

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN ERNAKULAM REGION**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2025-26****CLASS: X (2025-26)****SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**

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 MCQ, VSA, SA, LA 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																							
Sr No	HISTORY (20 Marks)		Marks																				
1	Match events with their significance and choose the correct option: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>COLUMN I</th><th></th><th>COLUMN II</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td><td>Congress of Vienna (1815)</td><td>1</td><td>Example of Romantic nationalism supported by Europeans</td></tr> <tr> <td>B</td><td>Frankfurt Parliament (1848)</td><td>2</td><td>Restored conservative monarchies after Napoleon's defeat</td></tr> <tr> <td>C</td><td>Greek War of Independence</td><td>3</td><td>Failed attempt at liberal-national unification of Germany</td></tr> <tr> <td>d</td><td>Unification of Italy (1861)</td><td>4</td><td>Result of diplomacy and wars led by Cavour and Sardinia-Piedmont</td></tr> </tbody> </table> A. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 B. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 C. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 D. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1			COLUMN I		COLUMN II	A	Congress of Vienna (1815)	1	Example of Romantic nationalism supported by Europeans	B	Frankfurt Parliament (1848)	2	Restored conservative monarchies after Napoleon's defeat	C	Greek War of Independence	3	Failed attempt at liberal-national unification of Germany	d	Unification of Italy (1861)	4	Result of diplomacy and wars led by Cavour and Sardinia-Piedmont	1
	COLUMN I		COLUMN II																				
A	Congress of Vienna (1815)	1	Example of Romantic nationalism supported by Europeans																				
B	Frankfurt Parliament (1848)	2	Restored conservative monarchies after Napoleon's defeat																				
C	Greek War of Independence	3	Failed attempt at liberal-national unification of Germany																				
d	Unification of Italy (1861)	4	Result of diplomacy and wars led by Cavour and Sardinia-Piedmont																				
2	Identify and name the leader shown in the given picture along with Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru:		1																				




Source-India and the Contemporary World- II, NCERT

- A. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- B. Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- C. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- D. Rabindranath Tagore

3	<p>Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative:</p> <p>ASSERTION (A): Many of our common foods such as potatoes, maize, and tomatoes were introduced to Europe and Asia after Columbus discovered the Americas.</p> <p>Reason (R): These food crops were native to Europe and were later taken to the Americas by explorers.</p> <p>Choose the correct option:</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
4	<p>The “Vernacular Press Act” of 1878 was aimed at—</p> <p>A. Encouraging Indian languages</p> <p>B. Suppressing anti-colonial writings</p> <p>C. Supporting women’s education</p> <p>D. Translating English books</p>	1
5	<p>(A) Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century. Explain the statement with any two reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) ‘Guns could be bought or captured and turned against the invaders, but not diseases such as smallpox’. Explain the statement with any two reasons.</p>	2
6	<p>(A) ‘The First World War created a new economic and political situation in India’. Analyse the statement with suitable reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) ‘Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in yet another way” Support the statement with suitable examples.</p>	3
7	<p>(A) ‘The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789’. Elucidate this statement with suitable reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5

	(B) 'The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans' Explain	
8	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(4)</p> <p>Erasmus and the Anxiety of the Print Revolution</p> <p>Erasmus, a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer, who criticised the excesses of Catholicism but kept his distance from Luther, expressed a deep anxiety about printing. He wrote in Adages (1508): 'To what corner of the world do they not fly, these swarms of new books? It may be that one here and there contributes something worth knowing, but the very multitude of them is hurtful to scholarship, because it creates a glut, and even in good things satiety is most harmful ... [printers] fill the world with books, not just trifling things (such as I write, perhaps), but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious books, and the number of them is such that even the valuable publications lose their value.</p> <p>8.1. Who was Erasmus? 8.2 How does Erasmus's view differ from that of reformers like Luther? 8.3 Explain how Erasmus's views highlight both the benefits and dangers of print culture.</p>	<p>1 1 2</p>
9	<p>MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 Marks)</p> <p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write the correct names on the lines marked on the map. A) A city where Indian National Congress session held in December 1920. (1) B) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. (1)</p>	2
	<p>SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)</p>	
10	<p>Which type of soil develops under high temperature and low rainfall conditions?</p> <p>a) Red soil b) Laterite soil c) Arid soil d) Alluvial soil</p>	1
11	<p>The percentage of net sown area in India comes to about 54 per cent of the total reporting area. It is less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands. What is the reason for the low proportion of net sown area in these states?</p> <p>A Hilly and mountain terrain. B Lack of modern agricultural machineries. C Frequent Natural calamities. D Abundance of wetlands.</p>	1

12	Match the following states with their forest management characteristics	1															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Column A (States/Regions)</th><th>Column B (Characteristics)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td><td>Madhya Pradesh</td><td>1. Largest area under permanent forests</td></tr> <tr> <td>B</td><td>North eastern states and parts of Gujarat</td><td>2. High percentage of unclassified forests managed by local communities</td></tr> <tr> <td>C</td><td>Haryana, Punjab</td><td>3. Bulk of forest area under protected forests</td></tr> <tr> <td>D</td><td>Kerala, Tamil Nadu</td><td>4. Large percentage under reserved forests</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p> A) 1–A, 2–B, 3–C, 4–D B) 1–B, 2–A, 3–D, 4–C C) 1–C, 2–D, 3–A, 4–B D) 1–A, 2–C, 3–B, 4–D </p>		Column A (States/Regions)	Column B (Characteristics)	A	Madhya Pradesh	1. Largest area under permanent forests	B	North eastern states and parts of Gujarat	2. High percentage of unclassified forests managed by local communities	C	Haryana, Punjab	3. Bulk of forest area under protected forests	D	Kerala, Tamil Nadu	4. Large percentage under reserved forests	
	Column A (States/Regions)	Column B (Characteristics)															
A	Madhya Pradesh	1. Largest area under permanent forests															
B	North eastern states and parts of Gujarat	2. High percentage of unclassified forests managed by local communities															
C	Haryana, Punjab	3. Bulk of forest area under protected forests															
D	Kerala, Tamil Nadu	4. Large percentage under reserved forests															
13	<p>Loss of biodiversity is also considered to have a social impact. Which of the following situations best illustrates this idea?</p> <p> A. Decrease in the number of forest species reduces rainfall in a region. B. Extinction of medicinal plants affects traditional health practices of local communities. C. Hunting bans will increase animal species and create imbalance in the ecology. D. Deforestation causes soil erosion on hill slopes. </p>	1															
14	<p>Mr. A gives 3 clues about a multipurpose dam to his friend.</p> <p>Clues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Built across the Narmada River Located in Gujarat Part of a large inter-state river-valley project <p>Name the dam being referred to by Mr. A.</p> <p> A. Sardar Sarovar B. Nagarjun Sagar C. Rana Pratap Sagar D. Tehri </p>	1															
15	<p>Which of the following is an environmentally sustainable way to deal with water scarcity?</p> <p> A. Deep borewell drilling B. Rainwater harvesting and watershed management C. Building more large dams D. Increasing canal irrigation </p>	1															
16	<p>Why is rice cultivation more suitable in eastern and southern India than in northwestern India?</p>	2															
17	<p>(A). Imagine you are part of an industrial planning team. What combination of physical and human factors would ensure the success of a new industry in your region?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5															

	(B). 'Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular' Justify the statement by evaluating the significant role it plays in the growth of the Indian economy.	
18	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(4)</p> <p>Energy can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and from electricity. Energy resources can be classified as conventional and non-conventional sources. Conventional sources include: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (both hydel and thermal). Non-conventional sources include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy. Firewood and cattle dung cake are most common in rural India. According to one estimate more than 70 per cent energy requirement in rural households is met by these two sources of energy, continuation of these is increasingly becoming difficult due to decreasing forest area. Moreover, using dung cake too is being discouraged because it consumes most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture.</p> <p>18 (1) Identify the non-conventional energy source that, despite being modern, can still create environmental hazards.</p> <p>18 (2) Which factor differentiates non-conventional sources like solar or wind energy from conventional ones?</p> <p>18 (3) Explain how dependence on firewood and dung cake affects both the environment and agriculture in rural India.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
19	<p>On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>I.(p) The dam built across the Krishna River which is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 (q) The dam in the Mahanadi basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.</p> <p>II. Any two of the following:</p> <p>(i) A major sea port in Kerala</p> <p>(ii) An international airport in Kolkata</p> <p>(iii) An international airport in Delhi</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	<p>SECTION C</p> <p>POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)</p>	
20	<p><i>Reigning the Reins</i></p> 	1

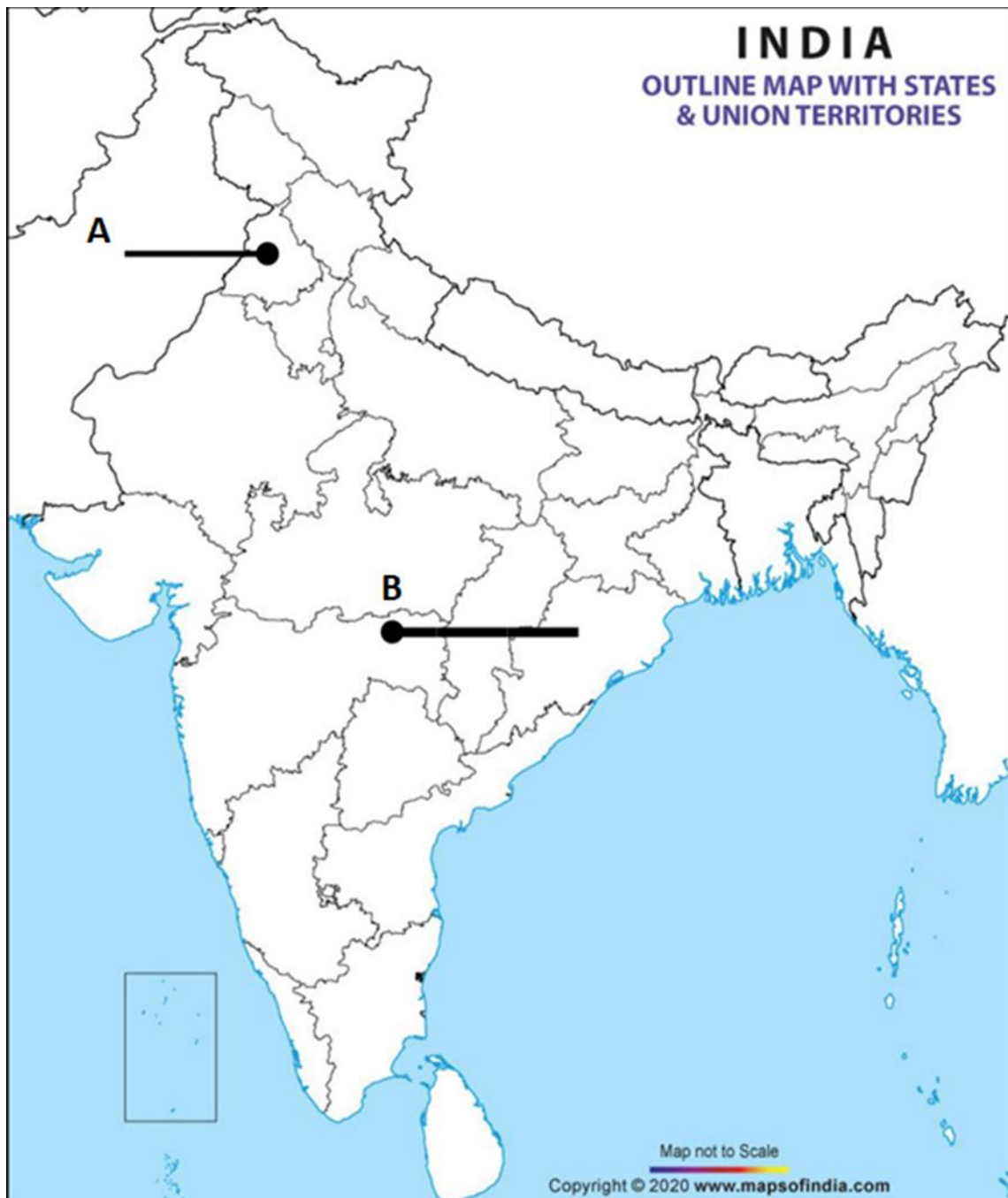
	<p>The given cartoon depicts the relationship between democracy and concentration of power.</p> <p>What broader message does the cartoon convey about political leadership?</p> <p>A. True democracy grows under strong authoritarian control.</p> <p>B. Leaders often speak of democracy but act to limit it.</p> <p>C. Modern leaders no longer value democracy.</p> <p>D. Democracy and power can coexist without conflict.</p>	
21	<p>Emily studies in a Dutch-medium school in the northern region of Belgium, where French-speaking students demand French as the medium of instruction.</p> <p>Azhaku studies in a Tamil-medium school in the northern region of Sri Lanka, where Tamil students want education in their own language.</p> <p>If both families approach their respective governments, who is more likely to succeed, and why?</p> <p>A. Azhaku's parents, because Sri Lanka gives equal recognition to all regional languages.</p> <p>B. Emily's parents, because Belgium follows a power-sharing arrangement that protects the linguistic rights of both communities.</p> <p>C. Both families, because Belgium and Sri Lanka follow similar power-sharing systems.</p> <p>D. None of the families, because both Belgium and Sri Lanka follow majoritarian policies.</p>	1
22	<p>India, Spain, USA, and Belgium — when Vivek was asked to pick the odd one out among these four countries, he chose the USA.</p> <p>What could be the most appropriate reason for his choice?</p> <p>A The USA is the only country among them that does not have a federal form of government.</p> <p>B. The USA is a 'coming together' federation</p> <p>C. The USA follows a monarchy, while the others are republics.</p> <p>D. The USA practices unitary power-sharing similar to Sri Lanka.</p>	1
23	<p>Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, and gender.</p> <p>Reason (R): These measures were adopted to ensure social equality and protect the rights of disadvantaged groups.</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
24	Explain any two key features of the Concurrent List in India's federal system.	2
25	Why is women's representation in the Indian Parliament considered low despite constitutional equality?	2

26	“Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities” Justify the statement.	3
27	<p>(A) ‘Political parties play an important role in democratic countries’ Justify the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) “Political parties are essential for the functioning of democracy, yet they face several internal and external challenges.” Examine this statement by explaining the major challenges faced by political parties in India.</p>	5
28	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions</p> <p>The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy, political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.</p> <p>28 (1) Why was it earlier believed that all powers of a government should reside in one person or group?</p> <p>28 (2) According to the passage, what is the basic principle of democracy regarding political power?</p> <p>28(3) Describe any two advantages of distributing political power among citizens in a democracy.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	<p>SECTION D</p> <p>ECONOMICS (20 Marks)</p>	
29	<p>Kerala has a low infant mortality rate. Identify the appropriate reason.</p> <p>A It has the highest per capita income.</p> <p>B It has natural resources.</p> <p>C It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.</p> <p>D High industrial development in Kerala</p>	1
30	<p>Country A has higher per capita income than Country B, but Country B has higher life expectancy and literacy. Which country is more developed?</p> <p>A. Country A, because of higher income</p> <p>B. Country B, because it performs better on social indicators</p> <p>C. Both are equally developed</p> <p>D. Development cannot be compared</p>	1
31	Study the data given below in the table and answer the question by selecting the correct option.	1

	TABLE 2.3 WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS (IN MILLIONS)			
	Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
	Primary	1	231	232
	Secondary	41	74	115
	Tertiary	40	88	128
	Total	82	393	475
	<p>Which is the most important sector that provides maximum jobs to the people</p> <p>A Primary sector especially organised sector</p> <p>B Secondary sector especially organised sector</p> <p>C Tertiary sector especially organised sector.</p> <p>D Primary sector especially unorganised sector.</p>			
32	<p>Mr. X gives a cheque of Rs 10000 to Mr. B. What type of medium exchange did he use?</p> <p>A Paper notes</p> <p>B Barter system</p> <p>C Demand deposit.</p> <p>D Metallic coins.</p>			1
33	<p>Which of the following situations reflects collateral in a credit transaction?</p> <p>A. A borrower gives a promise to repay within six months</p> <p>B. A farmer mortgages his land to get a loan</p> <p>C. A trader takes a loan without documentation</p> <p>D. A SHG lends money based on mutual trust</p>			1
34	<p>The removal of barriers to foreign trade and investment is known as—</p> <p>A. Protectionism</p> <p>B. Privatisation</p> <p>C. Liberalisation</p> <p>D. Nationalisation</p>			1
35	What is Human Development? Explain its indicators.			3
36	<p>“Poor households often depend on informal sources of credit.”</p> <p>Give two reasons for this dependence and two disadvantages of such borrowing.</p>			3
37	Examine three factors to promote the process of globalisation.			3
38	<p>(A) Why do most employees prefer to work in the organised sector rather than the unorganised sector? Explain with suitable reasons.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(B) ‘Creating sufficient employment opportunities is a key priority for every nation to ensure economic growth and social stability’. Highlight any five ways to increase employment in India.</p>			5

INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES



Map not to Scale

Copyright © 2020 www.mapsofindia.com