



**COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE – Code No. 087**  
**CLASS-X-(2025-26)**



**SET: 3**

**Time allowed: 3 Hrs.**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them:

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.
10. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Q. No.	SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)	Marks
1.	Which industrialist attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement? A. Dinshaw Petit B. Purshottamdas Thakurdas C. Dwarkanath Tagore D. Seth Hukumchand	1
2.	By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. The painting given is one of them. Who is the artist?	1



- A. Abanindranath Tagore
- B. Raja Ravi Verma
- C. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- D. Tarabai Shinde

**Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 4**

What is Vellum?

- A. A Base made from synthetic
- B. A parchment made from the skin of animals
- C. base made from cloth to write on
- D. paper made from bark

3.	<p>Who said that smallpox signalled God’s blessing for the colonists: ‘... the natives ... were neere (near) all dead of small Poxe (pox), so as the Lord hathe (had) cleared our title to what we possess’?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Alfred Crosby</li> <li>B. John Winthorp, the first governor of the Massachusetts</li> <li>C. Christopher Columbus</li> <li>D. Michael Fitzgerald</li> </ul>	
4.	<p>Arrange the following the correct sequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Slav nationalism was the go to force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.</li> <li>(ii) Unification of Germany.</li> <li>(iii) Victor Emmanuel II was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.</li> <li>(iv) The Prussian King, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. (iv)-(ii)-(iii)-(i)</li> <li>B. (iii)-(iv)-(ii)-(i)</li> <li>C. (iii)-(ii)-(iv)-(i)</li> <li>D. (i)-(ii)-(iii)-(iv)</li> </ul>	
5A.	<p>“The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all”. Justify the above statement by giving two reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	2
5B.	<p>‘Even ready foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins.’ Justify the statement with a relevant example.</p>	
6A.	<p>How did print introduce debate and discussion? Explain in three points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3
6B.	<p>How were earlier books printed before 15th century? Explain.</p>	


7A.	Who hosted Vienna Congress in 1815? Analyze the main changes brought by the Vienna Treaty? (1+4)	5
7B.	OR Describe the process of the unification of Britain.	
8.	<b>Read the given text and answer the following questions: (4)</b>  When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan ‘Go back Simon’. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of ‘dominion status’ for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The radicals within the Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose, became more assertive. The liberals and moderates, who were proposing a constitutional system within the framework of British dominion, gradually lost their influence. In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalized the demand of ‘Purna Swaraj’ or full Independence for India. It was declared that 26 January 1930, would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence. But the celebrations attracted very little attention. So, Mahatma Gandhi had to find a way to relate this abstract idea of freedom to more concrete issues of everyday life. 8.1 Who offered a vague offer of ‘dominion status’ for India? 8.2 Why was the Simon Commission appointed? 8.3 Who presided over the Lahore session of Congress? What was the demand of the Lahore session?	1 2 1
9.	<b>MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)</b>  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. A) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. B) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. <b>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.</b> A) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. B) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.	(1+1=2)
	<b>SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)</b>	
10.	In which of the following tiger reserves have the local communities fought for conservation of the forests? A. Manas Tiger Reserve B. Periyar Tiger Reserve C. Simlipal Bio Reserve D. Sariska Tiger Reserve	1
11.	Arrange in chronological order: (I) Rooftop rainwater is collected using a PVC pipe. (II) Water from the well recharges the underground. (III) Underground pipe takes water to sump for immediate usage.	1

	(IV) Water is filtered using sand and bricks. <b>Codes:</b> A. (I), (III), IV and (II) B. (II), (III), (I) and (IV) C. (I), (IV) (III) and (II) D. (II), (I), IV and (III)	
12.	The Buxa Tiger Reserve is seriously threatened by: A. Iron ore mining B. Oil exploration C. Dolomite mining in that area D. Volcanic eruption in that area	1
13.	Arrange the following in chronological order: (I) Conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. (II) Butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species. (III) Plants were added to the protection list, starting with six species. (IV) The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented. <b>Options:</b> A. (III), (I), (IV) and (II) B. (II), (III), (I) and (IV) C. (I), (IV), (II) and (III) D. (II), (I), (IV) and (III)	1
14.	Identify the crop with the help of the following information: (a) It is a crop which is used as both food and fodder. (b) It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C. (c) It grows well in old alluvial soil. (d) Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop. <i>Options:</i> A. Wheat B. Maize C. Rice D. Sugarcane	1
15.	Which of the following statements regarding laterite soils of India are correct? i. They are generally red in colour. ii. They are rich in nitrogen and potash. iii. They are well-developed in Rajasthan and UP. iv. Tapioca and cashew nuts grow well on these soils <b>Select the correct answer using the codes given below</b> A. i, ii and iii B. ii, iii and iv C. i and iv D. ii and iii only	1
16.	Modernization of Indian agriculture is affected by unfavorable institutional factors. Substantiate the statement.	2
17A.	India is bestowed with rich mineral resources due to its geological structure. Discuss briefly the utilization, distribution and production of iron ore in India.	5
17B.	<b>OR</b>	
	Discuss the distribution of coal reserves in India and highlight the key environmental concerns in mining sector.	

18.	<p><b>Read the given text and answer the following questions: (4)</b></p> <p>India’s manufacturing sector, a vital driver of GDP and employment, holds immense potential to reach a \$5 trillion valuation by FY26 through enhanced R&amp;D, skill development, and robust policy support. By addressing challenges like low productivity, skill mismatches, and infrastructure gaps while embracing innovation and sustainability, India can significantly boost its global manufacturing share and economic resilience.</p> <p>Make in India (2014) program was launched to boost domestic manufacturing, attract foreign direct investment, and enhance India’s position in global value chains. Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme govt introduced across 14 sectors including electronics, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, and white goods. National Manufacturing Policy seeks to increase manufacturing share in GDP to 25% and create 100 million jobs.</p> <p>Govt is serious to implement Shenzhen model in Pune industrial hubs which is geographically concentrated zones where a cluster of manufacturing industries and supporting services operate in an integrated manner. These hubs provide specialized infrastructure, logistics connectivity, regulatory facilitation, and often sector-specific incentives to boost industrial productivity, employment, and exports. Shenzhen is China’s leading center for electronics and hardware manufacturing. It is integrated with special economic zones (SEZs) and close proximity to supply chains and export ports. It is the base for firms like Huawei, DJI, and Foxconn. Pune (Maharashtra) famous for automobile &amp; Engineering and home to companies like Tata Motors, Bajaj Auto, Volkswagen, and Cummins. Manufacturing contributes - 17% to India’s GDP. To transform India from a \$3.7 trillion economy to a \$30–35 trillion economy by 2047, manufacturing must contribute at least 25% to our GDP. Global manufacturing is shifting toward innovation-driven high-tech products, requiring India to boost R&amp;D, skills, and supply chains to stay competitive.</p> <p>18.1 “Shenzhen is the torch bearer to whole world when manufacturing is concerned.” Justify this statement in TWO points.</p> <p>18.2 State two objectives of Make in India initiative of Indian government.</p> <p>18.3 What is the modern definition of Industrial Hub?</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
19.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)</b></p> <p>On the given outline map of India locate and label the following:</p> <p>(a) Visakhapatnam sea port (b) Sardar Sarovar Dam (c) Guru Ram Dass Ji International Airport</p> <p><b>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 19.</b></p> <p>(a) Name the State where Tehri Dam is located. (b) Name the State where Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant is located. (c) Name the State where Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport is located</p>	(1x3=3)

<b>SECTION C</b> <b>POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)</b>		
20.	When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to: A. Biological difference between men and women B. Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women C. Unequal child sex ratio D. Absence of voting rights for women in democracies	1
21.	In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Major steps towards decentralisation of power were taken through the 69th Constitutional Amendment. Reason (R): Decentralisation in a federal structure promotes the unity and integrity of the 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.	1
22.	Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that: i. It ensures the stability of political order. ii. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups. iii. It gives a fair share to minority. iv. It is the very spirit of democracy <b>Which of the above statements are correct?</b> A. i & ii B. i, iii and iv C. All are correct D. i, ii & iii	1
23.	Which of the following statements is correct keeping the requirement of formation of government in view? Statement i: It is possible for independent candidates to form a government. Statement ii: Government formation is exclusively reserved for political parties. Statement iii: The formation of government is limited to only elected political parties. Statement iv: Government can only be formed by political parties that are elected and hold a majority. <b>Options:</b> A. Statement i and ii are right. B. Statement i, ii, and iii are right. C. Statement iii is right. D. Only statement iv is right	1
24A.	Describe the ethnic composition of Belgium.	2
<b>OR</b>		
24B.	Explain any two consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government.	2
25A.	Suppose a politician seeks your vote on the religious ground. Why is his act considered against the norms of democracy? Give any two reasons.	2
<b>OR</b>		
25B.	State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.	2

26.	How does democracy help ensure that the government is legitimate, responsive, and accountable?	3
27A.	Identify and explain challenges which political parties need to face and overcome in order to remain effective instruments of democracy.	5
	<b>OR</b>	
27B.	Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties.	
28.	<p><b>Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)</b></p> <p>India, the world's largest democracy, is a prime example of federalism in action. The Indian Constitution establishes a federal structure, dividing powers between the central government and its 28 states and 8 union territories. This intricate division ensures that India's immense diversity, encompassing languages, cultures, and traditions, is preserved and respected.</p> <p>Federalism in India empowers states to manage local affairs, such as education, health, and law enforcement, allowing for tailored solutions to regional issues. The federal system is pivotal in maintaining unity in a nation as vast and diverse as India. Despite occasional tensions between the center and states, Indian federalism has endured, contributing to the nation's stability and democratic strength. It is a model for countries seeking to balance unity and diversity within their borders, demonstrating the enduring power of federalism.</p> <p>28.1 What do you mean by the term jurisdiction? 1</p> <p>28.2 What type of federalism India follows? 1</p> <p>28.3 Write features of Indian federalism? 2</p>	
	<b>SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)</b>	
29.	<p>If the Body Mass Index (BMI) is _____, then the adult person would be considered undernourished.</p> <p>A. less than 18.5 B. less than 10.5 C. less than 25.5 D. less than 28.5</p>	1
30.	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The share of tertiary sector in employment has not increased in proportion to its increase in production.</p> <p>Reason (R): Still more than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector.</p> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <p>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.</p>	1
31.	<p>Who among the following fall under the organized sector?</p> <p>A. Tilak, an employee of private bank that has no fixed working hour.</p>	1

	<p>B. Sanju, brand ambassador of SAMSUNG products  C. Mr. MSD, a Train Ticket Checker of SE Railway.  D. Varun Chakravarthy, an architect of Chennai.</p>	
32.	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).  Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.  Assertion (A): If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender does not have the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.  Reason (R): Collateral acts like a guarantee against the borrowed money.  <b>Options:</b>  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.</p>	1
33.	<p><b>Study the picture and answer the questions that follow:</b> (<math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math>)</p>  <p>SEZ set up by MNCs increase GDP of the country. Mention one negative impacts of SEZ in the era of Globalization.</p>	1
34.	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).  Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.  Assertion (A): The facility of demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments without the use of cash.  Reason (R): People can withdraw money at any time without giving the bank prior notice from an ATM using debit cards, the bank's teller, or through written cheques.  <b>Options:</b>  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. Both A and R are false.</p>	1
35.	<p>“Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.” Elucidate.</p>	3
36.	<p>Evaluate the contribution of the tertiary sector to the Indian economy.</p>	3
37.	<p>What is globalization? State FOUR impacts of globalization.</p>	3
38A.	<p>“The declining share of agriculture in the gross domestic product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India.” Support the statement.</p>	5
38B.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), founded on 7th November 1975, was granted Maharatna status in May 2010 by the Government of India. Operating from 70 locations in India and abroad (Sri Lanka and Bangladesh), NTPC has five regional headquarters. It offers services in electricity generation, distribution and mining. It is the most profitable PSU of India today. How does the public sector contribute to the economic development of a nation? Explain.</p>	

**Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)**

