



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



PRE BOARD-3 EXAMINATION 2025-26 SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

(SET-A)

CLASS: X

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

DATE: 6/01/2026

MAX. MARKS: 80

NAME: _____

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- 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.

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following figures/events in Column A with their correct description in Column B. 1

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Alluri Sitaram Raju	(a)	Signed in September 1932, it gave Depressed Classes reserved seats in legislative councils.
(ii)	Lahore Congress (1929)	(b)	Formed in Bombay in March 1919 to defend the temporal powers of the Khalifa.
(iii)	Khilafat Committee	(c)	The session where the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence was formalised.
(iv)	Poona Pact	(d)	Led the militant guerrilla movement in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.

Options:

(A) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c
(B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
(C) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
(D) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d



2.

Which of the following best signifies about this image?

1

- (a). Cultural impact of the west
- (b). Traditional family roles
- (c). Destruction of proper family relations
- (d). Status of women in society

3. What was the most powerful weapon used by the Spanish conquerors in the colonization of America?

1

- (a) Superior military firepower and cannons
- (b) The use of cavalry in battles
- (c) Germs, such as those of smallpox, against which the natives had no immunity
- (d) Diplomatic treaties and alliances with native leaders

4. In the mid-nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states. Which of these was the only one ruled by an Italian princely house?

1

- (a) Lombardy-Venetia
- (b) The Papal States
- (c) The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
- (d) Sardinia-Piedmont

5. A. 'The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.' Explain the statement with any two examples of its provisions.

2

OR

B. 'Different social groups conceived of the idea of Non-Cooperation in their own ways.' Explain the statement with two examples.

6. A. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

3

OR

B. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

7. A. "The unification of Italy was a result of collective struggle and leadership." Justify this statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

B. Analyse the role of language, art, poetry, and folklore in strengthening nationalism in Europe.

8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

The Jallianwala Bagh Incident

On 13 April, the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. On that day a large, peaceful crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures, specifically the Rowlatt Act, while others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed by the British administration. General Dyer entered the area, blocked the only exit point, and commanded his troops to open fire on the unarmed crowd, killing hundreds of innocent people. His object, as he declared later, was not simply to disperse the crowd but to 'produce a moral effect'. He wanted to create in the minds of the satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe, thereby crushing the nationalist movement. The news of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre spread like wildfire, leading to strikes, clashes with the police, and attacks on government buildings in many north Indian towns. Seeing the violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the Rowlatt satyagraha.

1. On which date did the Jallianwala Bagh incident take place, and why had the crowd gathered there? 1
2. Who was the British officer responsible for the massacre, and what was his stated objective? 1
3. What was the immediate aftermath of the Jallianwala Bagh incident across north India, and how did Mahatma Gandhi respond? 2

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 MARKS)

9. Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2

- A. The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- B. A place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

**SECTION-B
GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)**

10. Which of the following energy sources refers to the heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the Earth? 1

- (a) Solar Energy
- (b) Tidal Energy
- (c) Geothermal Energy
- (d) Biogas Energy

11. Identify the appropriate options to fill in the empty boxes regarding major sea ports and their key features. 1

Sea Port	Key Feature
?	A tidal port developed after Independence to ease trade on Mumbai port.
Vishakhapatnam	?

(a) Mumbai, The biggest port in India
(b) Mormugao, Premier iron ore exporting port
(c) Deendayal (Kandla), The deepest landlocked and well-protected port
(d) Chennai, One of the oldest artificial ports

12. A country possesses vast mineral reserves, but its development is hindered because it lacks the appropriate technology to extract these minerals and does not have the institutional framework, such as stable governance and markets, to manage them. What can be inferred from this situation? 1
(a) The mere availability of resources is sufficient to guarantee economic development.
(b) Development is hindered when the availability of resources is not accompanied by technology and institutional changes.
(c) Foreign invasion is the only way for a resource-rich country to develop.
(d) The quality of human resources has no impact on a country's development.

13. Based on your understanding of conservation movements, the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme is a good example of involving which of the following groups in the management and restoration of degraded forests? 1
(a) Private corporations
(b) Foreign investors
(c) Government officials only
(d) Local communities

14. Which of the following is the second most important metallurgical industry in India, known for producing a light, corrosion-resistant, and malleable metal from bauxite ore? 1
(a) Iron and Steel Smelting
(b) Copper Smelting
(c) Aluminium Smelting
(d) Zinc Smelting

15. Which of the following statements best evaluates the primary purpose of the 'Bhoodan-Gramdan' movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave? 1
(a) To encourage farmers to adopt modern agricultural technology.
(b) To demand that the government nationalize all agricultural land.
(c) To persuade wealthy landowners to voluntarily donate a portion of their land to landless people.
(d) To promote the consolidation of land holdings into large cooperative farms.

16. How does the manufacturing sector help in modernizing agriculture and reducing unemployment? 2

17. A. "Resource planning is a complex process." Justify this statement by evaluating the three main stages involved in resource planning in India. 5
B. "The earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

OR

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

Given the rising resistance against multi-purpose dams, rainwater harvesting is being seen as

a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting systems, showing an in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types. In the hill and mountainous regions of the Western Himalayas, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' for agriculture. In the arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, people traditionally had underground tanks or 'tankas' for storing drinking water, which were built inside the main house or the courtyard. The tankas were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. The rainwater falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and be stored. This rainwater, or 'palar pani' as it is commonly known, is considered the purest form of natural water. Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the tanka to beat the summer heat, as it would keep the room cool.

1. What are the diversion channels in the Western Himalayas called? 1
2. What is the local name for rainwater in parts of Rajasthan? 1
3. "Rainwater harvesting system was a viable alternative to multi-purpose projects." Analyse this statement in the context of arid regions like Rajasthan. 2

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 MARKS)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: 3

- I. (a) A state where overgrazing is a major cause of land degradation.

OR

- (b) A state which is rich in minerals and coal deposits.
- II. Any two of the following:
 - (i) A major port in Andhra Pradesh
 - (ii) A Nuclear Power Plant in UP
 - (iii) Tehri Dam

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true regarding the concept of communalism?

- I. It is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- II. In politics, it can take the form of majoritarian dominance.
- III. It can lead to the demand for a separate political unit for a minority community.
- IV. A secular state is one that gives special status to one religion.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) I and II only
- (b) I, II and III
- (c) II, III and IV
- (d) All of the above

21. This cartoon illustrates the multiple challenges faced by poor children in many democracies. What key outcome of democracy has it failed to address, according to the cartoon? 1



(a) Political equality for all citizens. (b) Dignity of the individual.
 (c) Reduction of inequality and poverty. (d) Accommodation of social diversity.

22. Consider the following case and choose the correct option- 1
 In a country, the political landscape is dominated by two major parties. While several other parties exist, contest elections, and may even win a few seats, only these two have a serious chance of winning a majority to form the government.
 What kind of party system is described here?
 (a) A multi-party system (b) A one-party system
 (c) A two-party system (d) A coalition system

23. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option. 1
Assertion (A) : The Belgian leaders amended their constitution four times between 1970 and 1993.
Reason (R) : This was done to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together peacefully within the same country.
 (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 the 'community government' in Belgium. 2

25. 'Democracy is superior to other forms of government because it promotes the dignity and freedom of the individual.' Highlight any two examples of how democracy has strengthened the dignity of disadvantaged groups in India. 3

26. 'Lack of internal democracy within parties is a major challenge to their functioning.' Support this statement with suitable arguments. 3

27. A. 'The political expression of caste differences in India has both positive and negative aspects.' Explain the statement. 5

OR

B. 'The creation of linguistic states and the language policy adopted by India have strengthened the spirit of federalism.' Analyse the statement.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions.

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community, who were in the majority, sought to secure dominance over the government. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution also stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. These measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils, leading to a strained relationship between the two communities.

1. What major step was taken in 1956 to establish Sinhala supremacy? 1
2. Mention one preferential policy adopted by the Sri Lankan government. 1
3. Explain the impact of these majoritarian measures on the Sri Lankan Tamils. 2

SECTION-D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Which of the following is an example of a primary sector activity? 1
(a) Weaving cloth from cotton yarn. (b) Working in a call centre.
(c) Dairy farming to produce milk. (d) Constructing a building with bricks.

30. What can be inferred about the impact of globalisation on small, domestic producers? Choose the correct option as the answer. 1
(a) It has been uniformly beneficial as they get access to new technology.
(b) It has provided them with an opportunity to become MNCs themselves.
(c) It has posed major challenges as they struggle to compete with cheaper imported goods.
(d) It has not affected them as they cater only to local markets.

31. Which of the following examples best demonstrates a public sector enterprise? 1
(a) A shoe factory owned by a private individual. (b) A large IT company like Infosys.
(c) A local grocery shop. (d) The Indian Railways.

32. The Human Development Report, which compares countries based on education, health, and income, is published by: 1
(a) The World Bank
(b) The World Trade Organisation (WTO)
(c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(d) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

33. When a government removes barriers to foreign trade and investment, what is the most likely immediate effect on domestic markets? 1
(a) The quality of domestic goods automatically improves.
(b) Prices of all goods in the market increase.

(c) Competition among producers in the domestic market increases.
(d) Domestic producers face less competition than before.

34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the term with its description. 1

	Column A (Term)		Column B (Description)
1.	Final Good	i.	An asset used as a guarantee for a loan.
2.	Collateral	ii.	A key health indicator for children under one year.
3.	SEZ	iii.	A good that reaches the final consumer.
4.	IMR	iv.	Industrial zones set up to attract foreign investment.

Choose the correct option:

35. Evaluate the utility of using money as a medium of exchange compared to the barter system. 3

36. 'The most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies.' Justify this statement. 3

37. Highlight three significant benefits that workers in the organised sector enjoy. 3

38. A. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain. 5

OR

B. Describe the similarities and differences in the following:
1. Capitalist and socialist economies
2. Planned and market economies

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

NAME:

CLASS:

