

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
PRE BOARD EXAMINATION (18 December 2025)
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class - X (Set - B)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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)

Section - A

History (20 Marks)

- 1 Why did nationalist in late - nineteenth century India focus on recording and preserving folklore? (1)
(a) To create new forms of artistic expression that reflected modern India
(b) To restore a sense of pride in traditional culture and national India
(c) To use folklore as a tool for economic development and modernisation
(d) To promote a uniform culture that could be adopted across all Indian regions
- 2 Which kind of image appeared regularly in memorial stones? (1)
(a) Images of ships (b) Images of crops (c) Images of precious metals (d) Images of flowers
- 3 Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbhashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai? (1)
(a) Demanded economic equality for masses
(b) Highlighted the experiences of women
(c) Raised awareness about cultural heritage
(d) Motivated Indians for their national freedom
- 4 **Assertion (A):** After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people. (1)
Reason (R): The use of Polish soon come to be a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

- 5 (A) Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the Imperial State in China? (2)

OR

- (B) How was the Indian subcontinent crucial for the trade network during the 16th century?

- 6 (A) Why was the decade of 1830s known as the 'decade' of great economic hardship in Europe? (3)
Explain any three reasons.

OR

- (B) How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan?

- 7 (A) How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India? (5)

OR

- (B) How did Greek war of Independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elites across Europe? Explain.

- 8 Read the given extract/source carefully and answer the following questions: (4)

By the late nineteenth century, many Indian newspapers became critical of British rule. The colonial government responded by passing the Vernacular Press Act in 1878. This law allowed British officials to censor reports and editorials in vernacular newspapers. If a newspaper published 'seditious' content, it was warned, and if it continued, the printing press could be seized. Despite this repression, nationalist newspapers like Kesari (edited by Bal Gangadhar Tilak) and The Hindu continued to challenge British rule, spreading anti-colonial ideas.

(i) Why did the British introduce the Vernacular Press Act?

(ii) What punishment did newspapers face under this Act?

(iii) How did nationalist newspapers resist colonial censorship?

9. Map Skill - Based Questions (2)

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 started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants

(B) The place where the session of India National Congress held in Dec 1920

Section - B

Geography (20 Marks)

- 10 In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation? (1)

(a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh

- 11 On which of the following does mining depend?

(a) Concentration of minerals (b) Ease of extraction
(c) Nearest of the market (d) All of the above

- 12 Which one of the following is the Irrigation system in Meghalaya? (1)

(a) irrigate land only during rainy season
(b) use large volume of water for irrigation
(c) remove water from soil
(d) use bamboo drip irrigation system

- 13 Barley: rabi crop, cotton: Kharif,: zaid crop (1)
 (a) Wheat (b) Mustard (c) Soyabean (d) Cucumber
- 14 Which element is entirely imported for making fertilizers in India? (1)
 (a) Nitrate (b) Phosphate (c) Potassium (d) Ammonium
- 15 Identify the soil with the help of clues given below: (1)
 (i) Develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
 (ii) Is low in humus content
 (iii) Found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
 (a) Forest soil (b) Yellow soil (c) Black soil (d) Laterite soil
- 16 How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? (2)
- 17 "Non-conventional resources are the best option to conserve the natural resources". (5)
 Substantiate this statement with examples.
- 18 Read the given extract/source carefully and answer the following questions: (4)
 Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals. Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth. Even the food that we eat contains minerals. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.
 (i) What are minerals? (1)
 (ii) What is the importance of minerals in our lives? (2)
 (iii) Name one hardest and softest mineral. (1)
19. **Map Skill - Based Questions** (2)
 Four features (A), (B), (C) and (D) are marked on the same given political outline map of India. Identify any three features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.
 a) Jute producing state b) Software Technology Park c) Soil type d) Nuclear Power Plant

Section - C

Political Science (20 Marks)

- 20 Match column A with column B and choose the correct option: (1)
- | COLUMN -A | COLUMN -B |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| A) Banks | 1) Concurrent list |
| B) Agriculture | 2) Union list |
| C) Education | 3) State list |
| D) Computer | 4) Residuary subjects |
- a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2 (b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 (c) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
- 21 In which one of the following regions is the participation of women in public life the highest? (1)
 (a) Nordic countries (b) Arab States (c) European countries (d) Asian countries

- 22 The emergence of.....is directly connected to the rise of political parties. (1)
 (a) Monitory democracies (b) Direct democracies
 (c) Representative democracies (d) Constitutional democracies
- 23 Which one of the following is not true about a democratic government? (1)
 (a) Democratic legitimate government
 (b) Democratic government is a responsive government
 (c) Democratic government is the people's own government
 (d) It does not allow room to correct mistakes .
- 24 Why was the need for decentralisation recognised in the Indian constitution? (2)
- 25 "Women face discrimination in various ways in our society". Explain any two ways. (2)
- 26 Explain any three features of federalism. (3)
- 27 (A) Explain in detail the challenges faced by Indian political parties. (5)

OR

- (B) How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain. (4)
- 28 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**
 Majoritarianism is a concept which signifies a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.
 When Sri Lanka became independent in 1948, the leaders of the Sinhala community established dominance over government by virtue of their majority.
 In 1956, an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
 The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and promote Buddhism. All these government measures gradually Increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. The relation between the Sinhala and Tamil communities became strained over time.
- (i) What does the concept of majoritarianism signify? (1)
 (ii) What was the outcome of the Act passed in 1956? (1)
 (iii) Why did the relation between the Sinhala and Tamil communities become strained? (2)

Section - D
Economics (20 Marks)

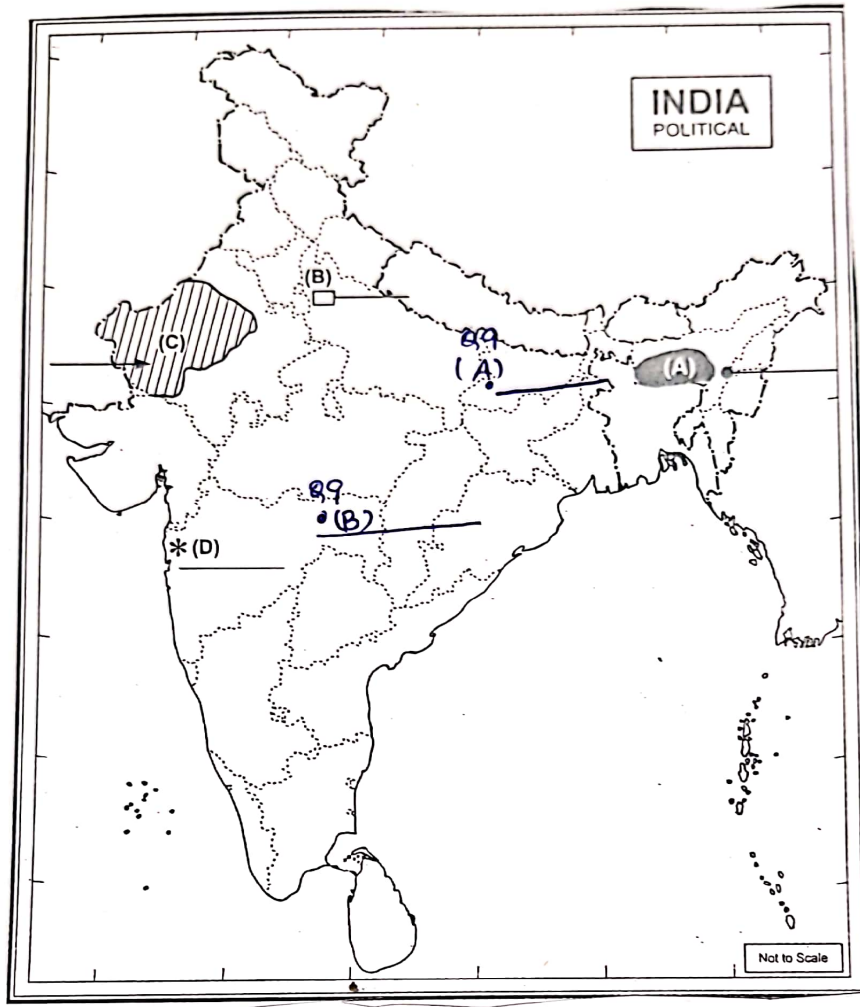
- 29 Which one is the most suitable definition of globalisation ? (1)
 (a) The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries
 (b) The movement of people between countries in search of better opportunities
 (c) The restriction of foreign trade and investment
 (d) The localisation of production and markets within two countries

- 30 It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. What is the most suitable definition for development (1)
- (a) The accumulation of material wealth
 - (b) The enhancement of individual status
 - (c) The improvement in quality of life and being
 - (d) The attainment of power and influence
- 31 When a country progresses from underwealth to developing to develop the sector that contributes the largest part to the national income changes. Which of the following shows this change.
- (a) Primary - Tertiary - Secondary
 - (b) Primary - Secondary - Tertiary
 - (c) Tertiary - Primary - Secondary
 - (d) Tertiary - Secondary - Primary
- 32 Assertion (A) : Rapid technological advancement has been crucial driver in accelerating the globalisation process. (1)
Reason (R) : Because of globalisation developing countries are expected to catch up to developed ones in terms of Technology advancement.
There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true but R is false.
 - d) A is false but R is true.
- 33 Which one of the following definitions is most suitable for literacy rate? (1)
- (a) The literate population at the global level
 - (b) The proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above
 - (c) The total number of children attending school in a region
 - (d) The average number of schools in a region
- 34 Assertion (A) : There are some activities in which the government has to support the private sector. (1)
Reason (R) : The private sector may not continue their production or business unless the government encourages it.
There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true but R is false.
 - d) A is false but R is true.
- 35 All the services of the service sector are not growing equally well. Evaluate the statement. (3)
- 36 People only need good income to have a good standard of living as income can buy everything that one needs for a good life. Is this statement correct give reasons to support your answer. (3)
37. Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times explain with example? (3)
38. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Justify the statement. (5)

Q-9. and 19

Set - B

HIST/Geog



B-6