

CLASS
10



**PHYSICS
WALLAH**

CBSE

15

**SAMPLE
QUESTION
PAPERS**

NEW PATTERN

As per Latest CBSE SQP (Dated 30 July 2025)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

With CBSE SQP, 2024 & 2025 Solved Papers

**2026
EXAMINATION**

Additional Features

- 20 Cheat Sheets (Mindmap)
- 111 Most Probable Questions
- 6 Answering Templates
- 3 SQPs with Marks Breakdown



Chapter-wise Weightage & Trend analysis

CBSE PAST 5 YEARS' PAPERS

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTERS	2020		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	DL	ODL								
HISTORY										
The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	11	4	-	-	4	4	8	4	4	5
Nationalism in India	9	10	10	13	8	12	6	8	8	8
The Making of a Global World (<i>Some portion is Rationalised</i>)	6	4	-	-	3	-	2	3	3	1
The Age of Industrialisation	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Print Culture and the Modern World	4	5	-	-	4	3	4	5	5	6
GEOGRAPHY										
Resources and Development (<i>Some portion is Rationalised</i>)	7	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2
Forest and Wildlife Resources (<i>Some portion is Rationalised</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	4	1
Water Resources	1	1	-	-	5	1	5	2	1	3
Agriculture (<i>Some portion is Rationalised</i>)	5	2	-	-	3	2	1	6	4	6
Minerals and Energy Resources	2	5	1	2	3	-	7	2	7	6
Manufacturing Industries (<i>Some portion is Rationalised</i>)	4	17	5	6	3	6	4	4	1	1
Lifelines of National Economy	4	6	5	3	5	2	1	1	1	2
POLITICAL SCIENCE										
Power-sharing	2	-	-	-	2	4	4	5	2	3
Federalism	8	4	-	-	5	1	5	4	6	6
Democracy and Diversity (<i>Rationalised</i>)	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender, Religion and Caste (<i>Some portion is Rationalised</i>)	5	5	-	-	2	2	2	1	2	6
Popular Struggles and Movements (<i>Rationalised</i>)	8	8	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political Parties	5	12	5	12	4	4	4	4	4	2
Outcomes of Democracy	8	1	10	3	6	5	5	6	6	3
Challenges to Democracy (<i>Rationalised</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECONOMICS										
Development	5	6	-	-	5	5	6	5	5	2
Sectors of the Indian Economy	10	4	-	-	10	4	3	4	5	12
Money and Credit	5	9	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3
Globalisation and the Indian Economy (<i>Some portion is Rationalised</i>)	5	1	5	5	3	6	6	6	5	3
Consumer Rights (<i>Rationalised</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*The marks allotment mentioned above is chapter-wise and includes internal choice questions as well. Therefore, the total might not match the Maximum Marks of the respective Previous Year Paper. Here, DL is Delhi, ODL is Outside Delhi.

*For the year 2021, the exam was not conducted.

Preparation Guide!

❖ Chapter-wise Weightage & Trend Analysis

Revise smartly with a clear understanding of chapter-wise marks distribution based on the last 5 years of CBSE board exams. Identify high-weightage chapters and focus your efforts strategically.

❖ Answering Templates

Master the art of writing scoring answers using pre-designed templates. Learn how to structure your responses as per CBSE's expectations—write precisely, score efficiently.

❖ Board-based FAQs

Get clear, concise answers to all your common questions about the CBSE board exams and the latest 2026 exam pattern. Scan the QR provided for more FAQs.

❖ CBSE 2026: Two Board Exams Scheme

Understand the new Two-Exam System introduced by CBSE—its purpose, key features, and how it changes your preparation strategy. Gain clarity on what it means for phase 1 and phase 2.

❖ OMR Mastery

Follow step-by-step guidance on correctly filling the OMR sheet. Learn the dos and don'ts to ensure accuracy and avoid common mistakes.

❖ Practice Pack: 12 SQPs

Start with easy level SQPs to build confidence and move to medium difficulty level SQPs for skill-building. Challenge yourself with hard sample papers for full-syllabus preparation and deeper insight.

❖ Solutions with Step-wise Marking Scheme

Get detailed, stepwise solutions for every question. Understand answer logic, avoid frequent errors, and learn the marking scheme through 3 SQPs with marks breakdown table.

❖ Recent CBSE Board Papers & SQPs

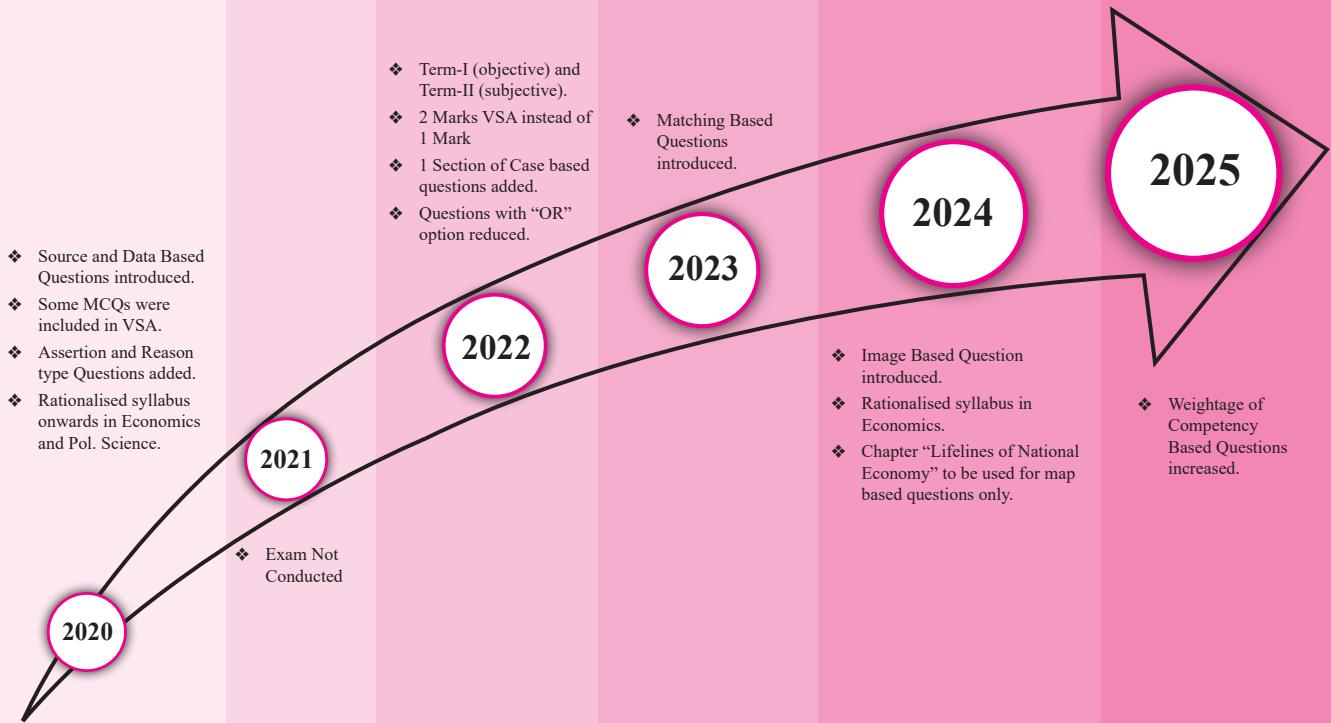
Practice with the latest Sample Question Paper (2025–26), along with 2024 and 2025 Board Papers. Understand evolving patterns, new question types, and updated evaluation trends.

Question Typology

YEAR	Objective Questions		Subjective Questions				
	MCQs	A/R	VSA	SA	LA	Case/Source Based type	Map-Based type
2025	18	2	4	5	4	3	1
2024	19	1	4	5	4	3	1
2023	19	1	4	5	4	3	1
2022 (T-II)	-	-	5	3	2	2	1
2022 (T-I)	30	8	-	-	-	2	2
2021	Exam Not Conducted						
2020	6	-	10	8	5	1	1

Evolving Trends in CBSE Exam Patterns

Social Science



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Scan for Latest
Syllabus &
Upcoming
CBSE SQPs



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Frequently Asked Questions



Scan for More FAQs

1

Question: Has the paper pattern changed in CBSE SQP 2025-26 compared to 2025 Board Paper?

Answer: Yes. In 2025 Board Paper, questions from History, Geography, Political Science and Economics were intermixed throughout the paper, whereas in CBSE SQP 2025-26, the paper is divided into clear subject-wise sections:

Section A: History

Section B: Geography

Section C: Political Science

Section D: Economics

2

Question: Are the total number of questions, total marks and duration the same in CBSE SQP 2025-26 and 2025 Board Paper?

Answer: CBSE 2025 board paper had 37 questions, whereas CBSE SQP 2025-26 contains 38 questions. However, both papers carry a total of 80 marks and are scheduled for a duration of 3 hours.

3

Question: Is the subject-wise marks distribution in the CBSE SQP 2025-26 the same as that of the 2025 Board Paper?

Answer: Yes, the subject-wise marks distribution in the CBSE SQP 2025-26 is the same as that of the 2025 Board Paper. The distribution of marks across the four subjects is as follows:

History: 20 marks

Geography: 20 marks

Political Science: 20 marks

Economics: 20 marks

4

Question: Is there any change in the assessment scheme for the current academic session (2025-26)?

Answer: No. There is no change in the assessment scheme for 2025-26. It remains the same as that of the academic session 2024-25.

5

Question: If a choice is given to attempt any one of the questions in the Board exam, can we attempt both? If yes, which answer would be considered?

Answer: The instructions given in the question paper should be followed. Attempting both the options not only takes away much of the precious time but also confuses the examiner.

6

Question: Do examiners deduct marks for exceeding the word limit and spelling mistakes, especially in the language papers?

Answer: No marks are deducted for exceeding the word limit. Marks for spelling mistakes and other errors are deducted in the Language Papers.

CBSE Board Exam 2026: Two-Exam Scheme Decoded

1. What is the major change in Class X Board exams from 2026?

Ans: Starting in 2026, CBSE will conduct two Board exams per year for Class X, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired. This aims to offer students more flexibility and reduce pressure.

2. Why are two Board exams being introduced?

Ans: This is in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes holistic assessment, focus on core competencies, and reducing rote memorization.

Two Board exams aim to eliminate the high-stress/high-stakes nature of a single final exam and provide students more opportunities to improve.

3. Can I appear for both exams in the same year?

Ans. Yes, you can appear in both exams within the same school year:

First Board Examination (Main Exam)

You must appear in the first Board Examination, as it is mandatory for all students.

Eligible categories:

- Fresh students of Class X
- Students in Compartment (2nd Chance)
- Students repeating the year (Essential Repeat)
- Students appearing for improvement of previous performance

Second Board Examination

You can appear in the second examination in the following cases:

- Improvement: For up to 3 subjects to improve your score.
- Compartment: If you were placed in Compartment in the first phase exam.
- Improvement + Compartment: You can appear for both in May.
- Improvement for the students passed by the replacement of the subject.

Note: You are not allowed to take the second examination if you didn't appear in at least 3 subjects during the first examination. In such cases, you'll fall under the "Essential Repeat" category and have to wait until the next year.

4. When will the exams be held?

Ans. First Phase Examination: 17 February to 6 March 2026

Second Phase Examination: 5 May to 20 May 2026

5. Is it mandatory to attempt the First Phase exam for all students?

Ans. Yes, it is mandatory to attempt the First Phase Exam for all Class X students. It will be treated as the main board examination.

6. Is it mandatory to attempt the Second Phase exam? Who can appear for it?

Ans. No, the May exam is not mandatory. It is an optional attempt meant for:

- Students who want to improve their scores
- Students who were absent or could not perform well in the February exam
- Students who fail in one or more subjects in the first phase

7. Will the syllabus remain the same for both first and second examinations?

Ans. Yes, the syllabus will be the same for both the first and second examinations. Both examinations will be based on the full syllabus prescribed for the academic year.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- Use a black or blue ballpoint pen to fill the OMR sheet. Pencils or gel pens are not allowed.
- Carefully read the instructions given on the OMR sheet before filling it out.
- While filling the name, leave a block between your first name, middle and last name.
- The student has to fill the following particulars in the answer sheet:

From Admit Card

1. Subject	2. Sub Code	3. Date of Examination	4. Candidate's Name
5. Father's Name	6. Roll No. (In digits)	7. Roll No. (In words)	8. Centre No.
9. School No.			

From Question Paper

10. Set Number	11. Code Number
----------------	-----------------

ADMIT CARD



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI

ADMIT CARD FOR SECONDARY EXAMINATION 2026

LATEST ENTRY IN EXAMINATION CENTRE 30 MIN BEFORE THE EXAM START 10 AM (IST)



Roll No.

22122532

Date of Birth

26/02/2008

School No.

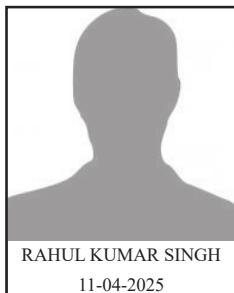
65345

Centre No.

8407

Roll. No. (In words)

TWO CRORE TWENTY ONE LAKH TWENTY TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED THIRTY TWO ONLY



RAHUL KUMAR SINGH
11-04-2025

Examination	SECONDARY - CLASS: 10
Candidate's Name	RAHUL KUMAR SINGH
Mother's Name	REKHA DEVI
Father/Guardian's Name	OM PRAKASH SINGH
of School	*****
Exam Centre	*****
Category of PwD	Not Applicable
Admit Card ID	RR536521



SUB CODE	SUBJECT NAME	MEDIUM	DATE
002	HINDI COURSE-A	...	21.02.2026
184	ENGLISH (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)	...	26.02.2026
086	SCIENCE	...	02.03.2026
087	SOCIAL SCIENCE	...	07.03.2026
041	MATHEMATICS STANDARD	...	11.03.2026

QUESTION PA-

Series WYZX1/4

Set No. 2



Roll No.

2	2	1	2	2	5	3	2
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Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

Q.P. Code 2/4/2

SELF ASSESSMENT SHEET

Self-assessment plays a crucial role in exam preparation and offers several advantages:

- ❑ **Enhanced Self-awareness:** Self-assessment sheets help students gain a deeper understanding of their strengths and weaknesses across various subjects. Specific feedback on their performance provides valuable insights into areas of excellence and those that require improvement.
- ❑ **Focused Study:** These sheets provide clear guidance to students on where to direct their efforts. Identifying which questions to review, reattempt, or practice allows for more efficient and purposeful study sessions.
- ❑ **Targeted Improvement:** By categorizing questions into different categories (e.g., Easy, Revise, Reattempt), students can concentrate on areas that require the most attention. This targeted approach can result in significant improvements in their comprehension and performance.
- ❑ **Motivation:** Self-assessment sheets serve as a source of motivation for students. Observing their progress and understanding the steps needed for improvement can boost their motivation to work harder and achieve better results.
- ❑ **Reduced Exam Anxiety:** Having a clear understanding of their preparation progress helps reduce exam-related anxiety. Students feel more confident when they know what aspects to focus on, leading to a calmer and more effective exam experience.
- ❑ **Time Management:** Self-assessment sheets aid students in managing their study time more effectively. They can allocate more time to areas requiring extensive revision or reattempt while spending less time on topics they have already mastered.

Self evaluation Instruction: After completing the test, evaluate it using the provided explanations. Use only a pencil to mark the evaluations (allowing for revisions and reattempts). Record the marks obtained in the Marks section and provide remarks in the Remarks column.

Remarks abbreviations:

- ❑ **Easy (E):** Use for questions that you should find straightforward, indicating a good understanding and correct answers.
- ❑ **Revise (R):** Assign to questions where your response contains minor errors or gaps in understanding, suggesting the need for topic review.
- ❑ **Reattempt (RA):** Use for questions with incorrect responses, significant misconceptions, or a lack of understanding. Students receiving this remark should revisit the topic thoroughly, seek additional help if necessary, and attempt similar questions to enhance their grasp of the concept.

EXAM READY: ANSWERING TEMPLATES THAT SCORE

Conceptual-Justification Type

Q. Why is the horizontal distribution of power-sharing important? Explain

Ans.

The Horizontal distribution of power-sharing is important for the following reasons:

(i) Reason 1 _____

(ii) Reason 2 _____

Begin with an introductory sentence. For example, you may start by defining Horizontal power distribution. In this case, the question directly asks for reasons so the introduction can be skipped.

Now, proceed with the reasons/measures/functions/characteristics/examples, etc. as may be asked in the question.

Evaluating-Analyzing Type

Q. “The role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country.” Examine the statement.

Ans.

The statement “The role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country is _____. (True/Not true)

It stands true because _____

In the questions, which include examining, analyzing, and evaluating the statement, first verify its accuracy if the statement is true or false.

Provide reasons, or examples in support of your stance. Also, mention the positive and negative impact if this is worth more than 2 marks.

Comparison Type

Q. Differentiate between organized and unorganized sectors.

Ans.

Following are the differences between the _____ and _____:

Basis	Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
(a) _____	_____	_____
(b) _____	_____	_____

In comparison / differentiate / distinguish / type questions, start with a general statement introducing the comparison between the two concept or topic given. This sets the context and keeps the examiner aware of the focus of your answer.

- **Avoid paragraphs:** Use a tabular format to compare.
- **Comparative Phrases:** Include terms such as in contrast, whereas, while, etc., to show the differences clearly.

Each point should address a different aspects such as

Definition, Term of Employment, Job Security, etc.

CHAPTER-1

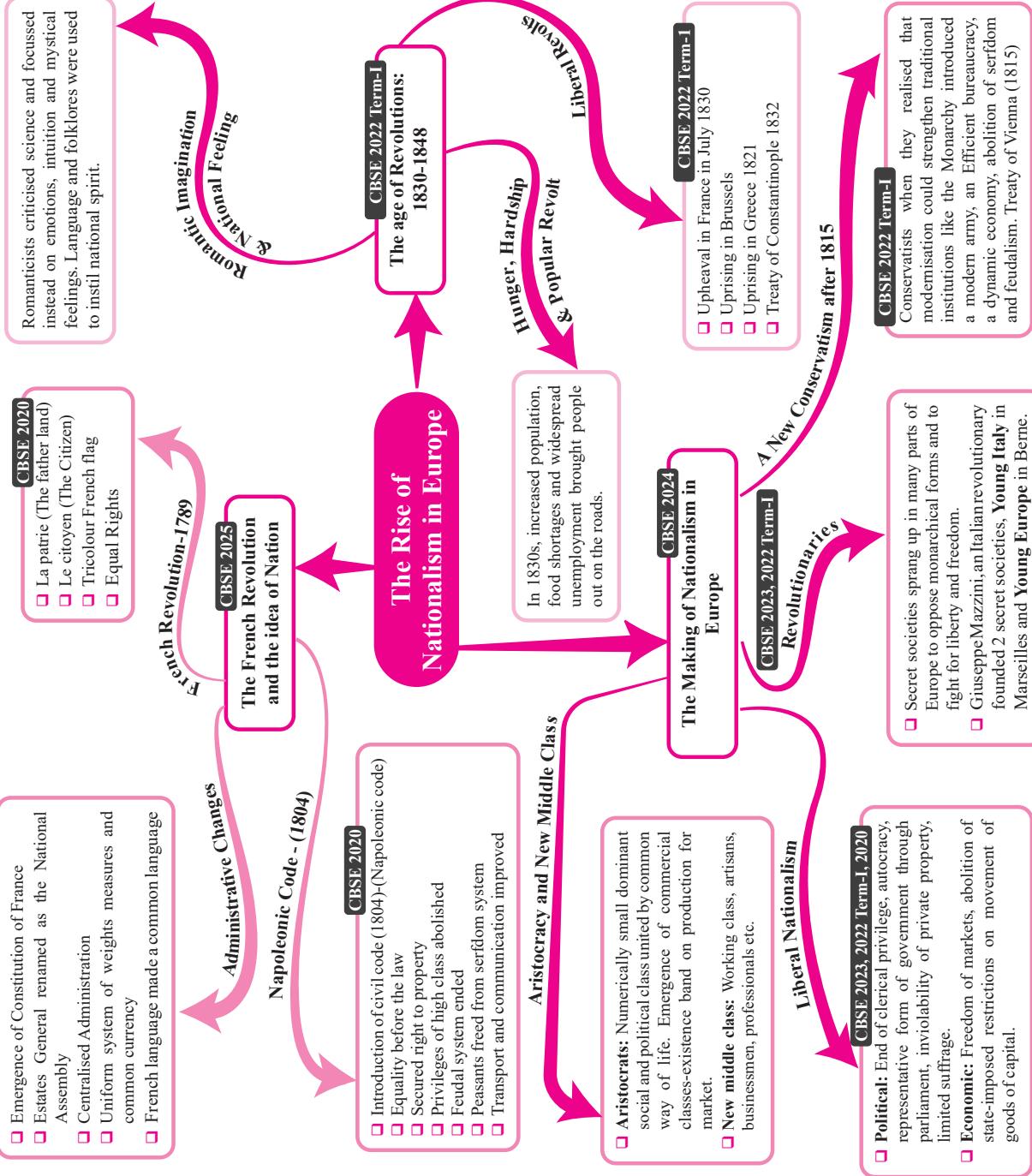
THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

HISTORY

To Access One
Shot Revision Video
Scan This QR Code

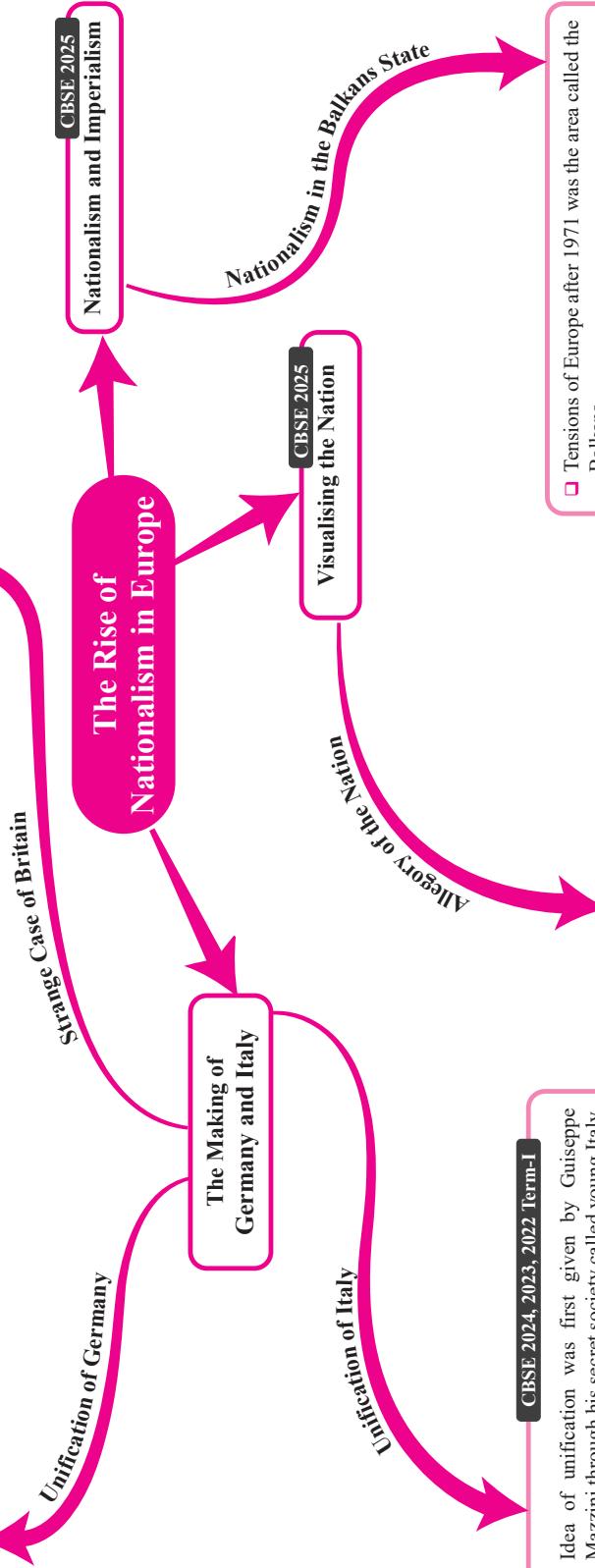


Cheat Sheet



CBSE 2024, 2022 Term-1

- ❑ Attempt to set up a constitutional monarchy at Frankfurt in 1848 was suppressed by the monarchy, Military and Junkers.
- ❑ Prussian Chief Minister Otto Von Bismarck takes the lead in German unification.
- ❑ He planned the unification with the help of the Prussian Army and Bureaucracy.
- ❑ Ensured unification after 3 wars with France, Austria and Denmark over 7 years.
- ❑ Process completed with the crowning of Kaiser William I as King of Germany.



CBSE 2024, 2023, 2022 Term-1

- ❑ Idea of unification was first given by Giuseppe Mazzini through his secret society called young Italy.
- ❑ The lead was taken by the king of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel II.
- ❑ Count Cavour, Chief Minister of Sardinia, led the unification process by alliance with France to defeat Austria and unify its Northern territories.
- ❑ Giuseppe Garibaldi led a movement in Western part by involving local peasant support to attack Spanish rule.
- ❑ Process completed with the crowning of Victor Emmanuel II as king of Italy in 1861.

- ❑ English, Welsh, Scot or Irish (ethnicity) was the primary identities of inhabitants of Britain Isles. United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed as a result of the Act of Union (1707).

- ❑ Female figure (allegory) chosen to personify the nation, to give the abstract idea of nation a concrete form. 'Germania' in Germany and 'Christened Marianne' in Italy was chosen.

111 MOST PROBABLE QUESTIONS (ANALYZED & SELECTED FROM PYQs)

Note: Questions in this section are selected based on repetitive themes and concepts from past examinations, though patterns and typologies may vary.



HISTORY

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Nationalism in India

8. Mention any two causes that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. **(2 M) (2024, 2023, 2022 Term-II)**

9. “There were variety of cultural processes through which Indian Nationalism captured people’s imagination.” Explain the statement with examples. **(3 M & 5 M) (2024, 2019)**

10. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain.
(3 M) (2025, 2022 Term-II, 2017)

11. How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain.
(3 M) (2025, 2022 Term-II, 2020, 2019)

12. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons.
(3 M) (2017, 2016 Term-II, 2015 Term-II)

13. ‘The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.’ Highlight the significant provisions of this treaty.
(5 M) (2025, 2024, 2023)

14. How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.
(5 M) (2024, 2023, 2016 Term-II)

15. “Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi’s ideas and the notion of ‘Swaraj’.” Support the statement.
(5 M) (2017, 2016 Term-II)

16. Why was the Salt March considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism? Explain.
(5 M) (2018, 2015 Term-II)

17. Two places **(A)** and **(B)** have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
(1 M) (2025, 2024, 2023, 2015 Term-I, 2015 Term-II)

(B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt law.
(1 M) (2025, 2024, 2023, 2019, 2017)



Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

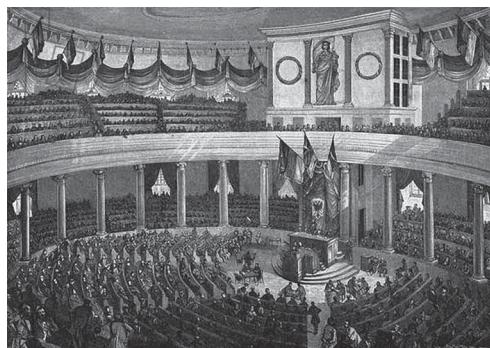
- (i) There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D- Economics.
- (iii) Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- (iv) Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vii) There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 Marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (viii) The map-based questions, carry 5 Marks with two parts- Q10. In Section A-History (2 Marks) and Q18. In Section B -Geography (3 Marks)
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION - A

HISTORY (20 Marks)

1. What was the primary aim of the Non-Cooperation Movement in India?
(a) Complete independence from British rule
(b) Economic reforms and land redistribution
(c) Social equality and religious harmony
(d) Restoration of the Khalifa's temporal powers

2. Identify the painting from the options given below. 1



- (a) Frankfurt Parliament
- (b) Reichstag
- (c) Duma
- (d) The House of Parliament

3. Arrange the following historical events in the correct chronological order: 1

- A. Khilafat movement
- B. Second round table conference
- C. Chauri Chaura
- D. Ambedkar establishes depressed classes associations

Choose the correct option:

(a) A-C-D-B	(b) C-B-D-A
(c) B-A-D-C	(d) D-A-C-B

4. Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched? 1

Leaders Contribution

(a) Sardar Patel : Hindustan Socialist Republican Army	(b) Bhagat Singh : Swaraj Party
(c) C R Das : Bardoli Satyagraha	(d) J L Nehru : Oudh Kisan Sabha

5. Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house? 1

- (a) Papal State
- (b) Lombardy
- (c) Venetia
- (d) Sardinia-Piedmont

6. "Trade and Cultural exchange always went hand in hand." Explain the statement in the context of the pre-modern world. 2

7A. Explain any two beliefs of conservatism that emerged after 1815. 2

OR

7B. Who led the liberal-nationalist revolutions during 1830-1848 period? 2

8A. Mahatma Gandhi's concept of satyagraha was central to the Indian independence movement. Imagine you are a journalist in the early 20th century who has the opportunity to interview Mahatma Gandhi. During the interview, Gandhi explains that satyagraha is not merely passive resistance but involves active, non-violent resistance to injustice. Based on this explanation, how would you, as the journalist, describe the principles of satyagraha to your readers? 5

OR

8B. "The most striking evidence of continued popular militancy came from the ever-restive semi-tribal Rampa region in the north of the Godavari, scene of a veritable guerrilla war between August 1922 and May 1924. [The leader of the revolt] won the grudging admiration of the British As a formidable guerrilla tactician. That the Government had to spend over Rs 40 lakhs in those days to defeat the rebellion speaks volumes about the success of the Rampa rebellion."

Source: The Hindu

State the causes of the rebellion that the passage talks about. 5



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER- I

(Explanations)

Revision Time : 8 Min

SECTION - A

HISTORY (20 Marks)

Marking Scheme (Ques 1-5)

⌚ 5 Min

☞ Each question carries 1 mark.

1. (a) The primary aim of the Non-Cooperation Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was to achieve complete independence from British rule. **(1 M)**
2. (a) The Frankfurt Parliament was an assembly of German states' representatives held in 1848-1849. Its primary aim was to create a unified German nation with a constitution and democratic governance. **(1 M)**
3. (a) A. Khilafat movement - Jan. 1921
C. Chauri Chaura - 1922
D. Ambedkar establishes depressed classes association- 1930
B. Second round table conference- Dec. 1931 **(1 M)**
4. (d) J L Nehru : Oudh Kisan Sabha **(1 M)**
5. (d) Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house **(1 M)**

Marking Scheme

⌚ 6 Min

☞ Define about Silk Routes **(1 M)**
☞ Define missionary Movements **(1 M)**

The following statement in the context of the pre-modern world as follows;

- (i) **Silk Routes:** These ancient trade routes linked Asia with Europe and Africa, carrying not only goods like silk and spices but also cultural ideas and religions such as Buddhism and Christianity.
- (ii) **Missionary Movements:** Alongside traders, Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers traveled these routes, spreading their faiths and fostering cultural interactions across continents.

Marking Scheme

⌚ 6 Min

☞ Preservation of traditional institutions **(1 M)**
☞ Modernization to strengthen tradition **(1 M)**

Two beliefs of conservatism that emerged after 1815 were:

- (i) Established and traditional institutions of state and society like monarchy, the Church, property and family should be preserved.
- (ii) They believed in the modernization of the traditional institution to strengthen them, rather than returning to the society of pre-revolutionary days.

OR

7B.

Marking Scheme

⌚ 6 Min

☞ Leadership by educated middle class **(1 M)**
☞ Composition of the group **(1 M)**

The liberal-nationalist revolutions during the 1830-1848 period led by these:

- (i) The liberal-nationalist revolutions were led by the educated middle-class elite.
- (ii) This group included professors, school teachers, clerks, and members of the commercial middle classes.

8A.

Marking Scheme

⌚ 14 Min

☞ **Active Resistance:** Non-violent but firm resistance to injustice **(1 M)**

☞ **Truth (Satya):** Upholding and seeking truth in all actions **(1 M)**

☞ **Non-Violence (Ahimsa):** Changing the oppressor's heart through love and patience **(1 M)**

☞ **Self-Sacrifice:** Willingness to suffer without retaliation **(1 M)**

☞ **Moral High Ground:** Creating pressure by showing justice and dignity in action **(1 M)**

Principles of Satyagraha as explained by Mahatma Gandhi:

- (i) **Active Resistance:** Satyagraha is not passive but involves active, non-violent resistance to injustice. It requires courage and strength, not submission.
- (ii) **Truth (Satya):** The power of satyagraha lies in the adherence to truth. Gandhi emphasized the need to search for and uphold truth in every action.

25. Marking Scheme  **6 Min**

☞ **Trend in Governance:** Identify the direction of change in the governance structure based on S1 and S2. **(1 M)**

☞ **Commitment to Federalism:** Explain how this trend supports local-level decision-making. **(1 M)**

- These statements indicate a growing trend of decentralization in India, where power and decision-making are increasingly being transferred to local levels.
- This shift reflects India's strong commitment to federalism and promotes local-level governance by enabling decisions to be made as close to the people as possible.

26. Marking Scheme  **7 Min**

☞ **Social Practice:** Mention ongoing caste-based social preferences in society. **(1 M)**

☞ **Legal and Social Discrimination:** State the continued existence of caste-based discrimination despite legal bans. **(1 M)**

☞ **Economic Inequality:** Explain economic disparity among caste groups. **(1 M)**

The Statement that says "Caste inequality are still prevalent in India" is true because:

- Even today, most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
- Discrimination based on caste, including untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition.
- On the economic front as well, the proportion of people living below the poverty line is highest among the Scheduled Tribes and lowest among the 'upper' castes.

Topper's Explanation  **(CBSE, 2019)**

~~Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India. This statement can be justified by the following →~~

- Although the constitution has prohibited caste discrimination; it is still practised in parts of the country.
- People still ~~now~~ marry within the same caste.
- The decades of advantages and disadvantages are followed ~~but even today~~.

(i) People who earlier had access to education have done very well in accessing modern education. But people who did not have access to education or were prohibited, have lagged behind.

(ii) The economic status still now follows the caste hierarchies - the upper class the best of the lower caste the worst and the OBCs in between.

27A. Marking Scheme  **14 Min**

☞ **Core Principle:** Mention political equality as a fundamental principle of democracy. **(1 M)**

☞ **Equal Voting Rights:** Explain the concept of one person, one vote, one value. **(1 M)**

☞ **Universal Equality:** Highlight that each individual's voice holds equal weight regardless of background. **(1 M)**

☞ **Representative Nature:** Explain how elections reflect the will of the people equally **(1 M)**

☞ **Inclusive Governance:** Mention how the system ensures all voices are heard fairly and equally. **(1 M)**

The statement "Democratic systems are based on political equality" stands true because:

- Political equality is the fundamental principle of democracy, which says all individuals have equal rights and say in the democratic process and decision-making.
- In a democracy, every citizen gets one vote, and each vote has equal value, ensuring that no one has more influence over the government than anyone else.
- This core concept ensures that each person's voice holds equal weight, regardless of their social, economic, or cultural background.
- In democracies, political equality is fundamental, ensuring that elected representatives are chosen by the people, for the people, reflecting the collective will and preferences of all the people.
- This principle promotes inclusiveness and fairness, ensuring that all voices, regardless of any other discriminatory factor, are heard and considered equally in the political process.

OR

27B. Marking Scheme  **14 Min**

☞ **Equal Participation:** Mention that democracy ensures equal voting and participation rights for all castes. **(1 M)**

☞ **Political Representation:** Explain how marginalized castes can influence laws and policies through elected leaders. **(1 M)**

CBSE Solved Paper 2025

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into Six Sections - Section A, B, C, D, E and F.
- (iii) Section A – questions no. 1 to 20 are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Section B – question number 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Section C – question number 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) Section D – question number 30 to 33 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
- (vii) Section E – question number 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
- (viii) In Section F – question number 37 is Map skill based question with two parts -
37(i) History (2 marks) and 37(ii) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.
- (ix) In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION-A

1. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option: **(An) (1 M)**

- I. Bardoli Satyagraha
- II. Rowlett Satyagraha
- III. Champaran Satyagraha
- IV. Kheda Satyagraha

Options:

(a) I, II, III, IV	(b) III, II, I, IV
(c) II, I, IV, III	(d) III, IV, II, I

2. Which among the following newspapers is related to Bal Gangadhar Tilak? **(Re) (1 M)**

(a) Hindustan	(b) Bangla Patrika
(c) Veer Bhoomi	(d) Kesari

3. In reference to the Germania allegory the “olive branch around the sword” symbolizes which one of the following? **(Un) (1 M)**

- (a) Being freed
- (b) Heroism and strength
- (c) Willingness to make peace
- (d) Beginning of a new era

4. The germs of which disease paved the way for Europe's conquest of America in the later half of the sixteenth century? **(Re) (1 M)**

(a) Cholera	(b) Smallpox
(c) Jaundice	(d) Malaria

5. Mrs. Monica, along with her family, clears a piece of land and grows grain and other food crops to feed her family. When the soil's fertility decreases, she prepares another piece of land for agriculture. Which of the following methods of agriculture does she use? **(Un) (1 M)**

- (a) Plantation farming
- (b) Slash and burn farming
- (c) Intensive subsistence farming
- (d) Commercial farming

6. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option: **(Un) (1 M)**

Column-I (Minerals)	Column-II (Features)
A. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary	(i) Uttarakhand
B. Manas Tiger Reserve	(ii) Rajasthan
C. Periyar Tiger Reserve	(iii) Assam
D. Corbett National Park	(iv) Kerala

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

7. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option: **(Un) (1 M)**

Assertion (A): Most of the jute industry in India is located in a narrow belt along the banks of Hugli river.

Reason (R): India is the second largest exporter of jute.

(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 true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

8. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank: **(Re) (1 M)**
 The process of removing barriers on foreign trade and investment by the government is known as _____.

(a) Import Tax (b) Export Tax
 (c) Liberalisation (d) Industrialisation

9. Identify the odd one out. **(Re) (1 M)**

(a) Hindustan Computers Limited
 (b) Bharti Airtel Limited
 (c) Hindustan Unilever Limited
 (d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

10. By which organization is the Human Development Report published? **(Re) (1 M)**

(a) World Trade Organisation
 (b) Amnesty International
 (c) United Nations Development Programme
 (d) World Health Organisation

11. Why is it not easy to get loans from the formal sector? Read the following reasons and choose the most appropriate option: **(Un) (1 M)**

I. Availability of Banks
 II. Availability of Collateral
 III. Long and Complicated Loan Process
 IV. Awareness of Borrower

(a) Only I, II and III are correct.
 (b) Only II, III and IV are correct.
 (c) Only I, II and IV are correct.
 (d) Only I, III and IV are correct.

12. Identify the sector on basis of the following characteristics and choose the correct option: **(Re) (1 M)**

- The objective of this sector is to earn profit.
- This sector is owned by a person or company.
- Tata Iron and Steel is a example of this sector

(a) Cooperative Sector (b) Unorganised Sector
 (c) Public Sector (d) Private Sector

13. Data related to an imaginary country is given below. Study these data and answer the question that follows: **(Un) (1 M)**

Age	Total Population	Net Attendance
7 and 8 years of age	1200	1000
14 and 15 years of age	1000	800
Total	2200	1800

The attendance percentage of this country of the age group of 14 and 15 years is _____.

(a) 90 percent (b) 80 percent
 (c) 70 percent (d) 60 percent

14. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option: **(An) (1 M)**

Assertion (A): Every party in India has to register with the Election Commission.

Reason (R): The Government provides election symbols to all political parties in India.

(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 true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

15. Which of the following group is in majority in Sri Lanka? **(Re) (1 M)**

(a) Tamil-speakers (b) Sinhala-speakers
 (c) Telugu-speakers (d) English-speakers

16. To reform the party system, which of the following tasks have been made compulsory for the political parties? Choose the most appropriate option. **(Re) (1 M)**

I. It is now compulsory for all the political parties to file income tax returns.
 II. It is now compulsory for all parties to have one-third women candidates.



EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) The correct chronological order is:
 III. Champaran Satyagraha- 1917
 IV. Kheda Satyagraha - 1918
 II. Rowlatt Satyagraha- 1919
 I. Bardoli Satyagraha- 1928 **(1 Mark)**
[His, Ch-2, Pg. no. 31,35]

2. (d) When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balgangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his *Kesari*. This led to his imprisonment in 1908, provoking in turn widespread protests all over India. **(1 Mark)**
[His, Ch-5, Pg. no. 127]

3. (c) In the Germania allegory, the “olive branch around the sword” symbolizes the willingness to make peace. The olive branch traditionally represents peace, and when it surrounds a sword, it indicates a readiness to maintain peace without compromising strength. **(1 Mark)**
[His, Ch-1, Pg. no. 24]

4. (b) Smallpox was the most devastating disease brought by Europeans to the Americas. The indigenous population, having no immunity to this new disease, suffered massive fatalities. **(1 Mark)**
[His, Ch-3, Pg. no. 55]

5. (b) In **slash and burn farming**, farmers clear a piece of land, grow crops, and when the soil loses fertility, they move to another plot. This method is commonly practiced for subsistence farming. **(1 Mark)**
[Geo, Ch-4, Pg. no. 30]

6. (b) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i) **(1 Mark)**
[Geo, Ch-2, Pg. no. 15]

7. (b) Both statements are true. The jute industry in India is concentrated along the Hugli River due to the availability of raw materials, transport facilities, and labor. However, India's position as the second-largest exporter of jute is an independent fact and not the reason for the industry's location. **(1 Mark)**
[Geo, Ch-5, Pg. no. 60, 62]

8. (c) Liberalisation refers to the removal of restrictions and trade barriers imposed by the government on foreign trade and investment. This policy aims to promote economic integration by allowing free movement of goods, services, and capital across borders **(1 Mark)**
[Eco, Ch-4, Pg. no. 64]

9. (d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is a public sector company owned by the Government of India, while the other three are private sector companies **(1 Mark)**
[Eco, Ch-2, Pg. no. 33]

10. (c) The Human Development Report is published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It evaluates countries based on health, education, and per capita income indicators to measure overall human development. **(1 Mark)**
[Eco, Ch-1, Pg. no. 13]

11. (b) The main difficulties in getting loans from the formal sector are the requirement of collateral, complex loan procedures, and lack of borrower awareness. Availability of banks is generally not an issue, but fulfilling the formal requirements is challenging. **(1 Mark)**
[Eco, Ch-3, Pg. no. 49-50]

12. (d) The private sector is owned by individuals or companies with the primary objective of earning profit. Tata Iron and Steel is a prominent example of a private sector enterprise. **(1 Mark)**
[Eco, Ch-2, Pg. no. 33]

13. (b) The attendance percentage for the age groups of 14 and 15 years is calculated as 80% using the given data.
 Total Population (14 and 15 years): 1000
 Net Attendance (14 and 15 years): 800

$$\text{Attendance Percentage} = \frac{\text{Net Attendance}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{800}{1000} \times 100 = 80\% \quad \text{(1 Mark)}$$

[Eco, Ch-1, Pg. no. 10]

14. (c) Every political party in India must register with the Election Commission. However, the government does not provide election symbols to all political parties. **(1 Mark)**
[Pol. Sci, Ch-4, Pg. no. 53]

15. (b) Sinhala-speaking people form the majority in Sri Lanka, making up approximately 74% of the population. **(1 Mark)**
[Pol. Sci, Ch-1, Pg. no. 2-3]

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