



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



PRE MID TERM EXAM-2026-27 SOCIAL SCIENCE–SET-1

Class: X
Date: 25.07.2026
Admission no:

Time: 1hr
Max Marks: 25
Roll no:

INSTRUCTION:

- I. Question paper comprises four Sections–A, B, C, D and E. There are 10 questions in the question paper.
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section A –Question 1 to 3 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- IV. Section B–Question no.4 and 5 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 20-40 words.
- V. Section C–Question no.6 to 8 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40-60 words.
- VI. Section D–Question no.9 is Long Type Question, carrying 5 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 80-100 words.
- VII. Section E–Question no.10 is case based questions (CBQ) carrying 4 marks and has three sub questions.

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following conservation strategies does **NOT** directly involve local community participation? [1]
(a) Joint Forest Management
(b) Chipko Movement
(c) Beej Bachao Andolan
(d) Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries
2. **Assertion (A):** Large-scale development projects have significantly contributed to the loss of forests in India. [1]
Reason (R): Since 1951, over 5,000 sq km of forest area was cleared for river valley projects alone.
(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.
3. Which of the following correctly pairs the architect with the respective process of unification? [1]
(a) Otto von Bismarck — Unification of Italy
(b) Giuseppe Garibaldi — Unification of Germany
(c) Count Cavour — Unification of Italy
(d) Kaiser William I — Unification of Britain

SECTION –B

4. What are 'Unclassed Forests'? Name the regions in India where they are predominantly found. [2]
5. Who were Marianne and Germania? [2]

SECTION-C

6. How did the 'Chipko Movement' successfully resist deforestation? Explain its dual success. [3]
7. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? [3]
8. Describe the economic hardships faced by Europe during the decade of the 1830s. [3]

SECTION-D

9. "Nature worship is a traditional tribal belief that promotes the protection of nature." Discuss how various cultural practices in India help in conserving the environment and ensuring sustainability. [5]

SECTION-E

10. Read the given text and answer the following questions: [1+1+2=4]
In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily plebiscite...'
- Q10.1 According to Ernst Renan, what forms the vital "social capital" or core foundation of a nation?
- Q10.2 What term does Renan use to define national existence as a continuous, daily expression of choice and mutual agreement?
- Q10.3 How does Renan's idea of a nation contrast with the conventional definitions held by other contemporary European theorists?

ALL THE BEST