



PRE BOARD EXAMINATION – 2025-26

TIME- 3 Hours

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.

1. Louise-Sebastien Mercier proclaimed "Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!" Who are referred to as the tyrants in this context?
 - A. Educated classes who wanted to change the society
 - B. Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church
 - C. Authors of the new books
 - D. Printing press
2. Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928? **[1]**
 - a) Vallabhbhai Patel
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Baba Ramchandra
 - d) Subhash Chandra Bose
3. Arrange the following events related to the formation of nation-state of Britain in chronological order: **[1]**
 - i. Act of Union between England and Scotland.
 - ii. English Parliament seized power from Monarchy.
 - iii. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom.
 - iv. Catholic revolt against British dominance.

a) I - II - III - IV
b) II - I - IV - III
c) IV - I - II - III
d) III - I - II - IV

4. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



The above page is taken from which book?

- a) Bible
- b) Gita Govinda
- c) Diamond Sutra
- d) Rigveda

5. Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. What did it mean for the middle class in France? Explain.

[2]

OR

How did Britain come into existence as a nation-state? Explain.

6. How did new forms of popular literature appear in print targeting a new audience in the 18th century? Explain with examples.

[3]

OR

Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the Bengal Gazette was 'a commercial paper open to all but influenced by none'? Explain.

7. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. Evaluate the statement.

[5]

OR

"Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient". Analyse the statement with arguments.

8. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmins had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- i. Explain the meaning of picketing liquor shops. (1)
 - ii. When did the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement begin? (1)
 - iii. Why did the movement in the cities gradually slow down? (2)
9. Locate the following places on the given map of India. [2]
- a) The place where the session of INC was held in September 1920.
 - b) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

Section B

GEOGRAPHY(20 MARKS)

10. In which of the following States Tungabhadra Dam is located? [1]
- a) Tamil Nadu b) Karnataka c) Kerala d) Andhra Pradesh
11. The teacher is asking questions regarding the viewpoints of Gandhiji on resource conservation. She gave students the following clues. She told the students to identify the incorrect clues. The following are the clues: [1]
- i. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation.
 - ii. He said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."
 - iii. He placed greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
 - iv. He was against production by the masses and wanted to replace it with mass production.
- Identify the incorrect clues:
- a) clue iv b) clue iii and iv c) clue I d) clue ii and iii

12. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following: [1]

Production of Manganese in 2016-17	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	10
Madhya Pradesh	27
Karnataka	11
Odisha	25
Maharashtra	25

Choose the ODD one out in the context of share manganese production.

- a) Maharashtra b) Andhra Pradesh c) Odisha d) Madhya Pradesh
13. Which of the following options represents the correct share in the context of the distribution of forests? [1]
- i. North-eastern states have three-fourths of their forests as unclassified forests.
 - ii. Forest Department has declared almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest.
 - iii. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.
 - iv. More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.
- a) Statement i and ii are correct. b) Statement ii is correct.
 - c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

14. Which one of the following is a rabi crop? **[1]**
 a) Gram b) Cotton c) Millets d) Rice
15. Which of the following options represents the steps that the government has undertaken in favour of the farmers? **[1]**
 i. Encouraging speculators and middlemen for price determination.
 ii. Introducing Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
 iii. Announcing minimum support price.
 iv. Introducing special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes.
 a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. b) Statement i and ii are correct.
 c) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct. d) Statement ii is correct.
16. How is resource planning a complex process? Explain. **[2]**
17. Energy saved is energy produced. Asses the statement. **[5]**

OR

Minerals generally occur in different rocks. Examine the statement.

18. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) shows the way **[4]**

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants.

This has been possible through:

- Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.

Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.

- Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

- i. Define the term sustainable development. (1)
- ii. What is the idea behind ISO certification? (1)
- iii. Examine the proactive approach of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). Write a short note on NTPC. (2)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following: **[3]**
- i. An iron and Steel Plant in Jharkhand named after Jamshedji Tata.
 - ii. Noida - Software Technology Park
 - iii. Kochi - Sea-port

SECTION -C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 MARKS)

20. Which of the following statements will be considered as a glitch about the self-declaration affidavit of the candidate contesting the elections? **[1]**

Statement i: This system has made a lot of information available to the public.

Statement ii: It has reduced the influence of the rich and criminals.

Statement iii: There is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.

Statement iv: The affidavit submitted by the candidates is validated before being accepted.

- a) Statement iii is right. b) Statement i and ii are right.
c) Only statement iv is right. d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
21. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon? **[1]**



- a) Poverty and Hunger in India
b) Sharing of Powers between State and Union Government
c) Power sharing as per Dynastic Succession.
d) The States Plead for More Powers
22. Which of the following outcomes of democracy will be negated if someone is barred from being in the majority on the basis of birth? **[1]**

Statement i: Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

Statement ii: Reduction of inequality and poverty.

Statement iii: Accommodation of social diversity.

Statement iv: Dignity and freedom of the citizens.

- a) Statement iii is right. b) Only statement iv is right.
c) Statement i and ii are right. d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
23. **Assertion (A):** Women in different parts of the World organized themselves and agitated for equal rights.
Reason (R): Women's movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
- 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 explanation of A correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.
24. What is Majoritarianism? **[2]**

25. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? [2]
26. "Democratic government is legitimate government" Support the statement with arguments. [3]
27. Analyse how the issue of leadership succession poses a challenge to political parties in India. [5]

OR

Caste can take various forms in Politics. Explain with examples.

28. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]
- The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of **coming together** federations include the USA, Switzerland, and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain, and Belgium are examples of this kind of **holding together** federations. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.
- What determines the balance of power in a federation? (1)
 - In "holding together" federations, which level of government tends to be more powerful in relation to the states? (1)
 - Provide examples of federations from each of the two routes and briefly explain the power dynamics in each type of federation. (2)

Section D

ECONOMICS (20 MARKS)

29. The Indian government, after Independence, imposed trade barriers to protect _____ from foreign competition. [1]
- a) Investors b) Producers c) Consumers d) Exporters
30. Read the information given below and select the correct option [1]
- Amrita is a government teacher and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani - A Dalit, works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take a loan. Amrita got the loan from easily as compared to Rani. Why is Rani not able to get the loan? Tick the most appropriate reason.
- Because Rani is poor.
 - Because Rani is from an untouchable caste, Dalits.
 - Because Rani is uneducated.
 - Because Rani is engaged in informal sector.

31. Underemployment is caused when – **[1]**
 A. More workers are employed than actually required
 B. Fewer workers are employed than actually required
 C. Workers are paid more than their actual output
 D. Jobs are given only to highly educated workers
32. Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer? **[1]**
 Choose the correct from the given options.
 I. Better wages
 II. Higher support prices for crops
 III. Assured high family income
 IV. More days for work
 a) Only I and II are correct. b) Only I and IV are correct.
 c) Only II and IV are correct. d) Only II and III are correct.
33. Person Z tries to explain how the requirement of a double coincidence of wants in a barter system limits trade and exchange. Which of the following justification do you think will be used by him/her? **[1]**
 A. It makes trade more complicated, as each person must have what the other person wants, limiting the pool of potential trade partners.
 B. The barter system allows trade to be conducted more efficiently since both parties already know what they need from the transaction.
 C. It increases the number of exchanges because each person can trade for exactly what they want.
 D. The system creates value for goods by ensuring that both parties have a direct need for each other's goods.

34. Read the information given below and select the correct option **[1]**

Kamal is a daily wage labourer in a nearby grocery shop. He goes to the shop at 7:30 in the morning and works till 8:00 p.m. in the evening. He gets no other allowances apart from his wages. He is not paid for the days he does not work. He has, therefore, no leave or paid holidays. Nor was he given any formal letter saying that he has been employed in the shop. He can be asked to leave anytime with his employer. In which sector Kamal is engaged? Tick the most appropriate option.

- a) Organised Sector b) Public Sector c) Unorganised Sector d) Primary Sector
35. Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return? **[3]**
36. Explain the three important terms of Credit. **[3]**
37. "For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with three suitable examples. **[3]**
38. Explain the differences between the organised and unorganised sector of economic activities. **[5]**

OR

The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) is a matter of serious concern in India.

Support the statement with any five reasons.

