

**CBSE**  
**Class X – Social Science**  
**Most Important Questions**

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**History**

**Chapter 1: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

1. The artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against which one of the following in 1848? (1)
  - a. Economic Hardship
  - b. Political Instability
  - c. Monarchy
  - d. Revolutionary War
  
2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: (1)



What does the above picture painted by a French painter Delacroix depicts?

- a. Hunger in Europe in 1830s
  - b. Miseries caused due to wars in Europe
  - c. The massacre of the Greeks by the Turks
  - d. Sufferings of the people during the Revolution in 1848
  
3. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: (1)

Assertion (A): The Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

Reason (R): There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies in the Balkan region.

Options:

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. A is wrong but R is correct

- 4. Why was the decade of 1830s known as great economic hardship in Europe? Explain any three reasons. (3)
- 5. Discuss the role played by Garibaldi in the unification of Italy. (3)
- 6. What measures were introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst people? (5)

**Or**

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the "French Revolution in 1789". Examine the statement.

- 7. Though Napoleon destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles. Explain. (5)

**Or**

Discuss five main features of the Napoleon Civil Code of 1804. (5)

- 8. Explain how culture influenced the development of nationalism in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 9. Discuss the role of Giuseppe Mazzini as a revolutionary in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe. (5)

## **Chapter 2: Nationalism in India**

- 1. Who led the Civil Disobedience Movement in Peshawar? (1)
- 2. Why the Justice Party did not boycott the council elections during the Non-Cooperation Movement? (1)
- 3. Who had designed the 'Swaraj flag' by 1921? (1)

4. How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain. (3)
5. Why did Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain. (3)
6. Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. (3)
7. Describe the spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in the countryside. (5)
8. Explain any five major problems posed by the First World War in India. (5)
9. Which event marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement? What was the limitation of the Civil Disobedience Movement? (5)
10. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups in India develop a sense of collective belonging? (5)
11. Mark the following places on an outline map of India:
  - a. Nagpur (Dec.1920)
  - b. Madras (1927)
  - c. Chauri-Chaura
  - d. Amritsar
  - e. Dandi
  - f. Kheda

### Chapter 3: The Making of a Global World

1. Why was the International Monetary Fund initially established by the Bretton Woods Conference? (1)
  - a. To pull Europe out of economic recession
  - b. To deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations
  - c. To provide financial aid to the third world countries
  - d. To stabilise the value of European currency
2. What were 'Corn Laws'? (1)

3. What came to be known as 'Canal Colonies'? (1)
4. 'Nineteenth century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery'. Support the statement with three arguments. (3)
5. Describe how the trade of meat went through a transformation in the late 19th century. (3)
6. Illustrate with examples how food offered many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange in the past. (3)
7. What led to economic depression of 1929? How did it impact the US economy?(5)
8. The Bretton Woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes. Explain. (5)
9. What was the impact of economic depression in India? (5)
10. Indentured labourers discovered their own ways of surviving in the lands where they travelled to work. Explain. (5)

#### Chapter 4: The Age of Industrialisation

1. What was 'proto-industrialisation'? (1)
2. Why were weavers in India not able to procure raw cotton in 1860s? (1)
  - a. The cotton crop failed
  - b. Export of raw cotton from India increased
  - c. The rich and the landed class purchased all raw cotton
  - d. Traders hoarded raw cotton
3. Why were the industrialists reluctant to introduce machines in the production process during Victorian era? (3)
4. The production of the handloom cloth expanded steadily between 1900 and 1940. Explain. (3)

5. What strategies were used by the foreign manufacturers to sell their products in India? (3)
6. Discuss the problems that were faced by cotton weavers in India in the 19th century. (3)
7. How did the early Indian entrepreneurs accumulate money in nineteenth century India? (5)
8. Do you agree that the process of industrialisation was rapid in England initially? Give reasons to justify your answer. (5)
9. Why hand made products were of more value in the initial phase of industrialisation than machine made products? (5)
10. Why did the poor peasants and artisans begun working for merchants in the countryside? (5)

### Chapter 5: Print, Culture and the Modern World

1. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: (1)



What is the artist depicting in the above image?

- a. Colonialism
- b. Slavery of the Indians
- c. Destruction of traditional family relations
- d. Bad effects of the print media

2. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answers from the options given below. (1)

<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
A. Ram Chaddha	1. Istri Dharm Vichar
B. Jyoyiba Phule	2. Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
C. Kashibaba	3. Sacchi Kavitayan
D. Sudarshan Chakr	4. Gulamgiri

3. Who introduced hand printing technology in Japan? Name the oldest Japanese printed book. (1)
4. Who started the first printed newspaper in India? What was the name of the newspaper? (1)
5. Widely available printed materials and books created the conditions for the outbreak of the French Revolution. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. (3)
6. Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it." Justify the statement by giving three arguments. (3)
7. Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product. Explain. (3)
8. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude of the government towards the freedom of press changed? Do you agree? Give reasons. (3)
9. The printing press in India shaped the nature of debate over religious and social reform movement in India. Discuss. (5)
10. How did the development of print led to the emergence of a new visual culture? (5)
11. Discuss the development of print culture in China. (5)

12. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, vast reading materials related to women began to be published in India. Discuss. (5)

## Civics

### Chapter 1: Power Sharing

1. Which of the following statement regarding democracy is INCORRECT? (1)
  - a. In a democratic country, respect is given to various diverse groups.
  - b. Political power is distributed in a democracy.
  - c. In a democracy, all important decisions are taken by the majority community.
  - d. In a democracy, people rule themselves through the institutions of self-government.
2. What is majoritarianism? (1)
3. The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex. Explain. (3)
4. Explain majoritarianism in Sri Lanka. (5)

Or

Why did the Civil War break out in Sri Lanka.

5. Explain the major forms of power sharing in modern democracies. (5)
6. How do democracies accommodate various social divisions? Explain with examples. (5)

### Chapter 2: Federalism

1. Correct the following statement and rewrite:  
India is an example of 'coming together' federations. (1)
2. What are residuary subjects? (1)
3. What do you understand by decentralisation? (1)

4. Mention three different provisions of Indian constitution which makes India a federal country. (3)
5. Discuss five key features of a federalism. (5)
6. The creation of linguistic States was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country. Explain. (5)
7. Discuss five major steps taken by the government towards decentralisation in 1992. (5)
8. Discuss the merits of local self-government. (5)
9. The flexibility in language policy shown by Indian political leaders helped our country in avoiding the kind of situation that Sri Lanka found itself in. Do you agree? Give reasons. (5)

### Chapter 3: Caste, Religion and Gender

1. Study the picture and answer the questions that follows. (1)



- Which of the following option is depicted in the above cartoon?
- a. Politicians work to eradicate regional disparities among people
  - b. Politicians treat people as their 'Vote Bank'
  - c. Only few politicians work for the development of the country
  - d. Equal representation of all people during elections



2. One-third of the total seats are reserved for women in which of the following bodies? (1)
- a. Lok Sabha
  - b. Legislative Assembly
  - c. Rajya Sabha
  - d. Municipal Corporation
3. Define feminism. (1)
4. In Indian politics, caste can take various forms. Discuss. (3)
5. Communalism can take various forms in politics. Discuss. (3)
6. In India, elections are all about caste and nothing else. Do you agree? Give reasons. (3)

**Or**

Caste system plays a role in shaping politics or deciding the candidates from a constituency. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. (3)

7. What is secularism? Discuss four provisions embedded in our constitution which makes India a secular nation. (5)
1. Study the picture below and answer the question that follows. (1)



The above image represents the symbol of which political party?

- a. Communist party of India (CPI)
- b. Sikkim Democratic Front
- c. Nationalist Congress Party
- d. Bahujan Samaj party

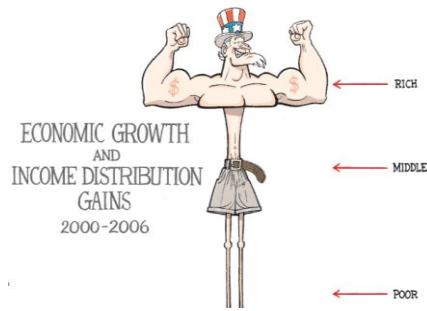
2. Who allots symbols to the political parties? (1)
- The President
  - The Election Commission of India
  - The Supreme Court
  - The Auditor General of India<sup>3</sup>.
3. What is a multi-party system? Give an example. (1)
4. The opposition parties though are not a part of the government play an important role. Do you agree? Give reasons. (3)
5. No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations. Justify the statement with arguments. (3)
6. Why are political parties considered as one of the most visible institutions in a democracy? (3)
7. What is meant by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party? (3)
8. According to you, which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Explain. (3)
9. What measures do you think should be taken to reform political parties in India?(3)
10. Why do we need political parties? (5)

**Or**

Democracy cannot function without political parties. Discuss.

## Chapter 6: Outcomes of Democracy

1. Study the picture and answer the questions that follows.(1)



Which of the following option is depicted in the above cartoon?

- a. Economic disparities between the rich and the poor
- b. Regional disparities in terms of income
- c. Economic growth due to industrialisation
- d. Equal distribution of income among each section of society

- 2. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? (1)
- 3. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples. (3)
- 4. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectation of the citizens? Analyse. (3)
- 5. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world'. Support the statement. (3)
- 6. Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Examine the statement with examples. (3)
- 7. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. "Justify this statement. (5)

## Geography

### Chapter 1: Resources and Development

1. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the classification of resources. (1)

Resources	Biotic Resources	Non-renewable Resources	Stock
	Resources which have life	(A)-?	(B)-?

2. Which is the most widespread soil in India? (1)
- Black soil
  - Laterite soil
  - Alluvial soil
  - Mountain soil
3. What is sustainable development? (1)
4. What is gully erosion? (1)
5. Resource planning is a complex process. Explain. (3)
6. What is soil erosion? Discuss two ways of conserving soil in hilly regions. (3)
7. Classify resources on the basis of development with the help of examples. (3)
8. What has led to land degradation? How is it caused? (3)

### Chapter 2- Agriculture

1. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: (1)
- Assertion (A):** In intensive subsistence farming, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.
- Reason (R):** High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production
- Options:

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. A is wrong but R is correct

2. Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra. Give reason. (1)
3. Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops. Give reason. (1)
4. Which crop is known as 'the golden fibre'? State one climatic condition required for its growth. (1)
5. Differentiate between intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming.(3)
6. Discuss three main features of plantation. (3)
7. What climatic conditions are required for the growth of cotton? Name major cotton producing states in India. (3)
8. What climatic conditions are required for the growth of tea plantation? Name any two major tea producing states. (3)
9. Explain any five institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of the farmers. (5)

### Chapter 3: Minerals and Energy Resources

1. Which of the following mineral occur as 'Alluvial deposits'? (1)
  - a. Coal
  - b. Bauxite
  - c. Zinc
  - d. Platinum
2. What are 'lodes' and 'veins'? (1)

3. Where is the largest wind farm cluster located in India? (1)
4. What is geothermal energy? (1)
5. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion. (3)
6. Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any three reasons. (3)
7. Describe any three characteristics of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India. (3)
8. The mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed. Explain. (3)
9. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms. [5M]
10. If minerals are not used in a sustained manner, what will be its effect on the national economy? What measures can we take to solve this issue? (5)
11. On an outline map of India, mark the following:
  - a. Bailadila iron ore mines
  - b. Raniganj coal mines
  - c. Bokaro coal mines
  - d. Mumbai High oil field
  - e. Digboi oil field
  - f. Neyveli coal fields

#### Chapter 4: Manufacturing industries

1. What are agglomeration economies? (1)
2. Classify industries on the basis of weight of raw materials and finished goods.(1)

3. Why are agro based industries important? Give any three reasons. [3]
4. Why is India not able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production? Explain any three reasons. [3]
5. Why has the 'Chhotanagpur PlateauRegion' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons. [3M]
6. Why was cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the early years? Explain any three reasons. [3M]
7. Textile industries occupies unique position in the Indian economy'. Justify by giving three arguments. [3M]
8. Agriculture and industries are complementary to each other. Discuss. [3M]
9. Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources. [3]
10. The jute industry is mainly concentrated in West Bengal. Give three reasons. State two challenges faced by this industry. [3]
11. On an outline map of India, mark the following:
  - a. A cotton textile industry located in south India
  - b. A cotton textile industry located in north India
  - c. Salem steel plant
  - d. Bokaro steel plant
  - e. Jamshedpur steel plant
  - f. Noida software technology park
  - g. Thiruvananthapuram software technology park

## Chapter 5: Lifelines of National Economy

1. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the ports.(1)

Ports	Kandla	Mumbai	Chennai
	It is a tidal port	(A)-?	(B)-?

2. Which is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country? (1)
3. Why has the importance of inland waterways declined? Give any two reasons. (3)
4. What is the Golden Quadrilateral? Mention any two ways in which it will help in the economic development of the country. (3)
5. Discuss merits and demerits of the air transport. (3)
6. Mention any three problems faced by the Indian railways. (3)
7. 'In India, roadways have preceded railways'. Do you agree? Give reasons. (5)
8. Tourism in India has grown substantially over last three decades. Explain. (5)
9. Advancement of the international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity'. Justify the statement with five arguments. (5)
10. On an outline map of India, mark the following:
  - a. National Highway no.1
  - b. Paradip sea port
  - c. Marmagao port
  - d. Tuticorin port
  - e. Kandla sea port
  - f. Meena Bakkam airport
  - g. Rajiv Gandhi airport



## Economics

### Chapter 1- Development

1. What does HDI stand for? What are the indicators of HDI? (1)
2. What is sustainable development? (1)
3. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: (1)  
**Assertion (A):** Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.  
**Reason (R):** Money cannot buy certain things like happiness, pollution free environment etc.  
Options:
  - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c. A is correct but R is wrong.
  - d. A is wrong but R is correct
4. State any two goals of development other than income. (1)
5. Different people can have different development goals'. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. (3)
6. Can we consider that 'higher income' is the only development goal for most people? Give reasons to support your answer. (3)

### Chapter 2- Sectors of Indian Economy

1. Which of the following activities are included in the tertiary sector? (1)
  - a. Fishing
  - b. Agriculture
  - c. Banking
  - d. Processing
2. State one distinction between the public sector and the private sector. Give an example for each. (1)
3. The importance of the tertiary sector has emerged in the recent years. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. (5)

4. In India, large-scale underemployment exists in the agricultural sector. Discuss ways in which employment can be created to solve the problem of underemployment. (5)
5. Differentiate between the organised and unorganized sectors in India. (5)

### Chapter 3- Money and Credit

1. Why do banks keep a small portion of deposits as cash with themselves? (1)
  - a. To extend loans to the poor
  - b. To pay salaries to the staff
  - c. To pay depositors who might come to withdraw money
  - d. To extend loan facility
2. What is a collateral? Why is it demanded by the banks against loan agreements?(1)
3. How is money used as a medium of exchange? Explain with examples. (3)
4. Why do the poor depend on informal sources of credit as compared to formal sources? (3)
5. Distinguish between formal sector and informal sector credit activities. (5)
6. Cheap and affordable credit must be available to all. Elaborate. (5)
7. How do self-help groups bridge the gap between formal and informal sources of credit for the poor? (5)
8. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. Explain. (5)

## Chapter 4- Globalisation and the Indian Economy

1. Study the following picture and answer the question: (1)



What is the above picture trying to depict?

- a. Globalisation does not benefit children.
  - b. Globalisation has created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.
  - c. Inability of the government to help the poor people.
  - d. Globalisation has benefitted the developed countries and has been unfair to the developing and underdeveloped nations.
2. Which of the following is the benefits of foreign trade for buyers? (1)
- a. Increase in the choice of goods
  - b. Access to domestically produced goods
  - c. Export of domestically produced goods
  - d. Expansion of domestic markets
3. What is an MNC? (1)
4. What is globalisation? (1)
5. What is a trade barrier? Why is it imposed by governments? (1)
6. What are the factors/conditions which encourage multinational companies (MNCs) to set up their production units in other countries? (3)
7. How do MNCs keep their cost of production low and earn greater profits? Explain using examples. (3)

8. How are local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational corporations? Explain with examples. (3)
9. What are the factors which has facilitated globalisation? (3)
10. Analyse the positive impacts of globalisation in India. (3)
11. Why did the Indian Government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence? Why were these restrictions removed in 1991? Analyse the reasons. (3)
12. "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers." Support the statement with suitable examples. (5)