CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 5

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. Choose the correct option regarding nineteenth century 'liberalism' in the economic sphere: **[1]**
(a) Criticism of the glorification of reason and science.
(b) Not tolerating dissent and imposing censorship.
(c) Monarchy, social hierarchy and property must be maintained.
(d) The abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

Q2. How did print culture contribute to the development of a sense of Indian nationalism? Choose the most appropriate option. **[1]**
(a) By providing a platform for shared feelings of oppression
(b) By propagating the supremacy of imperialism
(c) By providing a platform to western culture
(d) By propagating European languages

Q3. Among the eleven demands sent by Gandhiji to Viceroy Irwin, which was considered the most stirring? **[1]**
(a) Grant of Dominion status
(b) Right of workers to form trade unions
(c) Abolition of the land revenue system
(d) Abolition of the salt tax

Q4. **Assertion (A):** Smallpox was a decisive factor in the Spanish conquest of America.
Reason (R): The Americans had no immunity against diseases brought from Europe. **[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. Mention any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. **[2]**

Q6. "Print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred." Support the statement with three arguments. **[3]**

OR

'The effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were more dramatic.' Support the statement with examples. **[3]**

Q7. How did the Greek War of Independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain with suitable arguments. **[5]**

OR

Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange. **[5]**

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

The Rowlatt Act and Gandhiji's response. Emboldened by his earlier success, Gandhiji decided in 1919 to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. The Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Gandhiji wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which was to begin with a hartal on 6 April. Many Indians saw the Act as an attempt to extend wartime controls into peacetime, and protests spread quickly to towns across India.

(i) Why did the British introduce the Rowlatt Act? **[1]**

(ii) How did Gandhiji respond to the Rowlatt Act? Give one reason for his reaction. **[1]**

(iii) Examine the effect of this Act on the Indian people. **[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 session in December 1920, which endorsed the Non-Cooperation programme and adopted a new constitution. **[1]**

(B) Locate and label Dandi, in Navsari district of Gujarat, 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 session in December 1920, which endorsed the Non-Cooperation programme and adopted a new constitution. **[1]**

(B) Name the coastal village where Gandhiji ended the Salt March and broke the salt law in April 1930. **[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 I (I. Ferrous, II. Non-Ferrous, III. Non-Metallic, IV. Energy) with Column II (a. Coal, b. Granite, c. Bauxite, d. Cobalt) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

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

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

Q11. Which one of the following statements about the contribution of the textile industry to the Indian economy is NOT correct? **[1]**

(a) It contributes about 14 per cent to industrial production.

(b) It provides employment to about 35 million persons directly.

(c) It is the largest industry in India in terms of employment after agriculture.

(d) It earns no foreign exchange for the country.

Q12. Which is the main reason for land degradation in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha? **[1]**

(a) Over-grazing (b) Mining (c) Over irrigation (d) Mineral processing

Q13. Which of the following characteristics of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act are correct? I. To make provisions for habitat for wild animals. II. To publish list of protected species. III. To ban hunting to save endangered species. IV. To include important subjects like forests and wildlife in the Union List. **[1]**

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

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

Q14. In which one of the following states are 'Tankas' prominently prevalent for rainwater harvesting? **[1]**

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Rajasthan (c) Bihar (d) Jharkhand

Q15. Assertion (A): The Green Revolution sharply increased wheat output in Punjab.
Reason (R): High-yielding seeds, assured irrigation and chemical fertilisers were promoted under the Green Revolution. **[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. Differentiate between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming. **[2]**

Q17. Explain the importance of non-conventional sources of energy with examples. **[5]**

OR

Explain the strategies for tiger conservation in India, including Project Tiger and tiger reserves. **[5]**

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

> Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973 the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats are poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey species and a growing human population. Trade in tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines left the tiger on the verge of extinction. India and Nepal together provide habitat to about two-thirds of the world's surviving tigers, making them prime targets for poaching and illegal trade. Project Tiger, one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation is seen not only as an effort to save an endangered species but also as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett, Sunderbans, Bandhavgarh, Sariska, Manas and Periyar are some examples of tiger reserves in India.

(i) Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for tiger conservation? **[1]**

(ii) What role did India play in the global tiger population? **[1]**

(iii) Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. **[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 dam on river Narmada in Gujarat, one of the largest water resource projects of India. **[1]**

(b) Locate and label Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant. **[1]**

(c) Identify and label an iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh. **[1]**

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

(a) Name the dam on river Narmada in Gujarat, one of the largest water resource projects of India. **[1]**

(b) Name the State/Union Territory in which Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant is located. **[1]**

(c) Name the iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh. **[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. The frequent stories of _____ remind us that no system is entirely without shortcomings, even democracies. **[1]**

(a) Poverty (b) Black Marketing (c) Terrorism (d) Corruption

Q21. Which of the following statements about the Belgian model of power sharing is INCORRECT? **[1]**

(a) Equal number of Dutch and French speaking ministers in the central government
(b) A separate government for Brussels with equal representation of communities
(c) State governments subordinate to the central government
(d) A community government elected by people of one language community

Q22. Which of the following statements about federalism in the Indian Constitution are correct? 1. India is declared as a Union of States. 2. Power-sharing between the Union and State governments is a basic feature. 3. The power-sharing arrangement is easy to change. 4. Changes in power-sharing require a 1/3rd majority in both houses of Parliament. **[1]**

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

Q23. **Assertion (A):** Exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results in democracy.
Reason (R): It can divert attention from other important issues, leading to tensions, conflicts and even violence. **[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 two conditions that democracy must fulfil in order to achieve a harmonious social life. **[2]**

Q25. Examine the role of the Supreme Court in the federal system of India in two points. **[2]**

Q26. 'Secularism is the very idea of the Indian Constitution.' Justify the statement with three arguments. **[3]**

Q27. Suggest any five measures to establish gender equality of labour. **[5]**

OR

'A major step towards decentralisation in India was taken in 1992 by introducing a system of local self-government through a Constitutional Amendment.' Support the statement with examples. **[5]**

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

Outcomes of democracy: accountable and transparent government. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Some people think that democracy produces less effective government. It is true that non-democratic rulers are very quick and efficient in decision making, whereas democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place. But, because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. When citizens want to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, they can find this out. They have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency, a factor often missing from a non-democratic government. Democratic government is also legitimate government. But a democratic government is people's own government.

(i) Which right of citizens lets them choose their own rulers? **[1]**

(ii) Which law helps citizens examine the process of government decision-making? **[1]**

(iii) How is democratic government better than its alternatives despite its delays? Give two reasons. **[2]**

SECTION – D

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

Q29. Read the given data and find out which country has the most equitable distribution of income. Monthly income of citizens in four countries in 2018 (in Rs): Country A: 10,500, 11,200, 10,800, 11,000, 10,700 Country B: 600, 5,000, 600, 600, 600 Country C: 550, 10,500, 400, 7,500, 2,000 Country D: 800, 4,800, 700, 5,000, 750 **[1]**

(a) Country A (b) Country B (c) Country C (d) Country D

Q30. Identify the sector on the basis of the following characteristics and choose the correct option. The objective of this sector is to earn profit. This sector is owned by a person or company. Tata Iron and Steel is an example of this sector. **[1]**

(a) Cooperative Sector (b) Unorganised Sector
(c) Public Sector (d) Private Sector

Q31. Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, but midway due to a flood the crop fails and her debt increases. Again she has to take a loan to manage the crops.

Suggest Swapna which of the following sources of loan would be suitable for her: **[1]**

(a) Friends (b) Relatives (c) Moneylenders (d) Banks

Q32. Which one of the following issues currency notes in India? **[1]**

(a) Finance Ministry (b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) State Bank of India (d) Central Bank of India

Q33. The process of integration between different countries is called ____. Choose the correct option: **[1]**

(a) Privatisation (b) Globalisation (c) Liberalisation (d) Competition

Q34. Assertion (A): Human Development mentions how much socio-economic development has happened in a country.
Reason (R): Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index. **[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. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain. **[3]**

Q36. Underemployment continues to be rampant in the rural areas. Suggest three ways through which employment for such people can be generated. **[3]**

Q37. 'The issue of sustainability is important for development.' Examine the statement. **[3]**

Q38. Describe the role of technology in promoting the globalisation process. **[5]**

OR

Rohan works in a bank as a clerk while Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Describe difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors. **[5]**

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