



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



PRE BOARD-1 EXAMINATION 2025-26
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

CLASS: X

DATE: 17/11/2025

NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: -----

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section 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- Q10. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q20. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)

SECTION A
HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Read the following excerpt: 1
"The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people. These included the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen), a new French flag, and the promotion of a common language."
Which of the following was a key objective behind the measures introduced by French revolutionaries?
A. To restore the monarchy in France B. To impose military rule over France
C. To create a sense of unity and national identity D. To expand French colonies in Europe
2. "In 1919, the British passed the Rowlatt Act, allowing detention of political prisoners without trial. This led to widespread protests, culminating in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre."
What was the immediate impact of the Rowlatt Act on the Indian nationalist movement? 1
A. Indians welcomed the reform B. It led to Gandhi's support for the British
C. It united people across regions in protest D. It provided Indians with more political rights
3. Europeans took _____ and _____ as important items from the Americas. 1
(One is a crop that became a staple food in Europe; the other was a valuable cash crop)
4. Assertion (A): The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan, and Korea. 1
Reason (R): These countries used woodblock printing long before it was introduced in Europe.
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.

5. The Bengal Gazette was edited by-

- A. Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- C. James Augustus Hickey

- B. Raja Rammohun Roy
- D. Richard M. Hoe

1

6. Why did Mahatma Gandhi select salt as the symbol for launching the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930? 2

OR

What was the Rowlatt Act? Why was it opposed by Indians?

7. How did Mazzini's vision and activities contribute to the unification of Italy? 3

OR

Explain any three features of Napoleon's Civil Code of 1804.

8. Imagine you are living in the 19th century when reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy and others used print to reach the masses. In what ways did the spread of printed materials help reform Indian society? 3

9. "The Non-Cooperation Movement witnessed the involvement of various social groups, each interpreting the call for Swaraj in their own way."

Using the given extracts, explain how the following groups participated in the movement and what their expectations were: 5

- a) The urban middle class (students, teachers, lawyers)
- b) Peasants and tribals (in Awadh and the Gudem Hills)
- c) Plantation workers in Assam

OR

Explain the impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the Indian national struggle.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

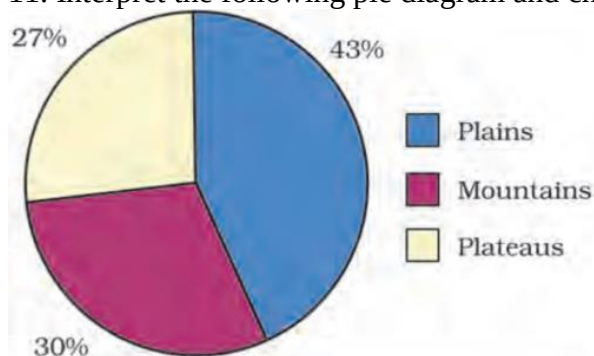
10. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (1+1= 2)

10.1. The place where the first Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1885.

10.2. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1929.

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

11. Interpret the following pie diagram and choose the correct option for the following question?



What is the significance of 43 percent land under plains? 1

- A. It provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
- B. It provides facilities for tourism.
- C. It ensures perennial flow of some river.
- D. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

12. Match list I and II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists: 1

List I

1. Reserved Forests
2. Protected Forests
3. Unclassed Forests

List II

- a. North Eastern States
- b. Andhra Pradesh
- c. Haryana

Options:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. 1 (a), 2 (b), 3 (c) | B. 1 (c), 2 (b), 3 (a) |
| C. 1 (a), 2 (c), 3 (b) | D. 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (a) |

13. Which of the following state governments have raised the Krishna-Godavari dispute? 1
 A. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh B. Gujarat and Rajasthan
 C. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh D. Karnataka and Maharashtra
14. Kharif crops are grown: 1
 A. with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October
 B. with the onset of winter and harvested in summer
 C. with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer
 D. None of the above
15. Assertion (A): Petroleum occurs only in the folded rock layers of the Himalayas. 1
 Reason (R): Petroleum is found in anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the Tertiary age.
 A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 C. A is true, but R is false.
 D. A is false, but R is true.
16. Which of the following statements regarding manufacturing is not true? 1
 A. Manufacturing helps in modernising agriculture.
 B. Development of manufacturing industries is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
 C. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
 D. Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.
17. Explain the contents of the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit of 1992. 2
18. Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2=4)
 India has a diverse climate and topography, which allows it to grow a variety of crops. In the northern and north-western regions, wheat is a major crop grown in rabi season, while rice is dominant in the eastern and southern parts during kharif season. Farmers in Punjab and Haryana mainly use tubewells for irrigation, while in regions with high rainfall, farmers depend on monsoon. Over time, commercial farming has increased, especially with the use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, and modern irrigation methods. However, small farmers often face difficulties due to high input costs and low market prices.
- Questions:**
- 18.1. Name one rabi and one kharif crop mentioned in the case.
 18.2. Why do farmers in Punjab and Haryana rely on tubewells?
 18.3. What is one benefit and one drawback of commercial farming based on the case?
19. Using your understanding of renewable energy and India's geographical and economic conditions, explain why solar energy has a promising future in the country. 5
- OR**
- ‘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.
- MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION**
20. On the given outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols. (1+1+1=3)

- i. A software Technology Park in Maharashtra.
- ii. A coal mine in Jharkhand.
- iii. A seaport located in West Bengal

SECTION C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

21. Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct? 1
- A. Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.
 - B. Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.
 - C. Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.
 - D. Power-sharing is not necessary at all.

22. Sheena grandmother told her that local government was very different before 1992. Which of the following changes she observed after 1992 Amendment? 1
1. State government shared more powers with local governments.
 2. Centre election commission will conduct election.
 3. At least one third post of head of panchayat are reserved for women.
- A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 1 and 3 only
 - C. 2 and 3 only
 - D. All of the above



23. The above given picture is related to which topic? 1
- A) OBC Reservation Bill
 - B) EWS Reservation Bill
 - C) Women Reservation Bill
 - D) OBC Reservation in Panchayati Raj System
24. Which one of the following is a better way of carrying out political reforms in a democratic country? 1
- A. The legal changes
 - B. The constitutional changes
 - C. The empowerment of people
 - D. The legislation for reforms

25. Assertion (A): Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom to the individuals. 1

Reason (R): Democracies have successfully reduced economic disparities.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

26. Social outcomes cover the areas like- 1
- (i) Dignity and freedom of citizens
 - (ii) Untouchability and discrimination
 - (iii) Gender equality
 - (iv) Ban on child labour

Options:

- A. (i), (iii) and (iv) B. (ii), (i) and (iv)
C. (ii) and (iv) D. (i) only

27. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. 2

28. Is democracy a better form of government compared to dictatorship or other alternatives? Explain with reasons. 3

29. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

In a recent election in State X, the two major national parties campaigned actively. One promised economic reforms and digital infrastructure, while the other focused on employment generation and social welfare schemes. Meanwhile, a regional party gained support by raising local issues like water scarcity and agricultural distress. Though the regional party did not win many seats, it played a key role in forming a coalition government by aligning with one of the national parties. During the campaign, concerns were also raised about the lack of internal democracy within parties, with most decisions being made by top leaders.

Questions:

- 29.1 Name the two types of political parties mentioned in the case.
29.2 Why are regional parties important in a federal structure like India?
29.3 What is meant by internal democracy in political parties?
29.4 Suggest one reform to strengthen political parties in India.

30. What challenges can arise in a democracy when the majority community dominates governance, as seen in the case of Sri Lanka? How can power be shared to ensure justice and equality for all communities? 5

OR

Explain the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies with examples.

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

31. Assertion (A): Development should focus solely on economic growth to improve people's lives. 1
Reason (R): Economic growth alone does not address issues like health care, education, and environmental sustainability.

Choose the correct option

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
C. Assertion is true, and Reason is false.
D. Assertion is false, and Reason is true.

32. Which among the below belongs to the Private Sector. 1

- A. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) B. Indian Railways
C. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) D. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)

33. Identify which is NOT the main objective of Self Help Group (SHG) 1

- A. To organize rural poor especially men into this group.
B. To collect savings of their members.
C. To provide loans without collateral.
D. To provide loans at a reasonable rate of interest and on easy terms.

34. State any two reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend certain borrowers. 2

35. What is the RBI? In what way does it supervise the functioning of banks? 3

36. "The activities of the tertiary sector help in the development of primary and secondary sectors." Explain

the three sectors mentioned in the statement. Give one example each to prove how the tertiary helps the primary and the secondary sector.

3

37. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+2+1=4)

In the year 1991 the government of India introduced the economic reforms. This was done as the economy believed that it was ready to compete in the world market which will improve the performance of domestic firms. It launched the LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) removing several restrictions and barriers it had imposed earlier. It was not safe to open the economy in 1950 – 1960 as industries were coming up in the country and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. After 1991, many MNCs set up their business in India. India had a huge population so it had large market and huge and competitive labour market (both skilled and unskilled) which helped MNC to acquire labour with ease. The government also made their policies more liberal and reduced taxes. This had both positive and negative impacts in India.

Questions:

37.1 State any two reasons why the economy was opened in 1991.

37.2 What is a MNC? State any two factors that impact in setting production in other countries?

37.3 What positive impacts does MNCs have on India? (any two)

38.1. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? Which one is better?

2

38.2. See the table below and answer the questions that follow.

(1+1+1=3)

Country	Per Capita Income (US\$)	Life Expectancy (Years)	Literacy Rate (15+ yrs)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)	HDI Rank (2023)
Sri Lanka	4,420 (2022)	76.4	92.6	74.3	112
India	2,389 (2022)	70.8	77.7	74.0	134
Myanmar	1,210 (2022)	67.1	89.0	52.5	149
Pakistan	1,471 (2022)	67.3	58.0	44.0	164
Nepal	1,372 (2022)	71.3	71.2	76.5	143
Bangladesh	2,688 (2022)	72.4	75.6	73.2	129

Source: Latest reliable global databases such as the World Bank, UNDP, and UNESCO.

a) Which country has the highest and lowest Per Capita Income?

b) Why is Per Capita income represented in US Dollars?

OR

A. What is BMI? What are the different ranges used to measure it? What are the parameters of BMI? (3)

B. List one developmental goal from the given options. (2)

(a) To top CBSE Grade 10 Exam in India:

(b) Buy a branded shirt for son on his birthday:

(c) Buy management books for higher studies:

(d) Go to an European country for holidays:

(e) Buy an iPhone: (f) Build an all weather road linking his village with the nearest city.

Individual/ Category of Person	Developmental Goal
1) Grade 10 school and state topper	
2) An engineer who has just got a job in MNC	
3) An honest politician	
4) A maid servant in Bangalore	

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

NAME:

CLASS:

