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SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

TERM-1 EXAMINATION, 2025-26 SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D) with 34 questions in total.
- 2. All questions are compulsory.
- 3. Multiple choice questions of one mark each.

Q1. Who was the first Governor-General of India?

- 4. 2 mark questions, Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
- 5. 3 mark questions, Answers to these questions should not exceed 80-100 words each.
- 6. 4 mark questions 100-120 words. Answer accordingly.
- 7. Case based questions 4 mark each
- 8. Question number 33 is a map work tie the map in the middle of answer script.

SECTION-A(HISTORY-28)

- A) Lord Wellesley
 B) Warren Hastings
 C) Lord Cornwallis
 D) Robert Clive

 Q2. Assertion (A): The Battle of Plassey marked the beginning of British political control in India.

 Reason (R): After the battle, the British East India Company became the *Diwan* of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
 1
 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 correct explanation of A
 C) A is true, but R is false
 D) A is false, but R is true

 Q3. Assertion (A): Under Permanent Settlement, the revenue demand was increased every year based
- Q3. Assertion (A): Under Permanent Settlement, the revenue demand was increased every year based on agricultural output.

Reason (R): The British wanted to earn more profit from the fertile lands of Bengal.

- 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 correct explanation of A
- C) A is true, but R is false
- D) A is false, but R is true
- Q4. Who introduced the Ryotwari system?

 A) Lord Cornwallis

 B) Thomas Munro
- C) Warren Hastings D) Holt Mackenzie
- Q5. Who led the revolt in Kanpur during 1857?

 A) Bahadur Shah Zafar

 B) Nana Saheb
- A) Banadur Snan Zafar

 B) Nana Saneo

 C) Kunwar Singh

 D) Mangal Pandey



- A) Rani Laxmibai C) Ahilyabai Holkar
- B) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- D) None of the above
- Q7 Explain the main features of the Permanent Settlement.

3

Q8. What were the key consequences of the Revolt of 1857? Briefly discuss any three.

3

Q9. How did the East India Company transform from a trading company to a territorial power in India? Mention any three ways.

3

Q10. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857. Which factor, in your opinion, was the most significant and why?

Q11. Read the passage and answer the questions below:

Zamindars were powerful landowners who collected revenue from the peasants and passed it on to the British government. Many Zamindars became very wealthy and lived lavish lifestyles. However, some exploited the peasants by charging high rents and forcing them to work on their land without fair wages. This led to hardships for the peasants, who often had to borrow money at high interest rates to survive.

Questions:

- (a) Who were the Zamindars and what was their role in rural society? 2 (b) How did the Zamindars exploit the peasants? 1 (c) What difficulties did the peasants face because of this exploitation?
- Q12. The East India Company came to India for trade but slowly began interfering in Indian politics. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 marked a turning point when Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated by Robert Clive with the help of Mir Jafar. This allowed the Company to establish political control over Bengal. **Questions:**
- 1. In which year was the Battle of Plassey fought? 1 2. Who betrayed Siraj-ud-Daulah in the battle? 1 3. Explain any two results of the Battle of Plassey. 2

SECTION-B (GEOGRAPHY-27)

- Q13. Assertion (A): Shifting cultivation is an eco-friendly farming method. 1 Reason (R): It involves clearing forests by burning, which enriches the soil for a short period
- (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 correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Q14. Assertion (A): Solar energy is a Reason (R): Solar energy can be replied (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	lenished naturall he correct explan	y and is availabl nation of A		1
Q15. Assertion (A): Plantation farming Reason (R): In plantation farming, can (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	rops are grown n he correct explan	nainly for sale in nation of A	_	1 rops.
Q16. Name the most fertile soil of Ir (a) Alluvial (b) Red	ndia. (c) Black	(d) Lateri	ite	1
Q17. The formation of just 1 cm of r (a) A few weeks (c) Hundreds to thousands of years	(b) Several mor	nths		1
Q18. Which of the following best ex (a) They possess knowledge (c) They can think and reason	- •	skills to perform		1
Q19. What is the difference between each.	renewable and r	ıon-renewable re	esources? Give one exam	ple of
Q20. Riya notices that her village us every year. She suggests using rainw Based on the situation:	_		0	falling
 Which concept is Riya trying to p Give one reason why this concept 		the future.		1 1
Q21. What are the key conditions or Explain any two.	practices require	ed to conserve so	oil and prevent its degrad	ation?
Q22. List and briefly describe any th	ree main types o	of farming praction	ced around the world.	3
Q23. During a school trip to Jim Convarious birds in their natural habitat. conserve biodiversity.				
Based on the situation, answer the for 1. What is a national park? 2. Mention any two objectives of set	_	parks.		1 2
Q24. Read the passage given below the village of Rampur has fertile all agriculture. However, excessive use has started training farmers in organic Questions:	uvial soil and rec of chemical ferti	ceives good rainf llizers has reduce	fall, making it ideal for	hayat
 What type of resource is fertile so Suggest one sustainable farming n 		d in the naragrat	nh	1 1
3. Name two human activities that ca			л.	2

Q25. Describe the different stages involved in agricultural practices. Name any two modern techniques used to improve crop production.			
<u>SECTIO</u>	N-C (POLITICAL SCIENCE-20)		
	enditure is called a: b) Ordinary Bill d) Constitutional Bill	1	
` ^ =	oha? b) Vice-President of India d) President	1	
Q28. Which of these is not a function of the Constitution? (a) It gives a guarantee of the rights of the citizens (b) It marks out different sphere of power for different branches of government (c) It ensure good people come to power (d) It gives expression to some shared values			
Q29. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-Assertion A: Our constitution makers divided our government into three branches-legislature, executive, and judiciary. Reason R: The three divisions of the government are designed to hold checks and balances over another.			
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the(b) Both A and R are true but R is not(c) A is false but R is true(d) A is true but R is false			
Q30. Give three differences between I	Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.	3	
Q31. List and explain any five key features that make the Indian Constitution unique. OR			
Why do we need a Constitution in a d	democratic country like India? Explain with five reasons.		
Q32. Explain about the right to freedom in detail.			
Q33. Describe the structure of the Indian Parliament and its two Houses.			
	SECTION-D (5)		
 Q34. On the political map of India practice the following- Locate the capital of India during Battle of Plassey. Locate the state where farmers said no to grow Indigo. Locate the famous epicentre city of revolt of 1857. Locate the states famous for Asiatic Lion and Royal Bengal Tiger. 			

