactus, ticks, lice, leeches and cow C. Cuscuta, ticks, lice, leeches and tapeworm D. Cactus, grass, lice, lion and tapeworm	1
2	Which of the following options indicates the products formed after breakdown of the glucose in our muscle cells when there is lack of oxygen? A. Ethanol + carbon dioxide + Energy B. Lactic acid + Energy C. Lactic acid + carbon monoxide + Energy D. Carbon dioxide + Water + Energy	1
3	Which of the following is a correct combination of function and part of the brain? A. Posture and balance: Cerebrum B. Salivation: Medulla in midbrain C. Hunger: Pons in hindbrain D. Blood pressure: Medulla in hindbrain	1
4	The blood glucose level in a patient was very high. It may be due to inadequate secretion of: A. growth hormone from pituitary gland B. oestrogen from ovary C. insulin from pituitary gland D. insulin from pancreas	1
5	In a cross between black furred rabbit (B) and white furred rabbit (b), all offspring were found to have black fur. What can be inferred about the genetic makeup of the parent rabbits? A. BB X bb B. Bb X Bb C. Bb X bb D. bb X bb	1

**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

6	Which are the correct statements related to ozone? (i) Ozone layer helps in increasing the UV radiations reaching earth. (ii) Ozone is a deadly poison. (iii) Ozone layer shields the earth from UV radiations. (iv) Ozone layer prevents UV rays which cause skin cancer. (v) Ozone is formed with the help of Chloroflurocarbons. A. (i), (ii), (iii) B. (ii), (iii), (iv) C. (iii), (iv), (v) D. (i), (iv), (v)	1
7	Which of the following human activities has resulted in an increase of non-biodegradable substances? A. Organic farming B. Increase in tree plantation C. Use of plastic as packaging material D. Composting of kitchen waste	1
The following two questions consist of two statements – **Assertion** (A) and **Reason** (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true.		
8	**Assertion (A):** Tallness of a pea plant is controlled by an enzyme**.** **Reason (R):** The gene for that enzyme makes proteins which help the plant to be tall.	1
9	**Assertion (A):** Vulture will always have the least amount of pesticides in a food chain. **Reason (R)**: Vulture occupies the last trophic level and it gets only 10% of energy of the previous trophic level.	1
10	Unlike animals, plants do not have any excretory products as they do not eat food. Comment upon the statement with justification.	2
11	*Students to attempt either option A or B.* A. How many chambers are there in the heart of the following organisms? How is mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood prevented in their body? (i) Fishes (ii) Humans **OR** B. Explain the mechanism by which the water is transported in plants?	2
12	About 100 acres of forest land was declared as Natural reserve park. The following organisms were predominant in the Natural reserve park:	2

**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

	rabbit, frog, grass, fish, fox, water insects, zebra, peacock, snake, trees, bird, owl, insects, tiger, vulture, duck. Create a food web comprising two separate food chains with different producers by using the above data.	
13	Draw and explain how the nerve cells help in transmission of impulses?	3
14	In a genetic experiment, plants with pure round green seeds (RRyy) were crossed with plants with wrinkled yellow seeds (rrYY). (i) Show the gametes formed when F1 was self-pollinated. (ii) A total of 144 seeds were produced which developed into saplings. Show the ratio in which these traits are independently inherited in these144 sapling.	3
15	Neha consumed boiled sweet potatoes and boiled eggs for breakfast. Help her to understand some steps in the process of digestion of the food taken by her by answering the questions given below. *Attempt either subpart A or B.* A. Which of these food items is rich in proteins? In which part of the alimentary canal is the digestion of this component initiated? Name the enzymes, conditions required and the glands associated with the digestion here. **OR** B. Which of these food items contains fats? How is it digested? C. Which of these food items is rich in starch? How is its digestion initiated? D. The figure given below represents parts of the human alimentary canal. Which of these parts will have the maximum amount of digested food as soon as the process of digestion is completed?  **Figure: Human Alimentary canal**	4

**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

	For visually impaired students D. How will the digested food be taken up by the alimentary canal?	
16	*Attempt either option A or B.* A. Puneet wanted to grow banana plants. (i) Based on your knowledge on plant reproduction should he opt for seeds or any alternate method of reproduction. Justify your answer. (ii) Offsprings of a banana plant usually show very little variation. What causes variation and are variations good or bad? Justify. **OR** B. Annie was conducting research on the number of fruits produced by watermelon under different conditions. She grew 25 watermelon plants each in both glass house A and B. She introduced pollinators in glass house A only. (i) What difference will she observe in the number of fruits produced in the two glass houses? Explain with reason. (ii) List 3 changes that will occur in a flower once it gets fertilized.	5
	Section – B	
17	Which of the following equations represent redox reactions and what are the values for 'p' and 'q' in these equations? Equation 1: $Fe_2O_3(s) + 2Al(s) \longrightarrow Al_2O_3(s) + p\ Fe(l) + heat$ Equation 2: $2C_4H_{10}(g) + 13O_2(g) \xrightarrow{\triangle} 8CO_2(g) + q\ H_2O(g)$ A. Only equation 1 is a redox reaction, p =1 and q=3 B. Both equations 1 and 2 are redox reactions, p= 2 and q=4 C. Only equation 2 is a redox reaction, p= 2 and q= 10 D. Both equations 1 and 2 are redox reactions, p= 2 and q=10	1
18	Four statements about the reactions of oxides with dilute hydrochloric acid and aqueous sodium hydroxide are listed. I. Aluminium oxide reacts with both dilute hydrochloric acid and aqueous sodium hydroxide. II. Calcium oxide reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid and aqueous sodium hydroxide. III. Zinc oxide reacts with both dilute hydrochloric acid and aqueous sodium hydroxide. IV. Sulphur dioxide does not react with either dilute hydrochloric acid or aqueous sodium hydroxide. Which statements are correct? A. I and II B. I and III C. II and IV D. III and IV	1

**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

19	An iron nail is added to each of the two test tubes 'P' and 'Q' containing aqueous copper (II) sulphate, and aqueous silver nitrate respectively. Which of the following observation is correct? A. In test tube 'P' iron nail is coated with a blue coating and in test tube 'Q' there is no reaction. B. Iron nail is coated with a brown coating in test tube 'P' and silver coating in test tube 'Q'. C. There is no reaction in either of the test tubes 'P' or 'Q'. D. There is no reaction in test tube 'P' but a silver coating on iron nail is seen in test tube 'Q'.	1
20	Methyl orange is added to dilute hydrochloric acid and to aqueous sodium hydroxide. What is the colour of the methyl orange in each solution? <table><tr><th>Sample</th><th>colour in dilute hydrochloric acid</th><th>colour in aqueous sodium hydroxide</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>Orange</td><td>Red</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Red</td><td>Yellow</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Red</td><td>Orange</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>Yellow</td><td>Red</td></tr></table>	1
21	Which of the following substances when dissolved in equal volume of water, will have the highest pH value? A. Sulphuric acid B. Acetic acid C. Magnesium hydroxide D. Sodium hydroxide	1
22	When excess of carbon dioxide is passed through lime water, the milkiness disappears because A. water soluble calcium carbonate converts to water soluble calcium bicarbonate. B. insoluble calcium carbonate converts to water soluble calcium bicarbonate. C. water soluble calcium carbonate converts to insoluble calcium bicarbonate. D. insoluble calcium carbonate converts to insoluble calcium bicarbonate.	1
23	In the reaction of aqueous solution of barium chloride with aqueous solution of sodium sulphate, the aqueous solution formed will be: A. $BaCl_2$ B. $BaSO_4$ C. Na_2SO_4 D. NaCl	1

The following question consists of two statements – **Assertion** (A) and **Reason** (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below:

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.

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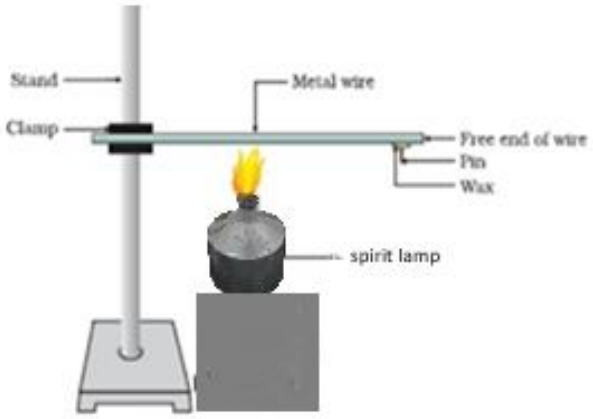
	C. A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true.	
24	**Assertion (A):** C_4H_8, C_4H_6 and C_4H_{10} are members of the same homologous series **Reason (R):** C_4H_8, C_4H_6, C_3H_4, C_3H_6, C_2H_4, C_2H_2 are unsaturated hydrocarbons.	1
25	The following activity is set-up in the science lab by the teacher. He clamped an aluminium wire on a stand and fixed a pin to the free end of the wire using wax. Then he heated the wire with a burner from the end where the wire is clamped. Students observed the pin fall off.  A. If the teacher replaces aluminium wire by silver wire, will the students' observation change? Justify your answer. B. Will the aluminium wire melt? Give reason for your answer.	2
26	*Attempt either option A or B.* A. An element 'X' is stored in kerosene, and cannot be extracted from its ore using a reducing agent. 'X' forms an ionic compound on reaction with chlorine. (i) Can we store 'X' in water? Give reason to support your answer. (ii) Identify element 'X'. Name the process used and write the equation for extraction of 'X' from its ore. **OR** B. The domes of many building in Europe are made of copper. These domes now appear greenish in colour. (i) Why do the domes appear greenish though copper is orange-red in colour? (ii) In your opinion, should the copper domes be replaced by iron domes to overcome the problem of change of colour of copper domes? (iii) Domes used to be made from thin sheets of metals. Why did the ancient architects use copper to make domes?	3
27	Amrita electrolysed distilled water using the set-up shown in figure 1. She was expecting two gases to be evolved at the anode and cathode respectively	3

**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

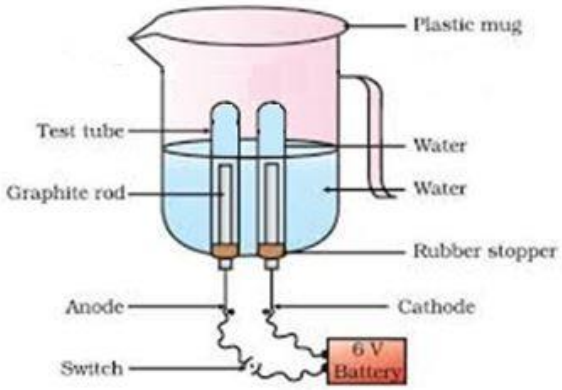


Fig.1

Suddenly, she realised that the bulb in the circuit did not glow when she used distilled water (figure 2)

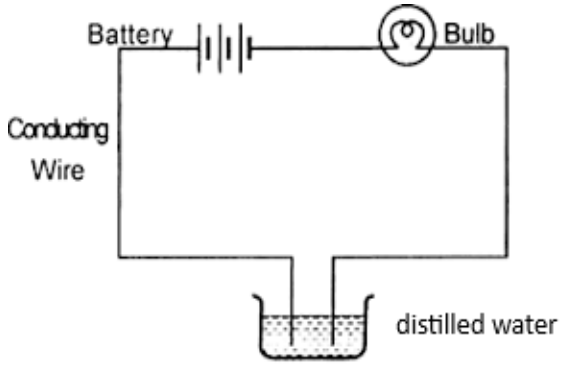


Fig. 2

After this realization, she added a substance to the distilled water for electrolysis to take place.

Answer the following questions based on the information given above:

A. Which gas was she expecting to be formed at the anode and which one at the cathode respectively?
B. Why did the bulb not glow when Amrita passed electricity through distilled water?
C. Which substance was added by Amrita to distilled water to get the expected result?

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

For visually impaired students

Identify the type of reaction:

A. $ZnO + C \longrightarrow Zn + CO$
B. $ZnCO_3 \xrightarrow{heat} ZnO + CO_2$
C. $2Mg + O_2 \longrightarrow 2\ MgO + heat$

28	Sara took 2 mL of dilute NaOH solution in a test tube and added two drops of phenolphthalein solution to it. The solution turned pink in colour. She added dilute H_2SO_4 to the above solution drop by drop until the solution in the test tube became colourless. 40 drops of dilute H_2SO_4 were used for the change in	4

colour from pink to colourless. When Sara added a drop of NaOH to the solution, the colour changed to back to pink again.
Sara now tried the activity with different volumes of NaOH and recorded her observation in the table given below:

S. No.	Volume of dil. NaOH taken (mL)	Drops of dil. H_2SO_4 used
1	2	20
2	3	30
3	4	40

Answer the following questions based on the above information:

A. If Sara used concentrated H_2SO_4 in place of dilute H_2SO_4, how many drops will be required for the change in colour to be observed?
(a) 40
(b) < 40
(c) >40

Justify your answer.

B. Sara measured 20 drops of dil. H_2SO_4 and found its volume to be 1 mL. If Sara observed a change in colour of NaoH solution by using 3 mL of H_2SO_4, how many mL of NaOH did she add to the test tube initially?

OR

Sara takes 10 drops of dilute H_2SO_4 in the test tube and adds two drops of phenolphthalein solution to it. Then she adds NaOH dropwise. Sara observes a change in colour after adding 20 drops of NaOH. What change in colour would she observe and why?

C. Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction taking place in the above experiment. Which of the following is true and why? The reaction is a
(a) neutralisation and double displacement reaction
(b) neutralisation and precipitation reaction
(c) precipitation and double displacement reaction
(d) neutralisation, double displacement as well as precipitation reaction.

29 *Attempt either option A or B.* 5

A. A hydrocarbon with the formula C_xH_y undergoes complete combustion as shown in the following equation:

$$2C_xH_y + 9O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O.$$

(a) What are the values of 'x' and 'y'?
(b) Give the chemical (IUPAC) name of the hydrocarbon.
(c) Draw its electron dot structure.
(d) Name the alcohol which on heating with conc. H_2SO_4 will produce the above hydrocarbon C_xH_y.

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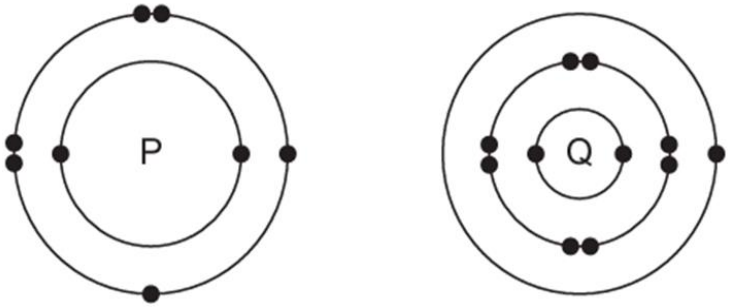
(e) Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction of C_xH_y with hydrogen gas in presence of Nickel.

OR

B. The electronic structures of atoms P and Q are shown below



Based on the information given above, answer the following questions:

(a) If P and Q combine to form a compound, what type of bond is formed between them?
(b) Give the chemical formula of the compound formed.
(c) The compound so formed is dissolved in water. Is the resultant solution acidic or basic in nature? Justify your answer.
(d) Write the chemical equation for the reaction between 'Q' and ethanol.
(e) What will be the formula of the compound formed when 'P' undergoes bonding with carbon?

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

For visually impaired students

A. A hydrocarbon with the formula C_xH_y undergoes complete combustion as shown in the following equation:

$2C_xH_y + 9O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$.

(a) What are the values of 'x' and 'y'?
(b) Give the chemical (IUPAC) name of the hydrocarbon.
(c) Is C_xH_y a saturated or an unsaturated hydrocarbon?
(d) Name the alcohol which on heating with conc. H_2SO_4 will produce the above hydrocarbon C_xH_y.
(e) Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction of C_xH_y with hydrogen gas in presence of Nickel.

OR

B. Oxygen can combine with both metals and non-metals. It combines with Calcium to form CaO and with carbon to form CO_2.

(a) What type of bond is formed between carbon and oxygen?
(b) Identify the type of bond formed between Calcium and oxygen.
(c) Which of the above compounds will be a good conductor of electricity in molten state and why?
(d) Comment on the physical state (solid, liquid or gas) of CaO and CO_2.
(e) What is the valency of carbon in CO_2?

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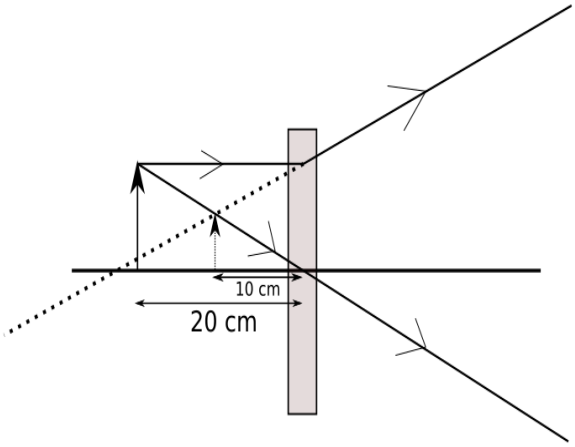
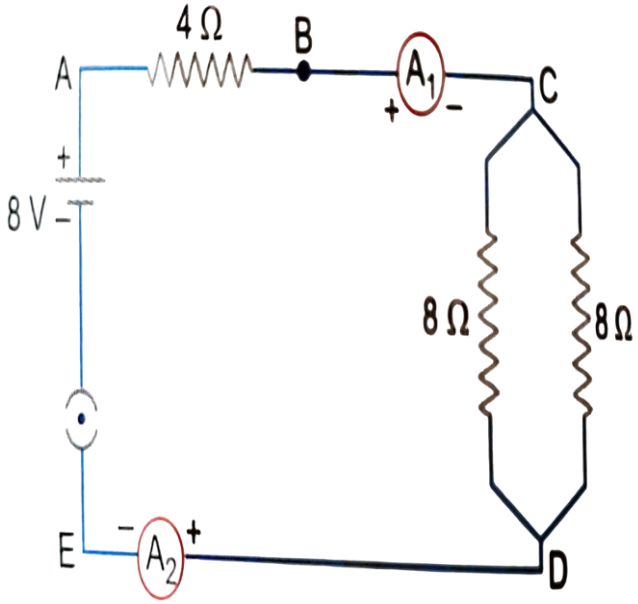
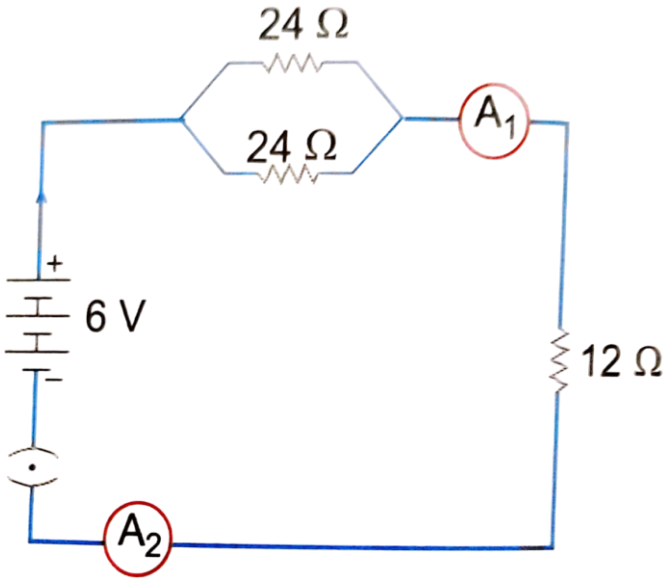
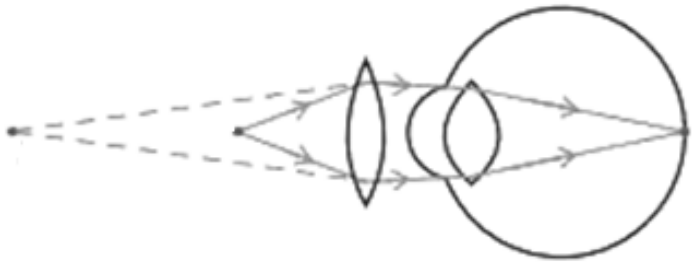
Section – C		
30	Arnav was making notes and he wrote down the following statements from his understanding of reflection from curved surfaces. I. Concave mirrors can produce both real and virtual images depending on the position of the object. II. Convex mirrors always produce real, inverted images regardless of the object's position. III. In both concave and convex mirrors, the image location can be determined using the mirror formula $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ where f is the focal length, v is the image distance, and u is the object distance. Choose from the following the correct option that lists the correct statements about reflection from curved surfaces. A. I and II B. I, II and III C. II and III D. I and III	1
31	Choose the correct option from the below which explains the reason for us to perceive the day sky as blue. A. As sunlight passes through the atmosphere, shorter wavelengths, such as blue are scattered more than other colors. B. The sky appears blue because all colors are scattered equally, but blue light is stronger and more visible to the human eye. C. The blue color of the sky is due to longer wavelengths like red and orange scattering more than shorter wavelengths, making blue stand out more. D. The atmosphere contains blue-colored particles that give the sky its blue appearance.	1
The following question consists of two statements – **Assertion** (A) and **Reason** (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true.		
32	**Assertion (A):** A point object is placed at a distance of 26 cm from a convex mirror of focal length 26 cm. The image will not form at infinity. **Reason (R):** For above given system the equation $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ gives v = ∞.	1

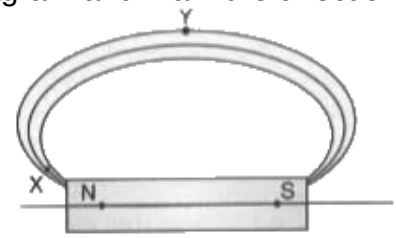
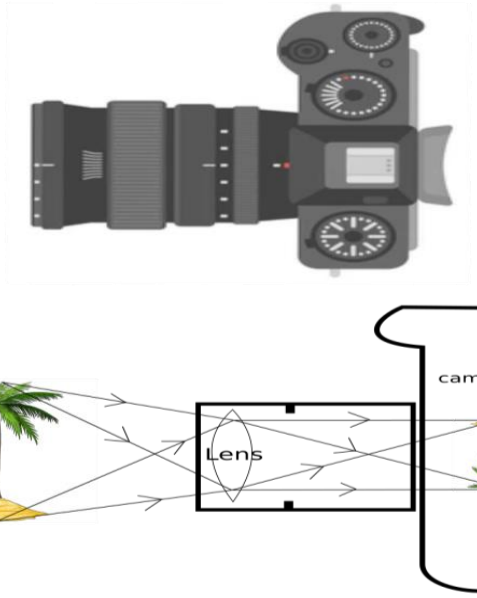
**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

33	 The above image shows the formation of an image with an optical instrument. A. Identify the optical instrument (shown schematically as a rectangle) in the image. B. What type of image is formed in this case? C. Based on the measurements given in the image, calculate the focal length of the instrument. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *For visually impaired students* A. Under what conditions can a convex lens form a virtual image? B. Why does a piece of paper catch fire if we allow sunlight to pass through a convex lens onto the paper?	2
34	*Attempt either option A or B.* A.  Find out the following in the electric circuit given in the figure- (i) Effective resistance of two 8 ohm resistors in the combination. (ii) Current flowing through the 4-ohm resistor **OR**	2

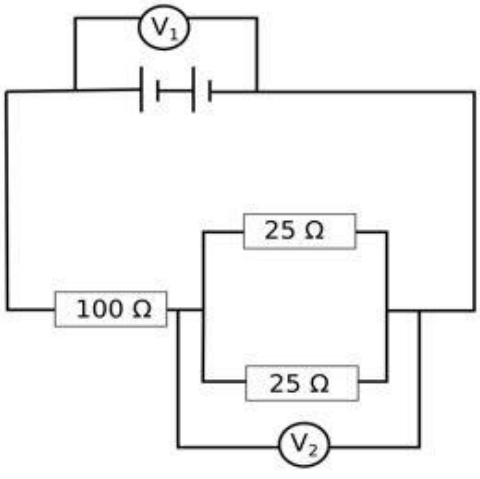
**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

	B.  Study the circuit and find out- (i) Current in 12 ohm resistor (ii) Difference in the readings of ammeter A_1 and A_2 if any - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *For visually impaired students* A. You are given four resistors each having resistance of R ohm. Find the maximum and minimum resistance that can be made with these four resistors. **OR** B. A copper wire has a length L=2 m, a cross-sectional area A=0.5 mm^2, and resistivity $\rho=1.7\times10^{-8}$ Ω-m. Calculate the resistance of another wire made of the same material whose length is twice the length of the wire but has the same cross-sectional area.	
35	 The above image shows a corrective measure for a particular defect of vision. (i) Identify the defect of vision and state what kind of lens is used to correct this deficiency. (ii) Draw and label a ray diagram that shows the defect of vision in the above case before correction. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *For visually impaired students* (i) What is dispersion of light?	3

**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

	(ii) Explain the condition under which dispersion happens? (iii) Give one reason that causes presbyopia.	
36	A student needs to make a 0.12 Ω resistor. She has some copper wire of 0.80 mm diameter. Resistivity of copper is 1.8×10^{-8} Ωm (i) Determine the cross-sectional area of the wire. (ii) Calculate the length of wire required for the 0.12 Ω resistor.	3
37	Magnetic field lines are shown in the given diagram. A student makes a statement that the magnetic field at X is stronger than at Y. (i) Explain with reason if the student's claim is correct. (ii) Also redraw the diagram and mark the direction of magnetic field lines. 	3
38	 The above image is that of a Digital Single Lense Reflector (DSLR) Camera which are used to take high resolution photographs by professional photographers. The second image of the above two is a schematic diagram of how an image is formed on the sensor of the camera. Based on your understanding of the lenses, answer the following questions. A. What type of lens is used in the DSLR camera shown in the image? B. What type of image is formed on the sensor? *Attempt either subpart C or D.* C. A photographer is using a DSLR camera with a lens of focal length f=50 mm to take a close-up photograph of a small object. The lens projects an image onto the camera sensor that is located 60 mm behind the lens. Calculate the object distance (i.e., the distance between the object and the lens).	4

**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

	OR D. A photographer is using a DSLR camera to take a picture of a flower. The flower is positioned 150 mm away from the camera lens. The actual height of the flower is 80 mm, and the image height formed on the camera's sensor is measured to be 20 mm. Calculate the focal length of the camera lens. *For visually impaired students* Zarina worked as an apprentice in a factory where flashlights and solar cookers are made. She learnt to make the circuits, the design of the light-box and light concentrators of the solar cookers as well. She learnt the uses of lenses in making all those tools. Based on your understanding of lenses, answer the following questions. A. What kind of lenses are used in the flashlight and light concentrator of the solar-cooker? B. Give reasons for your choices in your answer for part A. *Attempt either subpart C or D.* C. An object is placed 40 cm away from a lens which is normally used in a solar-cooker. The image formed is twice the size of the object. Calculate the focal length of the lens. **OR** D. An object is placed 20 cm in front of a lens which is used in a flashlight, and the image is formed 10 cm away from the lens on the same side as the object. Calculate the focal length of the lens.	
39	*Attempt either option A or B.* A.  The arrangement of resistors shown in the above figure is connected to a battery.; The power dissipation in the 100 Ω resistor is 81 W. Calculate (i) the current in the circuit (ii) the reading in the voltmeter V_2 (iii) the reading in the voltmeter V_1	5

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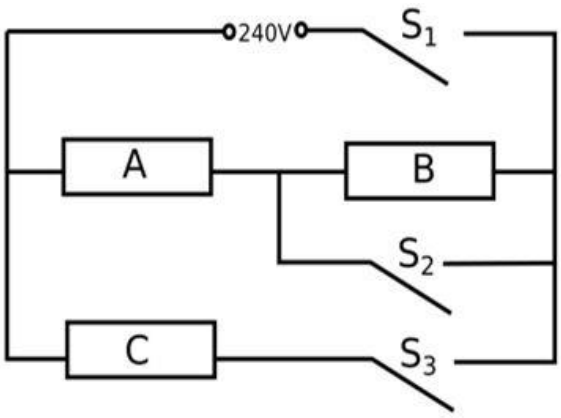
OR

B.



An electric heater consists of three similar heating elements A, B and C, connected as shown in the figure above. Each heating element is rated as 1.2 kW, 240 V and has constant resistance. S_1, S_2 and S_3 are respective switches.

The circuit is connected to a 240 V supply.

(i) Calculate the resistance of one heating element.

(ii) Calculate the current in each resistor when only S_1 and S_3 are closed.

(iii) Calculate the power dissipated across A when S_1, S_2 and S_3 are closed.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

For visually impaired students

A.

(i) Explain why in household circuits only the fuse is connected in series with all the rest of the appliances but all appliances are connected in parallel to each other.

(ii) In a household circuit, an electric heater of power 1500 W and a fan of power 500 W are connected in parallel to a 220 V supply. A fuse rated for 10 A is connected to the circuit to protect it from excessive current.

(a) Calculate the total current drawn by the heater and the fan.

(b) Determine whether the 10 A fuse is appropriate for this circuit or if it will blow.

OR

B. Two resistors, R_1=6 Ω and R_2=12 Ω, are connected in parallel to a 24V battery. The circuit operates for 5 minutes.

(i) Calculate the total heat generated in both resistors.

(ii) If each resistor has a power rating of 100 W, determine whether it is safe to use these resistors in the circuit.

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**Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26.*

MARKING SCHEME
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS-X (2025-26)

Time Allowed: 3hrs **Max. Marks:80**

	SECTION A **HISTORY (20 marks)**	
1	1- A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3	**1**
2	B- Bal Gangadhar Tilak **V.I candidates** – B - To return to Council Politics	**1**
3	A - Widespread poverty and deadly diseases	**1**
4	B - Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church	**1**
5A.	1. Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals - gold and silver - flowed from Europe to Asia. 2. Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Buddhism from India spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. 3. Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to reach Asia and Muslim preachers took the same route a few centuries later. (Any 2 points)	**2**
	OR	
5B.	1. Sometimes new crops like potatoes could make the difference between life and death. It was with the introduction of the humble potato that Europe's poor began to eat well, eat better and live longer. 2. Ireland's poor peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when the potato crop was destroyed by disease in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands of peasants died of starvation	
6A.	**1. Figure or Image –** The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. This image was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Rabindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. **2. Songs –** Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'VandeMataram' as a hymn to the motherland. It was included in his novel Anandmath and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. **3. Folklore** – Indian folklore was revived. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales gave a true picture of traditional culture. It helped to restore a sense of pride in our past. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement	**3**

	for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. **4.– Flag** (**A).** During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. **(B).** By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance. **5. Re – interpretation of History** – Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about art and architecture, Science and Maths, religion and culture, law, philosophy etc. Indians were asked to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule. (Any three points to be considered)	
	OR	
6B.	1. Salt became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons: Gandhiji found in salt a powerful bond that would unite the nations as it – was consumed by all rich and poor alike. 2. Gandhiji's letter to Viceroy Irwin stated eleven demands. Most of them were of general interest but the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax imposed by the colonial government. 3. Irwin's unwillingness to negotiate forced Gandhiji to start his salt March which was joined by thousands. It developed the feeling of nationalism. 4. People in different parts of the country broke salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. 5. People unitedly followed Gandhiji's words. They refused to pay taxes, revenues, picketed liquor shops, boycotted foreign clothes, resigned from government jobs and violated forest laws. (Any three points to be considered)]	
7A.	1. In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. 2. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. 3. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland. 4. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. 5. The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag, the national anthem, the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.	**5**
	OR	

7B	1. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. 2. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. 3. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. 4. The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. 5. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.	
8.	**8.1** Krishnaji wanted to publish significant information about societal developments in the areas of politics, science, and other fields in order to inform the public. **8.2** The media used to criticise and analyse government policies were local newspapers and political organisations. As a result, both of these served as the government's opposition. **8.3** Reasons for popularity of newspapers during 19th century are: **i**. The political developments in the country began to interest a sizable portion of society, and this information was skillfully presented in the newspapers. **ii.** Newspapers started to serve as a source for societal advancements in social, cultural, and scientific	**(1+1+ 2=4)**
9.	Marked on the map. (Answers to the questions for the V.I candidates are also the same-though only naming of the locations is required.)	**(1+1= 2)**
	SECTION B **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**	
10.	C - echnological development and institutional changes.	**1**
11.	D - Black soil & Laterite soil.	**1**
12.	A. Reduction in the prey species leading to the tiger's dwindling food supp	**1**
13.	A - These places have a significant portion of forests managed as reserved or protected forests for conservation.	**1**
14.	D – Tamil Nadu	**1**
15.	B - To provide better irrigation systems and sustainable water conservation practices for farmers.	**1**
16.	**Climate and Irrigation:** ● Haryana and Punjab have a well-developed irrigation system (e.g., canal irrigation from the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal), which allows for large-scale	**2**

	commercial cultivation of rice. The climate is suitable for high-yielding varieties, and irrigation ensures water availability. ● In contrast, Odisha has a more monsoonal climate, and while rice is grown, the farming is often rainfed and primarily for local consumption. The lack of large-scale irrigation systems limits its commercialization. **Economic Factors (Market Access):** ● In Punjab and Haryana, rice is grown for commercial purposes to meet national and international demand. The proximity to markets, government procurement systems, and well-developed transport networks enable these states to export surplus rice. ● In Odisha, rice is mostly grown for personal or local use, with less access to large markets for profit-driven farming, making it a subsistence crop. **Farming Practices:** ● In Punjab and Haryana, the use of modern farming techniques, machinery, and high-yielding varieties supports commercial rice cultivation. ● In Odisha, rice farming is more traditional and focused on family sustenance rather than large-scale production, which reflects the subsistence nature of cultivation. Or any other relevant point(s) (Any 2 point to be considered out of which at least one should be related to climate and one economic)	
17A.	1. Odisha was the largest bauxite producing state in India in 2016- 17. Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are the most important bauxite deposits in the state. 2. Aluminium is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, 3. It is a good alternative to other metals due to its extreme lightness and 4. also has good conductivity and 5. great malleability (any other relevant point - 5 points)	**5**
	OR	
17B.	Significance: -It is used for power generation, -To supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs. -India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements.e.g., in metallurgy - any other relevant point (at least 2) Variety of coal types- Coal, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.	

	1. Peat - Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. Which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. 2. Lignite - is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. 3. Bituminous coal-Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. 4. Anthracite -is the highest quality hard coal.	
18.	**18.1** Due to intensive material production and consumption. **18.2** Manufacturing industries are a major cause for- 1) air pollution – Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects. 2) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and affluents discharged into rivers. The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies. 3) Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. 4) Dumping of wastes specially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and garbage renders the soil useless. 5)Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and the ground water also gets contaminated. 6) Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills also make a lot of noise. (Or any other relevant point) – Any two points **18.3** Poor people, cannot afford to protect themselves from the negative impacts of pollution, end up suffering the most. This also leads to social disparity/inequality due to the ill effects of poverty. (Can be explained with the help of an example)	**(1+2+ 1=4)**
19.	Marked on the map. (Answers to the questions for the V.I candidates are also the same-though only naming of the locations is required.)	**(1+2= 3)**
	SECTION C **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)**	
20.	B- III and IV	**1**
21.	A – Coalition Government. **V.I candidates** – D. II and III	**1**

22.	B - No, because Currency is a subject of Union List	**1**
23.	A - Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	**1**
24.	**Features of federalism:** 1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. 2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. 3. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. 4. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. 5. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. 6. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. 7. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism. Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together. (Any two point to be considered)	**2**
25.	**1. Education** – Literacy rate among women is only 54% as compared with 76% among men. Parents prefer to spend their resources for their sons' education rather than daughters. 2. **Low Proportion of women in highly paid and valued jobs** – Women still have a small share in the highly paid jobs. Even if a woman works for more hours than a man, her work is not given importance. This results in low paid and low valued jobs for women. 3. **Women are paid less than men** – Despite the Equal Wages of Act women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work. 4. **Preference for Son** – In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. This has led to decline in child sex – ratio (927) 5. **Exploitation at workplace and domestic violence** – Women are exploited and harassed at the workplace. They have to face different forms of domestic violence at home. (Any 2 point to be considered)	**2**

26.	1. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. For example, Belgium has peacefully solved her ethnic problems and solved the differences. 2. All democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct competition, i.e. conduct elections, power-sharing, etc. This reduces the possibility of tensions, due to social divisions, turning violent or explosive. 3. Democracy teaches people to respect the differences and resolve conflicts among different groups peacefully. In non-democratic countries, rulers either turn a blind eye to or suppress internal differences. For example, Sri Lanka. The plus point in democratic regime is the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. 4. A democracy is not just a rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that the government represents the general view. 5. A democratic government ensures that the rule by the majority does not become autocratic in terms of religion, race or linguistic group etc. It tries to show that in every election, different persons and groups can form a majority. It tries to see that every citizen has a chance to be in majority at some point of time and is not barred on the basis of birth. All these things ensured by a democratic regime lead to a peaceful and harmonious life. (Any three points to be considered)	**3**
27A	Political parties play a significant role in the effective working of a democracy. To fill political offices and exercise political power, political parties are needed to perform a series of functions, which are the following 1. Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections. 2. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. Political parties in a democracy group together similar opinions, to provide a direction in which government policies can be formulated. 3. Parties make laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. 4. Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticizing the government for its failure or wrong policies. 5. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties. 6. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. For an ordinary citizen it is easier to approach a local party leader than a government officer. (Any 5 points)	**5**
	OR	
27B	1. Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning. So there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. 2. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage as they favour people close to them or even their family members. 3. In many parties in India, we see a trend of dynastic succession. The top positions are always controlled by members of a particular family, which is unfair to other	

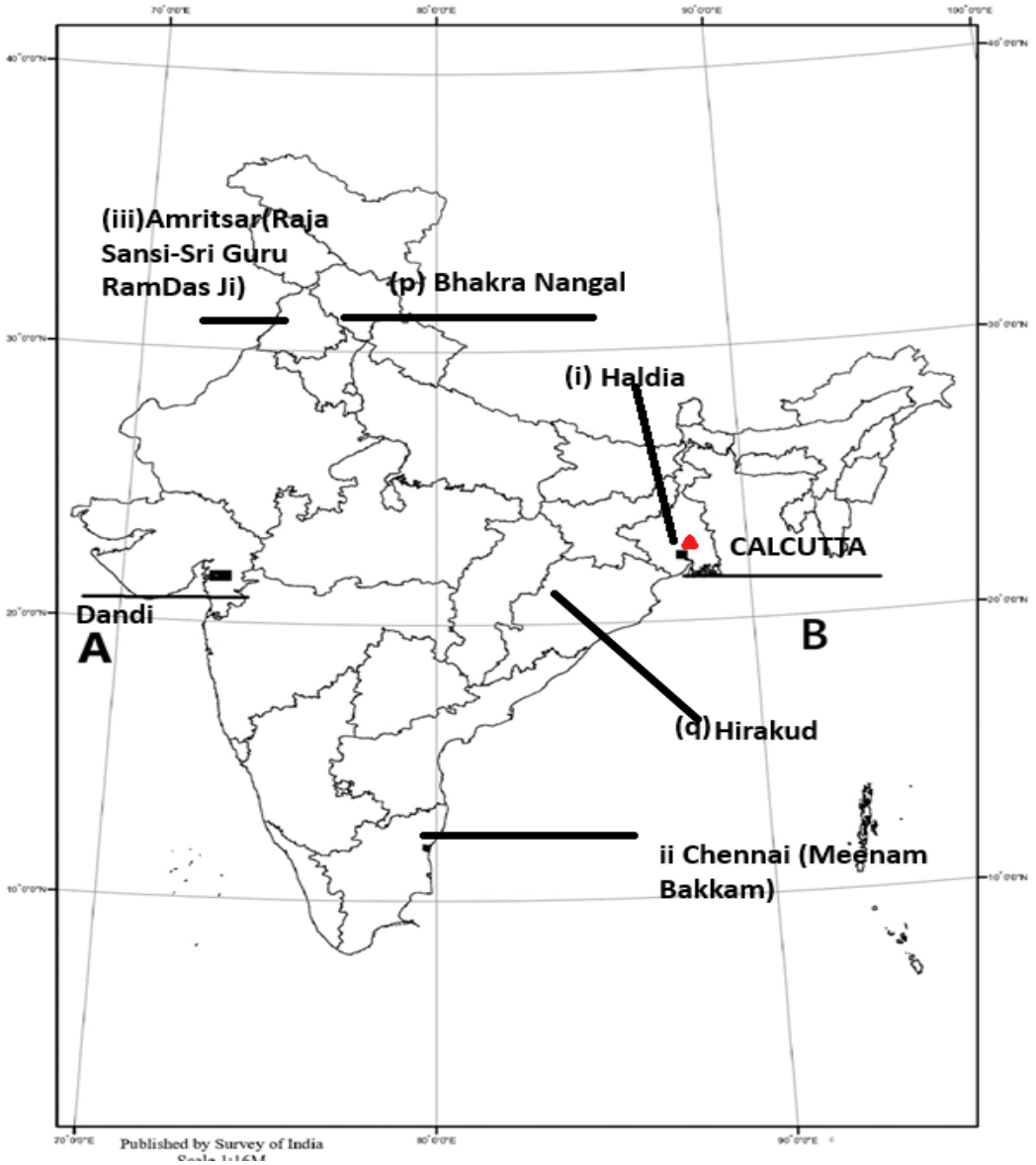
	members of the party, and bad for democracy. 4. This is so because people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power. 5. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important. This tendency is seen all over the world, even in older democracies.	
28.	**28.1-** (a) To recognise Tamil as official language (b) Regional autonomy (c) Equality of opportunities in securing education and jobs. (Any one to be considered) **28.2-** The Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka created a distrust between Tamils and Sinhala communities which resulted in civil war. As a result, thousands of people of both communities were killed and many families were forced to leave the country as refugees. **28.3** **1.** The Constitution prescribed that the number of Dutch and French Any two speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally. **2.** Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. **3.** Brussels has a separate government in which Dutch and French have equal representation. **4.** Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of Government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French and German - speaking - no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language - related issues. (Any two to be considered)	**(1+1+ 2=4)**
	SECTION D **ECONOMICS (20 marks)**	
29.	A - More workers are employed than actually required	**1**
30.	C - It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality, cost of living, or access to essential services.	**1**
31.	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.	**1**

32.	B – Reserve Bank of India	**1**
33.	A - It makes trade more complicated, as each person must have what the other person wants, limiting the pool of potential trade partners.	**1**
34.	D - 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv	**1**
35.	**Healthcare and Public Health:** ● Accessible and quality public healthcare, is fundamental for maintaining, a productive and healthy population. It reduces mortality rates, ensures the well-being of the workforce, and allows individuals to contribute meaningfully to the economy. Inadequate healthcare can result in a higher burden of disease, lower life expectancy, and economic inefficiencies. **Education and Skill Development:** ● Public education systems are essential for providing equal learning opportunities to all citizens, regardless of socioeconomic status. A well-educated population leads to increased literacy rates, skill development, and innovation, all of which are crucial for economic growth, reducing inequality, and fostering social cohesion. **Sanitation and Clean Water:** ● Proper sanitation and access to clean water are vital for maintaining public health and preventing diseases such as cholera and dysentery. These services significantly improve life expectancy, reduce healthcare costs, and increase productivity, especially in rural or underserved areas. **Infrastructure Development:** ● Public infrastructure, including roads, transportation, and energy, supports the functioning of markets, businesses, and industries. It enhances connectivity, stimulates economic activities, and improves the quality of life for individuals by providing easy access to essential goods and services. Or any other relevant point(s) - Any two	**1 ½ + 1 ½ =3**
36.	- Higher cost of borrowing from informal sources means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, borrowers have less income left for themselves (as we saw for Shyamal in Sonpur). - In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. -This could lead to increasing debt (as we saw for Rama in Sonpur) and debt trap. -Also, people who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing. -For these reasons, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. -They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for	**3**

	the country's development -Or any other relevant point(s) - Any 3	
37.	1. the movements of goods and services, 2. information and communication technology 3. Transportation technology 4. movement of people between countries 5. Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy Any other relevant point (any 3 well explained)	**3**
38A.	**Working conditions of person M would have the following features:** **Regular Employment**: Workers have assured, regular work with fixed terms of employment. **Government Regulation**: Enterprises are registered with the government and follow legal rules and regulations (e.g., Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act). **Security of Employment**: Workers enjoy job security with clear working hours and benefits. **Overtime Compensation**: If workers work beyond regular hours, they are paid overtime. **Employee Benefits**: Workers receive benefits like paid leave, holidays, provident fund, gratuity, and medical benefits. **Safe Working Conditions**: Employers are required to provide safe working environments (e.g., clean drinking water). **Retirement Benefits**: Workers are entitled to pensions after retirement. **Formal Processes**: The sector follows formal processes and procedures for employment. **Working conditions of person N would have the following features:** **Irregular Employment**: Jobs are low-paid and often irregular, with no guarantee of continuous work. **Lack of Government Regulation**: The sector operates largely outside government control, with few or no legal protections. **No Employee Benefits**: Workers do not receive benefits like paid leave, overtime pay, or medical benefits. **Job Insecurity**: Employment is not secure; workers can be dismissed without notice or reason. **Seasonal Work**: Employment is often dependent on seasons, and workers may be laid off during off-peak periods. **Informal Jobs**: Many workers are self-employed, doing small jobs like street vending or repair work. **Dependence on Employer**: Employment conditions are influenced by the employer's whims and needs. **No Legal Protections**: There is little enforcement of rules or regulations related to working conditions or benefits.	**5**
	OR	
38B.	**Privatization: Positive Effects-** 1. Increased Efficiency and Productivity	

	2. Improved Quality of Services 3. Reduced Government Burden 4. Any other relevant point(s) **Privatization: Negative Effects-** 1. Exclusion of Public Welfare - Profit being the only motive 2. Loss of Employment Security 3. Wide gap between rich and poor - due to inaccessibility of basic facilities 4. Lower government accountability 5. Any other relevant point(s) (ANY 5 points to be accepted. However, at least 2 positive and 2 negative effects must be included in the response)	

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



SOCIAL SCIENCE-Code- 087
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS: X (2025-26)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

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 is of 20 Marks and 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- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. 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.
10. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Sr.No **SECTION A** **Marks**
HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following and Choose the correct option: **1**

	COLUMN I		**COLUMN II**
A	Frederic Sorrieu	1	Torch of enlightenments
B	Statue of Liberty	2	Shattered remains of absolutist Institutions
C	Foreground in front of the Statue of Liberty	3	Democratic and Social Republics
D	Sorrieu's utopian vision.	4	French Artist

1.A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
2.A-2, B-4, C-4**,** D-1
3.A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
4.A-4, B-1, C-3, D-4

2. Identify and name the leader shown in the picture given below: - **1**

Source-India and the Contemporary World-II, NCERT

A. Lala Lajpat Rai
B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C. Gopal Krishan Gokhale
D. Raja Rammohan Roy

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2

Which one option from the following is the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party?

A. To ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
B. To return to Council Politics.
C. To ask Dominion State for India.
D. To oppose Simon Commission.

3. Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century due to - **1**

A. Widespread poverty and deadly diseases
B. Frequent famines and poor living conditions
C. Continuous wars and political instability
D. Harsh climate and repeated natural disasters

4. Louise-Sebastien Mercier proclaimed "Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!" Who are referred to as the tyrants in this context? **1**

A. Educated classes who wanted to change the society
B. Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church
C. Authors of the new books
D. Printing press

5A. "The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain the statement with any two examples. **2**

OR

5B. 'Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death.'. Explain the statement with any two examples.

6 A. 'A variety of cultural processes played an important role in developing a sense of nationalism in India'. Support the statement with suitable examples. **3**

OR

6 B. Salt March 'became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.' Analyse the statement with suitable reasons.

7A. 'In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution but was the result of a long-drawn-out process.' Analyse this statement with suitable reasons. **5**

OR

7B. 'The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.' Highlight the significant provisions of this treaty.

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

Why Newspapers?

Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January 1849

"The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is to critically examine government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence".

Source: Native Opinion, 3 April 1870

8.1. Explain the main reason for publishing newspapers by Krishna ji. **1**

8.2. How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of the opposition? **1**

8.3. Analyze the reasons for the popularity of newspapers during the 19th century. **2**

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

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. **(1+1= 2)**

A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
B) The city where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.
A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched.
B) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920

SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. What is essential for resource development to contribute to overall development? **1**

A. The availability of resources alone is enough.
B. The presence of foreign invaders and their governance.
C. Technological development and institutional changes.
D. Only human resources can contribute to development.

11. Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty boxes: **1**

Classification of Soils

Alluvial	**?**	**?**
Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.	Ideal for growing cotton	suitable for crops like cashew nut.

A. Black soil, Red and Yellow soils
B. Laterite soil, Black soil.
C. Red & Yellow soils & Black soil.
D. Black soil & Laterite soil.

12. A total of 628 tigers died in India during the past five years due to natural causes and other reasons, including poaching, according to government data. Meanwhile, 349 people were killed in tiger attacks during this period, with one state alone recording 200 deaths. **1**

[*source:* https://www.ptinews.com/story/national/628-tigers-died-in-india-in-past-five-years-govt-data/1685133t/]

Which of the following is the most significant indirect consequence of poaching on the tiger population?

A. Reduction in the prey species, dwindling tiger's food supply.
B. Increase in human-wildlife conflicts in protected areas
C. Rise in the tiger population.
D. Decrease in tourism revenue in national parks

13. Based on the classification of forests, which of the following statements would most likely apply to places like Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala etc.? **1**

A. These places mostly have forests managed as reserved or protected forests for conservation.
B. They rely on unclassed forests and local community management for forest conservation.
C. They have forest resources and primarily focus on industrial development.
D. There are no classified forests and forest management is entirely left to private ownership.

14. Which one of the following states has made roof top water harvesting compulsory in India? **1**

A. Haryana
B. Punjab
C. Assam
D. Tamil Nadu.

15. Which of the following statements best evaluates the overall goal of the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaee Yojana*? **1**

A. Addressing the negative ecological effects of large dams by reducing water usage.
B. To provide better irrigation systems and sustainable water conservation practices for farmers.
C. Shifting farmers from traditional crops to more commercial, water-intensive crops.
D. Preserve the natural river flow and prevent the fragmentation of aquatic ecosystems.

16. Rice is grown as a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but as a subsistence crop in Odisha. Using your understanding of geographical factors and economic practices, explain why rice cultivation differs in these regions. **2**

17A. Person P is willing to establish a mineral based industry. He has been advised to set up a bauxite industry in Odisha as a suitable way to make a profitable venture. Analyse the possible reasons behind the advice given to her. **5**

OR

17B. 'Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India.' Justify the statement by evaluating the significant role it plays in the growth of the Indian economy in its different forms.

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

Global pollution is rising due to rapid economic growth, population increases, and insufficient environmental management. This poses serious health risks for people and ecosystems, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Contributing to these challenges, the global economy relies on deeply intertwined supply chains, sustained by more than 100 billion tons of raw materials entering the system each year. Intensive material consumption depletes natural resources and causes negative environmental impacts at every stage of the product lifecycle. Global waste is expected to increase to 3.4 billion tons by 2050.

Pollution of all types hinders development outcomes. Exposure to air pollution, water pollution, and hazardous chemicals and wastes like mercury, lead and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) causes debilitating and fatal illnesses, creates harmful living conditions, and destroys ecosystems. Pollution undermines sustainable economic growth, exacerbates poverty and inequality in both urban and rural areas, and significantly contributes to climate change. Poor people, who cannot afford to protect themselves from the negative impacts of pollution, end up suffering the most. Pollution is the largest environmental cause of disease and premature death. It is estimated to be several times more deaths than from AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined. Global health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, are reminders of the strong linkages between environment and health and of the need to address such linkages systematically. *[Source:* https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pollution]

18.1 Why do you think is global waste expected to increase by 2050?

18.2 How do manufacturing industries cause pollution of different types? Explain with examples.

18.3 Is it correct to consider pollution as a possible cause for worsening of the current global trends of poverty and inequality? Justify.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols**:** **1**

I.(p) The dam in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, which is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.

OR

(q) The dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.

II. Any two of the following: **(1x2= 2)**

(i) A major sea port in West Bengal
(ii) An international airport in Tamil Nadu
(iii) An international airport in Punjab

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19.

b) Answer **any three** of the following:

i Name the dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.
ii Specify the name of a major sea port in West Bengal.
iii Name an international airport in Tamil Nadu.
iv State the name of an international airport in Punjab.

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true with respect to the ethnic composition of Belgium? **1**

I. 59 percent of the total population of Belgium lives in the Wallonia region and speaks French.
II. 40 percent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch.
III. One percent of the Belgians speak German.
IV. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.

Choose the correct option:

A. I and II
B. III and IV
C. I, II and III
D. I and IV

21. The cartoon below 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 competing with each other. Which of the following options best explains the cartoon? **1**

Source-Democratic Politics, NCERT

A. Coalition Government.
B. Two Party System.
C. Democratic government.
D. Bi-party system.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 21

Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct statement(s) -

I. Imposing the will of the majority community over others.
II. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
III. Power Sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
IV. It brings socio- political opposition among parties.

Choose the correct option:

A. I and II
B. I and III
C. II and IV
D. II and III

22. Consider the following case and choose the correct option- **1**

Suppose the Government of India plans to issue new currency notes of different denominations in order to curb the influence of black money. The Government of one state is opposed to this policy of the Central Government. Can the state government stop the union government from implementing this policy?

A. Yes, because Currency is the subject of State List
B. No, because Currency is a subject of Union List
C. Yes, because the approval of both the governments is necessary to implement this change.
D. No, because any such change must be approved by the local government also.

23. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative: **1**

ASSERTION (A): Exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results in democracy.

REASON (R): It can divert attention from other important issues thus leading to tensions, conflicts and even violence.

Choose the correct option:

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

24. Highlight any two key features of federalism. **2**

25. 'Women in India face discrimination, disadvantages and oppression in many ways.' Highlight any two aspects of life where you witness this inequality. **2**

26. 'Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in every sphere.' Support this statement with suitable arguments. **3**

27A. 'Political parties play a significant role in the effective working of a democracy.' Explain. **5**

OR

27B. Analyse how the issue of leadership succession poses a challenge to political parties in India.

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

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. Over the years, it created feelings of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. On the other hand, the Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. *Source-Adapted from Power Sharing,NCERT*

28. 1 State any two demands of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

28. 2 State the results of the Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka.

28. 3 Explain any two provisions of the Belgian model of power sharing.

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Underemployment is caused when - **1**

A. More workers are employed than actually required
B. Fewer workers are employed than actually required
C. Workers are paid more than their actual output
D. Jobs are given only to highly educated workers

30. 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.

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 one of the following issues currency notes in India? **1**

A. Finance Ministry.
B. Reserve Bank of India.
C. State Bank of India.
D. Central Bank of India.

33. Person Z tries to explain how the requirement of a double coincidence of wants in a barter system limits trade and exchange. Which of the following justification do you think will be used by him/her? **1**

A. It makes trade more complicated, as each person must have what the other person wants, limiting the pool of potential trade partners.
B. The barter system allows trade to be conducted more efficiently since both parties already know what they need from the transaction.
C. It increases the number of exchanges because each person can trade for exactly what they want.
D. The system creates value for goods by ensuring that both parties have a direct need for each other's goods.

34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the effects and consequent outcomes of globalization. **1**

Column A (Effects of globalisation)	Column B (Outcomes)
1.Increased foreign investment	i. Expansion of global markets and access to technology
2.Cultural exchange and awareness	ii. Loss of traditional jobs due to automation and cheaper labor elsewhere
3.Techonological exchange and awareness	iii. Spread of cultural practices, ideas, and values across borders
4.Growth of multinational corporations	iv. Large companies becoming dominant players in global markets

Choose the correct option:
A. 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
B. 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iii
C. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i
D. 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv

35. Evaluate the utility of public services in contributing to the overall well-being of individuals and society. **3**

36. 'Expanding access to loans in the formal sector is important, yet it is equally critical that these loans are accessible to all people for national development.' Justify the statement. **3**

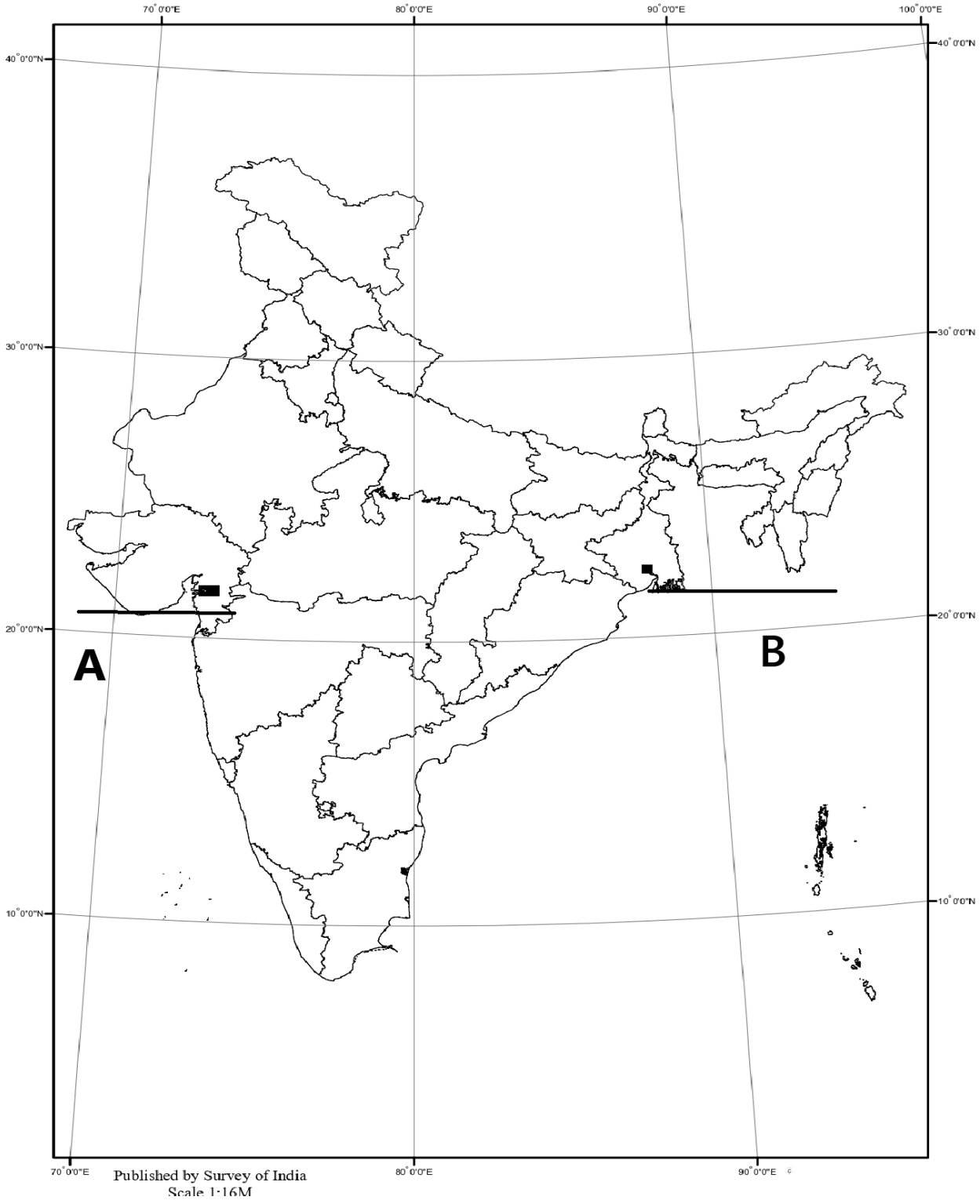
37. Highlight the significant three factors that have contributed to the growth of globalisation. **3**

38A. 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

38B. Privatisation can have both positive and negative effects on the economy. Support the statement with argument.

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



Please note that the assessment scheme of the Academic Session 2024-25 will continue in the current session i.e. 2025-26