

CBSE – CLASS X

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2025–26)

(As per Assessment Scheme 2024–25)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. There are **38 questions** in the Question Paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The Question Paper has **four sections**:
Section A – History, Section B – Geography,
Section C – Political Science, Section D – Economics.
3. Each section carries **20 marks**.
4. **VSA (2 marks)**: Answer in not more than **40 words**.
5. **SA (3 marks)**: Answer in not more than **60 words**.
6. **LA (5 marks)**: Answer in not more than **120 words**.
7. **Case-Based Questions (CBQ)** are of **4 marks** with sub-parts.
8. **Map-based questions** carry **5 marks** (History – 2, Geography – 3).
9. Internal choices are provided in some questions. Attempt **only one**.
10. Separate questions are provided for **Visually Impaired candidates** in lieu of map/visual questions.

SECTION A – HISTORY (20 MARKS)

Q1. Match the following and choose the correct option: (1)

Column I	Column II
A. Frederic Sorrieu	1. Torch of Enlightenment
B. Statue of Liberty	2. Shattered remains of absolutist institutions
C. Foreground figures	3. Democratic and Social Republics
D. Sorrieu's Utopian vision	4. World of Nation States

Q2 Identify and name the leader shown in the picture. (1)



- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D. Raja Rammohan Roy

(Visually Impaired Candidates: Answer in words.)

Q3. Which is the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party? (1)

- A. To ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians
- B. To return to Council Politics
- C. To ask Dominion State for India
- D. To oppose Simon Commission

Q4. Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century due to – (1)

- A. Widespread poverty and deadly diseases
- B. Frequent famines and poor living conditions
- C. Continuous wars and political instability
- D. Harsh climate and repeated natural disasters

Q4.

Q5A. “*The Silk Route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.*”

Explain the statement with **any two examples.** (2)

OR

Q5B. “*Sometimes new crops could make the difference between life and death.*”

Explain with **any two examples.** (2)

Q6A. “*A variety of cultural processes played an important role in developing a sense of nationalism in India.*”

Support the statement with suitable examples. (3)

OR

Q6B. “*The Salt March became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.*”

Analyse the statement with suitable reasons. (3)

Q7A. “*In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden revolution but a long-drawn process.*”

Analyse with reasons. (5)

OR

Q7B. Highlight the **major provisions of the Treaty of Vienna (1815)**. (5)

Q8. Case-Based Question (4)

Read the source and answer the questions:

Why Newspapers?

Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade intended to publish a Marathi newspaper to spread useful information and encourage free discussion on public issues. Native newspapers saw their role similar to the opposition in Parliament.

8.1 Explain the main purpose of publishing newspapers by Krishnaji. (1)

8.2 How were native newspapers similar to the role of opposition? (1)

8.3 Analyse **two reasons** for the popularity of newspapers in the 19th century. (2)

Q9. MAP SKILL – HISTORY (2 MARKS)

On the outline map of India, identify and label:

A. Place where the **Civil Disobedience Movement** was launched.

B. City where the **INC Session (September 1920)** was held.

(For Visually Impaired Candidates: Answer in words.)

SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY (20 MARKS)

Q10. What is essential for resource development to contribute to overall development? (1)

Q11. Identify the correct soil types: (1)

Alluvial → ? → ?

Sugarcane, wheat → Cotton → Cashew nut

Q12. Which is the most significant **indirect consequence of tiger poaching**? (1)

Q16. Rice is grown as a commercial crop in Punjab but subsistence crop in Odisha. Explain why. (2)

Q17A. Analyse reasons why Odisha is suitable for a **bauxite-based industry.** (5)

OR

Q17B. Justify: “*Coal is the most important fossil fuel in India.*” (5)

Q18. Case-Based Question (4)

Read the passage on **Global Pollution** and answer:

18.1 Why is global waste expected to increase by 2050? (1)

18.2 How do manufacturing industries cause pollution? (2)

18.3 Is pollution responsible for poverty and inequality? Justify. (1)

Q19. MAP SKILL – GEOGRAPHY (3 MARKS)

Locate and label:

I. A dam in **Sutlej-Beas Basin** OR **Mahanadi Basin**

II. Any two:

- Major sea port in West Bengal
- International airport in Tamil Nadu
- International airport in Punjab

(*Alternate question for Visually Impaired Candidates provided.*)

SECTION C – POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 MARKS)

Q20. Choose the correct statements related to Belgium’s ethnic composition. (1)

Q22. Can a State Government stop the Union Government from issuing new currency notes? Why? (1)

Q24. Highlight **any two features of federalism.** (2)

Q26. “*Democracy leads to peaceful coexistence.*” Support with arguments. (3)

Q27A. Explain the role of **political parties in democracy.** (5)

OR

Q27B. Analyse leadership succession as a challenge to political parties. (5)

Q28. Case-Based Question (4)

Based on Sri Lanka and Belgium:

28.1 State two demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. (1)

28.2 State results of majoritarianism. (1)

28.3 Explain two features of Belgian power sharing. (2)

SECTION D – ECONOMICS (20 MARKS)

Q29. Underemployment occurs when – (1)

Q32. Who issues currency notes in India? (1)

Q35. Evaluate the role of **public services** in overall development. (3)

Q37. Highlight **three factors** responsible for globalisation. (3)

Q38A. Analyse differences between **organised and unorganised sectors.** (5)

OR

Q38B. Privatisation has both positive and negative impacts. Support the statement. (5)

— END OF QUESTION PAPER —

Name..... Date.....

Std..... div..... Roll No.....



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2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

3. The boundary of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya in North-Eastern Frontier is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

4. The boundary of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya in North-Eastern Frontier is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

5. The External Boundary and Coast Line of India on the map agrees with the Record Master copy certified by the Survey of India.

6. The inter-state boundaries between Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand, Bihar-Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Government concerned.

Class Teacher's Signature