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कक्षा दसवीं के लिए प्रथम प्री-बोर्ड परीक्षा(2025-26)

PRE-BOARD I EXAMINATION FOR CLASS X (2025-26)

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

CLASS-X

TIME- 3 HRS

MM-80

SET-B

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.
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.

SECTION-A (HISTORY)

- 1 Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer 1
Statement I: In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
Statement II: In 1861 Victor Emmanuel I was proclaimed king of united Italy.
A. Both (I) & (II) are incorrect
B. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
C. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
D. Both (I) & (II) are correct
- 2 Arrange the following in correct chronological order 1
i) Rowlett Act
ii) Chauri-Chaura
iii) Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movement
iv) Civil Disobedience Movement

A. (i)-(iii)-(ii)-(iv)
C. (i)-(ii)-(iii)-(iv)

B. (ii)-(i)-(iii)-(iv)
D. (ii)-(iii)-(iv)-(i)

- 3 Which of the following diseases spread across the silk routes during the medieval period? 1
A. Malaria B. Bubonic Plague
C. Small Pox D. Tuberculosis
- 4 The names of books and their writers are given below. Which of the following pair is NOT correctly matched? 1
A. Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal- Kashibaba
B. Gulamgiri – Dr B R Ambedkar
C. Sachhi Kavitayan – Sudharshan Chakra
D. Istri Dharm Vichar – Ram Chaddha
- 5 In what ways the Vernacular press act of 1878 was a repressive step by the British government? Justify 2
OR
"Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange." Give any two examples to justify the statement.
- 6 What was Khilafat movement? Describe 3
OR
Illustrate the impact of Non Cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam.
- 7 Substantiate the process of unification of Italy. 5
OR
Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.
- 8 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: 4
Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'
8.1- What was Zollverein?
8.2- State the aim of the zollverein in Germany.

8.3- What did German people have realise about new economic system?

- 9 On the given outline political Map of India, identify the places marked 'A' and 'B' with the help of given information. Write their correct names on the line given against each. 2

A. The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

B. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in Dec.1920.

Note: - The following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No.9.

(A)Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

(B)Name the place Where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

SECTION-B (GEOGRAPHY)

- 10 Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1
Statement I: Red and yellow soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

Statement II: It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.

A. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.

B. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct

C. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

D. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect

- 11 While walking along Western Ghats, you observed an iron ore mine resembling the face of a horse. The mine we are talking about is- 1

A. Bailadila

B. Noamundi

B. Badampahar

D. Kudremukh

- 12 Based on the image and question given below, choose the correct option: 1



What is the temperature and rainfall required to grow it?

A. Temperature 21° to 27° C and rainfall 75 cm to 100 cm

B. Temperature above 25° C and rainfall above 100 cm

C. Temperature 25° to 35° C and rainfall above 100 cm

D. None of the above

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.12.

Identify the crop which you can use as food and fodder both.

- A. Wheat B. Rice C. Sugarcane D. Maize

- 13 Match the following and choose the correct option-

1

Column A	ColumnB
(i) Practiced on small patches of land	(a) Plantation
(ii) Practiced in densely populated areas.	(b) Primitive subsistence farming
(iii) Single crop is grown on large area	(c) Intensive subsistence farming

A- (i)-(C) (ii) -(B) (iii)-(A)

B- (i)-(C) (ii) -(A) (iii)-(B)

C- (i)-(A) (ii)-(C) (iii)- (B)

D- (i)-(B) (ii)-(C) (iii)- (A)

- 14 There are three statements are given bellow. Choose the correct option.

1

(I) Mineral are the homogenous, naturally occurring substances

(II) Minerals have definable internal structure.

(III) Minerals are found in only one form in nature.

A. I and II are true

B. Only II and III are true

C. Only I, II and II are true

D. Only I and III are true

- 15 Which of the following regions have the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries. It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry.

1

A. Deccan Plateau

B. Malwa plateau

C. Chhotanagpur plateau

D. None of the above

- 16 Different social communities of India have played an important role in conservation of forests and wildlife. Explain with any three suitable examples.

2

- 17 What is meant by manufacturing? How is it important for a country's economy? Write any four points. (1+4)

5

OR

Differentiate between conventional and non- conventional sources of energy. Give any two-two examples of each. (4+1)

- 18 Read the following source and answer the questions-

4

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like Stalinization of soil. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has been started which ensures access to some means to protective irrigation for all agricultural farms in the country, thus

bringing much desired rural prosperity. Some of the broad objectives of this programme are to enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (har khet ko pani), improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent, irrigation and other water saving technologies (per drop more crop) and introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

18.1 What has changed the cropping pattern of many regions?

18.2 What can be the harm of over-irrigation?

18.3 What are the objectives of the programme mentioned in the given paragraph? Write any two objectives.

- 19 Locate ANY THREE of the following places in the same given political map of India – 3

C. Hirakud Dam

D. Raniganj coal mine

E. Bhilai Iron and steel industry

F. Sri Guru Ram Dass Ji (Raja Sansi) International Air Port

Note: - The following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No.19. Attempt any three.

(C) Name the state in which Hirakud dam is located.

(D) Name the state in which Raniganj coal mine is located.

(E) Name the state in which Bhilai Iron and steel industry is located.

(F) Name the state in which Sri Guru Ram Dass Ji (Raja Sansi) International Air Port is located.

SECTION-C (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

- 20 Which among the following are the examples of 'Coming together federations'? 1

A. USA, Switzerland and Australia

B. India, USA and Spain

C. India, Spain and Belgium

D. Belgium and Sri Lanka

- 21 Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

List I	List II
A Bharatiya Janata Party	Left Front
B Congress Party	United Progressive Alliance
C Bahujan Samaj party	Regional Party
D Mizo National Front	National Democratic Alliance

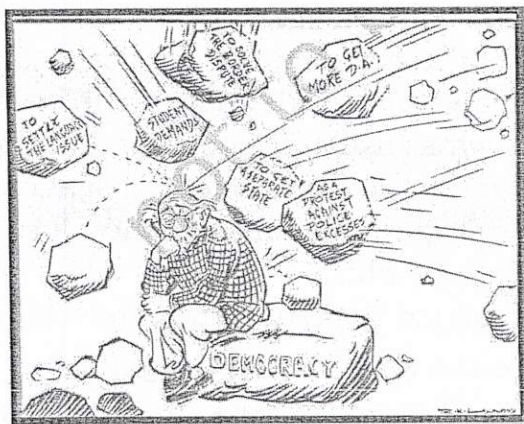
- 22 When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to: 1

A. biological difference between men and women

B. unequal child sex ratio

C. unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women

D. absence of voting rights for women in democracies



Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

- A. Democracy's criticizing and blaming one another
- B. Social conflicts in a democracy
- C. Political conflicts in a democracy
- D. Democracy's coping with multiple pressures and demands

Note: - The following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No.23.

Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that:

- A. democracy and development go together.
- B. inequalities exist in democracies.
- C. inequalities do not exist under dictatorship.
- D. dictatorship is better than democracy.

24 Women are discriminated in different fields of life in India. Give any two suitable example for it. 2

25 How can we say that democracy is better than other forms of governments? Explain with any two arguments. 2

26 What are various forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Explain any three forms. 3

27 Interpret any five functions of political parties in a democratic country. 5

OR

Some important steps were taken towards decentralisation in India after 1992. Write any five steps.

28 Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+
 A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our 1+
 Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one =
 language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the 4
 mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were
 many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21

other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was stopped in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English should continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.

28.1 How many languages are recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Indian Constitution?

28.2 Which is the national language of India?

28.3 Why was the use of English language continued as official language along with Hindi?

SECTION-D (ECONOMICS)

29 Which one of the following best describes the Human Development Index (HDI)? 1

- A. Improvement in health, education, and income
- B. Improvement in science, information, and technology
- C. Improvement in information and communication
- D. Improvement in investment, finance, and technology

30 Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. Which among the following are things money cannot buy? 1

- (i) Full protection from infectious diseases
- (ii) High quality education
- (iii) A luxury home
- (iv) A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country

Options-

- A. (i) and(ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (ii) and (iii)

31 The employment in the Primary sector is high but the productivity and share in GDP is low. Which of the following can be the possible reason for it? 1

- A. Low job opportunities in the secondary sector.
- B. Efforts of labor are not equivalent in all the sectors.
- C. Workers in the primary sector are underemployed.
- D. Outsourcing of job opportunities in the secondary sector.

- 32 Which of the following gives the correct explanation of Gross Domestic Product? 1
- A. The value of final goods and services is added for secondary and tertiary sectors for one year.
 - B. The value of all final goods and services is added up for all three sectors for one year.
 - C. The value of every good and service is added up for all three sectors for one year.
 - D. The value of goods is added for the primary sector for one year.
- 33 A porter making pots, wants to exchange pots for wheat. Luckily, he meets a farmer who has wheat and is willing to exchange it for pots. What is this situation known as? 1
- A. Incidence of wants
 - B. Barter system of wants
 - C. Double co-incidence of wants
 - D. None of the above
- 34 Most agricultural laborers like Mohan depend upon loans from the informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct – 1
- A. Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high.
 - B. There are government bodies to supervise the informal sector.
 - C. Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest.
 - D. Money lenders never use unfair means to get their money back.
- 35 In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? 3
- 36 Explain any three objectives/provisions of implementing the MNREGA 2005. 3
- 37 There are many factors which enabled the globalization. Explain any three such factors that have enabled globalisation. 3
- 38 What do you mean by a Self-Help group? How is it beneficial to rural people? 5

OR

Compare any five employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors.

Map for Question Number 9 (History) and 19 (Geography)

Name-_____ Class and Sec.-_____ Roll No.-_____

