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CLASS XII · POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) · CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

POLITICAL SCIENCE · CHAPTER 2

New Centres of Power

EU
ASEAN
China

Chapter Practice Booklet · Questions only

13 note blocks + timeline | EU vs ASEAN table | 59 practice questions | Model Answer Booklet

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STUDENT DETAILS

NAME _____

CLASS & SECTION _____

ROLL NO. _____

BOOKLET STARTED ON _____

PRACTICE SCORE ____ / ____

1

READ THIS FIRST

Chapter Notes

The whole chapter in short-note form: how the European Union and ASEAN grew, why they matter, the rise of China and India–China relations, and the rise of Japan and South Korea. Revise from here – you should not need the textbook again.

1 Why new centres of power?

- After the end of **bipolarity** (1991) the USA was the only superpower. Many countries looked for **alternative centres of political and economic power** that could limit American dominance.
- Two **regional organisations** – the **European Union (EU)** in Europe and the **Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)** in Asia – became such centres. Both **ended historical enmities and weaknesses** in their region and built peace and cooperation.
- The rapid economic rise of **China**, and the success of **Japan** and **South Korea**, also changed world politics.

2 How the European Union was formed

- The **Second World War** left Europe shattered. The **USA** gave huge financial help through the **Marshall Plan** and created a collective security structure, **NATO**.
- The **Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)**, set up in **1948** to channel Marshall Plan aid, became a forum where western European states began to cooperate on **trade and economic** issues.
- The **Council of Europe** (**1949**) was a step forward in **political** cooperation.
- Economic integration went step by step, leading to the **European Economic Community (EEC)** in **1957**. A political side came with the **European Parliament**.
- The collapse of the Soviet bloc put Europe on a fast track: the **European Union** was set up in **1992** (**Maastricht Treaty**) – a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and home affairs, and a **single currency** (the **euro**).

3 The EU – from economic to political union

- The EU has grown from an economic union into an increasingly **political** one. It acts more like a **nation-state**: it has its own **flag, anthem, founding date and currency**.
- An attempt to give it a **common constitution failed**.
- It has expanded its areas of cooperation and taken in **new members**, especially from the former **Soviet bloc** in Eastern Europe.
- **Flag:** a circle of **twelve gold stars** on blue – a symbol of **perfection, completeness and unity** of the peoples of Europe.
- It is a **supranational** organisation – one that stands above its member states and can act in **economic, political and social** matters.

4 The EU's influence – economic, political, military

- **Economic:** one of the world's largest economies; the **euro** can pose a threat to the dominance of the US **dollar**; its share of world **trade** is much larger than that of the USA, so it is a powerful voice in the **WTO**. Its economic power influences its neighbours and countries in Asia and Africa.
- **Political and diplomatic: France**, an EU member, is a **permanent member of the UN Security Council**, and several members serve as non-permanent members. The EU has influenced **US policies** – e.g. on Iran's nuclear programme. It prefers **diplomacy, investment and negotiation** to force, as in its dialogue with China on human rights and the environment.
- **Military:** its members' combined armed forces are among the **largest** in the world and their total defence spending is second only to the USA. **France** has nuclear weapons. The EU is also the world's second most important source of **space and communications technology**.

5 Limits of the EU

- Members still have their **own foreign relations and defence policies**, which often differ.
- **Iraq, 2003:** Britain joined the US invasion and many newer members joined the US-led 'coalition of the willing', while **Germany and France opposed** it.
- **Euro-scepticism:** a deep distrust of European integration in some countries. **Denmark and Sweden** resisted the Maastricht Treaty and the euro.
- **Brexit:** the **United Kingdom** voted in **2016** to leave and left the EU in **2020**.
- So the EU's ability to act together in **foreign affairs and defence** is limited.

6 ASEAN – formation and aims

- Before and during the Second World War, South-East Asia suffered **colonialism** and war; afterwards it faced problems of **nation-building, poverty** and pressure from the **Cold War** blocs. The **Bandung Conference** and **NAM** could not build lasting regional cooperation.
- **ASEAN** was set up in **1967** by the **Bangkok Declaration**, signed by **five** countries: **Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand**.
- **Aims:** to **accelerate economic growth** and through it **social progress and cultural development**; and to promote **regional peace and stability** based on the rule of law and the principles of the UN Charter.
- Later members: **Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia** – making **ten**. **Timor-Leste** was admitted as the eleventh member in 2025.
- **Flag:** a circle with **ten stalks of paddy** (rice) – the members bound together in friendship and solidarity; the circle stands for **unity**.

7 The ASEAN Way and the ASEAN Community

ASEAN Way: a form of interaction that is **informal, non-confrontational and cooperative**, with deep **respect for national sovereignty**.

- In **2003** ASEAN decided to build an **ASEAN Community** on **three pillars**:
- 1. **ASEAN Security Community** – territorial disputes should not grow into armed conflict. Members promised peace, neutrality, cooperation, **non-interference** and respect for national differences and sovereign rights. The **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)**, set up in **1994**, coordinates security and foreign policy.
- 2. **ASEAN Economic Community** – a **common market and production base**, help for social and economic development, and better ways of settling economic disputes.
- 3. **ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community** – cooperation in society and culture.

8 ASEAN's importance and India

- ASEAN's economy is smaller than those of the USA, the EU and Japan, but it is **growing faster**. This explains its growing influence in the region and beyond.
- It is working towards a **Free Trade Area (FTA)** for investment, labour and services. The **USA and China** have moved fast to negotiate FTAs with it.
- Its **Vision 2020** gave it an **outward-looking** role in the world; it mediated in conflicts such as Cambodia and East Timor.
- Its real strength is its policy of **interaction and consultation** with countries outside the region – the **ARF** includes major powers.
- **India:** under the **Look East Policy** (1991), later the **Act East Policy**, India signed FTAs with **Singapore and Thailand**, and an FTA with **ASEAN** that came into force in **2010**. ASEAN is valued for **trade and investment**.

9 China before 1978

- After the **Communist revolution of 1949** under **Mao**, China followed the **Soviet model**: state-owned heavy industries, and assets of the old owners taken over by the state.
- It kept away from the capitalist world and depended on its own resources and some Soviet help. Foreign trade was very limited and **per capita income was low**.
- Growth of 5–6 per cent a year was eaten up by population growth of 2–3 per cent, so living standards hardly improved. Farm output was not enough for industry.
- **1972:** China established relations with the **USA**, ending its political and economic isolation.
- **1973:** Premier **Zhou Enlai** proposed the **four modernisations** – **agriculture, industry, science and technology, and the military**.

10 China's economic rise after 1978

- **1978: Deng Xiaoping** announced the **'open door' policy** and economic reforms – higher productivity through foreign **capital and technology**.
- China chose its **own path** to a market economy, not 'shock therapy': **agriculture was privatised in 1982**, **industry in 1998**.
- Trade barriers were removed first only in **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**, where foreign investors could set up businesses.
- Privatisation of farming raised **farm output and rural incomes**; savings went into **rural industry**. China joined the **WTO in 2001**.
- It became a leading destination of **foreign direct investment**, with huge **foreign exchange reserves**; it is the driving force of East Asian growth and the world's second largest economy.
- **Problems:** not everyone benefited – **unemployment** rose, **female employment and working conditions** were poor, **environmental degradation** and **corruption** grew, and **inequality** widened between rural and urban, and coastal and inland areas.

11 India–China relations

- **Old ties:** cultural links over centuries (Buddhism, trade). After 1949 relations were warm – the slogan **'Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai'** – and leaders hoped to shape Asia together.
- **1962:** a border war over **Arunachal Pradesh and the Aksai Chin** region set relations back. Full diplomatic relations were restored only in **1976**.
- **Rajiv Gandhi's visit (December 1988)** began a new phase. Since then: agreements on **culture, science and technology**, border posts opened for **trade**, and trade has grown many times over. Both cooperate in the **WTO**, on climate and in groups such as **BRICS**.
- **Issues:** the unsettled **border dispute** (Doklam 2017, the **Galwan** clash of 2020); China's close military and nuclear ties with **Pakistan**; a large **trade deficit** for India; rivalry for influence in South Asia.
- Both are rising powers; their relationship mixes **cooperation and competition**.

12 Japan – an economic power

- Famous brands – **Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki, Honda, Toyota, Mazda** – show Japan's place in high technology.
- Japan has **few natural resources** and imports most raw materials, yet it grew rapidly after the **Second World War**.
- It is the only country to have suffered **atomic bombs** (Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945).
- It joined the **OECD in 1964**, is a member of the **G-7**, and is one of the largest contributors to the **UN budget**.
- It has had a security **alliance with the USA since 1951**. **Article 9** of its Constitution renounces war as a sovereign right and the use of force; its military spending is kept low as a share of GDP.
- **India and Japan:** Japanese aid and investment in the **Delhi Metro**, the **Mumbai–Ahmedabad high-speed rail** and other infrastructure.

13 South Korea – the 'Miracle on the Han River'

- At the end of the Second World War the Korean peninsula was divided along the **38th parallel** into **South Korea** (Republic of Korea) and **North Korea** (DPRK). The **Korean War (1950–53)** and the Cold War deepened the rivalry. Both joined the **UN in 1991**.
- From the **1960s to the 1980s** South Korea grew very fast – the **'Miracle on the Han River'**. Reasons: **land reform**, rural development, large investment in **human resources** (education), rapid and fairly equal growth, and **export-oriented** industry.
- Brands like **Samsung, LG and Hyundai** are known worldwide. It joined the **OECD in 1996** and is a member of the **G-20**; it ranks high on the **Human Development Index**.
- Its films, music and dramas spread its **soft power** across the world.

EU and ASEAN at a glance

Comparison questions and matching MCQs

	European Union	ASEAN
Set up	1992, Maastricht Treaty (EEC 1957)	1967, Bangkok Declaration
Founders	grew out of six-member EEC	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand
Members	27 (after Brexit, 2020)	10 in the textbook; Timor-Leste 11th (2025)
Nature	supranational; political and economic union	intergovernmental; the ASEAN Way
Symbol	circle of 12 gold stars	10 paddy stalks in a circle
Currency	euro (in most members)	no common currency
Key bodies	European Parliament, euro	ASEAN Community (3 pillars), ARF (1994)
Limits	different foreign and defence policies; Euro-scepticism; Brexit	smaller economy; non-interference limits action

Key terms

1- and 2-mark answers

Centre of power – a state or group that can shape world politics and the economy

Marshall Plan – US aid to rebuild western Europe after the Second World War

OEEC – 1948 body channelling Marshall aid; start of European cooperation

Supranational – an organisation above member states, able to act within them

Maastricht Treaty – 1992 treaty that created the European Union

Euro-scepticism – distrust of European integration

Brexit – Britain's exit from the EU (vote 2016, exit 2020)

Bangkok Declaration – 1967 declaration that set up ASEAN

ASEAN Way – informal, non-confrontational, cooperative interaction

ARF – ASEAN Regional Forum (1994) for security and foreign policy

FTA – Free Trade Area – removal of trade barriers between members

Four modernisations – Zhou Enlai, 1973: agriculture, industry, science and technology, military

Open door policy – Deng Xiaoping, 1978: reforms inviting foreign capital and technology

SEZ – Special Economic Zone with relaxed rules for foreign investors

Look East / Act East – India's policy of closer ties with South-East and East Asia

Timeline to memorise

Chronology MCQs come from here

Year	Event
1948	OEEC set up to channel Marshall Plan aid
1949	Council of Europe; Communist revolution in China
1950–53	Korean War
1957	European Economic Community (EEC)
1962	India–China border war
1967	ASEAN set up (Bangkok Declaration)
1972 / 1973	China–US relations / four modernisations
1978	Deng Xiaoping's open door policy
1988	Rajiv Gandhi visits China

Year	Event
1991	India's Look East Policy; both Koreas join the UN
1992	Maastricht Treaty – European Union
1994	ASEAN Regional Forum
2001	China joins the WTO
2002	Euro becomes the common currency
2003	ASEAN Community (three pillars) agreed
2010	India–ASEAN FTA in force
2016 / 2020	Brexit vote / UK leaves the EU

Who's who

Match-the-following MCQs come from here

Person	Remember for
Mao Zedong	led the 1949 revolution; Soviet-style economy
Zhou Enlai	four modernisations (1973)

Person	Remember for
Deng Xiaoping	open door policy (1978)
Rajiv Gandhi	visited China in December 1988

Exam snapshot

What the board asks, and how to prepare

SYLLABUS 2026–27

- European Union
- Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Rise of China as an economic power
- Japan and South Korea as emerging powers
- India–China relations

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

6–8 / 80

Political Science is 80 marks. This chapter came in **every paper checked**, usually as a **6-mark** choice question (Q27–Q29) on the EU, ASEAN, China, Japan or South Korea, often with a 1-, 2- or 4-mark item as well – **6 to 8 marks**.

MOST ASKED – BOARD 2025 PAPERS AND SAMPLE PAPERS (6 PAPERS CHECKED)

How often	Topic / question type	Marks	Papers
★★★	European Union – influence, factors, limits, supranational	2 / 4 / 6	4 of 6
★★★	ASEAN – founders, ASEAN Way, objectives, three pillars	1 / 6	3 of 6
★★☆	China – economic policies and rise; India–China relations	2 / 4 / 6	2 of 6
★☆☆	Japan as a centre of power	6	1 of 6
★☆☆	South Korea as a centre of power	6	1 of 6

ANSWER-WRITING RULES FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE (CBSE SAMPLE PAPER 2026–27)

2 marks	4 marks	6 marks	Always
50–60 words · 2 points	100–120 words · 4 points; passage, picture and map parts 1 mark each	170–180 words · 6 points	a year, a country, a leader or an organisation in each point

Write in points and underline key words. For "analyse" and "justify" questions, give the reason, not only the fact.

MISTAKES THAT COST MARKS

- Writing that the EU was formed in 1957 – the **EEC** came in 1957; the **EU** in **1992** (Maastricht).
- Listing Vietnam or Brunei among the **five founders** of ASEAN – the founders are **Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand**.
- Mixing the **ASEAN Way** (informal, non-confrontational) with the ASEAN **three pillars** (security, economic, socio-cultural).
- Giving **Mao** as the author of the open door policy – it was **Deng Xiaoping** (1978); the four modernisations were **Zhou Enlai**'s (1973).
- Saying China used shock therapy – it reformed **step by step** (farming 1982, industry 1998, SEZs).
- Counting the UK as an EU member today – it **left in 2020**.
- Writing only praise in 'assess' questions – add the **limits** (EU disunity, China's inequality).

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

1. **Day 1:** Read the Chapter Notes twice; learn the key terms and the timeline.
2. **Next day:** Parts A and B. **Then:** Parts C and D – MUST DO questions first.
3. Check every answer against the **Model Answer Booklet**: same points, same keywords, within the word limit.
4. Write every mistake on the My Mistakes page and redo it after 3 days.

A

PART A · NCERT PRACTICE

Textbook Check

Every section of the chapter and every NCERT exercise idea, asked in new words. Model answers for all of these are in the Model Answer Booklet.

The European Union

A1. Why did countries look for new centres of power after 1991? [2]

A2. Trace the steps by which the European Union was formed. MUST DO [4]

A3. "The EU has evolved from an economic union into an increasingly political one." Explain. [4]

A4. Explain the economic, political and military influence of the European Union. MUST DO [6]

A5. What are the limitations of the European Union? MUST DO [4]

ASEAN

A6. Why was ASEAN formed? Name its founding members. MUST DO [2]

A7. What is the 'ASEAN Way'? MUST DO [2]

A8. Explain the three pillars of the ASEAN Community. MUST DO [6]

A9. Why is ASEAN important for India? [4]

China, Japan and South Korea

A10. What were the main features of China's economy before 1978? [4]

A11. Describe the economic policies that led to China's rise. MUST DO [6]

A12. Mention the negative effects of China's economic reforms. [2]

A13. Give four reasons why Japan is regarded as a centre of power. MUST DO [4]

A14. Why is South Korea's rise called the 'Miracle on the Han River'? [4]

B

PART B · PAPER 028 STYLE

Objective Practice

The MCQ types of Section A: statements, matching, chronology and assertion–reason.

ASSERTION–REASON: HOW TO ANSWER

(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.

Multiple choice, matching and chronology

1 mark each

B1. The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was set up in 1948 to: [1]

(a) create the euro

(b) channel Marshall Plan aid

(c) fight the Korean War

(d) replace NATO

B2. The European Union was established by the: [1]

(a) Treaty of Rome, 1957 (b) Bangkok Declaration, 1967
(c) Maastricht Treaty, 1992 (d) Council of Europe, 1949

B3. The circle of twelve gold stars on the EU flag symbolises: [1]

(a) the twelve founder members (b) twelve months of the year
(c) twelve languages (d) perfection, completeness and unity

B4. Which EU member is a permanent member of the UN Security Council? [1]

(a) Germany (b) Italy (c) Spain (d) France

B5. Read the statements about the EU: [1]
I. It has its own flag, anthem and currency. II. Its attempt at a common constitution succeeded.
III. Denmark and Sweden resisted the Maastricht Treaty. IV. Members keep their own defence policies.
Which statements are correct?

(a) I, II and III (b) I, III and IV (c) II, III and IV (d) I, II and IV

B6. Which of these was NOT a founder member of ASEAN? [1]

(a) Indonesia (b) Thailand (c) Vietnam (d) Singapore

B7. The 'ASEAN Way' refers to interaction that is: [1]

(a) informal, non-confrontational and cooperative
(b) formal and legal
(c) military and strategic
(d) supranational

B8. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was set up in 1994 to: [1]

(a) create a single currency (b) coordinate security and foreign policy
(c) settle trade disputes in the WTO (d) admit new members

B9. Match the pillar of the ASEAN Community with its aim: [1]
(a) Security Community (b) Economic Community (c) Socio-Cultural Community (d) ARF
(i) common market and production base (ii) disputes not to become armed conflict (iii) dialogue with outside powers on security (iv) cooperation in society and culture

(a) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii (b) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
(c) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii (d) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

B10. The ASEAN flag shows: [1]

(a) twelve gold stars (b) a rising sun
(c) ten stalks of paddy in a circle (d) a lotus

B11. The 'four modernisations' of China were proposed in 1973 by: [1]

(a) Mao Zedong (b) Deng Xiaoping (c) Zhou Enlai (d) Xi Jinping

B12. Arrange in chronological order: [1]
I. China joins the WTO II. Open door policy III. Privatisation of Chinese agriculture IV. Privatisation of Chinese industry

(a) II, III, IV, I (b) III, II, IV, I (c) II, IV, III, I (d) II, III, I, IV

B13. India and China fought a border war in: [1]

(a) 1955 (b) 1962 (c) 1971 (d) 1988

B14. Which country's Constitution, in Article 9, renounces war as a sovereign right? [1]

(a) South Korea (b) China (c) Germany (d) Japan

B15. The rapid growth of South Korea is known as the: [1]

(a) Miracle on the Han River (b) Asian Tiger Pact
(c) Great Leap Forward (d) Open Door

B16. Match the country with its feature: [1]
(a) Japan (b) South Korea (c) China (d) Singapore
(i) SEZs and open door policy (ii) founder member of ASEAN (iii) OECD member since 1964 (iv) divided along the 38th parallel

(a) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i (b) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
(c) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii (d) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Assertion–Reason

1 mark each

B17. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): The EU is a supranational organisation.
Reason (R): It can intervene in the economic, political and social matters of its members.

B18. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): The EU's ability to act in foreign affairs and defence is limited.
Reason (R): Its members often follow different foreign and defence policies.

B19. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): China adopted shock therapy to move to a market economy.
Reason (R): China privatised agriculture in 1982 and industry in 1998.

B20. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): ASEAN is growing in influence.
Reason (R): Its economy is the largest in the world.

C

PART C · BOARD PATTERN

Board Pattern Practice

Written-answer questions grouped by topic. ★★★ = asked in 3 or more of the 6 papers checked · ★★ = 2 papers · ★ = 0–1 paper.

The European Union

★★★ 4 of 6 papers · 2, 4 and 6 marks

C1. Analyse any six factors that make the European Union a highly influential regional organisation. MUST DO [6]

C2. "The European Union has evolved into a supranational organisation." Explain with four points. MUST DO [4]

C3. Explain the economic importance of the European Union. [4]

C4. Assess the effectiveness of the European Union as a regional organisation. MUST DO [6]

C5. Mention two limitations of the European Union. [2]

ASEAN

★★★ 3 of 6 papers · 1 and 6 marks

C6. Analyse the three pillars of the ASEAN Community. MUST DO [6]

C7. "ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation." Justify. MUST DO [6]

C8. State any two objectives of ASEAN. [2]

China and India–China relations

★★☆ 2 of 6 papers · 2, 4 and 6 marks

C9. Explain any six economic policies adopted by China that made it an economic power. MUST DO [6]

C10. Explain any three issues of conflict and three areas of cooperation between India and China. MUST DO [6]

C11. Which decisions taken by China in the 1970s ended its isolation and began its rise? [2]

Japan and South Korea

★☆☆ 1 + 1 of 6 papers · 6 marks

C12. Explain any six factors that make Japan an important centre of power. MUST DO [6]

C13. Explain how South Korea emerged as a new centre of power. MUST DO [6]

D

PART D · PASSAGE / PICTURE / MAP (Q24–Q26 STYLE)

Case-Based Questions

Each item carries 4 marks (four 1-mark parts), as in Q24–Q26 of the board paper – passage-, picture- and map-based. The passages are written for this booklet; pictures and maps are described in words.

D1. Passage-Based · Passage – a region finds its own way [4]

Five foreign ministers met in a seaside town in 1967 and signed a short declaration. Their region had known colonial rule, a world war and the pull of rival Cold War blocs. They agreed to work for faster economic growth and for peace based on law. Their meetings were informal; they avoided open quarrels and never told one another how to run their countries. Over the next three decades five more neighbours joined, and in 2003 they decided to become a community.

(i) Name the organisation described. [1]

(ii) Where was the declaration signed? [1]

(iii) What is the style of working described called? [1]

(iv) Name the three pillars of the community decided in 2003. [1]

D2. Passage-Based · Picture – a crowded table (described) [4]

Picture described: a cartoon shows a large round table with a blue tablecloth decorated with a ring of gold stars. Twenty-seven chairs are filled, and leaders argue loudly, each holding a different map marked 'My defence policy'. One chair near the door is empty, with a small Union Jack left on it. Outside the window a man holding a dollar note looks in nervously at a pile of euro coins on the table.

(i) Which organisation does the table stand for? [1]

(ii) What does the empty chair with the Union Jack show? [1]

(iii) What weakness is shown by the different maps? [1]

(iv) Why does the man with the dollar look nervous? [1]

D3. Passage-Based · Map clues – South-East and East Asia [4]

Map task described: on an outline map of Asia, four countries are marked A, B, C and D. Identify each from the clue. A – the largest archipelago country and a founder of ASEAN. B – a city-state at the tip of the Malay peninsula, also a founder of ASEAN. C – a country whose 1978 open door policy made it an economic giant. D – a peninsula country south of the 38th parallel, known for the 'Miracle on the Han River'.

(i) Identify A. [1]

(ii) Identify B. [1]

(iii) Identify C. [1]

(iv) Identify D. [1]

E

PART E · REAL BOARD QUESTIONS

Board PYQ Index

Real questions from recent board papers and CBSE sample papers, by topic. Open the paper and attempt the listed questions.

Frequency	Topic	Marks	Where asked (year: paper code, question number)	Practise here
★★★	**European Union – influence, factors, limits**	2–6	**SQP 2026–27:** Q28(A) · **2025:** 59/1/2 Q27(A) · **59/1/1 (year not printed):** Q19(A)/(B) · **SQP 2024–25:** Q29(A) · **2025:** 59/2/2 Q13*	A2–A5, B1–B5, B17–B18, C1–C5, D2
★★★	**ASEAN – founders, ASEAN Way, pillars**	1–6	**SQP 2026–27:** Q28(A) · **2025:** 59/1/1 Q27(B) · **59/1/1 (year not printed):** Q1 (ASEAN Way), Q2 (founders) · **2025:** 59/2/1*	A6–A9, B6–B10, B20, C6–C8, D1, D3
★★☆	**China's rise; India–China relations**	2–6	**SQP 2026–27:** Q28(B) · **2025:** 59/1/1 Q27(A) · **2025:** 59/2/3 Q13*, 59/2/1 Q19*	A10–A12, B11–B13, B19, C9–C11, D3
★☆☆	**Japan**	6	**2025:** 59/1/2 Q27(B)	A13, B14, B16, C12
★☆☆	**South Korea**	6	**SQP 2024–25:** Q29(B)	A14, B15–B16, C13, D3

Papers checked (6): Board 2025 – 59/1/1, 59/1/2, 59/1/3 · a 59/1/1 paper whose year is not printed on the copy · CBSE Sample Papers 2026–27 and 2024–25. * Outside-Delhi sets 59/2/x were seen only in summary form – check against the official paper. Sets of one code family share most questions. Download official papers from cbse.gov.in → Previous Year Question Papers, and sample papers from cbseacademic.nic.in.

PART F · YOUR RECORD

F My Mistakes

Write down each mistake from this chapter, including your school tests and pre-board papers.

Every wrong answer is a free lesson. Write it here, find the point you missed, and redo the question after three days.

Date	Part & Q No.	What went wrong	Correct point or fact	Redone ✓