Social Science (087)

CBSE Class 10 Board Examination 2027 – Practice Paper No. 2

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 Read the statements given below about society in Europe in the mid-eighteenth century and choose the correct option.

Statement I: Members of the landed aristocracy spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.

Statement II: The landed aristocracy formed the majority of the population on the continent.

(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.2 The Quit India Movement of 1942 drew in thousands of ordinary people as well as many leaders. Which one of the following persons is NOT associated with the Quit India Movement?

(A) Matangini Hazra in Bengal
(B) Aruna Asaf Ali
(C) Kanaklata Barua in Assam
(D) Alluri Sitaram Raju in the Gudem Hills

Q.3 Archaeologists have found seashells from the Maldives at old trading sites in China and East Africa. What do such finds best show about the pre-modern world?

(A) Christian missionaries carried the shells as religious symbols along the silk routes.
(B) Cowries, used as a form of currency, travelled over long distances through trade.
(C) European sailors brought the shells after finding a sea route to Asia in the sixteenth century.
(D) The shells were sent west in return for cargoes of Chinese silk.

Q.4 Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I (Person)	Column II (Associated with)
(a) Kitagawa Utamaro	(i) Gulamgiri (1871)
(b) Richard M. Hoe	(ii) Ukiyo prints – 'pictures of the floating world'
(c) Kashibaba	(iii) Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal (1938)
(d) Jyotiba Phule	(iv) Power-driven cylindrical press

(A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
(B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
(C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)

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 Long before European sailors found a sea route to Asia in the sixteenth century, the Indian subcontinent was already linked by sea with distant lands. Give two pieces of evidence from the pre-modern world that support this statement.

Q.6 (A) For a long time the imperial state in China was the major producer of printed material, mainly textbooks for the civil service examinations. Explain three ways in which the uses of print in China diversified from the seventeenth century onwards.

OR

(B) From the late nineteenth century, print in Europe reached large numbers of new readers. Explain how print reached children, women and workers, giving one example for each group.

Q.7 (A) In the middle of the nineteenth century Italy was divided into seven states. Examine how Italy was unified between the 1830s and 1861. Also state one limitation of this unification as far as the common people were concerned. (4 + 1)

OR

(B) In 1848 the liberal middle classes tried to build a German nation through an elected parliament; by 1871 Germany had been united under Prussian leadership. (a) Compare the two efforts on the basis of who led them and the methods they used. (2) (b) 'The nation-building process in Germany demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power.' Justify the statement with three points. (3)

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

Swaraj in the Tea Gardens

For the workers on the tea plantations of Assam, the garden was a closed world. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 they were not permitted to leave the gardens without permission, and such permission was rarely given. When news of the Non-Cooperation Movement reached them, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and set out for home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and that everyone would be given land in their own villages. They never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. The visions of such movements were not defined by the Congress programme. Yet, when people acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality.

(Source: based on 'India and the Contemporary World – II', NCERT, Class X, Chapter 2)

8.1 Under which law were the plantation workers of Assam not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission? (1)

8.2 What did 'swaraj' mean to these plantation workers? (1)

8.3 'The visions of such movements were not defined by the Congress programme.' Explain this statement, and show how the workers were still linked to the national movement. (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 city where the Indian National Congress held a session in September 1920, at which Mahatma Gandhi convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj. (1)

(b) Name the place in Punjab where, in April 1919, General Dyer blocked the exit points of an enclosed ground and opened fire on a crowd that had gathered there – some to protest against the government's repressive measures and others to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. (1)

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

Q.10 A plot of land in a village of Jalna district can be cultivated, but it has been left uncultivated for the past seven agricultural years. Under which land-use category will this plot be recorded?

(A) Current fallow
(B) Other than current fallow
(C) Culturable waste land
(D) Barren and waste land

Q.11 The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as a protected area. They follow their own rules, which do not allow hunting, and protect the wildlife against outside encroachments. What have they named this forest?

(A) A sacred grove of the Mundas
(B) Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'
(C) Sariska Tiger Reserve
(D) Navdanya

Q.12 Which of the following correctly states the goal of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) of the Government of India?

(A) To enable every rural household to get an assured supply of potable piped water at 55 litres per capita per day, regularly and on a long-term basis

(B) To make rooftop rainwater harvesting structures compulsory for all houses in the country

(C) To ensure protective irrigation for every farm under 'har khet ko pani'

(D) To change the attitude of water-stressed gram panchayats from consumption to conservation

Q.13 A farmer near Latur wants to grow a pulse in rotation with other crops so that it restores soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Which one of the following pulses would NOT serve this purpose?

(A) Gram

(B) Moong

(C) Arhar (tur)

(D) Urad

Q.14 Read the statements given below and choose the correct option.

Statement I: Hematite has a higher iron content than magnetite.

Statement II: Magnetite has excellent magnetic qualities, which make it especially valuable in the electrical industry.

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

Assertion (A): The cement industry has strategically located plants in Gujarat.

Reason (R): Cement is a light industry, which uses light raw materials and produces light goods.

(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.

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 The agriculture department of a district in Marathwada, where rainfall is uncertain and irrigation is limited, is encouraging farmers to grow more millets such as jowar, bajra and ragi. Give two reasons, from your study of millets, why this is a good choice.

Q.17 (A) Read the three situations and answer the questions that follow.

Situation X: On the hill slopes of a village in Uttarakhand, farmers plough up and down the slope, and the topsoil is washed away every rainy season.

Situation Y: In western Rajasthan, strong winds blow loose soil off flat, open fields.

Situation Z: In the Chambal basin, running water has cut deep channels through the clayey soil, making the land unfit for cultivation.

(a) What is soil erosion? Name any two human activities that disturb the balance between soil formation and soil erosion. (1 + 1)

(b) Name the type of erosion seen in Situation Z and the name given to such land in the Chambal basin. (1)

(c) How should the farmers in Situation X change the way they plough? Suggest one method that would protect the fields in Situation Y. Give a reason for each. (1 + 1)

OR

(B) (a) Most of the jute mills of India are located in a narrow belt along the banks of the Hugli river in West Bengal. Explain any three factors responsible for this. (3)

(b) In recent years sugar mills have tended to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially Maharashtra. Give two reasons for this. (2)

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

Life Below the Dam

Fifty years ago a large dam was built across a river to store its water for irrigation, electricity, drinking water for towns and flood control. Villagers living downstream now describe the changes they have seen. Fishermen say that some fish no longer swim upstream in the breeding season. The silt that once spread over the floodplain every monsoon now settles at the bottom of the reservoir. Farmers in the canal area have shifted to water-intensive commercial crops, and in some fields the soil has turned salty. And yet, in a year of very heavy rainfall, the villages were flooded once again.

18.1 Why are dams like the one in the passage now called multi-purpose projects? (1)

18.2 Explain two ecological problems caused by damming the river that can be seen in the passage. (2)

18.3 'Dams that were constructed to control floods have themselves triggered floods.' Give one reason for this. (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 iron ore mines in the Western Ghats of Karnataka which are a 100 per cent export unit and send their ore as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangaluru.

(ii) Name the place in Tamil Nadu where the principal lignite reserves of India are found and used for generating electricity.

(iii) Name the port of Goa which is the premier iron ore exporting port of India.

(iv) Name the most important oil field of Gujarat.

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

Q.20 Three independent island States decide on their own to form a bigger federal unit. By pooling their sovereignty while retaining their identity, they hope to increase their security, and each of them keeps equal power in the new federation. This route of forming a federation is called –

(A) a 'coming together' federation
(B) a 'holding together' federation
(C) a unitary system
(D) a coalition government

Q.21 After Sri Lanka became independent in 1948, its democratically elected governments adopted a series of majoritarian measures. Which one of the following was NOT one of them?

(A) An Act of 1956 that recognised Sinhala as the only official language
(B) Preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs
(C) A constitutional provision that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism
(D) An equal number of ministers from the Sinhala and Tamil communities in the central government

Q.22 Which one of the following has NOT helped in breaking down the old notions of caste hierarchy in modern India?

(A) Large-scale urbanisation
(B) Occupational mobility
(C) Growth of literacy and education
(D) Most people continuing to marry within their own caste or tribe

Q.23 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The law against defection has helped to bring defection down.
Reason (R): It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.

(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.

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 Over the last three decades the number and strength of State parties in India has expanded. Explain two ways in which this has affected the working of democracy and federalism at the national level.

Q.25 In India, some constituencies in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(a) Which form of power sharing does this arrangement show? (1)
(b) Why are such arrangements made in a democracy? (1)

Q.26 'Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics.' Support the statement with three points.

Q.27 (A) A student from Tamil Nadu writes a Central Government recruitment examination in Tamil, while his cousin in Odisha works in an office where government work is done in Odia. Using such examples, examine how India's federation passed the 'tests' of (a) the creation of linguistic States (2) and (b) the language policy (3).

OR

(B) (a) Distinguish between a one-party system, a two-party system and a multiparty system, giving one example of each. (3) (b) State one merit and one demerit of a multiparty system. (1 + 1)

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

People's Own Government

Critics often say that democratic governments are slow, less efficient, not always very responsive and not always clean. Yet when people in five countries of South Asia were asked whether they preferred democracy, a large majority in most of them said yes. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them, and they believe that democracy is suitable for their country. A democratic government may have many shortcomings, but it is the people's own government.

Country	Democracy is preferable (%)	Sometimes dictatorship is better (%)	Doesn't matter to me (%)
Bangladesh	69	6	25
India	70	9	21
Nepal	62	10	28
Pakistan	37	14	49
Sri Lanka	71	11	18

(Source: SDSA Team, State of Democracy in South Asia, 2007, as given in 'Democratic Politics – II', NCERT, Class X, Chapter 5)

28.1 Why is a democratic government described as a 'legitimate' government? (1)
28.2 'Democracies have a mixed record in producing an accountable and responsive government.' Explain one respect in which democracies have done better and one respect in which they fall short. (2)
28.3 From the table, name the country with the smallest share and the country with the largest share of people who said 'democracy is preferable'. (1)

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

Q.29 State M has a lower per capita income than State N, but its Infant Mortality Rate is much lower. Which of the following is the most likely reason?

(A) People in State M can buy all the goods and services they need with their income.
(B) State M has a larger total income than State N.
(C) State M has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
(D) Fewer children are born every year in State M.

Q.30 Literacy Rate, which is used as an indicator of development, measures the proportion of literate population in the –

(A) 7-and-above age group
(B) 15–17 years age group
(C) 6–14 years age group
(D) 25-and-above age group

Q.31 The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price', stores them in its godowns and sells them at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. Which of the following best explains this activity?

(A) The government aims to earn the maximum profit from trade in food grains.
(B) The government bears a part of the cost and in this way supports both farmers and consumers.
(C) Private traders are not allowed to buy or sell food grains in India.
(D) It is an activity of the unorganised sector.

Q.32 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange in India.

Reason (R): The law legalises the use of the rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in 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.33 Sunita, a dairy farmer near Kolhapur, takes a bank loan to buy two cows. The bank keeps the papers of her house until she repays the loan, and it has the right to sell the house if she fails to repay. Here, the house is an example of –

(A) a demand deposit

(B) the rate of interest

(C) the mode of repayment

(D) collateral

Q.34 To protect domestic bicycle makers, a government imposes a tax on imported bicycles. This tax is an example of –

(A) liberalisation

(B) foreign investment

(C) a trade barrier

(D) a multinational corporation

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

Q.35 The table shows the share of workers in the three sectors of an imaginary developed country, Country Z, in three different years.

Year	Primary sector (%)	Secondary sector (%)	Tertiary sector (%)
1850	70	15	15
1950	25	45	30
2020	3	22	75

(a) Name the sector that employed the largest share of workers in each of the three years. (1)

(b) Between 1850 and 1950 the share of workers in Country Z's primary sector fell from 70 per cent to 25 per cent, yet the country had more food than before. Explain how this was possible, and where most of these workers found work. (1 + 1)

Q.36 A bank branch in Satara has deposits of ₹60 crore. It keeps 5 per cent of its deposits as cash and lends the rest. It pays interest at 4 per cent per annum on deposits and charges interest at 10 per cent per annum on its loans.

(a) How much does the bank keep as cash, and how much does it lend? (1)

(b) Calculate the bank's income for one year from the difference between the interest it charges and the interest it pays. (1)

(c) Why is the bank able to manage with only 5 per cent of its deposits as cash? (1)

Q.37 A company proposes to set up a large chemical factory on the coast of Ratnagiri district. Young people of nearby towns welcome it, hoping for jobs. Fishing families fear that waste from the factory will pollute the sea and destroy their livelihood, and some mango growers are worried about losing their land.

(a) Using this case, explain the statement: 'What may be development for one may not be development for the other.' (2)

(b) Suggest one question that should be asked to decide a fair and just path of development in such a case. (1)

Q.38 (A) Eighteen women of a village in Nandurbar district form a Self-Help Group (SHG). Each member saves ₹150 every month.

(i) Calculate the total savings of the group at the end of one year. (1)

(ii) Rukhsana, a member, needs ₹5,000 to buy a sewing machine. Explain two ways in which taking this loan through the SHG is better for her than borrowing from a moneylender. (2)

(iii) The members say that their SHG has done much more for them than give cheaper loans. Explain two ways in which the SHG helps its women members, apart from providing loans at a lower rate of interest. (2)

OR

(B) Study the table and answer the questions that follow.

Country	Per capita income (PPP $)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Mean years of schooling (people aged 25 and above)
L	14,200	68.5	6.1
M	7,800	75.2	9.4
N	9,600	71.0	7.0

(i) Which country is the richest according to the criterion used by the World Bank, and which country is ahead in health and education? (1)

(ii) The Human Development Report compares countries on their educational levels, health status and per capita income. Using the table, explain two reasons why per capita income alone is not an adequate measure of development. (2)

(iii) Country L earns most of its income from crude oil. Its reserves are 24 thousand million barrels and it extracts 0.8 thousand million barrels a year. Calculate how many years its reserves will last at this rate, and explain why its present level of development may not be sustainable. (1 + 1)

All the best for your exam!