



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE - Code (087)
CLASS-X-(2025-26)



SET: A

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.	The first three successful Satyagraha movements by Gandhiji in India were : a) Against the Rowlatt Act, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India b) Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and Khilafat c) Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers d) Khilafat movement, Non-Cooperation and Quit India movement	1

2.	<p>Which of the following aspect best signifies the image?</p>  <p>a) Round table conference in London b) Frankfurt Parliament c) The Hall of Mirrors of Versailles d) Constituent assembly of India</p>	1
3.	<p>What is meant by making of the Global World?</p> <p>a) People interacting with each other from different countries b) Involvement of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital between different countries and political & social involvement c) Political involvement of different nations d) Migration and trade between countries</p>	1
4.	<p>In 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China, what knowledge did he carry back with him?</p> <p>a) How to make paper b) Art of calligraphy c) The technology of woodblock printing. d) Visual printing</p>	1
5.	<p>Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas?</p>	2
6.	<p>British rule in India would have been collapsed if Indians had not cooperated.” How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?</p>	3
7.	<p>‘The process of German unification was carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck.’ Analyze this statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5

	‘Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.’ Explain this statement with special reference to the Balkan issue.	
8.	<p>Read the source below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan, and Korea. In AD 594, books in China were printed by rubbing paper—also invented there—against the inked surface of woodblocks. The traditional Chinese accordion book was folded and stitched at the side. Skilled craftsmen could duplicate calligraphy with great accuracy. Over time, the imperial state in China became a major producer of printed material. By the seventeenth century, urban culture in China flourished, and print was used for entertainment, trade, and education. Fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, and plays gained popularity.</p> <p>1. Which region first developed print technology?</p> <p>2. What was the role of the imperial state in the spread of print in China?</p> <p>3. How did print culture change in China by the seventeenth century?</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)	
9.	<p>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.</p> <p>A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.</p> <p>B) The city where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.</p>	2
	SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)	
10	<p>Which of the following best describes the concept of 'resource planning'?</p> <p>a) Extracting resources as much as possible</p> <p>b) Managing resources efficiently to ensure sustainable use</p> <p>c) Using only non-renewable resources</p> <p>d) Ignoring environmental impacts while using resources</p>	1
11	<p>In the Alwar district of Rajasthan, the inhabitants of five villages have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav ‘Sonchuri’. They have their own set of rules which do not allow hunting and protect the wildlife against outside encroachments.</p> <p>What is the most significant inference that can be drawn from this action?</p> <p>a) Government involvement is always necessary for successful conservation.</p> <p>b) Local communities can play a vital role in protecting habitats, sometimes even rejecting government involvement.</p> <p>c) Conservation efforts are only successful in states with high forest cover.</p> <p>d) Economic development is more important than wildlife protection for local villagers.</p>	1

12	<p>In post-independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed dams as the ‘temples of modern India’. He believed they would integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and the growth of the urban economy.</p> <p>What is the most significant inference that can be drawn from this vision?</p> <p>a) Dams were seen only as a source of irrigation for agriculture.</p> <p>b) Multi-purpose projects were viewed as the primary vehicle for the nation’s overall development and progress.</p> <p>c) The main purpose of dams was to promote religious tourism.</p> <p>d) Nehru believed that dams would solve all social and economic problems without any drawbacks.</p>	1						
13	<p>Identify the appropriate options to fill in the empty boxes regarding different types of farming.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="175 699 1328 871"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="175 699 516 758">Farming Type</th> <th data-bbox="516 699 1328 758">Key Characteristic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="175 758 516 814">?</td> <td data-bbox="516 758 1328 814">Use of primitive tools like hoe, dao, and digging sticks.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="175 814 516 871">Plantation Agriculture</td> <td data-bbox="516 814 1328 871">?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) Commercial Farming, Use of high doses of modern input</p> <p>b) Intensive Subsistence, Production for self-consumption</p> <p>c) Primitive Subsistence, A single crop is grown on a large area</p> <p>d) Shifting Agriculture, High productivity per hectare</p>	Farming Type	Key Characteristic	?	Use of primitive tools like hoe, dao, and digging sticks.	Plantation Agriculture	?	1
Farming Type	Key Characteristic							
?	Use of primitive tools like hoe, dao, and digging sticks.							
Plantation Agriculture	?							
14	<p>Mention the main reason for land degradation in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.</p> <p>a) Over grazing</p> <p>b) Over irrigation</p> <p>c) Mining</p> <p>d) Mineral processing</p>	1						
15	<p>According to the classification of forests by the Forest Department, which of the following states has a bulk of its forest area under ‘Protected Forests’?</p> <p>a) Jammu and Kashmir</p> <p>b) Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>c) Rajasthan</p> <p>d) West Bengal</p>	1						
16	<p>Maize is typically a kharif crop, but in some states like Bihar, it is also grown in the rabi season. Using your understanding of agricultural factors, explain two reasons why this is possible.</p>	2						
17	<p>A. “India has great potential for non-conventional sources of energy.” Justify this statement by evaluating the potential of any five non-conventional energy sources in India.</p>	5						

	OR	
	B. “Iron ore is the backbone of industrial development.” Justify this statement by evaluating the different types of iron ore found in India and describing the major iron ore belts.	
18	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Every litre of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater. To reduce this, industries can minimize water use by reusing and recycling it, harvest rainwater, and treat effluents before release. A corporation that shows the way is NTPC, which has an ISO certification for its Environment Management System (EMS). It has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through several measures. It focuses on the optimum utilisation of equipment and upgrading existing equipment to reduce waste. It also works on minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation from its thermal plants. NTPC is also engaged in providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and has adopted special- purpose vehicles for afforestation. It has robust systems for ash pond management, ash water recycling, and liquid waste management. Furthermore, it conducts ecological monitoring and reviews for all its power stations.</p> <p>1. According to the passage, how much freshwater is polluted by every litre of industrial wastewater?</p> <p>2. Mention any one method suggested for reducing water pollution.</p> <p>3. “NTPC shows the way for sustainable industrial development.” Analyse this statement based on the measures adopted by the corporation.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)	
19.	<p>On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>I. p) The dam in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, which is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>q) The dam in the Mahanadi basin, it is one of the longest earthen dams in the world.</p> <p>II. Any two of the following:</p> <p>i. A major sea port in Gujarat</p> <p>ii. An international airport in Tamil Nadu</p> <p>iii. An international airport in Punjab</p> <p>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19.</p> <p>b) Answer any three of the following:</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1x2=2</p>

	<p>i. Name the dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.</p> <p>ii. Specify the name of a major sea port in West Bengal.</p> <p>iii. Name an international airport in Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>iv. State the name of an international airport in Punjab.</p>	
<p>SECTION-C DEMOCRATIC POLITICS (20 Marks)</p>		
20	<p>Which of the following statement(s) are true regarding power-sharing arrangements in modern democracies?</p> <p>I. Power is shared among different organs of government like the legislature, executive, and judiciary.</p> <p>II. In a federal country like India, governments at the provincial level are called State Governments.</p> <p>III. The government in Belgium is a good example of a unitary system.</p> <p>IV. The influence of political parties and pressure groups is a form of power-sharing.</p> <p>Choose the correct option :</p> <p>a) I and II only</p> <p>b) I, II and IV</p> <p>c) III and IV</p> <p>d) All of the above</p>	1
21	<p>The cartoon depicts a leader trying to balance a complex chair. What major challenge of the Indian federal system after 1990 does this represent?</p>  <p>a) The challenge of creating new linguistic states.</p> <p>b) The difficulty of managing a coalition government with many regional parties.</p> <p>c) The conflict between the central government and the judiciary.</p> <p>d) The issue of implementing a uniform language policy.</p>	1

	<p>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 21</p> <p>Which of the following statement(s) are true regarding the distribution of legislative powers in the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>I. The Union List includes subjects of national importance like defence and foreign affairs.</p> <p>II. The State List includes subjects of state importance like police and agriculture.</p> <p>III. Education and forests are subjects on the Concurrent List.</p> <p>IV. ‘Residuary’ subjects like computer software are handled by the State Governments.</p> <p>Choose the correct option :</p> <p>a) I and II only</p> <p>b) I, II and III</p> <p>c) II, III and IV</p> <p>d) All of the above</p>	
22	<p>Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.</p> <p>Reason (R): Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy because a democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	1
23	<p>Consider the following case and choose the correct option-</p> <p>A study comparing all democratic regimes and all dictatorial regimes between 1950 and 2000 finds that the rate of economic growth is slightly higher in dictatorial regimes. Based on this evidence, what is the most reasonable conclusion?</p> <p>a) Dictatorship should be preferred for a country’s development.</p> <p>b) Democracy is a guarantee of economic development.</p> <p>c) Democracy cannot be rejected on this ground alone as it has several other positive outcomes.</p> <p>d) Democracies are incapable of achieving economic growth.</p>	1
24	<p>In India women’s political representation is very low”. Justify this statement.</p>	2
25	<p>Why was the Central Government in India initially resistant to the creation of linguistic States?</p>	2

26	‘Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual.’ Support this statement with suitable arguments.	3
27	A) ‘Political parties need to face and overcome several serious challenges to remain effective instruments of democracy.’ Analyse any five such challenges. OR B) ‘Several efforts and suggestions have been made to reform political parties in India.’ Explain any five such measures.	5
28	Read the given text and answer the following questions. In modern democracies, power-sharing arrangements can take many forms. Power can be shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power, and it ensures a system of checks and balances. Power can also be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. This is called a federal division of power. Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups, as seen in the ‘community government’ in Belgium. 1. What is the horizontal distribution of power? 2. What is the system of power-sharing among different levels of government called? 3. Explain the system of ‘checks and balances’ with an example.	1 1 2
SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 Marks)		
29.	Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country’s development. A fair and just path for all should be achieved. Interpret the concept being discussed here. a) Social development b) Cultural development c) National development d) Economic development	1
30.	The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called as: a) Gross Domestic Product b) Net Domestic Product c) National Product d) Production of Tertiary Sector	1
31.	Choose the correct meaning of organised sector: a) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.	1

	<p>b) It is outside the control of the government.</p> <p>c) Jobs are not regular.</p> <p>d) It provides low salaries.</p>	
32.	<p>Mohan has surplus money, so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. What is the name given to this kind of deposit with the banks?</p> <p>a) Demand deposits</p> <p>c) Recurring deposits</p> <p>b) Fixed deposits</p> <p>d) Withdrawal deposits</p>	1
33.	<p>Which of the following examples best demonstrates a formal sector loan?</p> <p>a) A farmer taking a loan from a village moneylender at a high interest rate.</p> <p>b) A worker taking an advance salary from their employer.</p> <p>c) A person taking a loan from a commercial bank with proper documentation and collateral.</p> <p>d) A person borrowing money from a friend without any paperwork.</p>	1
34.	<p>A government imposes a high tax on imported cars. Which of the following justifications best explains this policy?</p> <p>a) To increase the number of foreign cars on the road.</p> <p>b) To make cars more affordable for everyone.</p> <p>c) To protect domestic car manufacturers from foreign competition.</p> <p>d) To fulfill the requirements of a free trade agreement.</p>	1
35.	<p>Explain the differences between Formal and Informal sources of Credit.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain how the Reserve Bank of India supervises the functions of other Banks.</p>	3
36.	<p>“It is a group of 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighborhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs.25 to Rs.100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.” Identify and name the group? What are its main advantages?</p>	3
37.	<p>How are Multinational Corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain</p>	3
38.	<p>Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain giving reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector". Do you agree with the statement? Explain reasons in support of your answer</p>	5

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

