CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 1

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

1. This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into four sections: Section A – History (Q1–Q9, 20 marks), Section B – Geography (Q10–Q19, 20 marks), Section C – Political Science (Q20–Q28, 20 marks) and Section D – Economics (Q29–Q38, 20 marks).
3. Very Short Answer (VSA) questions carry 2 marks each; answers should not exceed 40 words. Short Answer (SA) questions carry 3 marks each; answers should not exceed 60 words. Long Answer (LA) questions carry 5 marks each; answers should not exceed 120 words.
4. Case Based Questions (CBQ) carry 4 marks each and have three sub-parts of $1 + 1 + 2$ marks; answers to CBQs should not exceed 100 words.
5. The map-based questions carry 5 marks in total with two parts: Q9 in Section A – History (2 marks) and Q19 in Section B – Geography (3 marks). Use the outline map of India provided to you to attempt these questions.
6. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions (Q6, Q7, Q17, Q27 and Q38). Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
7. A separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps, etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.
8. In case of the Multiple Choice Questions [MCQs], the correct option is to be written.

Exam Pattern

Section	Type of Questions	No. of Qs	Marks each	Total Marks
A	History: MCQs, VSA, SA, LA, source-based and map	9	1–5	20
B	Geography: MCQs, VSA, LA, source-based and map	10	1–5	20
C	Political Science: MCQs, VSA, SA, LA and source-based	9	1–5	20
D	Economics: MCQs, SA and LA	10	1–5	20
	Total	**38**		**80**

Unit-wise Weightage of Marks

Unit	Unit Name	Chapter	Marks
I	History (India and the Contemporary World–II)	Ch 1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe; Ch 2 Nationalism in India; Ch 3 The Making of a Global World (subtopics 1–1.3 only); Ch 5 Print Culture and the Modern World; map work	20
II	Geography (Contemporary India–II)	Ch 1–6; Ch 7 Lifelines of National Economy (map pointing only); map work	20

Unit	Unit Name	Chapter	Marks
III	Political Science (Democratic Politics–II)	Ch 1 Power-sharing; Ch 2 Federalism; Ch 3 Gender, Religion and Caste; Ch 4 Political Parties; Ch 5 Outcomes of Democracy	20
IV	Economics (Understanding Economic Development)	Ch 1 Development; Ch 2 Sectors of the Indian Economy; Ch 3 Money and Credit; Ch 4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy (What is Globalisation?; Factors that have enabled Globalisation)	20
	Total		**80**

SECTION – A

History: Q1–Q4 MCQs (1 mark each), Q5 VSA (2), Q6 SA with internal choice (3), Q7 LA with internal choice (5), Q8 source-based (4), Q9 map (2).

Q1. Why did the weavers in Silesia lead a revolt against their contractors in 1845? Identify the appropriate reason from the following options: **[1]**

(a) Contractors appointed only a few weavers on high posts
(b) Contractors used unfair government policies
(c) Contractors did not pay them their dues
(d) Contractors gave them loans at high rates of interest

Q2. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order leading up to the Civil Disobedience Movement. 1. Boycott of the Simon Commission 2. Poorna Swaraj resolution passed 3. Letter with 11 demands sent to Viceroy Irwin 4. Salt March **[1]**

(a) 4, 3, 2, 1 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 (c) 2, 1, 3, 4 (d) 1, 4, 3, 2

Q3. Why was the silk route considered a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Choose the most appropriate option. **[1]**

(a) Due to movement of silk cargoes (b) Due to trade and cultural exchange
(c) Due to flow of silver and gold (d) Due to linkage of China with Australia

Q4. **Assertion (A):** The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was aimed mainly at newspapers printed in Indian languages.
Reason (R): The colonial government saw vernacular newspapers as more critical and nationalist than English newspapers. **[1]**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q5. Explain Frederic Sorrieu's dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848. **[2]**

Q6. "Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation." Explain how Italy was unified despite this. **[3]**

OR

Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? Analyse any three reasons. **[3]**

Q7. How did history and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all play an important part in the making of Indian nationalism in the nineteenth century? Explain. **[5]**

OR

Analyse the development journey of print culture in India. **[5]**

Q8. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: **[4]**

Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha. It is said that passive resistance is the weapon of the weak, but the power of satyagraha can be used only by the strong. Satyagraha is not passive resistance. It calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active. Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary and does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha there is no ill will whatever. Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul, and the flame of love burns in it. Non-violence is the supreme dharma. India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force

of arms, and the British worship the war-god. Satyagraha offers Indians a weapon that draws its strength from truth and moral courage, not from weapons.

(i) Why did Gandhiji say that passive resistance is not the weapon of the weak? **[1]**

(ii) What does Gandhiji mean when he calls satyagraha 'pure soul-force'? **[1]**

(iii) Explain two reasons why Gandhiji believed India should use non-violent satyagraha rather than force of arms. **[2]**

Q9. On the given outline political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols/names: **[2]**

(A) Locate and label Calcutta (Kolkata) on the outline map of India as the venue of the Indian National Congress session of September 1920. **[1]**

(B) Locate and label Kheda district on the outline map of India, in Gujarat. **[1]**

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates (in lieu of Q9):

(A) Name the place where the Indian National Congress held its special session in September 1920 and adopted the Non-Cooperation programme. **[1]**

(B) Name the place where Gandhiji organised a peasant satyagraha in 1918 against crop failure and the revenue demand. **[1]**

SECTION – B

Geography: Q10–Q15 MCQs (1 mark each), Q16 VSA (2), Q17 LA with internal choice (5), Q18 source-based (4), Q19 map (3).

Q10. Match Column 1 (Soil Erosion) with Column 2 (Explanation): A. Gully Erosion; B. Wind Erosion; C. Sheet Erosion; D. Defective methods of farming. I. Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope; II. Ploughing up and down the slope forms channels for quick flow of water; III. The running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels; IV. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land. Select the correct option. **[1]**

(a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

(c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Q11. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity? i. Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife ii. Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area. iii. Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks iv. Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests **[1]**

(a) Statements i and ii are correct. (b) Statements ii, iii and iv are correct.

(c) Statement ii is correct. (d) Statements (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Q12. In which one of the following states is the Tehri Dam located? **[1]**

(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Punjab (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Q13. Mrs Monica's family clears a patch of land, grows grain and other food crops on it, and prepares another patch when the soil fertility decreases. Which method of agriculture does she use? **[1]**

(a) Plantation farming (b) Slash and burn farming

(c) Intensive subsistence farming (d) Commercial farming

Q14. Which one of the following is a non-conventional source of energy? **[1]**

(a) Natural gas (b) Petroleum (c) Coal (d) Geothermal energy

Q15. **Assertion (A):** Most of the jute industry in India is located in a narrow belt along the banks of the Hugli river.

Reason (R): India is the second largest exporter of jute. **[1]**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q16. 'Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.' Explain. **[2]**

Q17. Analyse the measures adopted to prevent soil erosion caused due to natural forces. **[5]**

OR

Suppose you are a farmer who wants to cultivate rice in India. Describe three geographical conditions suitable for rice cultivation and name two leading rice-producing states of India. **[5]**

Q18. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: **[4]**

> At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful. The seminal contribution to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

(i) Explain the meaning of sustainable development. **[1]**
(ii) In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted? **[1]**
(iii) Explain any two outcomes of the Summit. **[2]**

Q19. On the given outline political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols/names: **[3]**

(a) Identify and label a soil found in western Rajasthan, sandy in texture and red to brown in colour, low in humus and moisture, and saline in many places. **[1]**
(b) Identify and label an iron ore mining area in north-eastern Odisha, known for the Gorumahisani and Sulaipat mines. **[1]**
(c) Identify and label a major cotton textile manufacturing centre on the west coast of India, the largest centre of the industry. **[1]**

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates (in lieu of Q19):

(a) Name the soil found in western Rajasthan, sandy in texture and red to brown in colour, low in humus and moisture, and saline in many places. **[1]**
(b) Name the iron ore mining area in north-eastern Odisha, known for the Gorumahisani and Sulaipat mines. **[1]**
(c) Name the major cotton textile manufacturing centre on the west coast of India, the largest centre of the industry. **[1]**

SECTION – C

Political Science: Q20–Q23 MCQs (1 mark each), Q24–Q25 VSA (2 each), Q26 SA (3), Q27 LA with internal choice (5), Q28 source-based (4).

Q20. Identify the appropriate reason for the introduction of 'Community Government' in Belgium. **[1]**
(a) To enable power sharing among various political parties.
(b) To ensure power sharing among various organs of the government.
(c) To give more power to the Dutch speaking community.
(d) To share power among different religious and linguistic social groups.

Q21. Anita is appearing in an examination conducted for recruitment to Central Government positions. In how many languages, as mentioned in the Eighth Schedule, can she opt to take the examination? **[1]**

(a) 18 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 25

Q22. In which year was the constitutional amendment providing for one-third representation of women in the local self-governance system in India made? **[1]**

(a) 1990 (b) 1984 (c) 1992 (d) 1988

Q23. **Assertion (A):** India is a country with a multi-party system set up.
Reason (R): The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. **[1]**
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q24. How did measures taken by the Sri Lankan government increase the feeling of alienation among the Tamils? Explain. **[2]**

Q25. 'Communalism is harmful for the nation.' Explain. **[2]**

Q26. 'Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Indian Constitution.' Support the statement with examples. **[3]**

Q27. Explain with examples the accommodative experience of Belgium for peace and harmony. **[5]**

OR

Mention the forms in which communalism is expressed in politics and describe the solution provided by the Constitution makers of India to meet this challenge. **[5]**

Q28. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: **[4]**

An Experiment in Brazil. A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralisation with participative democracy. The city has set up a parallel organisation operating alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to take real decisions for their city. The nearly 13 lakh people in this city get to participate in making the budget for their own city. The city is divided into many sectors or what we call wards. Each sector has a meeting, like that of the gram sabha, in which anyone living in that area can participate. There are some meetings to discuss issues that affect the entire city. Any citizen of the city can participate in those meetings. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings. The proposals are put to the municipality that takes a final decision about it.

(i) Explain the meaning of 'participatory democracy'. **[1]**

(ii) In the context of separation of powers, the given example defines which type of government? **[1]**

(iii) Describe the structure of the system in India which is almost similar to the above example of Brazil. **[2]**

SECTION – D

Economics: Q29–Q34 MCQs (1 mark each), Q35–Q37 SA (3 each), Q38 LA with internal choice (5).

Q29. Choose the most appropriate option related to developmental goals of landless rural labourers. I. More days of work II. Better wages III. Higher support prices for their crops IV. End of social discrimination **[1]**

(a) Only I, II and III are correct. (b) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(c) Only I, II and IV are correct. (d) Only I, III and IV are correct.

Q30. Study the given data carefully and answer the question that follows. Monthly income of citizens of Country A in Rs: 9,500, 10,500, 9,800, 1,000 and 10,200. Identify the average monthly income of citizens in Country A. **[1]**

(a) 8,200 (b) 9,000 (c) 1,000 (d) 10,500

Q31. Identify the odd one out from the following options: **[1]**

(a) Agriculture, Fishing, Mining
(b) Forestry, Trading, Dairy
(c) Teachers, Doctors, Lawyers
(d) Making sugar, Cotton textile, Iron and Steel Industry

Q32. Which one of the following sectors contribute highest in the GDP of India? **[1]**

(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary

Q33. Why does it become difficult for farmers in rural areas to take loans from government banks? Read the following reasons and choose the most appropriate option: I. Lack of collateral II. Complicated procedure III. Higher cost of borrowing IV. Lack of awareness **[1]**

(a) Only I, II and III are correct.
(b) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(c) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(d) Only I, III and IV are correct.

Q34. Assertion (A): Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.
Reason (R): Improvements in transport and information technology allow goods and information to move quickly and cheaply across the world. **[1]**
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q35. 'Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.' Support the statement with example. **[3]**

Q36. Explain the difference between public and private sector of Indian economy with example. **[3]**

Q37. Why are poor households still dependent on informal sources of loans ? Explain. **[3]**

Q38. Study the data for three states: State H (IMR 28, literacy 82%, net attendance 73%), State K (IMR 6, literacy 94%, net attendance 94%) and State B (IMR 27, literacy 62%, net attendance 69%). Which of the three states is likely to have a better human development standard than the others? Justify with any two reasons. Why is it important to pay attention to indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Literacy Rate and Net Attendance Ratio to bring about overall development of any state? **[5]**

OR

Justify the role of 'Self-Help Groups' in the rural economy. **[5]**

***** END OF PAPER *****