

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS



CBSE
Class X – Social Science
Most Important Questions

History

Chapter 1: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Who was declared as the King of the German Empire in 1871? [1M]
2. Define a nation-state. [1M]
3. Explain the process of unification of Italy. [3M]
4. How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to the French rule? Explain. [3M]
5. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe. [3M]
6. Describe the role of culture in shaping the feelings of nationalism in Europe from 1830 to the end of the 19th century. [5M]
7. Explain any five social and administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in the region under his control? [5M]
8. Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. [5M]
9. How did the Balkan region become a source of political tension in the first half of the twentieth century in Europe? [5M]

Chapter 2: The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China

1. Name the member of the French team who explored the Mekong River. [1M]
2. Why were Tonkin Free Schools started in Vietnam? [1M]
3. Who was the head of the Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau? [1M]
4. Explain any three steps taken by the French to develop cultivation in the Mekong Delta. [3M]
5. How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government's efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for 'white collar jobs'? Explain. [3M]
6. "The measures taken by the French to control the spread of bubonic plague in Hanoi created a serious problem". Explain the statement. [3M]
7. Describe any five features of the 'Go East Movement'. [5M]

8. How did the battle against French colonial education become a part of the battle against colonialism and for independence of Vietnam? [5M]
9. How did the Vietnamese use their limited resources to great advantage during the Vietnamese war in 1960s? Explain with examples. [5M]
10. Describe any five steps taken by the French for the development of the 'Mekong Delta Region'. [5M]

Chapter 3: Nationalism in India

1. Who organised the dalits into the depressed Classes association in 1930? [1M]
2. How was Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples. [3M]
3. Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhi? [3M]
4. How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with examples. [3M]
5. The nationalistic ideas in India developed through the reinterpretation of history. Explain. [3M]
6. Describe any three suppressive measures taken by the British administration to suppress the national movement. [3M]
7. Describe main features of 'Poona Pact'. [3M]
8. What type of flag was designed during the 'Swadeshi Movement' in Bengal? Explain its main features. [3M]
9. How did 'Salt March' become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain. [3M]
10. How did the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front. [3M]
11. Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhi in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930? Why was the abolition of 'salt tax' the most stirring demand? Explain. [3M]
12. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement". Examine the statement. [5M]
13. How could non-cooperation become a movement? Explain with examples. [5M]
14. Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? [5M]
15. Why did Gandhi start the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain any four features of the movement. [5M]

16. On an outline map of India, mark the following: [3M]

- Chauri Chaura
- The place where the session of the India National Congress was held in 1929
- Dandi

Chapter 4: The Making of a Global World

1. What were 'Corn Laws'? [1M]

2. What has been described as a 'new system of slavery'? [1M]

3. What was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in Africa? [1M]

4. What was an important feature of the US economy in the 1920s? [1M]

5. What has made China an attractive destination for foreign investments? [1M]

6. What methods were used by the Europeans to recruit and retain labour in Africa? [3M]

7. The Great Depression was caused by the combination of several factors. Explain any two factors. [3M]

8. In what ways did the First World War affect the economy of the world? [5M]

9. The Silk Route is a good example of pre-modern trade and cultural links. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. [5M]

10. Technology played a crucial role in the trade of food products. Explain the statement with the help of an example. [5M]

Chapter 5: The Age of Industrialisation

1. Who manufactured the new model of steam engine in 1781? [1M]

2. Why workers in the nineteenth century became hostile to the Spinning Jenny? [1M]

3. What is meant by proto-industrialisation? [1M]

4. Who were 'gomasthas'? [1M]

5. Name an entrepreneur in colonial Bengal who believed that India could develop only through westernisation and industrialisation. [1M]

6. The First World War led to the development of the Indian industries. Do you agree? Give three reasons to prove your argument. [3M]

7. Explain how a close relationship developed between the town and the countryside under the proto-industrial system. [3M]

8. How did the early entrepreneurs accumulate money in nineteenth century India? [3M]

9. Discuss the problems that were faced by cotton weavers in India in the 19th century. [5M]
10. "In the 20th century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily in India inspite of the increasing factory production". Explain the statement by giving a suitable example. [5M]

Chapter 6: Work, Life and Leisure- Cities in the Contemporary World

1. Which was the first Indian city to get smoke nuisance legislation? [1M]
2. Why taverns began to decline in the later half of the nineteenth century? [1M]
3. What led to the crisis of housing and water supply in Mumbai in the second half of the nineteenth century? [1M]
4. Why the residents of London began to feel the need for building the houses for the poor? [3M]
5. What led to the rise of Bombay and Calcutta ports? Explain. [3M]
6. Why Bombay came to be known as 'Mayapuri'? [3M]
7. Explain any five features of 'chawls'. [5M]

Chapter 7: Print, Culture and the Modern World

1. Which is the oldest printed Japanese book? [1M]
2. Who introduced hand-printing technology into Japan in the eighth century? [1M]
3. What led to the print revolution? [1M]
4. If earlier there was a hearing public, now a reading public came into being. Explain the statement. [3M]
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. [3M]
6. Explain the effects of print technology on Indian visual culture in the 19th century. [5M]
7. Why was the censorship imposed on the Indian press by the colonial government? Was censorship effective in controlling nationalistic feelings in India? Give reason. [5M]

Chapter 8: Novels, Society and History

1. Name a writer who showed the darker side of the colonial occupation in his novels. [1M]
2. What is an epistolary novel? [1M]
3. Which Hindi novel immensely popularised the Hindi language and the Nagari script? [1M]
4. Explain any three features of the early Bengali novels. [3M]
5. In what ways did the novel 'Mayor of Casterbridge' written by Thomas Hardy reflected the condition of England prevailing in the 19th century? [3M]
6. "Colonial administrators found „vernacular“ novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs." Prove the statement by giving three evidences. [3M]
7. How is young Jane in Charlott Bront's Jane Eyre different from the stereotype of girls during her time? [5M]
8. Premchand's novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters from all levels of society". Support the statement by giving suitable examples. [5M]

Civics

Chapter 1: Power Sharing

1. Why is power sharing desirable? [3M]
2. What were main reasons that led to a Civil War in Sri Lanka? [3M]
3. What arrangements were made by the Belgian leaders to accommodate the principle of power sharing in governance? Explain. [5M]
4. In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms. Explain with examples. [5M]

Chapter 2: Federalism

1. Name any two countries that have a unitary form of the government. [1M]
2. Who is the head of the municipal corporation? [1M]
3. Give one difference between 'coming together' federations and 'holding together' federations. [1M]
4. What makes India a federal country? [3M]
5. Outline any five features of the federal government. [5M]
6. Explain five steps that were taken towards decentralisation in India. [5M]

Chapter 3: Democracy and Diversity

1. Give one feature of Civil Rights Movement in America. [1M]
2. Every social difference does not lead to social division. Justify. [3M]
3. Explain three crucial factors which decide the outcome of politics of social division. [3M]
4. What are overlapping and cross cutting differences. Explain with the help of an example. [5M]

Chapter 4: Gender, Religion and Caste

1. What is feminism? [1M]
2. What is communalism? [1M]
3. Name two changes which are playing an important role in breaking down the caste hierarchies. [1M]
4. Politicisation of caste can take several forms. Discuss. [3M]
5. India is a secular state. Justify the statement. [3M]
6. Explain three ways in which women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression. [3M]
7. 'Elections are all about caste and nothing else'. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. [5M]

Chapter 6: Political Parties

1. Why do political parties involve partisanship? [1M]
2. Why did India adopt multi party system? [1M]
3. Name two regional political parties in India. [1M]
4. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party. [3M]
5. Why do we need political parties? Explain. [3M]
6. What is meant by political party? Describe three components of a political party. [3M]
7. "Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties". Analyse the statement. [3M]
8. What is meant by national political party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a 'national political party'. [3M]
9. Why modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Explain. [5M]
10. Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties. [5M]

Chapter 7: Outcomes of Democracy

1. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? [1M]
2. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with an example. [3M]
3. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens, Analyse. [3M]
4. "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practise". Justify the statement. [5M]
5. "Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens". Justify the statement. [5M]

Chapter 8: Challenges to Democracy

1. What is foundational challenge of democracy? [1M]
2. A challenge is an opportunity for progress". Support the statement with your arguments. [3M]
3. Elaborate on the challenge of expansion of democracy. [3M]
4. What do you understand by "deepening of democracy"? Name two countries which face this challenge. [3M]
5. "It is very difficult to reform politics through legal ways." Evaluate the statement. [5M]

Geography

Chapter 1: Resources and Development

1. What are potential resources? [1M]
2. What is sustainable development? [1M]
3. Which soil is prominently found in the Northern Indian Plains? [1M]
4. What is a badland? [1M]
5. Classify resources on the basis of the status of development. [3M]
6. Resource planning in India is a complex process. Justify. [3M]
7. Differentiate between the 'khaddar' and the 'bangar' soil. [3M]
8. Explain four characteristics of the laterite soil. Name two regions where it is found in India. [5M]
9. Discuss three factors which have contributed to the deterioration of land. Suggest any two methods of land conservation. [5M]

Chapter 3: Water Resources

1. What are 'Johads'? [1M]
2. What is rainwater harvesting? How is it useful? [3M]
3. Mention three ways in which we can conserve water. [3M]
4. How have various communities in the past conserved water? [5M]
5. Why multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition? [5M]

Chapter 4: Agriculture

1. What is 'Slash and Burn' agriculture? [1M]
2. Which state in India is the largest producer of ground nuts? [1M]
3. What climatic conditions are required for cultivating wheat and rice crops? [3M]
4. Discuss five technological and institutional reforms to improve agricultural production in India. [5M]

Chapter 5: Minerals and Energy Resources

1. Name a non metallic mineral which can split easily into thin sheets. [1M]
2. Why aluminium metal has a great importance? [1M]
3. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks? [1M]
4. Differentiate between metallic and non metallic minerals with examples. [3M]
5. Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India? Mention any four uses of manganese. [3M]
6. What are two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other? Explain. [3M]
7. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion. [3M]
8. Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving. Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem. [3M]
9. Why is there a pressing need for using mineral resources in India? Explain any five reasons. [5M]

10. What is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms. [5M]

11. Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources. [5M]

12. On a political outline map of India, locate and label the following:

- Digboi- an oil field
- Ankleshwar- oil field
- Mayurbhanj - iron ore mines
- Ranigaj- coal mines
- Jharia- coal mines

Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries

1. Give two examples of consumer industries. [1M]

2. Why is iron and steel industry called a heavy industry? [1M]

3. Textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy. Justify the statement with suitable reason. [3M]

4. Agriculture and industry move hand in hand. Analyse the statement with three examples. [3M]

5. Why has the 'Chhotanagpur Plateau region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons. [3M]

6. Describe any three characteristics of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur iron ore belt in India. [3M]

7. Explain any five measures to control industrial pollution in India. [5M]

8. What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason. [5M]

9. On a political outline map of India, locate and label the following:

- Kalpakkam- a nuclear power plant
- Bhadrawati-an iron and steel Plant
- Narora- a nuclear power plant
- Rourkela-an iron and steel plant
- Salem- an iron and steel plant
- Bhilai- an iron and steel Plant
- Vishakhapatnam- a software technology park
- Coimbatore- a center of cotton textile industry

Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy

1. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? [3M]
2. Explain the importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. [3M]
3. Describe five major problems faced by road transport in India. [5M]
4. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity. Support the statements with suitable examples. [5M]
5. What is manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason. [5M]
6. Classify communication services into two categories. Explain main features of each. [5M]
7. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India". Support the statement with arguments. [5M]
8. On a political outline map of India, locate and label the following:
 - Kochi- a major sea port
 - Kandla- a major sea port
 - Tuticorin- a major sea port
 - Paradip- a major sea port
 - Mumbai- a major sea port

Economics

Chapter 1: Development

1. Identify the condition when both the parties in a barter economy have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities? What is it called? [1M]
2. Why has there been a conflict for development goals in India? [3M]
3. Why do different persons have different notions of development? [3M]
4. What is the main criterion for comparing the development of different countries? [3M]
5. Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services which you may need to live well. Justify the statement. [3M]
6. Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why? [3M]

Chapter 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy

1. What is meant by gross domestic product? [1M]
2. Differentiate between the public and private sector. [3M]
3. What has the National Rural Employment Guaranteed Act, 2005, assured? [3M]
4. State any 3 factors which have contributed to the growth of tertiary sector. [3M]
5. Explain the sectoral distribution of the Indian economy. [5M]
6. Why has the tertiary sector become the largest producer in India over the last thirty years? Explain four reasons. [5M]

Chapter 3: Money and Credit

1. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? [1M]
2. Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans? [1M]
3. "Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural and urban areas." In the light of the above statement, explain the social and economic values attached to it. [1M]
4. How does money act as a medium of exchange? [3M]
5. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why? [3M]
6. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain. [5M]
7. Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development. [5M]
8. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures. [5M]

Chapter 4: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

1. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources? [1M]
2. A group of companies in India wishes to import high quality ACs from South Korea but have to pay a huge import tax on them which would make the ACs very expensive leading to a decline in their sale. Ascertain the role of the import tax in this situation. [1M]
3. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? [3M]
4. How are local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational corporations? Explain with examples. [3M]
5. "Foreign trade integrates the markets in different countries". Support the statement with arguments. [3M]
6. Describe the impact of globalization on Indian Economy with examples. [5M]

Chapter 5: Consumer Rights

1. If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, under which consumer right one can move to consumer court to get compensation. [1M]
2. Sania buys a packet of biscuits and finds details about ingredients used, price, batch number etc. printed on it except the expiry date. Under which right of the consumers she can claim to know this information from the manufacturer? [1M]
3. Create an advertisement for an online Consumer Awareness campaign to help consumers know their rights and save themselves from exploitation. [3M]
4. "Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place". Justify the statement with arguments. [3M]
5. Prakhar purchased an ISI mark electric iron from 'Bharat Electrics'. While using he found that it is not working properly. He approached the seller and complained for the same. The seller satisfies Prakhar by saying that he will ask the manufacturer to replace this iron. The manufacturer refused and Bharat Electricals decided to file complaint in the customer court. Can 'Bharat Electricals' do this? Why? Also explain 'who is the consumer as per Consumer Protection Act, 1986'. [3M]
6. How are the consumers exploited in the market place? Explain. [3M]
7. "The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers". Justify the statement with arguments. [3M]

8. Explain the 'Right to Seek Redressal' with an example. [5M]
9. Rohan works in a bank as a clerk while Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Find out the difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors.
10. Reema works as a Head Technician in Mehta Textiles Private Ltd. whereas Shirin works as a Sales Executive in Kashvi Fashion Showroom. Identify the sectors of economy in which Reema and Shirin are working. Evaluate the role of each of these sectors in the Indian economy. [5M]

**“ YOU NEED MORE?
WE’VE GOT MANY! ”**



DOUBT SOLVING

- Instant: Live Chat
- Elaborate : Ask The Expert



WEBINAR ‘JUST FOR YOU!’

- For The Users Who Have Bought Our Packages



PAST YEAR PAPERS

- Solved Board Papers Of The Previous Years



TEXTBOOK SOLUTIONS

- Elaborate Solutions To All The Textbook Exercises