CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 7

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, from the earliest to the latest. I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution. II. Martin Luther's writings led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible. IV. Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press. **[1]**

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

Q2. Which treaty of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation? **[1]**

(a) Treaty of Paris (b) Treaty of Constantinople
(c) Treaty of Vienna (d) Treaty of Versailles

Q3. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. _____ from India and Southeast Asia travelled through the Silk Route to other parts of the world. **[1]**

(a) Grain and pulses (b) Iron and other metals
(c) Gold and silver ornaments (d) Clothes and spices

Q4. **Assertion (A):** Gandhiji chose salt as the symbol for the Salt March.
Reason (R): Salt was consumed by all rich and poor alike, so a tax on it was felt by every section of society. **[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 Gutenberg's printing press make books cheaper? **[2]**

Q6. How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world? Explain. **[3]**

OR

Evaluate the role of Buddhist missionaries in printing culture. **[3]**

Q7. The Civil Disobedience Movement saw the participation of different social classes and groups. Give reasons for the participation of: (a) rich peasants (b) poor peasants (c) business classes (d) industrial working classes (e) women. **[5]**

OR

"In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution but was the result of a long-drawn-out process." Analyse this statement with suitable reasons. **[5]**

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

Print and Censorship. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude of the colonial government towards freedom of the press changed. English officials demanded a clamp down on the native press as vernacular newspapers became openly nationalist. In 1878 the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It gave the government wide rights to censor newspapers and to seize presses that printed seditious material. Printers and publishers had to furnish securities, and many papers were warned or forced to tone down their criticism of British rule. The Act was aimed at the vernacular press, not at English-language newspapers.

(i) Which Act was the inspiration of the Vernacular Press Act? **[1]**

(ii) Why was the colonial government not in favour of freedom of the press? **[1]**

(iii) Which two powers were given by the Vernacular Press Act to the colonial government? **[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 Gandhiji led the indigo cultivators in a satyagraha against the oppressive plantation system in 1917. **[1]**

(B) Locate and label, on the outline map of India, the place where General Dyer ordered firing on a peaceful gathering on 13 April 1919. **[1]**

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

(A) Name the place where Gandhiji led the indigo cultivators in a satyagraha against the oppressive plantation system in 1917. **[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. Which one of the following conferences was convened in 1992 to discuss environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level? **[1]**

(a) Kyoto Protocol (b) Montreal Protocol
(c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit (d) World Summit on Sustainable Development

Q11. Match Column I (a. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary, b. Manas Tiger Reserve, c. Periyar Tiger Reserve, d. Corbett National Park) with Column II (i. Uttarakhand, ii. Rajasthan, iii. Assam, iv. Kerala) and choose the correct option. **[1]**

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

Q12. Bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in which one of the following states? **[1]**

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal (c) Meghalaya (d) Odisha

Q13. Imagine you are travelling from Delhi to Chandigarh by road in January. Which crop will you notice prominently in the fields during the journey? **[1]**

(a) Paddy (b) Maize (c) Wheat (d) Jowar

Q14. Which one of the following is the highest bauxite producing state of India? **[1]**

(a) Maharashtra (b) Jharkhand (c) Gujarat (d) Odisha

Q15. **Assertion (A):** Industries are responsible for a large share of air pollution in India.
Reason (R): Industrial processes release smoke, fly ash, dust and toxic gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. **[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. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? **[2]**

Q17. Explain the main causes of land degradation in India and suggest measures to tackle them. **[5]**

OR

Examine the role of coal as an important energy resource and describe its distribution in India. **[5]**

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

Many thought that, given the disadvantages and rising resistance against multi-purpose projects, water harvesting was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water suited to local conditions. In hill regions, people built diversion channels like the guls or kuls of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid regions, fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures such as the khadins in Jaisalmer and johads in other parts of Rajasthan.

(i) Why is water harvesting considered a viable alternative? **[1]**

(ii) Describe the process of rooftop rainwater harvesting. **[1]**

(iii) Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation. **[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 found on the hill slopes and mountain areas of the Himalayas under forest cover, which is rich in humus in the upper layers and suited to tea, fruit and temperate crops. **[1]**

(b) Identify and label an offshore oil field in the Arabian Sea, about 160 km west of Mumbai, discovered in 1974. **[1]**

(c) Identify and label a Software Technology Park located in Kerala. **[1]**

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

(a) Name the soil found on the hill slopes and mountain areas of the Himalayas under forest cover, which is rich in humus in the upper layers and suited to tea, fruit and temperate crops. **[1]**

(b) Name the offshore oil field in the Arabian Sea, about 160 km west of Mumbai, discovered in 1974. **[1]**

(c) Name the Software Technology Park located in Kerala. **[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 pairs is correctly matched? (Subject List in the Indian Constitution) - (Subject) **[1]**

(a) Union List Subjects - Communication
(b) State List Subjects - Education
(c) Concurrent List Subjects - Adoption
(d) Residuary Subjects - Marriages

Q21. Read the following statements about caste in Indian politics and choose the correct option. I. No parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste. II. No party wins the votes of all voters of a caste. III. The ruling party and sitting MPs or MLAs frequently lose elections. IV. Elections in India are all about caste and nothing else. **[1]**

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

Q22. Which of the following statements is correct keeping the requirement of formation of government in view? Statement i: It is possible for independent candidates to form a government. Statement ii: Government formation is exclusively reserved for political parties. Statement iii: The formation of government is limited to only elected political parties. Statement iv: Government can only be formed by parties, not by independent candidates. **[1]**

(a) Statement i and ii are right.
(b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
(c) Statement iii is right.
(d) Only statement iv is right.

Q23. **Assertion (A):** Democracies are based on political equality.
Reason (R): All individuals have equal say in electing representatives. **[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 was the need for decentralisation recognised in the Indian Constitution? Explain. **[2]**

Q25. Differentiate between democracy and dictatorship. **[2]**

Q26. Explain any three functions of political parties. **[3]**

Q27. Explain any five provisions of the constitutional amendments of 1992 which strengthened the third tier of democracy in India. **[5]**

OR

Analyse how the issue of leadership succession poses a challenge to political parties in India. **[5]**

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

Forms of Power-sharing. The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy, political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

(i) How does power sharing promote stability of political order? **[1]**
(ii) How are political parties part of the power sharing mechanism? **[1]**
(iii) How does power sharing contribute to the spirit of democracy? **[2]**

SECTION – D

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

Q29. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are divided in which one of the following basis? **[1]**
(a) Nature of employment
(b) Nature of activities
(c) Nature of ownership
(d) Nature of income

Q30. Which of the following statements defines Sustainable Development? **[1]**
(a) Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation.
(b) Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.
(c) It means utilisation of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generations.
(d) To meet the needs of the future generations even if the needs of the present generation go unmet.

Q31. Why is the Rupee accepted as a medium of exchange in India? Choose the most appropriate option: **[1]**
(a) It is authorised by the World Bank.
(b) It is authorised by the World Trade Organisation.
(c) It is authorised by the State Governments.
(d) It is authorised by the Government of India.

Q32. Kamalkant is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time, however none of the workers in his shop get any paid leave in the year. On the basis of the given situation, find out the correct option. **[1]**

(a) Workers are employed in the organised sector.
(b) Workers are engaged in the unorganised sector.
(c) Workers are employed in the joint sector.
(d) Workers are employed in the public sector.

Q33. What can be inferred about the limitations of using per capita income (average income) to compare well-being across countries? Choose the correct option. **[1]**
(a) It shows how equally or unequally income is distributed among the people in a country.
(b) The only measure needed to understand a country's development is per capita income.
(c) It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality.
(d) It only reflects the industrial growth of a country and does not consider other important factors.

Q34. **Assertion (A):** The removal of barriers on foreign trade and investment by the Indian government since 1991 has promoted globalisation.
Reason (R): Liberalisation makes it easier for foreign goods, services and investment to enter and move across 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. "The question of sustainability of development is becoming more complex day by day." Examine the statement in the context of the use of underground water in India. **[3]**

Q36. Examine the benefits that are enjoyed by the people working in the organised sector. **[3]**

Q37. Explain how Self-Help Groups (SHGs) help banks to minimise risk when providing loans to poor women, who do not have any collateral. **[3]**

Q38. Explain the role of secondary sector in an economy. **[5]**

OR

If you are a member of a Self-Help Group (SHG), how would you explain the benefits of SHG to new members? **[5]**

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