

**Social Science**  
**Sample Question Paper – 1**  
**(Session 2026-27)**  
**Class IX**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into FOUR sections - A, B, C and D. Each section carries 20 marks.
3. Section A: History    Section B: Geography    Section C: Political Science    Section D: Economics
4. The question paper contains MCQs, Very Short Answer (VSA), Short Answer (SA), Long Answer (LA), Case/Source-Based Questions and map/image-based questions.
5. Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carry 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words.
6. Short Answer (SA) type questions carry 3 marks each. Answers should not exceed 60 words.
7. Long Answer (LA) type questions carry 5 marks each. Answers should not exceed 120 words.
8. Case/Source-Based Questions carry 4 marks and contain three sub-questions. Answers should be based on the given source.
9. Map-based questions are to be attempted using the map/visual provided with the question.
10. Answers should be written in the correct order and according to the marks allotted.
11. Internal choice has been provided in selected questions. Attempt only one of the given choices.

**SECTION — A | HISTORY**

1. Which of the following best explains why historians use different kinds of sources to reconstruct the past? **1**  
(A) Different sources provide different kinds of evidence about past societies.  
(B) Only written sources are considered reliable.  
(C) Archaeological sources can explain only modern history.  
(D) Historical evidence does not require comparison.
  
2. Study the given image carefully and choose the correct option. **1**



- (A) It is an example of Harappan writing.
- (B) It is a Gupta-period coin.
- (C) It is a medieval temple inscription.
- (D) It is a modern political symbol.

**3.** Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read both statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Archaeology is important for understanding societies that left few written records.

Reason (R): Material remains such as tools, pottery, buildings and seals can provide evidence about past life. **1**

(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.

**4.** Arrange the following stages in the correct chronological order: **1**

I. Neolithic way of life

II. Bronze Age civilisations

III. Palaeolithic way of life

IV. Early Iron Age communities

(A) III, I, II and IV

(B) I, III, II and IV

(C) III, II, I and IV

(D) IV, II, I and III

**5.** (A) Explain any two ways in which the transition to agriculture changed human life. **2**

**OR**

(B) Why did rivers become important to the growth of early civilisations?

**6.** (A) Explain the importance of archaeology and scientific methods in reconstructing the human past. **3**

**OR**

(B) Describe any three features that show interaction among early civilisations.

**7.** (A) "The growth of states and societies in India before 1000 CE involved both continuity and change." Examine the statement with suitable examples. **5**

**OR**

(B) Explain how political organisation and administrative systems helped rulers govern large territories before 1000 CE.

8. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

4

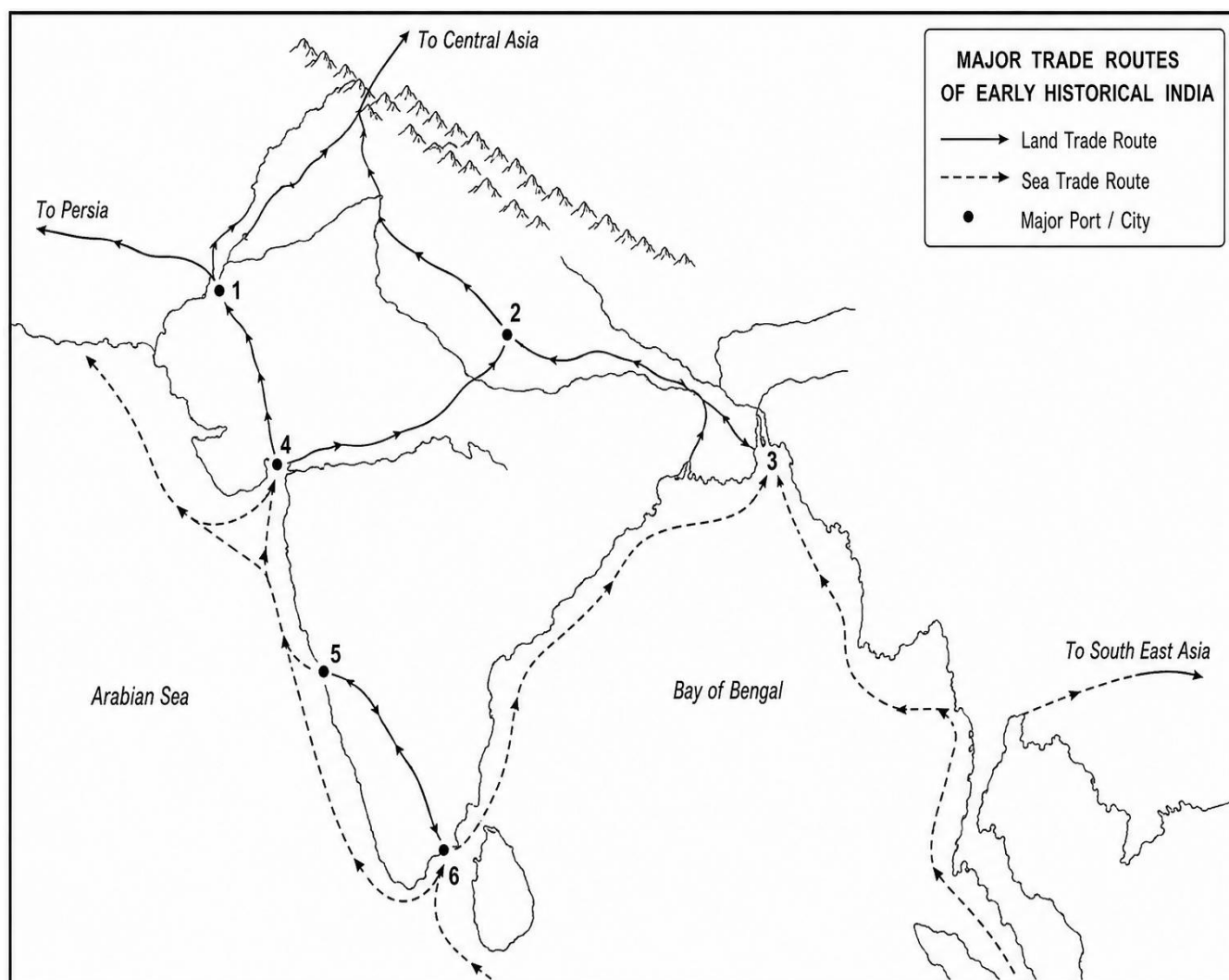
Early societies developed different ways of organising communities as settlements grew. Agriculture encouraged more permanent settlements, while the use of metals, specialised crafts and exchange networks supported wider economic activity. In the Indian subcontinent, political organisation also developed over time. Assemblies such as the sabhā and samiti had roles in early political life, while later states developed administrative divisions and officials. Historical sources such as inscriptions, coins, literary works and archaeological remains help historians compare these developments and understand how state and society changed.

(a) Name one type of archaeological source mentioned or implied in the source.

(b) How did permanent settlements contribute to social and economic change?

(c) Explain how the use of multiple historical sources can make our understanding of the past more reliable.

9. Study the given map of major trade routes of early historical India. Identify any Two important ports/cities from the numbered list that were connected with long-distance trade routes. 2



## SECTION — B | GEOGRAPHY

**10.** Which process is most directly associated with the movement of tectonic plates? **1**

- (A) Formation of earthquakes and volcanoes
- (B) Daily variation in humidity
- (C) Formation of sea breeze
- (D) Change in ocean salinity

**11.** Study the given visual and choose the most appropriate option. **1**

- (A) The monsoon generally advances from the south-west towards the north and north-east.
- (B) The monsoon advances uniformly across India on the same date.
- (C) The map shows the retreat of winter winds from the Himalayas.
- (D) The dates represent annual snowfall over the Indian subcontinent.

**12.** Complete the flow chart by choosing the correct option: **1**

Plate movement → \_\_\_\_\_ → Formation of mountains, valleys and other landforms

- (A) Changes in the Earth's crust
- (B) Increase in ocean salinity
- (C) Daily rotation of clouds
- (D) Seasonal migration of animals

**13.** Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option: **1**

| Column I             | Column II                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Glacier           | (a) U-shaped valley             |
| II. Coastal erosion  | (b) Sea arch                    |
| III. Monsoon         | (c) Seasonal reversal of winds  |
| IV. River deposition | (d) Formation of fertile plains |

**Options:**

- (A) I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
- (B) I-b, II-a, III-c, IV-d
- (C) I-a, II-c, III-b, IV-d
- (D) I-d, II-b, III-c, IV-a

**14.** Which of the following best describes a climate system? **1**

- (A) Long-term pattern of atmospheric conditions of a place
- (B) Weather observed at one particular hour
- (C) Only the amount of rainfall received in a day
- (D) Only the temperature recorded in summer

**15.** A coastal settlement is facing increasing erosion, while a nearby mountainous region is experiencing frequent landslides. Which explanation is most appropriate? **1**

(A) Different geomorphic processes can create different hazards in different environments.

(B) All natural hazards have the same cause.

(C) Only human activities can cause landforms.

(D) Landforms never influence human settlements.

**16.** Suggest any two practical measures that can help reduce a person's carbon footprint. **2**

**17.** (A) Explain the mechanism of the Indian monsoon and the factors that influence its seasonal variation. **5**

**OR**

(B) Explain how internal and external forces shape the Earth's surface and create different landforms.

**18.** Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: **4**

The atmosphere acts as a protective blanket around Earth. Its different layers have distinct characteristics, while gases in the atmosphere influence temperature and weather. Solar energy drives atmospheric processes, and differences in heating create pressure differences and air movement. Seasonal wind reversal is a key feature of the Indian monsoon. Climate is also affected by human activities. Burning fossil fuels and changing land-use patterns can increase greenhouse gas emissions, while changes in water use, forests and urban growth can influence local environmental conditions.

**18.1** Why is the atmosphere important for life on Earth?

**18.2** What causes air movement in the atmosphere?

**18.3** Explain any two ways in which human activities can influence climate or local environmental conditions.

**19.** On the given visual, identify any three dates/regions that demonstrate the progressive advance of the south-west monsoon over India. **3**

### **SECTION — C | POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**20.** Assertion (A): Democracy is not limited to elections alone. **1**

Reason (R): Democratic life also requires participation, accountability, equality and respect for constitutional values.

(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.

**21. Read the following statements regarding elections: 1**

I. Regular elections make representatives accountable to citizens.

II. Elections allow citizens to exercise their right to choose representatives.

III. Elections are meaningful even when voters have no real choice among candidates.

Choose the correct option.

(A) I and II only

(B) II and III only

(C) I and III only

(D) I, II and III

**22. Study the given image and choose the value best reflected by the initiative shown. 1**

(A) Inclusiveness and equal participation

(B) Restriction of voting rights

(C) Removal of electoral competition

(D) Centralisation of all political power

**23. Which institution is constitutionally responsible for conducting elections to Parliament and State Legislatures in India? 1**

(A) Election Commission of India

(B) Supreme Court of India

(C) Parliamentary Secretariat

(D) Finance Commission

**24. Explain any two essential features of a democratic government. 2**

**25. Suggest any two ways in which citizens can strengthen democracy beyond voting. 2**

**26. "Free and fair elections require both effective institutions and responsible citizens." Explain the statement. 3**

**27. (A) Explain how democracy has evolved as an idea and identify its essential features in the Indian context. 5**

**OR**

(B) Examine the major challenges faced by Indian democracy and suggest suitable ways to strengthen democratic practices.

**28. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: 4**

Elections are a central democratic process because they allow citizens to choose representatives and hold them accountable. In India, elections are conducted at different levels, including the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and local bodies. The Election Commission of India is responsible for conducting elections and works to ensure that the electoral process is free and fair. Measures such as updating electoral rolls, regulating election campaigns, providing accessible voting arrangements and monitoring election-related conduct help make participation broader and more meaningful.

**(a)** Why are periodic elections important in a democracy?

**(b)** Name the institution responsible for conducting elections in India.

**(c)** Explain any two measures that can make elections more inclusive or free and fair.

## SECTION — D | ECONOMICS

**29.** Which concept explains the situation in which unlimited wants have to be satisfied with limited resources? **1**

- (A) Scarcity
- (B) Inflation
- (C) Profit
- (D) Specialisation

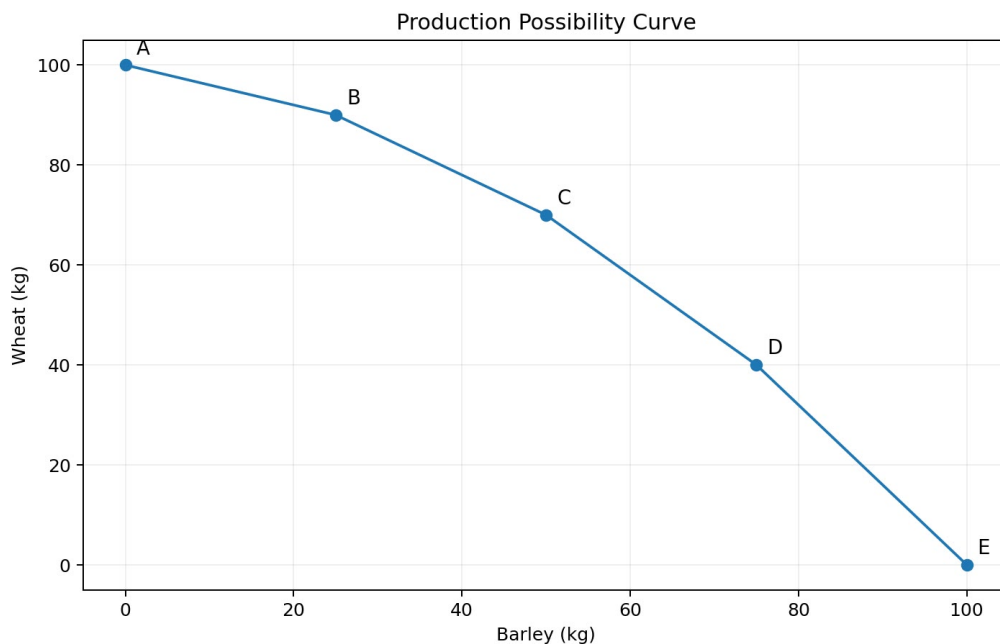
**30.** The value of the next best alternative that is given up when a choice is made is called: **1**

- (A) Opportunity cost
- (B) Market equilibrium
- (C) Capital formation
- (D) Public expenditure

**31.** Which of the following is one of the three key economic questions? **1**

- (A) What to produce?
- (B) How to eliminate all choices?
- (C) How to make resources unlimited?
- (D) How to avoid all trade-offs?

**32.** Study the given visual and choose the correct option. **1**



*Production Possibility Curve (PPC)*

- (A) Moving from A towards E involves producing more barley and sacrificing some wheat.
- (B) Moving from A towards E increases both barley and wheat equally.
- (C) Every point outside the curve represents efficient use of all available resources.
- (D) The curve shows that resources are unlimited.

33. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

1

| Column I              | Column II                                              |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| I. Market economy     | (a) Major decisions made mainly by a central authority |
| II. Planned economy   | (b) Allocation mainly influenced by demand and supply  |
| III. Opportunity cost | (c) Value of the next best alternative forgone         |
| IV. Mixed economy     | (d) Combination of market forces and government role   |

Options:

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

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

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

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

34. Study the following data and answer the question that follows:

1

| Combination | Barley (kg) | Wheat (kg) |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| A           | 0           | 100        |
| B           | 25          | 90         |
| C           | 50          | 70         |
| D           | 75          | 40         |
| E           | 100         | 0          |

If the farmer moves from combination C to D, how much wheat is sacrificed?

(A) 20 kg

(B) 30 kg

(C) 40 kg

(D) 50 kg

35. "Every economic choice involves a trade-off." Explain the statement with a suitable example.

3

36. Differentiate between a market economy and a planned economy on any three bases. 3

37. Explain the three key economic questions: what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce. 3

38. (A) Explain the role of opportunity cost in individual, enterprise and government decision-making. Give suitable examples. 5

OR

(B) Explain the main features of market, planned and mixed economic systems.