



# 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-B)

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 and choose the correct option:

1. Plebiscite

a) An abstract idea is expressed through a person

2. The Grimm Brothers

b) System of Ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision

3. Ideology

c) A direct vote

4. Allegory

d) Folktales and Nation-Building

#### Options:

a) 1-d ,2-a 3-c 4- b

b) 1- b , 2-a , 3- c , 4- d

c) 1- c ,2-d ,3- b ,4 -a

d) 1 d , 2 a , 3 d , 4 c

#### 2. Identify the picture. Who is the famous artist who painted it?



- a) Gitanjali - Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Gitanjali - Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- c) Bharat Mata - Abanindranath Tagore
- d) Bharat Mata - M. F. Hussain

3. In the 19th century, print became an important tool for reformers in India. Which role did print culture play in the 19th century Indian Society? 1

- a) Reduced Literacy
- b) Spread of Superstitions
- c) Encouraged colonialism
- d) Promoted social reform and awareness

4. In 1928, Vallabhbhai Patel led the peasant movement in Bardoli, Gujrat, against ----- 1

- a) Royalty
- b) Enhancement of Land Revenue
- c) Social Reforms
- d) British Police

5. Consider yourself as a peasant of Uttar Pradesh in 1920 Write your reactions to Gandhiji's call for Swaraj. 2

6. Describe any three measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 3

OR

How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

7. By the end of the 19 th century, a new form of Publication was taking shape in India. Explain the statement with suitable examples. 5

OR

What do you know about the Vernacular Press Act?

**8. Read the given text and answer the following Questions:**

**(1+2+1=4)**

Rowlatt act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. The Indians showed their disapproval towards this act. Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a non- violent civil- disobedience movement against this law. Rallies were organised and various workers went on strike in railway workshops. While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Gandhiji now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the khilafat issue.

**i) Why was the Rowlatt Satyagraha started?**

**ii) How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this act?**

**iii) Who started the discussion with Mahatma Gandhi on Khilafat issue?**

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2 MARKS)**

Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline political map of India, identify them and label the places. 2

**9. A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.**

**B) Place where Cotton Mill Workers did Satyagraha.**

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

**Choose the Correct Answer:**

**10. Which state has the largest area under Permanent Forests, constituting 75 percent of its total forest area?** 1

- a) Jammu Kashmir**
- b) Madhya Pradesh**
- c) Andhra Pradesh**
- d) Kerala**

**11. Assertion (A): Resource planning in India requires matching resource development plans with national development strategies.**

**Reason (R): Resource planning is limited to identifying and mapping resources without integrating technology or institutional frameworks.** 1

**Options:-**

- 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.**

**12. KHARIF Crops are grown with the onset of in different parts of our country and harvested in.** 1

- a) Summer, June- July**
- b) Monsoon, September-October**
- c) Winter, November- December**
- d) Summer, May – June**

**13. This Industry is used to manufacture Aircraft, Utensils, and Wires.**

**1**

- a) Cement Industry**
- b) Aluminum Smelting**
- c) Iron and Steel Industries**
- d) Automobile Industry**

**14. Khetri mines in Rajasthan and Singhbhum district of Jharkhand are the leading producers of which of the following minerals?**

**1**

- a) Bauxite**
- b) Mica**
- c) Iron Ore**
- d) Copper**

**15. The Krishna -Godavari dispute is regarding**

**1**

- a) the diversion of water by Andhra Pradesh government**
- b) The disputes between Kerala and Tamil Nadu .**
- c) The diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra Government.**
- d) The disputes between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.**

**16. Who proclaimed DAMS as the “Temples of modern India “; and why?**

**2**

**17. Why is Iron-ore considered as the basic mineral? Describe the major Iron Ore belts in India. 5**

**OR**

**How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources? Explain.**

**18. Read the given Text and Answer the following Questions:**

**(1+2+1=4)**

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as “Resources”. The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between nature, technology and institutions. Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development. An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger. Therefore, Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life. Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development.

- i) Which available thing in our environment can be termed as “Resource”?**
- ii) How will Economic Development be achieved?**
- iii) What do you understand by Resource planning?**

### **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)**

**19. On the Given same Outline map of India, locate and label the following: (any three)**

**3**

- i) Kandla – major sea port**
- ii) Netaji Subhash chandra Bose Airport**
- iii) Digboi – major Oil Fields**
- iv) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam**
- v) Singrauli –Thermal power Plants**

**SECTION C**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE ( 20 MARKS )**

**20. The breakdown of Caste hierarchy is happening because of** 1

- a) Large scale urbanization**
- b) Growth of literacy and Education**
- c) Occupational Mobility**
- d) All of these**

**21. Assertion (A): The Constitution of India did not declare any one language as the national language, and Hindi was considered as the official language.** 1

**Reason (R): Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40% of Indians, which makes it difficult to declare it as the national language in a linguistically diverse country.**

**Options:-**

- 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.**

**22. Which one of the following options best signifies democracy?** 1

- a) Democracy is all about coping with multiple pressures and accommodating diverse demands.**
- b) Democracy is transparent**
- c) Democracy can address socio- economic problems.**
- d) All of the above**

**23. How did the Panchayati Raj Institutions get political Legitimacy?** 1

- a) By getting Constitutional status**
- b) By debating on political matters**
- c) By being a part of the Directive principles of state policy**
- d) By getting grants from the central and state Governments**

**24. Mention any two measures to ensure the participation of women in public life.** 2

**25. Highlight any two conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities.** 2

**26. In which three ways has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India?** 3

**27. Imagine a country where two regions demand more autonomy over natural resources. Which form of power sharing – Vertical or Horizontal –would be most suitable and why?** 5

**OR**

**A country decides that political parties must reveal the sources of all their funds. How would this reform help in reducing the challenges faced by political parties?**

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

**Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights. There were agitations**

in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women . These agitations demanded enhancing political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities. More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. These movements are called FEMINIST movements. In order to improve the social status of women in Indian Society, Women's organisations should be strengthened so that it may take initiative in combating injustice against women.

- i) What were the demands of the Women's movements?
- ii) What happened when gender issue was raised in politics?
- iii) Do you think, women in India are discriminated? If yes, why?

## SECTION D

### ECONOMICS (20 MARKS)

**29. Which of the following is an example of disguised Unemployment?** 1

- a) A worker laid off from factory
- b) A farmer and his four sons working on a small farm
- c) A call center employee losing his job.
- d) A teacher working in extra tuition classes.

**30. The World Bank's Development Report is prepared on the basis of which of the following?** 1

- a) Per Capita Income
- b) Health Service
- c) Literacy
- d) Freedom

**31. Which one of the following is a challenge of Globalization?** 1

- a) Access to new markets
- b) Access to new talent
- c) International recruitment
- d) Disproportionate growth

**32. Why does it become difficult for farmers in rural areas to take loans from Government banks?** 1

- 1. Lack of Collateral
- 2. Lack of awareness
- 3. Higher cost of Borrowing
- 4. Complicated Procedure options:

- a) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct
- b) Only 2, 3 and 1 are correct
- c) Only 3, 4 and 1 are correct
- d) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct

**33. Which of the following statements about Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India is true.** 1

- a) Only women can be the members of SHGs.
- b) SHGs can be a platform to discuss social issues of the village.
- c) Government has made SHGs compulsory in all villages in India.

**d) Each SHG consists of members who belong to different villages of a district.**

**34. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in sector. 1**

**a) Primary**

**b) Secondary**

**c) Tertiary**

**d) Information Technology**

**35. Why is Money transaction system better than barter system? Explain with examples. 3**

**36. A farmer in Haryana grows wheat but is unable to find buyers. Which sector is affected and why? 3**

**OR**

**"Technology had stimulated the globalisation process". Support the statement with examples.**

**37. Why are Demand deposits considered as money? 3**

**38. How has liberalization of trade and investment policies helped the globalization process? 5**

**OR**

**Which are the two different kinds of people employed in service sector? Give any 3 reasons for the rising importance of the tertiary sector.**

**ALL THE BEST**

