CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 3

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. Which one of the following books was printed first by Gutenberg? **[1]**

(a) Bible (b) Almanac (c) Chapbooks (d) Amar Jivan

Q2. The germs of which disease paved the way for Europe's conquest of America in the later half of the sixteenth century? **[1]**

(a) Jaundice (b) Smallpox (c) Malaria (d) Cholera

Q3. Between which two leaders was the Poona Pact signed in 1932? **[1]**

(a) Bhimrao Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin
(c) Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi (d) Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah

Q4. **Assertion (A):** 'The Act of Union 1707' between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
Reason (R): England wanted to impose its influence on Scotland. **[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 any two effects of the spread of print culture on poor people in nineteenth-century India. **[2]**

Q6. Describe the incidence of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. **[3]**

OR

Explain the role of Johann Gutenberg in the spread of print culture in Europe. **[3]**

Q7. "By the seventeenth century, the flourishing of urban culture in China also led to diversity in the use of printing." Explain the statement with examples. **[5]**

OR

Describe the process of the unification of Germany. **[5]**

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

The Jikji of Korea. The Jikji of Korea is among the world's oldest surviving books printed with movable metal type. It contains the essential features of Zen Buddhism, and it mentions about 150 monks of India, China and Korea. It was printed in the late fourteenth century. The first volume is lost, while the second volume survives in the National Library of France. The book marked an important stage in the history of printing, because metal type was used in Korea long before Gutenberg's press in Europe.

(i) Mention the significance of the Jikji in the history of printing. **[1]**
(ii) Why was the Jikji inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2001? **[1]**
(iii) How does the Jikji contribute to the understanding of Zen Buddhism? **[2]**

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

(A) Locate and label Madras (Chennai) on the outline map of India as the venue of the Indian National Congress session of 1927. **[1]**

(B) Locate and label Ahmedabad on the outline map of India, where Gandhiji led the mill workers' satyagraha in 1918. **[1]**

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

(A) Name the place where the Indian National Congress held its session in 1927, which decided to boycott the Simon Commission. **[1]**

(B) Name the city where Gandhiji organised a satyagraha for cotton mill workers in 1918. **[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. Which movement opposed the Sardar Sarovar Project on the river Narmada in Gujarat? **[1]**

(a) Chipko Movement (b) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(c) Silent Valley Movement (d) Bhoodan Movement

Q11. Identify the crop with the help of the given information: it is the second most important cereal crop of India; it is a Rabi crop; it needs a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening; it needs 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall. **[1]**

(a) Wheat (b) Maize (c) Rice (d) Sugarcane

Q12. Minerals are classified into Metallic minerals (for example Iron ore), Non-metallic minerals (for example Mica) and a third group (for example Coal). Choose the appropriate option to fill the blank. **[1]**

(a) Non-Ferrous minerals (b) Igneous minerals
(c) Energy minerals (d) Ferrous minerals

Q13. Which one of the following classifications of industries is based on raw materials? **[1]**

(a) Public sector, private sector, joint sector (b) Agro-based, mineral-based, marine-based, forest-based
(c) Large-scale, small-scale (d) Basic, consumer, intermediate goods industries

Q14. Which one of the following soils develops in an area with high temperature and heavy rainfall? **[1]**

(a) Red and Yellow (b) Black (c) Alluvial (d) Laterite

Q15. **Assertion (A):** We need to protect forests and wildlife.
Reason (R): Conservation maintains ecological diversity. **[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 to conserve wildlife in India. **[2]**

Q17. "Recent evidence suggests that overuse of groundwater is becoming a serious threat in many parts of the country." Evaluate the statement in the context of sustainability of development. **[5]**

OR

'The challenge of sustainable development requires control over industrial pollution.' Substantiate the statement with examples. **[5]**

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

Iron Ore. Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore, and it is rich in good quality iron ores. Magnetite is the finest iron ore, with a very high iron content of up to 70 per cent, and it has excellent magnetic qualities that are especially valuable in the electrical industry. Hematite is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, though its iron content is slightly lower, at 50 to 60 per cent. In 2018-19, almost the entire production

of iron ore (97%) came from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand, and the remaining 3 per cent came from other states.

(i) In which iron ore is the maximum iron content found? **[1]**

(ii) Which is the most important industrial iron ore? **[1]**

(iii) Justify the statement: "Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development." **[2]**

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

(a) Identify and label the major wheat-producing belt of north-western India on the Indo-Gangetic plain, covering Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. **[1]**

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

(c) Identify and label a major cotton textile centre of Uttar Pradesh on the Ganga, famous for its woollen and cotton products. **[1]**

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

(a) Name the major wheat-producing belt of north-western India on the Indo-Gangetic plain, covering Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. **[1]**

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

(c) Name the major cotton textile centre of Uttar Pradesh on the Ganga, famous for its woollen and cotton products. **[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. Which one of the following terms refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women? **[1]**

(a) Patriarchy (b) Matriarchy (c) Socialist (d) Feminists

Q21. The emergence of _____ is directly connected to the rise of political parties. **[1]**

(a) Monitory democracies (b) Direct democracies
(c) Representative democracies (d) Constitutional democracies

Q22. Which one of the following options best explains why a democratic decision is more 'acceptable' to people? **[1]**

(a) It is taken swiftly (b) It follows due procedures and deliberation
(c) It is taken by elites (d) It gives privileges to some

Q23. **Assertion (A):** Belgium's power sharing arrangements were designed to accommodate its linguistic and cultural divisions.
Reason (R): Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. **[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. Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country. **[2]**

Q25. 'Democracies are based on political equality.' Examine the statement. **[2]**

Q26. Why is power sharing essential for the success of democracy? Explain. **[3]**

Q27. Exhibit the role of money and muscle power among political parties during elections. **[5]**

OR

'Power sharing is the essence of a democratic government.' Examine the statement. **[5]**

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

Rise of political parties. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has.

(i) Explain the meaning of a 'political party'. **[1]**

(ii) 'The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.' Support this statement. **[1]**

(iii) Why are political parties a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain. **[2]**

SECTION – D

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

Q29. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. For comparing countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes by the World Bank. **[1]**

(a) Education (b) Income (c) Health Status (d) Living Standard

Q30. On which of the following bases does the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publish the 'Human Development Report'? **[1]**

(a) Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Health
(b) Education, Health and Per Capita Income
(c) National Income, Health and Banking
(d) Gross Domestic Product, Technology and Innovation

Q31. Choose the correct pair regarding the sectors of economy. **[1]**

(a) Primary - Mining
(b) Secondary - Flower cultivation
(c) Tertiary - Fishing
(d) Secondary - Bee-keeping

Q32. How is 'Demand Deposit' an essential feature of money? **[1]**

(a) It earns high interest for the depositor
(b) It can be withdrawn on demand and used to make payments by cheque, so it acts as a medium of exchange
(c) It is lent only to farmers
(d) It replaces currency notes completely

Q33. The removal of barriers on foreign trade and investment by the Indian government has been called: **[1]**

(a) Industrialisation (b) Nationalisation (c) Privatisation (d) Liberalisation

Q34. **Assertion (A):** Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.
Reason (R): Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country. **[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. Analyse the issues that necessitate sustainable development for the future. **[3]**

Q36. "Reserve Bank of India plays a crucial role in regulating the Indian banks." Justify the statement. **[3]**

Q37. A worker in an urban area, who was working in a small factory, was not paid his wages properly, he was forced to work extra hours under poor working conditions, there was no job security, recently he lost his job

and was found selling electrical items in a pushcart. Analyse the role of the government in protecting the workers working in an unorganised sector. **[3]**

Q38. Examine the composition and working of 'Self-Help Groups (SHGs)'. **[5]**

OR

Suppose you are the Sarpanch of your village. What suggestions will you give for creating additional employment in the village, so that the problem of unemployment of the residents of rural areas can be reduced? **[5]**

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