

Social Science
Sample Question Paper – 10
(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 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 paper includes objective, short-answer, long-answer, source/case-based and map/image-based questions.
5. Marks are indicated against each question. Attempt only one alternative where an internal choice is given.
6. For map work, mark and label the requested features neatly on the blank map supplied.
7. The visual supplied for the image-based question is intentionally clean and contains no logos, watermarks or answer labels.

SECTION — A | HISTORY

- 1. A community begins making permanent houses, storing grain and producing food near a fertile region. Which change is most clearly indicated?** **1**

(A) Sedentary settlement (B) Industrial production

(C) Colonial urbanization (D) Modern globalisation
- 2. A researcher compares pottery styles from two ancient settlements and finds both similarities and differences. What can this comparison help reveal?** **1**

(A) Cultural interaction and regional variation (B) Exact election boundaries

(C) Modern population density (D) Future trade prices
- 3. Which factor helped the Harappan civilisation develop extensive craft production?** **1**

(A) Availability and processing of materials such as copper, shell and semi-precious stones

(B) Dependence only on hunting

(C) Absence of trade networks

(D) Lack of specialised occupations
- 4. Give two reasons why rivers were both useful and challenging for early civilisations.** **2**
- 5. Explain how writing could strengthen administration and also become an important source for historians.** **3**
- 6. Answer either (A) or (B):** **5**

(A) Explain the significance of guilds in the economic and cultural life of early India, with reference to craft production and patronage.

OR

- (B) Explain how the rise of Magadha created conditions for the emergence of a powerful empire.

7. Read the source and answer the questions:

4

Archaeologists discover a settlement with a planned layout, specialised craft areas, storage facilities and objects made from materials obtained from distant regions.

- (a) What does the presence of specialised craft areas suggest?
- (b) What does the use of distant materials indicate about the settlement?
- (c) Why is the combination of different kinds of evidence useful?

8. In about 40–50 words, explain why the decipherment of an ancient script could change historians' understanding of a civilisation.

1

9. **MAP WORK:** On the blank political map of India, mark and label **Dholavira**, **Lothal** and **Rakhigarhi**, three important sites associated with the Harappan civilisation.

2



SECTION — B | GEOGRAPHY

- 10.** Which statement best explains the relationship between temperature and air pressure? **1**
(A) Warm air tends to rise and can create relatively lower pressure near the surface.
(B) Warm air always sinks and creates high pressure.
(C) Temperature has no relationship with air movement.
(D) Pressure depends only on rainfall.
- 11.** A coastal town remains relatively comfortable during a hot afternoon because a local wind blows from the sea towards the land. Which wind is this? **1**
(A) Sea breeze (B) Land breeze
(C) Monsoon trough (D) Jet stream
- 12.** Why does a land breeze generally occur at night? **1**
(A) Land cools faster than the sea, creating a pressure difference.
(B) The sea cools faster than land every night.
(C) The Sun heats the land strongly at midnight.
(D) Rainfall reverses the Earth's rotation.
- 13.** Which statement correctly describes coastal erosion? **1**
(A) Waves, tides and currents can wear away coastal land and create landforms such as cliffs, caves and stacks.
(B) It occurs only in deserts.
(C) It is caused only by earthquakes.
(D) It always increases the height of beaches.
- 14.** State any two ways in which coastal landforms can influence human activities. **2**
- 15.** Explain why a sea breeze can make coastal areas more moderate during the day. **3**
- 16.** Answer either (A) or (B): **4**
(A) Explain how erosion by waves can produce a sequence of coastal landforms such as caves, arches and stacks.

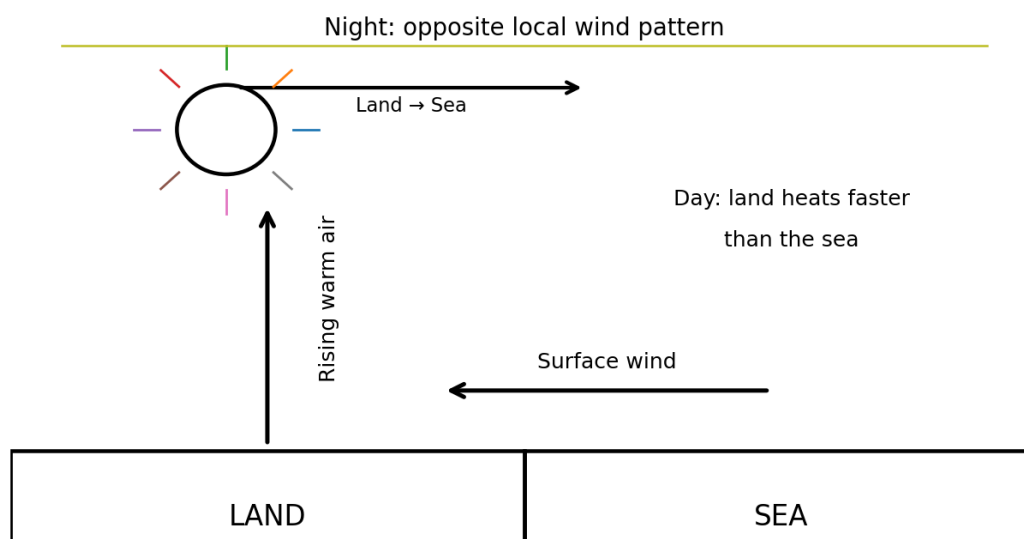
OR

- (B) Explain how the Himalayas and the Northern Plains are connected through river systems and influence human settlement.
- 17.** Read the situation and answer: **3**
A coastal village has a rocky headland. Over many years, waves weaken a softer section of the rock, creating a cave. Continued erosion enlarges the opening and eventually forms an arch; later, the roof collapses and an isolated pillar remains.
(a) Name the landform formed after the arch collapses.
(b) What agent causes the erosion?
(c) Why are softer sections of a coast eroded faster?

18. Study the clean schematic below and answer:

3

- (a) Which local wind is represented during the day?
- (b) Why does the wind move in that direction?
- (c) What happens to the direction of this local wind at night?



19. Why can coastal regions experience more moderate temperatures than inland regions?

1

SECTION — C | POLITICAL SCIENCE

20. Which statement best describes the principle of popular sovereignty?

1

- (A) Political authority ultimately rests with the people.
- (B) Political authority is inherited permanently.
- (C) Courts alone exercise all political power.
- (D) Citizens have no role after elections.

21. Which election is held through representatives rather than by citizens directly choosing the office-holder?

1

- (A) Election of the President of India
- (B) Lok Sabha election
- (C) Vidhan Sabha election
- (D) Municipal election

22. Why can a single-party election offer less meaningful choice than a competitive election?

1

- (A) Voters have fewer political alternatives.
- (B) Voters receive more alternatives.
- (C) Accountability becomes automatic.
- (D) All citizens become candidates.

23. Which action is most likely to strengthen democratic citizenship?

1

- (A) Checking information before sharing it
- (B) Spreading rumours deliberately
- (C) Ignoring civic duties
- (D) Treating laws differently for powerful people

- 24.** State any two reasons why the Rule of Law is important in a democracy. **2**
- 25.** Explain three ways in which citizens can hold representatives accountable without waiting for the next election. **3**
- 26.** Answer either (A) or (B): **5**
(A) Explain how direct and indirect elections distribute the role of citizens and elected representatives differently. Give suitable Indian examples.

OR

(B) Explain how electoral rules, institutions and citizen awareness together influence the fairness of an election.

- 27.** Read the case and answer: **3**
A public representative announces a local development project. Citizens ask for information about the decision, discuss its likely effects, and use lawful means to question the representative about its implementation.
(a) Which democratic principle is illustrated?
(b) Why is access to information useful?
(c) How does public questioning support accountability?

28. Why should citizens respect laws even when they disagree with a particular government decision? **2**

29. Name one democratic institution other than the Election Commission and state one way it can support accountability or participation. **1**

SECTION — D | ECONOMICS

- 30.** A family has a fixed monthly budget and must choose between buying a new appliance and spending the money on a short trip. What economic idea is most clearly involved? **1**
(A) Scarcity and choice (B) Unlimited resources
(C) Market equilibrium only (D) Monopoly
- 31.** A rise in the price of a complementary good is likely to: **1**
(A) Reduce demand for the related good (B) Always increase demand for the related good
(C) Have no possible effect (D) Increase supply automatically
- 32.** Which change would shift supply rather than merely change quantity supplied because of the product's own price? **1**
(A) A fall in input costs (B) A rise in the product's selling price
(C) A fall in the product's selling price (D) A rise in quantity demanded only

33. At a given price, sellers offer 90 units while buyers are willing to buy only 50 units. What is present in the market? **1**

- (A) Excess supply
- (B) Excess demand
- (C) Equilibrium
- (D) Zero supply

34. Why might a producer change present supply decisions if they expect prices to rise in the near future? **2**

35. Explain how weather can influence the supply of agricultural goods. **3**

36. Answer either (A) or (B): **5**

(A) A new technology reduces production time and input wastage. Explain how this can affect supply, prices and the market's movement towards a new equilibrium.

OR

(B) Explain why government intervention may be justified when markets under-provide public goods or make essential goods unaffordable, while excessive regulation may also create problems.

37. Read the case and answer: **4**

A city's population grows rapidly. Demand for rental housing increases, while construction becomes slower because the cost of building materials rises. At the same time, many people expect rents to rise further next year.

- (a) Identify one factor increasing demand.
- (b) Identify one factor restricting supply.
- (c) How can expectations influence present market decisions?

38. A product's price is reduced sharply for a festival sale. State one possible reason a seller may choose this strategy and one possible effect on quantity demanded. **2**