CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 2

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. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. I. Second Round Table Conference II. Formation of Depressed Classes Association III. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress IV. Formation of Awadh Kisan Sabha **[1]**

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

Q2. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in _____ on the lines of the Irish Press Act. **[1]**

(a) 1968 (b) 1887 (c) 1878 (d) 1778

Q3. Bismarck led Prussia through three wars over seven years which ended with the victory and unification of Germany. Which countries were involved in these three wars? **[1]**

(a) Austria, Turkey and France (b) Austria, England and France
(c) Austria, Denmark and France (d) Austria, Poland and France

Q4. **Assertion (A):** The discovery of sea routes to Asia and America shrank the pre-modern world in the sixteenth century.
Reason (R): During this period European entry into the Indian Ocean expanded trade. **[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. Why did Mahatma Gandhi call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931? Explain. **[2]**

Q6. Provide evidence to support the claim that print culture had a significant impact on the social lives of women in India. **[3]**

OR

Describe the 1848 phase of the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe. **[3]**

Q7. Analyse the decisions of the conservatives at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 and their significance for Europe. **[5]**

OR

How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain. **[5]**

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

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930. On 26 January 1930, Indians across the country took a pledge of independence. The pledge stated that the people have an inalienable right to freedom, to enjoy the fruits of their labour and to the necessities of life so that they can grow fully. It declared that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The pledge charged that the British government in India had deprived Indians of their freedom, based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. It therefore declared that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj, or complete independence.

(i) What goal did the pledge declare for India? **[1]**

(ii) Which rights of the people did the pledge affirm? **[1]**

(iii) Give two reasons from the passage why the pledge demanded complete independence. **[2]**

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

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

(B) Locate and label Champaran (Bihar) on the outline map of India, the place where Gandhiji led the indigo cultivators' satyagraha in 1917. **[1]**

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

(A) Name the place where the Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920, which endorsed the Non-Cooperation programme and adopted a new constitution. **[1]**

(B) Name the place where Gandhiji led the indigo cultivators in a satyagraha against the oppressive plantation system in 1917. **[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. 'Sariska Tiger Reserve' is located in which one of the following states? **[1]**

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

Q11. Match Column I (Rivers): a. Chambal, b. Ganga, c. Chenab, d. Satluj; with Column II (Dams): i. Salal, ii. Bhakra Nangal, iii. Gandhi Sagar, iv. Tehri. Choose the correct pairing. **[1]**

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

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

Q12. Read the statements about the Rabi cropping season: I. Rabi crops are sown in winter. II. They are sown from October to December and harvested from April to June. III. Important crops are maize, cotton and jute. IV. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat. Choose the correct option. **[1]**

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

Q13. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. Non-metallic mineral: Mica. Energy mineral: ..... **[1]**

(a) Natural gas (b) Bauxite (c) Manganese (d) Platinum

Q14. In the textile industry flow, fibre is first spun into yarn and then woven into fabric, which is finally made into garments. Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing? **[1]**

(a) Yarn (b) Fabric (c) Raw fibre (d) Dyes and chemicals

Q15. **Assertion (A):** Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, so a sustainable substitute must be found. **Reason (R):** Oil and petrol prices are increasing day by day. **[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. Suggest any two ways for the conservation of resources. **[2]**

Q17. Discuss the need for wildlife conservation in India with reference to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. **[5]**

OR

How are conventional sources of energy different from non-conventional sources? Explain. **[5]**

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

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. It is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas. It will provide irrigation to 18.45 lakh hectares of land covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate 2,46,000 hectares in the desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectares in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75 per cent of the command area in Gujarat is drought-prone, while the entire command in Rajasthan is drought-prone. Assured water supply will make this area drought-proof.

(i) Explain the importance of Sardar Sarovar Dam. **[1]**

(ii) How does Sardar Sarovar Dam align with sustainable development? **[1]**

(iii) Examine the role of community participation in the success of the Sardar Sarovar Project. **[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 multi-purpose dam built on river Sutlej in Himachal Pradesh. **[1]**

(b) Locate and label Tarapur Atomic Power Station. **[1]**

(c) Locate and label the major sea port Kochi. **[1]**

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

(a) Name the multi-purpose dam built on river Sutlej in Himachal Pradesh. **[1]**

(b) Name the State/Union Territory in which Tarapur Atomic Power Station is located. **[1]**

(c) Name the State/Union Territory in which the major sea port Kochi is located. **[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. Choose the correct option regarding the Concurrent List of legislative rights in India. **[1]**

(a) Currency, Irrigation, Adoption and Computer Software
(b) Defense, Foreign Affairs, Banking and Communication
(c) Police, Business, Commerce and Agriculture
(d) Education, Forest, Marriage and Adoption

Q21. Which of the following statements best describes a feminist movement? **[1]**

(a) A group which favours giving more power to working women at rural and urban level.
(b) A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to females in urban areas.
(c) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
(d) The practice of placing a feminine and masculine point of view in decision making.

Q22. In which one of the following options are political parties a necessary condition? **[1]**

(a) Democracy (b) Authoritarian (c) Dictatorship (d) Despotism

Q23. **Assertion (A):** Democracy is a legitimate form of government.
Reason (R): In a democracy, all groups connect with the governance system through their participation. **[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. Highlight any two key features of federalism. **[2]**

Q25. Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties. **[2]**

Q26. 'Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.' Evaluate the statement with the help of three relevant arguments. **[3]**

Q27. 'The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.' What makes India a federal country? **[5]**

OR

'Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.' Support the statement with examples. **[5]**

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

Ethnic composition of Belgium. Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks the Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgian population speaks German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking. The Dutch-speaking majority in the country as a whole, being a minority in its capital, posed a special problem.

(i) Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. **[1]**

(ii) Explain the term 'ethnic'. **[1]**

(iii) How did the Belgian government solve its ethnic problem? Explain. **[2]**

SECTION – D

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

Q29. Why is measuring development based on per capita income not sufficient? Explain by choosing the most appropriate option. **[1]**

(a) Per capita income ignores the size of the population.

(b) Money cannot buy all the goods and services needed to live well; income says nothing about education, health or equality.

(c) Per capita income is difficult to calculate for most countries.

(d) Per capita income counts only industrial earnings and leaves out services.

Q30. Which one of the following enterprises belongs to the organized sector? **[1]**

(a) Independent Freelancers (b) Multinational Corporations

(c) Street Vendors (d) Cottage Industries

Q31. Natural products being changed into other forms is known as: **[1]**

(a) Primary product (b) Secondary product

(c) Tertiary product (d) Quaternary product

Q32. Why is money described as a medium of exchange? **[1]**

(a) It is used to compare the value of different goods.

(b) People accept it in return for goods and services, making trade easier.

(c) Money helps individuals save their wealth safely for the future.

(d) It enables record-keeping of every transaction made in the economy.

Q33. Why do lenders often require collateral before lending loan? Choose the most suitable option: **[1]**

(a) To lower interest rates for borrowers (b) To establish personal relations

(c) To increase their profit margins (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default

Q34. **Assertion (A):** Information and communication technology stimulates the process of globalisation.
Reason (R): Telecommunication facilities (telephone, mobile phones, fax, internet) are used to contact one another around the world and access information instantly. **[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. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sector. **[3]**

Q36. Explain the functions of "Self Help Group". **[3]**

Q37. How did the policy of liberalisation adopted by India in the 1990s promote globalisation? Explain with examples. **[3]**

Q38. 'Agriculture and industries complement each other.' Justify the statement. **[5]**

OR

Analyse the role of liberalisation in globalisation. **[5]**

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