



IMMANUEL SCHOOL

Karnataka State Board — SSLC 2026–27

FA1 SOCIAL SCIENCE EXAMINATION PREPARATION

MOCK PAPER — ONE

Subject: Science | Total Marks: 40 | Duration: 1.5 Hours

Exam Date: 27 June 2026

FA1 MOCK EXAMINATION – PAPER I

Academic Year 2024–25

Subject: Social Science (Class X - SSLC)

Max. Marks: 30

Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Syllabus: 1. Extension of British Rule in India 2. Advent of Europeans in India 3. Geography: Position and Location

General Instructions:

- Read all questions carefully before answering.
- Section A: 1 mark each | Section B: 2 marks each | Section C: 3 marks each | Section D: 4 marks each.
- Maps and diagrams must be drawn neatly wherever required.

SECTION – A (1 Mark Each)

I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Who founded the Sikh Empire in Punjab?
2. Which treaty ended the Third Mysore War?
3. Name the Portuguese explorer who first reached India by the sea route.
4. Where did the Portuguese first establish their trading post in India?
5. What is the latitudinal extent of India?
6. Which longitude is the Standard Meridian of India?

SECTION – B (2 Marks Each)

II. Answer the following questions in 2–3 sentences:

7. What was the significance of the Doctrine of Lapse? Name any two states annexed under it.
8. State any two reasons for the failure of Tipu Sultan against the British.
9. Mention any two objectives of the East India Company when it came to India.
10. Why is the Tropic of Cancer significant for India? Explain briefly.
11. What is the longitudinal extent of India and how does it affect the country?

SECTION – C (3 Marks Each)

III. Answer the following questions in 4–5 sentences:

12. Explain the impact of the Subsidiary Alliance on Indian states.
 13. Describe the role of the Dutch in India. Why did they lose their influence?
 14. Explain the geographical position of India with reference to its neighbouring countries.
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SECTION – D (4 Marks Each)

IV. Answer the following questions in detail:

15. Explain the major wars fought between the British and Hyder Ali / Tipu Sultan. What were the outcomes? (Any four points)
 16. Describe the rise and decline of the Portuguese power in India.
 17. "India's location is of great strategic and geographical importance." Justify this statement with four relevant points.
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SECTION – E (Map Work – 2 Marks)

V. On the outline map of India provided:

- a) Mark and name the Standard Meridian ($82^{\circ}30'E$).
 - b) Shade and label the region through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
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Karnataka SSLC - FA1 Mock Paper 2

Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

FA1 MOCK EXAMINATION – PAPER II

Academic Year 2024–25

Subject: Social Science (Class X - SSLC)

Max. Marks: 30

Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Syllabus: 1. Extension of British Rule in India 2. Advent of Europeans in India 3. Geography: Position and Location

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Section A: 1 mark | Section B: 2 marks | Section C: 3 marks | Section D: 4 marks.
- Write legibly. Overwriting will lead to loss of marks.

SECTION – A (1 Mark Each)

I. Choose the correct answer / Answer in one word:

1. Name the policy used by Wellesley to extend British power in India.
2. Who was the last Nawab of Bengal defeated at the Battle of Plassey?
3. In which year did Vasco da Gama reach Calicut?
4. The French established their main settlement at _____?
5. The southernmost point of India is called _____?
6. What is the total land area of India (approximately)?

SECTION – B (2 Marks Each)

II. Answer briefly:

7. Mention any two causes for the Battle of Buxar.
8. How did the English overcome the French in India? Give two points.
9. State any two advantages of India's central location in the Indian Ocean.
10. Differentiate between the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.
11. Why did the Maratha Empire fall before the British? Give two reasons.

SECTION – C (3 Marks Each)

III. Answer in 4–5 sentences:

12. Explain any three effects of the Doctrine of Lapse on Indian princely states.
13. Describe the commercial activities of the English East India Company in India.
14. Explain the physical features that define the boundary of India. (Himalayan boundaries and Ocean)

SECTION – D (4 Marks Each)

IV. Answer in detail:

15. Trace the expansion of British power in India through the four Anglo-Mysore Wars.
 16. Compare the role of the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English in India. Who became the most powerful and why?
 17. Write a note on India as a sub-continent with reference to its size, location, and significance in Asia.
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SECTION – E (Map Work – 2 Marks)

V. On the outline map of India:

- a) Mark and name Pondicherry (Puducherry) — former French capital.
 - b) Mark and name the Indira Point (southernmost tip of India).
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Important Questions & Answers

Based on LBA (Learning Based Assessment) & Previous Year Question Papers | Karnataka SSLC Board

CHAPTER 1: Extension of British Rule in India

ONE-MARK QUESTIONS (Previous Year Favourites)

Q1. Who was the Governor-General who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?

Ans: Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse.

Q2. Name the treaty signed after the Third Anglo-Mysore War.

Ans: The Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) was signed after the Third Anglo-Mysore War.

Q3. In which battle was Tipu Sultan defeated and killed?

Ans: Tipu Sultan was defeated and killed in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (Battle of Seringapatam, 1799).

Q4. Who was the Nawab of Bengal defeated at the Battle of Plassey (1757)?

Ans: Siraj ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, was defeated at the Battle of Plassey.

Q5. What was the Subsidiary Alliance?

Ans: The Subsidiary Alliance was a policy introduced by Lord Wellesley under which Indian rulers had to maintain British troops in their territory and pay for them; in return they received British protection.

Q6. Name any two states annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans: Satara (1848) and Jhansi (1853) were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Q7. Who led the British forces against Tipu Sultan in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War?

Ans: Lord Wellesley and General Harris led the British forces.

TWO-MARK QUESTIONS

Q8. What were the main causes of the Battle of Plassey?

- Siraj ud-Daulah captured the British settlement of Calcutta and imprisoned British soldiers in the Black Hole of Calcutta.
- The British, under Robert Clive, wanted to restore their trade privileges and punish the Nawab.
- British conspired with Mir Jafar, the commander of Siraj's army, to betray the Nawab.

Q9. Explain the effects of the Subsidiary Alliance on Indian rulers.

- Indian rulers lost their independence as British troops remained in their territory.
- They had to spend a large amount on maintaining British troops, weakening their economies.
- It gave the British pretext to interfere in internal affairs of Indian states.

Q10. State any two results of the Battle of Buxar (1764).

- The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) gave the British the Diwani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
- This battle proved more decisive than Plassey as it established real British power in Bengal.

THREE-MARK QUESTIONS

Q11. Explain the Four Anglo-Mysore Wars briefly.

- First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–69): Hyder Ali defeated the British; Treaty of Madras signed.
- Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–84): Hyder Ali died; Tipu Sultan continued war; Treaty of Mangalore signed — only treaty where British accepted equal terms.
- Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–92): British under Cornwallis defeated Tipu; Treaty of Seringapatam — Tipu lost half his territory and had to pay war indemnity.

- Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799): Tipu Sultan was killed; Mysore passed to a child raja under British control; this war ended Mysore's independence.

Q12. Describe the Doctrine of Lapse and its impact.

- Introduced by Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856), it stated that if an Indian ruler died without a natural heir, his state would be 'lapsed' to the British.
- Rulers were not allowed to adopt sons to continue their lineage for succession purposes.
- States annexed: Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Nagpur, Jhansi, Awadh.
- It generated widespread resentment among Indian rulers, contributing to the revolt of 1857.

FOUR-MARK / ESSAY QUESTIONS

Q13. Explain the role of Lord Wellesley in expanding British power in India.

- Lord Wellesley served as Governor-General from 1798–1805.
 - He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance — Indian rulers had to accept British troops, pay for their maintenance, and surrender external affairs to the British.
 - States that accepted this alliance: Hyderabad, Mysore (after 4th Mysore War), Awadh, Tanjore, Surat.
 - He fought the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) and killed Tipu Sultan, ending Mysore's independence.
 - He fought the Second Anglo-Maratha War and brought a large part of India under British control.
 - Wellesley transformed the British from a trading company into an imperial power.
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CHAPTER 2: Advent of Europeans in India

ONE-MARK QUESTIONS

Q1. Who was the first European to discover the sea route to India?

Ans: Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, discovered the sea route to India in 1498.

Q2. In which year did the English East India Company receive its charter?

Ans: The English East India Company received its charter from Queen Elizabeth I in 1600.

Q3. Where did the Portuguese first establish their settlement in India?

Ans: The Portuguese first established their settlement at Calicut (Kozhikode) and later their main base at Goa (1510).

Q4. Name the first Governor-General of Portuguese India.

Ans: Afonso de Albuquerque is considered the architect of Portuguese power; Francisco de Almeida was the first Viceroy.

Q5. Which battle resulted in the defeat of the French in India?

Ans: The Battle of Wandiwash (1760) resulted in the decisive defeat of the French in India by the British.

Q6. Where was the main French settlement in India?

Ans: Pondicherry (Puducherry) was the main French settlement in India.

Q7. When did the Dutch East India Company (VOC) establish in India?

Ans: The Dutch East India Company (VOC) was established in 1602 and they first arrived in India around 1605, setting up factories at Masulipatnam and Pulicat.

TWO-MARK QUESTIONS

Q8. Why did the Portuguese come to India? State two reasons.

- They wanted to find a direct sea route to India to obtain spices (especially pepper, cardamom, and cloves) without depending on Arab middlemen.
- They were also motivated by the desire to spread Christianity in new lands.

Q9. How did the English East India Company defeat the French in India?

- The British had stronger naval power and better financial resources than the French.
- The Seven Years War (1756–63) in Europe weakened France, reducing support for French forces in India.
- After the Battle of Wandiwash (1760), the British captured Pondicherry; the Treaty of Paris (1763) ended French military power in India.

Q10. Mention any two reasons for the decline of Portuguese power in India.

- The Portuguese lacked the resources and manpower to maintain their far-flung empire; they were administratively weak.
- The rise of the Dutch and English as strong naval powers challenged Portuguese supremacy at sea.
- Corruption among Portuguese officials and failure to maintain trade relations weakened their influence.

THREE-MARK / FOUR-MARK QUESTIONS

Q11. Compare the role of the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English in India.

- Portuguese (15th–17th century): First Europeans; captured Goa (1510); controlled spice trade; introduced Christianity; lost power to Dutch and English.
- Dutch (17th century): Established VOC (1602); traded in spices from Malabar coast and Bengal; defeated by English in Battle of Bedara (1759); shifted focus to Indonesia.

- French (17th–18th century): Established French East India Company (1664); settled in Pondicherry; Dupleix expanded French power; defeated by British at Wandiwash (1760); lost all military power.
- English: Arrived in 1600; focused on trade first; became dominant after defeating Nawab of Bengal (1757) and French (1760); established British India.

Conclusion: The English succeeded because of superior naval power, financial strength, diplomatic skill, and support from the home government.

Q12. Describe the role of Dupleix in French India. (LBA Important)

- Joseph-Francois Dupleix served as Governor-General of French India (1742–1754).
- He was the first European to use Indian soldiers (sepoys) in European-style warfare.
- He interfered in the succession disputes of Indian rulers and placed French-supported candidates on thrones, gaining territory and influence.
- He fought the Carnatic Wars against the English to establish French supremacy in South India.
- However, the French government recalled him in 1754 due to financial pressure; French power began to decline after his departure.

CHAPTER 3: Geography – Position and Location

ONE-MARK QUESTIONS

Q1. What is the latitudinal extent of India?

Ans: India extends from 8°4'N (Indira Point, Andaman & Nicobar Islands) to 37°6'N latitude (in the northern Himalayas).

Q2. What is the Standard Meridian of India and why is it important?

Ans: 82°30'E is the Standard Meridian of India. It passes through Mirzapur (UP) and is used to calculate Indian Standard Time (IST = GMT + 5:30 hours).

Q3. What is the total land area of India?

Ans: India has a total land area of approximately 32.87 lakh square kilometres (3.28 million sq km).

Q4. Name the southernmost point of mainland India.

Ans: Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) is the southernmost point of the Indian mainland.

Q5. Which ocean is named after India?

Ans: The Indian Ocean is named after India, reflecting India's central position and historical importance.

Q6. India is the _____ largest country in the world by area.

Ans: India is the 7th largest country in the world by area.

TWO-MARK QUESTIONS

Q7. Explain the significance of India's location in the Indian Ocean.

- India's central location in the Indian Ocean allows it to have sea trade routes connecting East Asia, West Asia, Africa, and Europe.
- The Indian Navy can monitor sea lanes and trade routes efficiently due to its strategic position.
- India can exert influence over neighbouring island nations and maintain strong diplomatic ties.

Q8. How does the Tropic of Cancer affect the climate of India?

- The Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) passes through the middle of India, dividing it into tropical (south) and sub-tropical (north) zones.
- Southern India (below Tropic of Cancer) has a hot, humid tropical climate throughout the year.
- Northern India (above Tropic of Cancer) experiences four distinct seasons with extreme temperatures.

Q9. Mention the longitudinal extent of India and its effect.

- India's longitudinal extent is from 68°7'E (Gujarat) to 97°25'E (Arunachal Pradesh) — a difference of about 30 degrees.
- This causes a time difference of approximately 2 hours between the westernmost and easternmost states.
- A Standard Meridian (82°30'E) has been set to maintain one unified time zone for the country.

THREE / FOUR-MARK QUESTIONS

Q10. Describe the geographical position of India as a sub-continent. (LBA & Board Favourite)

- India is located in the southern part of Asia, occupying the Indian sub-continent — a large landmass distinct from the rest of the continent due to the Himalayas.
- It lies between 8°4'N and 37°6'N latitudes, and 68°7'E and 97°25'E longitudes.
- The Himalayas form a natural boundary in the north, separating it from China, Nepal, Bhutan, and Tibet.
- The Indian Ocean surrounds India on three sides — the Arabian Sea to the west, the Bay of Bengal to the east, and the Indian Ocean to the south.
- Sri Lanka and Maldives lie to the south; Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east; Pakistan and Afghanistan to the northwest.
- This unique position made India a meeting point of sea trade routes and gave it strategic importance in Asia.

Q11. "India's geographical location is of great strategic importance." Justify. (Board 2022, 2023)

- Central location: India sits at the centre of the Indian Ocean, connecting the East (Southeast Asia, Far East) with the West (Middle East, Africa, Europe).
- Trade routes: Ancient and modern sea trade routes pass through the Indian Ocean, making India a hub of international commerce.
- Neighbourhood: India shares borders with 9 countries, allowing both overland and sea connections; any geopolitical development in the region directly impacts India.
- Naval importance: India's peninsular shape jutting into the Indian Ocean gives it commanding control over the ocean, making it the dominant regional naval power.
- Diplomatic influence: India's position has enabled it to maintain strong relations with both Eastern (ASEAN) and Western (EU, US) blocs.

Conclusion: India's central, peninsular position in Asia makes it strategically, commercially, and geographically unique.

BONUS: LBA-Style Activity Questions

A1. (Source-based) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

"The English East India Company was established in 1600 and initially focused on trade. Over time, through a series of wars, alliances, and annexations, it transformed into a ruling power over most of the Indian subcontinent by 1857."

(a) What was the initial purpose of the East India Company?

Ans: The initial purpose was trade — to buy and sell goods (spices, cotton, silk, indigo) with India and earn profits.

(b) Name two methods the Company used to extend its power.

Ans: The Company used wars (Anglo-Mysore Wars, Anglo-Maratha Wars) and annexation policies (Doctrine of Lapse, Subsidiary Alliance) to extend its power.

(c) By which year did the British rule most of India?

Ans: By 1857, the British East India Company controlled most of India, after which direct Crown rule began.

A2. (Map-based) Identify the following and answer:

(a) Name the parallel of latitude that divides India almost into two equal halves.

Ans: The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) divides India roughly into two equal halves.

(b) Which meridian is the Standard Meridian of India, and through which state does it pass?

Ans: $82^{\circ}30'E$ is the Standard Meridian; it passes through Uttar Pradesh (Mirzapur), Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Name the strait that separates India from Sri Lanka.

Ans: The Palk Strait separates India from Sri Lanka.

— End of FA1 Study Material —

Best of luck! Study smart, revise well.

