CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Solutions

Sample Question Paper – Set 8

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 religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes? **[1]**

(a) Jainism (b) Hinduism (c) Christianity (d) Buddhism

Q2. Arrange the following events in the sequence that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. I. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, when General Dyer ordered firing on the crowd. II. Forced recruitment and economic hardship faced by people during the First World War. III. The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor led to the Khilafat question and the Khilafat movement. IV. Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act. **[1]**

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

Q3. Who amongst the following gave the Civil Code of 1804 in France? **[1]**

(a) Alexander Charlemont (b) Napoleon Bonaparte
(c) Maximilian Lafayette (d) Ferdinand Archduke

Q4. **Assertion (A):** Luther's ideas spread across Europe within a few years of 1517.
Reason (R): Cheap printed pamphlets could be produced and circulated quickly in large numbers. **[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 Gandhiji say that 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force'? Give two arguments. **[2]**

Q6. "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789." Explain with examples how the Revolution created the idea of a nation. **[3]**

OR

Explain the implication of print culture on religious reforms in India during the nineteenth century. **[3]**

Q7. Evaluate the view that the Spanish conquest of America was won more by disease than by weapons. **[5]**

OR

"Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it." Explain the statement with examples from sixteenth-century Europe. **[5]**

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

The Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside. When the Civil Disobedience Movement was relaunched in the early 1930s, the countryside joined in ways that went beyond salt. In the United Provinces, rich peasants like Sardar Patel's fellow bardoli satyagrahis and the peasants of the Ghadhay and Dhara villages, in the North Western Provinces, were among the more active supporters of the movement. For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. Many peasants had cultivated their fields for generations, but the government refused to cancel their revenue demands when the harvest failed and prices fell. They hoped that swaraj would bring an end to their grievances, so when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised, they were deeply disappointed.

(i) Why did rich peasants support the Civil Disobedience Movement? **[1]**

(ii) What had the peasants demanded from the government when the harvest failed? **[1]**

(iii) Why were rich peasants disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931? **[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 city where Gandhiji organised a satyagraha for cotton mill workers in 1918. **[1]**

(B) Locate and label, on the outline map of India, the coastal village where Gandhiji ended the Salt March and broke the salt law in April 1930. **[1]**

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

(A) Name the city where Gandhiji organised a satyagraha for cotton mill workers in 1918. **[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. Arrange the following categories of forests in India from the largest to the smallest in terms of area: I. Reserved II. Protected III. Unclassed. Choose the correct option. **[1]**

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

Q11. One of the best ways to reduce over-usage of groundwater is: **[1]**

(a) Drilling deeper tubewells in every field
(b) Implementation of stringent policies to control misuse of water
(c) Increasing flood irrigation of paddy fields
(d) Discouraging rainwater harvesting

Q12. In which cropping season is rice (paddy) grown in India, with an annual rainfall requirement of about 100 cm? **[1]**

(a) Kharif (b) Rabi (c) Zaid (d) Perennial

Q13. Minerals are classified into Ferrous minerals (for example Cobalt), Non-Ferrous minerals (for example Lead) and a third group (for example Sulphur). Choose the correct option to fill the blank for the third group. **[1]**

(a) Non-metallic (b) Metallic (c) Precious (d) Energy

Q14. Which one of the following is an example of a joint sector industrial unit? **[1]**

(a) A mill owned and run completely by the Government of India
(b) Oil India Limited, owned jointly by the state and private investors
(c) A khadi unit run by a cooperative society
(d) A handloom unit owned by a single family

Q15. **Assertion (A):** Resources should be conserved for the development of the country.
Reason (R): Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. **[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 reserved and protected forests. **[2]**

Q17. Explain the role of local communities in the conservation of forests and wildlife in India, with examples. **[5]**

OR

How do industries increase thermal pollution? Suggest any three measures to reduce thermal pollution. **[5]**

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

Conservation of Energy Resources. Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy, including agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic, needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence required increasing amounts of energy, so consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising across the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy-efficient countries in the world, so we have to adopt a cautious approach to the judicious use of our limited energy resources. We can do our bit by using public transport instead of individual vehicles, switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. Energy saved is energy produced.

(i) Why is sustainable energy key to sustainable development? **[1]**

(ii) Why is consumption of energy rising all over India? **[1]**

(iii) Explain 'Energy saved is energy produced.' **[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 multi-purpose dam built on river Chambal in Rajasthan. **[1]**

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

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

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

(a) Name the multi-purpose dam built on river Chambal in Rajasthan. **[1]**

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

(c) Name the State/Union Territory in which the major sea port Chennai 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 of the following statements represent gender equality? **[1]**

(a) Giving more value to women's opinions than men's opinions.
(b) Restricting women to household chores.
(c) Providing more rights to men.
(d) Providing voting rights equally to men and women.

Q21. Which of the following statements are correct related to the role of political parties in India? I. Play a decisive role in making laws for the country. II. Making different interest groups in the country. III. Play a role for shaping public opinion in the country. IV. Pulling forward different policies and programmes before voters. **[1]**

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

Q22. If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is _____. **[1]**

(a) An accountable government.
(b) A responsible government.
(c) A transparent government.
(d) A stable government.

Q23. Assertion (A): There was civil war in Sri Lanka.
Reason (R): An Act was passed in 1956 to secure dominance of Sinhala community on the government. **[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. Describe any two provisions made in the Constitution to establish the model of 'secular governance' in India. **[2]**

Q25. Define majoritarianism. **[2]**

Q26. Describe three provisions through which Belgium solved its problem. **[3]**

Q27. 'Dignity and freedom of people are the basis of democracy.' Explain the statement with arguments. **[5]**

OR

Explain the majoritarian measures adopted in Sri Lanka and their consequences for its democracy. **[5]**

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

Affidavits and transparency. The Supreme Court of India has passed several orders to make elections more transparent. Every candidate contesting an election has to file an affidavit giving details of his or her property and the criminal cases pending against them. Voters can examine these affidavits and decide whether a candidate is fit to represent them. The Election Commission has made it compulsory for parties to hold their organisational elections and to file their income tax returns. The idea behind these measures is that sunlight is the best disinfectant: when information about candidates and parties is public, voters can make informed choices and parties become accountable.

(i) What details must a candidate disclose in the affidavit? **[1]**

(ii) What two things has the Election Commission made compulsory for parties? **[1]**

(iii) How do these measures strengthen democracy? Give two points. **[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 reports compares countries using health, education and per capita income? **[1]**

(a) Human Development Report (b) Global Trade Report
(c) World Development Report (d) Economic Survey Report

Q30. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India? **[1]**

(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary

Q31. Read the following situation regarding credit and identify the positive impact of credit.

Salim obtains credit to meet the working capital needs of production. The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses and complete production on time. **[1]**

(a) The burden of credit will increase on Salim. (b) Salim's income will increase.
(c) The production will decrease. (d) Salim may get stuck in a debt trap.

Q32. Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank. **[1]**

(a) Nature of employment activities (b) Nature of social activities
(c) Nature of political activities (d) Nature of economic activities

Q33. Why do citizens of a country often hold different opinions about the goals of national development? **[1]**

(a) People living in different conditions may prioritise different needs and goals.
(b) Many citizens fail to understand how development plans are made.
(c) National development follows only one universally accepted definition.
(d) Everyone is expected to agree with a single idea of development.

Q34. **Assertion (A):** Globalisation is a process that connects countries only through the trade of goods.
Reason (R): Globalisation involves rapid integration between countries through foreign trade, investment, technology and movement of people. **[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. Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India. **[3]**

Q36. "Two countries with the same average income can have very different levels of development." Justify the statement with the help of an example. **[3]**

Q37. Mr. Pawan, a village head wanted to create more job opportunities to increase the income of the people of his village under MGNREGA Act. Suggest any three activities, so that Mr. Pawan could initiate in his village. **[3]**

Q38. "The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development." Explain it with examples. **[5]**

OR

Examine the role of Information Technology in stimulating the process of globalisation. **[5]**

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