

CLASS : 10TH

CODE NO :017

PRACTICE PAPER (2025-2026)

MARKING SCHEME

Q.1 (A) Harappa and Mohenjodaro (history ch 1, p 4)

Q.2 (A) Baptism (History ch4,p50)

Q.3 (B) 1191 (History ch6,p78)

Q.4 (D) Ramesh Chandra Dutt (Ch7,History, p99)

Q.5(B) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam (History ch9, p124)

Q.6 (C) A is True but R is False (History, ch8)

Q.7 (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. (Geography, ch6)

Q.8 (D) Paddy and Maize (geography ch4)

Q.9 (A) Guwahati (Geography , ch 7)

Q.10 (C) French (polscience , ch1)

Q.11 (D) Governmental power is divided between different levels of Government. (polsci, ch 2, textual ques)

Q.12(C) Secularist (Pol Science ch 3, textual question)

Q.13(B) Communist Party of India (Pol Science Ch 4)

Q.14 Pakistan (Pol Science Ch 5)

Q.15 One Party system (Pol Science Ch 4)

Q.16 Infant Mortality Rate (Economics, Ch 1)

Q.17 GDP (Gross Domestic Product) (Economics, Ch2)

Q.18 (C) Traders and Money Lenders (Economics, Ch3)

Q.19 (D) All of these (Economics , Ch4)

Q.20 (D) 2005 (Economics Ch 5)

Q.21 The tall temple built in the shape of pyramids in the cities of Sumer are called Ziggurats. (History ch2, p18)

Q.22 Khyber pass, Gomal pass, Bolan pass(any two)

(ch6 history)

Q.23(i)The Indian Wildlife (protection) Act was implemented in 1972 with various provisions for protecting Habitat.

(ii)The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific habitats . (geography ch 2)

Q.24 Tea is a labour intensive industry .It requires abundant, cheap , and skilled labour.Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. (Geography ch4)

Q.25 Two elements of Belgian Model are:

(i) Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French- speaking ministries shall be equal in the central government.

(ii) Many power of Central Government have been given to State Government of the two regions of the country.

(ch1.political science)

Q.26 Since no single party got a clear majority in Lok Sabha, the major National parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including regional parties to form a government at the centre. This led to a new culture of power sharing.

(ch2, political science)

Q.27 Collateral is an asset that the borrowers owns and uses this as a guarantee to the lender. If the borrower fails to repay the loan , the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payments. (economics , ch 3)

Q.28 These certification helps consumer get assured of quality while purchasing the goods or services. These organization allow producers to use their logos provided they follow certain quality standards. (ch5,Economics)

Q.29.1 Church

Q29.2 After the fall of Roman empire , period of political instability in Europe.

Q29.3 (A) Head of Christianity. (History,ch5,p62)

Q.30.1 Primitive subsistence farming or Shifting cultivation(Slash and burn agriculture

Q30.2 (C) BOTH A and B

Q30.3 No (geography, ch4)

Q.31.1 True

Q31.2 Bhartiya Janta Party(BJP), Indian National Congress.

Note: any one of the 6 national parties in India

Q31.3 (B) 6% (posci,ch4)

Q.32.1 Farming (Agriculture)

Q32.2 (b) secondary sector

Q32.3 Secondary sector (economics,ch2)

Q.33 An Englishmannamed Rand was appointed as the Plague commissioner during 1897AD plague in Poona. He created discontent by entering people's homes and Temples unabated.Two brothers, Damodar Chapekar and and Balkrishn Chapekar were caught and sentenced to death for killing Rand .They were probably influenced by Tilak. (History ch 8,p108)

Q.34 i) The cane production in southern states have higher sucrose content.

ii) The cooler climate also ensures long crushing season.

iii) The cooperatives are more successful in these states.

(Geography, ch6)

Q.35 Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. Majority needs to work with the minority so that government functions to represent the general view. The rule by majority community does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group. Ability to handle social differences, division and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. (polsci, ch5, textual)

Q.36 Removing barrier or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalization. With liberalization of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about import or export commodities. The government imposes much less restrictions than before. (economics, ch 4)

Q.37 Jainism comes under the ancient philosophies of the world. It is also called philosophy of 'Shramana'. There have been 24 Tirthankars in Jain philosophy. The first is Rishabhdev and the last one is Mahavir Swami. The mention of first Tirthankar is also found in the Vedas and it was through him that Jain philosophy emerged. He is considered the founder and propagator of Jain philosophy.

Five Mahavratas of Jain philosophy:

- Ahimsa(non-violence):it is basic Mantras of Mahavir and Jainism, non violence by thoughts, deeds or words.
- Amrisha (truth): every person should speak the truth in every situation.
- Asteya(non-stealing): one should not take or want anything from other person without permission.
- Aprigraha(non attachment): not accumulation things more than necessity.
- Brahamcharya(Celibacy): staying away from attachment and keeping restraints on the senses. (history,ch3,p37)

OR

The society of Saraswati-Sindhu civilization must have been divided into many classes. The town was divided into fortification area and housing area .the rich people or the ruling class resided in the town forts . The fortified area of Dholavira was divided into two parts. Traders , soldiers, officers, craftsmen and labourers lived in the residential area . Other important classes were farmers, potters, carpenters, labourers, sailors, jewelers and weavers.

The people of Saraswati-Sindhu civilization were both vegetarian and non vegetarian . The rich used to wear ornaments made of gold and silver ,ivory etc while poor wore ornaments made of clay , bone and stone.

(history ch1, p5-6)

Q.38 Houses in the semiarid regions of Rajasthan have traditionally constructed tanks for storing drinking water. They are big and apart of the well – developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system. The tanks are constructed inside the main house or the court yard, and are connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. The rain falling on the roof top travels down and is stored in the tanks. The first spell of rain is not collected as this water cleans the roofs and the pipe. The water from the subsequent spells is collected. It is a reliable source of water. The tank also help in cooling the house.

(geography,ch3)

OR .

It is also known as Regur soil or Black cotton soil.

Black soil is ideal for growing cotton. Climatic conditions along with parent rock material are important factors for the formation of black soil. It is made up of Lava flows.They are made up of fine clayey material. They are well known for their capacity to hold moisture. They develop deep cracks during hot weather and become sticky when wet.

Geographical distribution: Maharashtra , Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat, Malwa , Godavari and Krishna Valley.

(geography,ch1)

Q.39 The constitution provides a three-fold distribution of Legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments which is as follow :

- Union list includes subjects of National importance, such as Defence, foreign affairs, banking and currency. We need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list.
- State list contains subjects of State and local importance, such as police, trade, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make law related to these subjects.
- Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forests and trade unions.

(pol sci, ch2)

OR

In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 percent of its total strength for the first time in 2019. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 percent.

In Panchayati Raj, one-third of seats in local Government bodies-in Panchayats and Municipality-are now reserved

for women now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

(polsci,ch3)

Q.40 Map based Questions