Social Science (087)

CBSE Class 10 Board Examination 2027 – Practice Paper No. 1

Practice Question Paper

Time: 3 hours **Max. Marks: 80**

1. There are 38 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has four sections and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LA and CBQ: Section A – History – 20 marks; Section B – Geography – 20 marks; Section C – Political Science – 20 marks; Section D – Economics – 20 marks.
3. Very Short Answer type questions (VSA) carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Short Answer type questions (SA) carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Long Answer type questions (LA) carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. There are case-based questions (CBQ) with three sub-questions of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. The map-based questions carry 5 marks in two parts – Q.9 in Section A – History (2 marks) and Q.19 in Section B – Geography (3 marks). In this practice paper they are given in the text-only form set by CBSE for Visually Impaired candidates (no outline map).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
9. Write the answer to each question in its own section; answers written in the wrong section may not be evaluated.

SECTION A – HISTORY History (20 marks). Q.1 to Q.4 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. **[4]**

Q.1 Which of the following statements about the customs union (zollverein) formed in 1834 are correct?

(a) It was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.

(b) It abolished tariff barriers.

(c) It reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

(d) It elected an all-German National Assembly at Frankfurt.

(A) (a), (b) and (d) (B) (b), (c) and (d)

(C) (a), (b) and (c) (D) (a), (c) and (d)

Q.2 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh became active supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Reason (R): Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices, and the government refused to reduce the revenue demand.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q.3 A food historian says: 'Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer once a humble crop from America reached them, but over-dependence on it also brought disaster in the mid-1840s.' Which crop and which country's tragedy is she referring to?

(A) Maize – Spain

(B) Tomato – Italy

(C) Potato – Ireland

(D) Groundnut – Portugal

Q.4 Arrange the following events in chronological order, from the earliest to the latest.

I. Marco Polo returned to Italy from China with knowledge of woodblock printing.

II. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan.

III. Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press in Strasbourg.

IV. Hand printing from wooden blocks began in China.

(A) II, IV, I, III (B) IV, II, I, III

(C) IV, I, II, III (D) II, I, IV, III

SECTION A – HISTORY (contd.) Q.5 (VSA, 2 marks), Q.6 (SA, 3 marks), Q.7 (LA, 5 marks), Q.8 (case-based, 4 marks), Q.9 (map-based, 2 marks). **[16]**

Q.5 Until well into the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries and were pre-eminent in Asian trade. Yet by then Europe had emerged as the centre of world trade. Explain two developments that moved the centre of world trade westwards.

Q.6 (A) 'In the areas conquered by Napoleon, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed.' Explain the statement with three points.

OR

(B) The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. Explain any three reasons for this hardship, which led to popular revolts in the 1840s.

Q.7 (A) A museum is setting up a gallery on how Indians came to imagine themselves as one nation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Examine four cultural means, with an example of each, through which nationalists created a sense of collective belonging among Indians. Also explain one problem that these efforts created. (4 + 1)

OR

(B) Examine the developments from 1928 to 1930 that led Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement with the Salt March.

Q.8 Read the following source and answer the questions that follow.

Debates in Print

From the early nineteenth century, printed tracts and newspapers in India did not only spread new ideas – they also became the ground on which people argued with one another. Social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy carried on intense controversies in print over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from 1821, and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika to oppose his opinions. Because these papers were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people, the debates reached a wider public. Among Muslims, the Deoband Seminary, founded in 1867, published thousands upon thousands of fatwas telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives.

(Source: based on 'India and the Contemporary World – II', NCERT, Class X, Chapter 5)

8.1 Name the newspaper published by Rammohun Roy from 1821. (1)

8.2 Why did the Hindu orthodoxy commission the Samachar Chandrika? (1)

8.3 Compare the way Rammohun Roy and the Deoband Seminary used print, as described in the source. Give one similarity and one difference. (2)

Q.9 **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION – text-only version (as set for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of the outline map of India).**

Answer the following:

(a) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session of December 1920 was held, at which the programme of Non-Cooperation was adopted. (1)

(b) Name the district in Gujarat where Mahatma Gandhi organised a satyagraha in 1918 to support peasants affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, who could not pay the revenue. (1)

SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY Geography (20 marks). Q.10 to Q.15 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. **[6]**

Q.10 A soil scientist describes a soil as follows: 'It develops under a tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry seasons and is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. It is acidic and generally deficient in plant nutrients. After adopting soil conservation techniques in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, it is very useful for growing tea and coffee.' Identify the soil.

(A) Black soil
(B) Alluvial soil
(C) Arid soil
(D) Laterite soil

Q.11 Read the statements given below and choose the correct option.

Statement I: The Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

Statement II: The first resolution for Joint Forest Management was passed by the state of Odisha in 1988.

(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

Q.12 Families in a dry village near Barmer still store rainwater from their rooftops in large underground tanks built inside the house or courtyard, and use it for drinking when all other sources dry up. What are these structures called?

(A) Guls or kuls
(B) Tankas
(C) Khadins
(D) Bamboo drip pipes

Q.13 An agricultural officer in Maharashtra tells a farmer: 'Your field has black soil in a dry part of the plateau, and you can irrigate it. Since you get plenty of sunshine and more than 200 days without frost, sow this kharif crop – but be ready to wait more than half a year for the harvest.' Which crop is the officer recommending?

(A) Jute
(B) Cotton
(C) Rice
(D) Tea

Q.14 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Mica is one of the most indispensable minerals used in the electric and electronic industries.

Reason (R): Mica has excellent di-electric strength, a low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q.15 On the basis of ownership, which of the following pairs of industry and example is correctly matched?

(A) Public sector – Bajaj Auto Ltd.

(B) Private sector – Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)

(C) Joint sector – Oil India Ltd. (OIL)

(D) Cooperative sector – Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY (contd.) Q.16 (VSA, 2 marks), Q.17 (LA, 5 marks), Q.18 (case-based, 4 marks), Q.19 (map-based, 3 marks). **[14]**

Q.16 In a mining district of Jharkhand, abandoned mining sites and heaps of waste are spreading over what was once forest and farmland, and effluents from nearby factories flow into the fields. Suggest two measures to reduce land degradation in this district.

Q.17 (A) A state government wants to reduce its dependence on coal and petroleum. Explain any five non-conventional sources of energy it could develop. For any three of them, name a place in India where it is being used or where conditions are ideal for it.

OR

(B) Read about three farmers and answer.

Farmer X, in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, clears a patch of forest, grows food crops for the family with a hoe, dao and digging stick, and shifts to a fresh patch when the soil loses its fertility.

Farmer Y, in a densely populated village, uses high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation to get the maximum output from a very small plot of land.

Farmer Z, in Punjab, grows rice with HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides, mainly for sale in the market.

(a) Identify each farmer's type of farming and state one main feature of each type. (3)

(b) Distinguish between the farming of Farmer Y and that of Farmer Z on any two points. (2)

Q.18 Read the given text and answer the questions that follow.

The Steel Belt of Eastern India

A visitor travelling from Jamshedpur to Bokaro passes through one of the busiest industrial regions of India. Huge steel plants stand within reach of iron ore mines, coal fields and limestone quarries. Steel produced here goes to factories all over the country, which make machinery, tools, vehicles and construction material from it. Engineers say that it is not an accident that so many plants are found in this part of the country: the region offers low-cost raw materials, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market. They also remind visitors that the production and consumption of steel is often regarded as an index of a country's development.

18.1 Why is the iron and steel industry called a heavy industry? (1)

18.2 Explain two reasons for the concentration of iron and steel plants in the Chhotanagpur plateau region. (2)

18.3 Name any one raw material, other than iron ore, needed in the manufacture of steel. (1)

Q.19 **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION – text-only version (as set for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of the outline map of India).**

Answer **any three** of the following:

(i) Name the dam built on the river Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) Name the nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Name the iron ore mine located in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

(iv) Name the major sea port of Gujarat, developed after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port.

SECTION C – POLITICAL SCIENCE Political Science (20 marks). Q.20 to Q.23 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. **[4]**

Q.20 In a democracy, the legislature makes laws, the executive implements them and the judiciary can check both. This arrangement, in which different organs of government placed at the same level exercise different powers, is called –

(A) vertical division of power
(B) horizontal distribution of power
(C) community government
(D) coalition government

Q.21 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking and currency are included in the Union List.

Reason (R): These are subjects of national importance which need a uniform policy throughout the country.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q.22 In many families, women do all the work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes and looking after children, while men do all the work outside the home. This system is known as –

(A) feminist movement
(B) sexual division of labour
(C) patriarchy of law
(D) political mobilisation

Q.23 A party secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha. The Election Commission will recognise it as a –

(A) State party
(B) Regional alliance
(C) National party
(D) Ruling party

SECTION C – POLITICAL SCIENCE (contd.) Q.24 and Q.25 (VSA, 2 marks each), Q.26 (SA, 3 marks), Q.27 (LA, 5 marks), Q.28 (case-based, 4 marks). **[16]**

Q.24 'It is not easy to make changes to the power-sharing arrangement between the Union Government and the State Governments in India.' Explain the statement with two points.

Q.25 Non-democratic rulers can take decisions very quickly, while democracy involves deliberation and negotiation. Give two arguments to show why the democratic way of taking decisions is still considered better.

Q.26 It is often said that caste affects politics, but politics also affects caste. Explain three ways in which caste gets politicised when it enters politics.

Q.27 (A) A newly formed country has three linguistic communities, one of which is a majority in the country but a minority in the capital city. Drawing lessons from the Belgian model, suggest five power-sharing arrangements its constitution should include to keep the country united.

OR

(B) 'Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual.' Examine the statement with five arguments.

Q.28 Read the given text and answer the questions that follow.

Power at the Village Level

At a gram sabha meeting in a village of Ahilyanagar district, villagers questioned the sarpanch about delays in the new drinking-water pipeline and approved the list of beneficiaries for a housing scheme. The gram panchayat secretary read out the annual budget. A woman member of the panchayat, elected from a seat reserved for women, explained why a new school toilet block was the panchayat's priority. Similar meetings are held across the country because the Constitution was amended in 1992 to make this third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Yet, in many places, gram sabhas are not held regularly and state governments have not transferred significant powers and adequate resources to local governments.

28.1 What is meant by decentralisation? (1)
28.2 The passage mentions some difficulties in the working of local government. Explain any two of them. (2)
28.3 Who are the members of the gram sabha? (1)

SECTION D – ECONOMICS Economics (20 marks). Q.29 to Q.34 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. **[6]**

Q.29 Study the data and choose the correct option.

Country	Total income (₹ crore)	Population (crore)
Country P	6,000	2
Country Q	9,000	4

(A) Q is richer, because its total income is higher.
(B) P is richer, because its per capita income is ₹ 3,000 against ₹ 2,250 for Q.
(C) Both are equally rich, because their total incomes differ by only ₹ 3,000 crore.
(D) Q is richer, because its per capita income is ₹ 2,250 against ₹ 1,500 for P.

Q.30 Which of the following correctly defines the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)?

(A) The number of children born per 1,000 people in a year
(B) The number of children who die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1,000 live children born in that particular year
(C) The number of children below five years who are underweight per 1,000 children
(D) The number of children aged 6–10 attending school per 100 children of that age group

Q.31 Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005), which was replaced in 2025 by Viksit Bharat-G RAM G 2025, all those who were able to, and in need of, work in rural areas were guaranteed –

(A) 100 days of employment in a year
(B) 150 days of employment in a year
(C) a permanent job in the public sector
(D) unemployment allowance for 100 days, without work

Q.32 Meera, a shopkeeper in Nashik, pays her wholesaler ₹ 15,000 by writing a cheque against the deposit in her bank account. Which of the following correctly describes the cheque?

(A) A currency note issued by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Central Government

(B) A paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from Meera's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued

(C) A loan given by the bank to Meera against her collateral

(D) A receipt showing that the wholesaler has deposited cash in Meera's account

Q.33 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Credit from the formal sector is generally cheaper for borrowers than credit from moneylenders.

Reason (R): The activities of informal lenders such as moneylenders are supervised by the Reserve Bank of India.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q.34 Which of the following technological changes reduced port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets?

(A) The use of containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks

(B) The setting up of Special Economic Zones

(C) The removal of trade barriers by the government

(D) The rise of the internet and e-mail

SECTION D – ECONOMICS (contd.) Q.35 to Q.37 (SA, 3 marks each), Q.38 (LA, 5 marks). **[14]**

Q.35 A cotton farmer in Yavatmal sells cotton worth ₹ 4,000 to a spinning mill. The mill makes yarn and sells it for ₹ 6,500 to a handloom weaver in Paithan. The weaver uses all of it to make a saree, which a customer buys for ₹ 9,000.

(a) Identify the intermediate goods and the final good in this example. (1)

(b) What value should be counted in the GDP for this chain of production? Why would it be wrong to add up ₹ 4,000 + ₹ 6,500 + ₹ 9,000? (2)

Q.36 Shankar, a small farmer near Latur, needs ₹ 40,000 for one year. A moneylender offers the loan at 5 per cent per month (simple interest) without any paperwork. A bank offers it at 12 per cent per annum but asks for documents and collateral.

(a) Calculate the interest Shankar would pay in one year to each lender. (1)

(b) Apart from the rate of interest, name two other terms of credit on which the two offers differ. (1)

(c) After the harvest, Shankar's income from the crop is ₹ 50,000. Show what happens if he has to repay each lender in full, and state what this shows about the cost of borrowing. (1)

Q.37 In a district of Marathwada, farmers have dug deeper and deeper borewells over the last twenty years, and the groundwater level keeps falling. (a) Explain what is meant by sustainability of development. (b) Suggest two ways to make the use of groundwater in this district sustainable. (1+2)

Q.38 (A) The table below shows the sources of loans taken by households of a village, grouped by type of household.

Source of loan	Small farmers and landless labourers (number of loans)	Large landowners (number of loans)
Moneylenders, traders and relatives	36	4
Banks and cooperative societies	9	21

(i) Calculate the percentage of loans taken from informal sources by each group. (1)
(ii) Give two reasons for the difference between the two groups. (2)
(iii) Explain how this pattern of borrowing can widen the gap between the two groups. (2)

OR

(B) The table below shows the share of the three sectors in the output (Gross Value Added, GVA) and in employment of a state.

Sector	Share in GVA (%)	Share in employment (%)
Primary	18	46
Secondary	27	25
Tertiary	55	29

(i) Which sector has the largest share in output? By how many percentage points is its share in output greater than its share in employment? (1)
(ii) Explain two reasons why this sector has come to produce the largest share of the state's output. (2)
(iii) A software engineer and an auto-rickshaw driver both work in this sector of the state. Using them as examples, explain why the sector's large share in output does not mean that all the people working in it are well off. (2)

All the best for your exam!