CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 4

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 country was the most affected by the potato famine during 1845 to 1849? **[1]**

(a) Sweden (b) Ireland (c) France (d) United States of America

Q2. Which one of the following is NOT true about the female allegory of France? **[1]**

(a) She was a symbol of national unity.
(b) Her images were marked on coins and stamps.
(c) She was named Marianne.
(d) She took part in the French Revolution as a real woman.

Q3. Louis-Sebastien Mercier proclaimed: "Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!" Who are referred to as the tyrants in this context? **[1]**

(a) Authors of the new books
(b) Printing press
(c) Educated classes who wanted to change the society
(d) Absolutist institutions like monarchy and church

Q4. **Assertion (A):** Peasants of Kheda demanded remission of land revenue in 1918.
Reason (R): Crop failure and plague had made it impossible for them to pay the revenue demand. **[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. 'The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all.' Justify the statement by giving two reasons. **[2]**

Q6. "In the administrative field Napoleon had incorporated revolutionary principles." Explain the statement. **[3]**

OR

How was the 'Silk Route' an example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Explain. **[3]**

Q7. Explain with examples the significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement in the Indian national movement. **[5]**

OR

Analyse the contribution of Johann Gutenberg in the development of the printing press. **[5]**

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

Nationalism in India. Modern nationalism in Europe was linked with the formation of nation-states. In India, and in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism was closely connected with the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the course of their struggle against colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonial rule provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. Colonial economic policies, such as heavy taxes and forced cultivation, hit peasants, artisans and workers alike. Their common experience of oppression helped them see themselves as members of one nation. Movements such as Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience drew together people of different castes, regions and religions.

(i) What connected the growth of modern nationalism in India with the anti-colonial movement? **[1]**

(ii) Name one colonial policy that hit the people of India in the passage. **[1]**

(iii) Explain how the shared experience of oppression helped create a sense of national identity. **[2]**

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

(A) Locate and label, on the outline map of India, the place where the Indian National Congress held its special session in September 1920 and adopted the Non-Cooperation programme. **[1]**

(B) Locate and label Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on the outline map of India. **[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 General Dyer ordered firing on a peaceful gathering on 13 April 1919. **[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. Identify the crop with the help of the given information: India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of this crop; it is the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet; it needs less moisture and survives in dry conditions; it is mostly grown in rotation with other crops. **[1]**

(a) Wheat (b) Bajra (c) Pulses (d) Rice

Q11. Match Column I (a. Manganese, b. Bauxite, c. Copper, d. Limestone) with Column II (i. used in production of aluminium, ii. used for making insecticides, iii. used in cement manufacturing, iv. used for electrical wiring) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

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

Q12. In the textile industry, which one of the following is an example of value addition? **[1]**

(a) Producing raw cotton fibre (b) Spinning fibre into yarn
(c) Storing cotton in a godown (d) Transporting cotton to the mill

Q13. A farmer is planning to grow cotton in a high temperature area with light rainfall and frost-free days. Which of the following soils is suitable for it? **[1]**

(a) Black soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Yellow soil

Q14. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented? **[1]**

(a) 1972 (b) 1978 (c) 1980 (d) 1985

Q15. Assertion (A): Overuse of groundwater is a serious threat in Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Water-intensive paddy is irrigated by tubewells that pump groundwater continuously. **[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. Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. **[2]**

Q17. Explain the features of intensive subsistence farming and plantation farming in India. **[5]**

OR

Mohan has bought a farm and wants to grow sugarcane, cotton and jowar. He is unfamiliar with the local soil types and climatic conditions. Help him identify the appropriate soil type and its properties for successful farming. **[5]**

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

The textile industry works as a chain of processes: fibre production gives raw fibre; the raw fibre is spun in the spinning stage to give yarn; the yarn is knitted or woven in the weaving stage to give fabric; the fabric then goes for dyeing and finishing, after which garments are manufactured. At each stage the product becomes more valuable than before — raw fibre has the lowest value and finished garments the highest.

(i) Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing? **[1]**

(ii) Give one example of value addition in the textile industry. **[1]**

(iii) How does the textile industry provide a living to a large number of people? Explain with examples. **[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 formed from lava flows of the Deccan trap, found in the Deccan Plateau (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh) and along the Godavari and Krishna valleys, which is ideal for cotton. **[1]**

(b) Locate and label Bailadila iron ore mines. **[1]**

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

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

(a) Name the soil formed from lava flows of the Deccan trap, found in the Deccan Plateau (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh) and along the Godavari and Krishna valleys, which is ideal for cotton. **[1]**

(b) Name the State/Union Territory in which Bailadila iron ore mines is located. **[1]**

(c) Name the State/Union Territory in which the major sea port Paradip 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. Which one of the following countries has a two-party system? **[1]**

(a) China (b) Pakistan (c) United States of America (d) France

Q21. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world? **[1]**

(a) Dictatorial Government (b) Constitutional Monarchy
(c) Military Government (d) Democratic Government

Q22. Apart from the Central and the State Government, Belgium has a third kind of government. Identify it. **[1]**

(a) Democratic Government (b) Socialist Government
(c) Community Government (d) Liberal Government

Q23. Assertion (A): The State Election Commission conducts panchayat and municipal elections.
Reason (R): It is an independent body created in each state by the constitutional amendment of 1992. **[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. Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. **[2]**

Q25. How is horizontal power sharing different from vertical power sharing? Explain. **[2]**

Q26. 'Transparency is an important outcome of democracy.' Support the statement with suitable examples. **[3]**

Q27. How do we assess democracy's outcomes? Explain any five bases for assessing the outcomes of democracy. **[5]**

OR

'Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today.' Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. **[5]**

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

Social and religious diversity. The Census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every ten years. The person who fills the Census form visits every household and records the religion of each member of that household exactly the way each person describes it. If someone says she has 'no religion' or that he is an 'atheist', this is exactly how it is recorded. Thus we have reliable information on the proportion of different religious communities in the country and how it has changed over the years. The record shows the population proportion of six major religious communities in the country. Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially.

(i) At what interval is the Census conducted in India? **[1]**

(ii) Why are Indian Census data considered reliable? **[1]**

(iii) How is the Census an important tool to understand the social diversity in India? **[2]**

SECTION – D

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

Q29. Which of the following Acts would not apply on an enterprise under organised sector? **[1]**

(a) Minimum Wages Act (b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(c) Factories Act (d) Payment of Gratuity Act

Q30. Which one of the following is a correct explanation of average income? **[1]**

(a) The total income of a population
(b) The income earned by the highest earners in a population
(c) The income earned by the lowest earners in a population
(d) The total income divided by the number of individuals in a population

Q31. The work of which of the following comes in the secondary sector of the economy? **[1]**

(a) Bee-keeper (b) Moneylender (c) Basket weaver (d) Fisherman

Q32. Rahul has a sack of cotton but he is in need of wheat and Anush has a sack of wheat and is in need of cotton; under this situation both will be able to exchange their goods. In case of absence of such coincidence of wants, they may not exchange their goods. Which one of the following would be the best option that describes the mutual exchange of goods and eliminates the need for such a coincidence? **[1]**

(a) Double coincidence of wants — exchanging commodity for commodity
(b) Double coincidence of wants — credit on commodity
(c) Double coincidence of wants — loan on commodity
(d) Money as the medium of exchange

Q33. Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option. I. Bank II. Moneylender III. Cooperatives IV. Businessman **[1]**

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

Q34. **Assertion (A):** Trade barriers are imposed by governments to regulate foreign trade.
Reason (R): Barriers such as import duties can increase or decrease the flow of goods from other countries. **[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. Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. **[3]**

Q36. Analyse the development of Punjab, Kerala and Bihar states on the basis of literacy. **[3]**

Q37. Highlight the significant three factors that have contributed to the growth of globalisation. **[3]**

Q38. A research student spoke with two people, M and N to learn about their work-related differences. On the basis of the interview conducted with both of them, the student concludes that while person M was working in an organized sector, person N was an employee of a workplace that was functioning in an unorganised way. Analyse the key differences between the two sectors that must have enabled the research student to come to this conclusion. **[5]**

OR

Analyse the social and economic goals of development. **[5]**

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