CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 6

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. Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli in 1928? **[1]**

(a) Baba Ramchandra (b) Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q2. Which of the following food products came to Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus's discovery of America? **[1]**

(a) Brinjal (b) Wheat (c) Potatoes (d) Rice

Q3. Assume you are doing research on 15th-century print culture. Which of the following would be the most significant advantage for your research? **[1]**

(a) Easier access to rare manuscripts (b) Reduced need for libraries
(c) Increase in the ability to copy text by hand (d) Increased speed and accuracy of print

Q4. **Assertion (A):** Giuseppe Mazzini was a revolutionary from Italy.
Reason (R): He founded underground organisations like Young Italy and Young 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. Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe. **[2]**

Q6. Salt March 'became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.' Analyse the statement with suitable reasons. **[3]**

OR

Explain the measures and practices the French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. **[3]**

Q7. How did the printing press contribute to the emergence of new genres of writing in the eighteenth century? Explain. **[5]**

OR

Analyse how Indian merchants and industrialists associated themselves with the Civil Disobedience Movement, highlighting the forms of support they extended and the reasons for their participation. **[5]**

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

The sense of collective belonging: icons and history. As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became aware that icons and symbols could unite people and inspire a feeling of nationalism. Another means was the reinterpretation of history. By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians felt that to instil pride in the nation, Indian history had to be understood differently. The British saw Indians as backward and incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians looked to the past and wrote about India's achievements in art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, and trade. This glorious past, they argued, was followed by a period of decline under colonial rule. These nationalist histories urged readers to take pride in India's heritage and to struggle for its freedom.

(i) Why did nationalists reinterpret Indian history, according to the passage? **[1]**

(ii) What did nationalist histories claim about the period after the glorious past? **[1]**

(iii) Explain how icons and symbols helped nationalist leaders unite 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 1927, which decided to boycott the Simon Commission. **[1]**

(B) Locate and label, on the outline map of India, the place where Gandhiji organised a peasant satyagraha in 1918 against crop failure and the revenue demand. **[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 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. Which one of the following sugar-mill centres is matched INCORRECTLY with its state? **[1]**

(a) Uttar Pradesh — Gola Gokaran Nath (b) Maharashtra — Kolhapur, Sangli
(c) Bihar — Samastipur (d) Tamil Nadu — Bhilai

Q11. Which one of the following human activities has contributed significantly to land degradation? **[1]**

(a) Deforestation (b) Crop rotation (c) Shelter belts (d) Ploughing

Q12. Match Column I (i. Kaziranga, ii. Jim Corbett, iii. Sunderbans, iv. Bandhavgarh) with Column II (a. Madhya Pradesh, b. Assam, c. Uttarakhand, d. West Bengal) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

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

Q13. Which one of the following options correctly lists the states majorly benefitted by the Sardar Sarovar Dam? **[1]**

(a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana
(b) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan
(c) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
(d) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh

Q14. Swapna is a small farmer who wants to cultivate cotton. Which geographical conditions will be suitable for this? Choose the most appropriate option. **[1]**

(a) Laterite soil, moderate rainfall, low temperature and bright sunshine
(b) Black soil, light rainfall, high temperature and bright sunshine
(c) Laterite soil, light rainfall, high temperature and moderate sunshine
(d) Black soil, high rainfall, low temperature and moderate sunshine

Q15. **Assertion (A):** Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.
Reason (R): All living things need minerals. **[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. Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional energy resources? Explain. **[2]**

Q17. How are industries the main source of water pollution? Explain. Suggest any two measures to overcome this problem. **[5]**

OR

Discuss the causes and consequences of water scarcity in India and suggest measures to tackle it. **[5]**

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

> After Independence, India faced food shortages and depended on imported grain. The Green Revolution introduced high-yielding variety seeds of wheat and rice, along with assured irrigation, chemical fertilisers and pesticides. These measures raised output greatly in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, where farmers adopted the new package fully. The government also fixed minimum support prices for crops, provided credit through cooperative banks and promoted soil testing. However, the benefits were uneven, and excessive use of fertilisers and tube wells has caused declining soil fertility and falling groundwater levels in some areas.

(i) Name the two crops whose high-yielding varieties were first introduced under the Green Revolution. **[1]**

(ii) Name one state where the Green Revolution was most successful, as given in the case. **[1]**

(iii) Mention two problems caused by excessive use of fertilisers and tube wells, as given in the case. **[2]**

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

(a) Locate and label the leading natural rubber-producing state of India. **[1]**

(b) Identify and label a major thermal power station in the Singrauli coalfield on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. **[1]**

(c) Locate and label the international airport at Kolkata. **[1]**

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

(a) Name the leading natural rubber-producing state of India. **[1]**

(b) Name the major thermal power station in the Singrauli coalfield on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. **[1]**

(c) Name the State/Union Territory in which the international airport at Kolkata 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. Vertical division of power means: **[1]**

(a) power is shared among different organs of government
(b) power is shared among governments at different levels
(c) power is shared among different social groups
(d) power is shared among different political parties

Q21. Which of the following languages is included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution? **[1]**

(a) Bhojpuri (b) Garhwali (c) Odia (d) Rajasthani

Q22. Which one of the following institutions in India was a system of reservation for women made by amending the Constitution in 1992? **[1]**

(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Legislative Council (d) Panchayat

Q23. **Assertion (A):** A multi-party system has been adopted in India.
Reason (R): It is capable of accommodating all the social and geographical differences in India. **[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. Explain the effectiveness of the vertical distribution of power in the context of India. **[2]**

Q25. How do political parties shape public opinion? **[2]**

Q26. 'Federal form of government is in direct contrast to the Unitary form of government.' Explain the statement. **[3]**

Q27. 'The law enacted in 1956 and other constitutional provisions led to major conflict between the two communities in Sri Lanka.' Support the statement. **[5]**

OR

Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. But they do this by performing a series of important functions. Describe any five of them. **[5]**

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

Local self government. The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both are controlled by elected bodies of people's representatives. The municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality, while in a municipal corporation such an officer is called the mayor. This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.

(i) Explain the relationship between gram panchayats and panchayat samitis. **[1]**

(ii) How is the structure of a municipal corporation different from a municipality? **[1]**

(iii) How does the local government structure promote democracy? Examine. **[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 children of which state have attained maximum elementary school education. Haryana: per capita income Rs 2,36,147; IMR 30; literacy 82%; net attendance 61 Kerala: per capita income Rs 2,04,105; IMR 7; literacy 94%; net attendance 83 Bihar: per capita income Rs 40,982; IMR 32; literacy 62%; net attendance 43 **[1]**

(a) Haryana (b) Bihar (c) Haryana and Kerala both (d) Kerala

Q30. Identify the sector of economy with the help of information given in the box: Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals. Activities are guided by the motive to earn profits. **[1]**

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

Q31. 'A' is a worker in a garment export industry of Jaipur. He gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, medical leave, etc. In which one of the following sectors is 'A' working? **[1]**

(a) Primary sector (b) Non-Governmental sector
(c) Organized sector (d) Unorganized sector

Q32. Megha has taken a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs from bank to purchase a house. The annual rate on the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly instalments. Megha had to submit to the bank documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

The 12% interest charged by the bank to Megha is related to which of the following? **[1]**

(a) Collateral (b) Cost of Credit (c) Duration of Loan (d) Documentation

Q33. Which one among the following is a far-reaching change in the Economic Policy of India in 1991? **[1]**

(a) Removing barriers on trade
(b) Putting barriers on foreign trade
(c) Restrictions on foreign competition
(d) Protection to domestic and foreign producers

Q34. **Assertion (A):** Rupee is accepted as a medium of exchange in India.
Reason (R): The World Bank legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment in India. **[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. 'Tertiary sector is different from other sectors.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **[3]**

Q36. How is information technology connected with globalisation? Explain. **[3]**

Q37. "Different persons can have different developmental goals." Explain the statement with examples. **[3]**

Q38. "Money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants." Justify the statement highlighting the significance of the modern form of money in India. **[5]**

OR

"The development goals of different categories of people may differ." Evaluate the statement. **[5]**

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