

Social Science
Sample Question Paper – 2
(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 paper includes MCQs, Very Short Answer, Short Answer, Long Answer, source-based and limited visual-based questions.*
- 5. Very Short Answer questions carry 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words.*
- 6. Short Answer questions carry 3 marks each. Answers should not exceed 60 words.*
- 7. Long Answer questions carry 5 marks each. Answers should not exceed 120 words.*
- 8. Source-based questions carry 4 marks and contain three sub-questions.*
- 9. The visual-based questions are to be answered with reference to the visual provided.*
- 10. Internal choice has been provided in selected questions. Attempt only one of the given choices.*

SECTION — A | HISTORY

- 1.** Which type of evidence is most useful for studying the daily activities of people in a society that left no written records? **1**
- (A) Material remains (B) Modern newspapers
- (C) Satellite images (D) Contemporary novels
- 2.** Study the image carefully and choose the most appropriate inference about the object shown. **1**
- (A) It provides evidence of an ancient writing tradition.
- (B) It is a modern coin.
- (C) It records a medieval battle.
- (D) It is a geographical map.



- 3. Assertion (A):** The study of ancient societies often requires evidence from more than one source. **1**
Reason (R): Different sources may reveal different aspects of the same society.
 Choose the correct option:
 (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both 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. Which development most directly encouraged the growth of permanent settlements in early human history? **1**

- (A) Regular cultivation of crops
- (B) Invention of printing
- (C) Development of railways
- (D) Use of digital communication

5. (A) State any two ways in which the use of metals changed economic or social life in early societies. **2**

OR

(B) Why were river valleys attractive locations for the growth of early civilisations?

6. (A) Explain how archaeological evidence and scientific methods can complement written records in reconstructing the past. **3**

OR

(B) Describe any three ways in which trade routes could influence societies beyond the exchange of goods. **5**

7. (A) Explain the major changes in political organisation in India from early assemblies to large territorial states before 1000 CE.

OR

(B) Examine the importance of administration, local officials and communication in governing large kingdoms before 1000 CE.

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

An inscription records that a wealthy individual donated a cave and made a permanent financial endowment for a religious community. Such records provide information not only about the donor but also about institutions, economic resources, social relationships and religious life. Historians compare inscriptions with coins, architecture, literary works and archaeological remains to build a fuller picture of the period.

1. What kind of historical source is described here?
2. Mention one type of information such a record can provide about society.
3. Why should historians compare an inscription with other kinds of evidence?

9. Name any two major early historical trade centres/ports mentioned in the textbook and state one way such centres supported exchange. **2**

SECTION — B | GEOGRAPHY

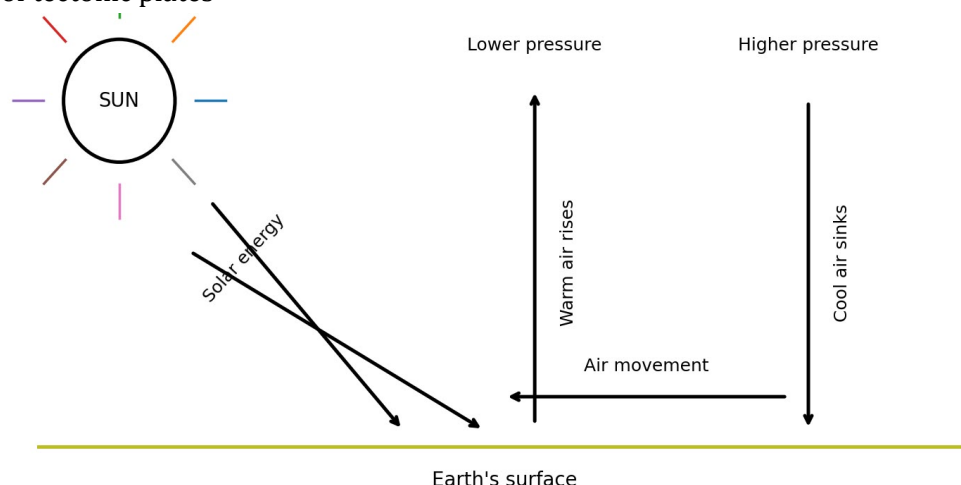
10. Which process is primarily responsible for the creation of many fold mountains? **1**

- (A) Compression caused by plate movement
- (B) Daily heating of land
- (C) Ocean evaporation
- (D) River deposition

11. Study the visual and identify the process it represents.

1

- (A) Pressure differences caused by unequal heating
- (B) Formation of ocean tides
- (C) River erosion
- (D) Movement of tectonic plates



12. Which statement best explains why plate boundaries are important in physical geography?

1

- (A) Many earthquakes and volcanoes are concentrated near them.
- (B) They determine the length of every river.
- (C) They control the daily weather of every place.
- (D) They prevent the formation of mountains.

13. Which factor can cause a place to experience a different climate from another place at the same latitude?

1

- (A) Altitude
- (B) Length of the day alone
- (C) Number of political parties
- (D) Type of currency

14. A mountain slope has little vegetation and receives intense rainfall. Which process is most likely to increase soil loss on the slope?

1

- (A) Soil erosion
- (B) Condensation
- (C) Ocean current formation
- (D) Plate divergence

15. (A) Explain any two ways in which mountains influence human life and settlement.

2

OR

(B) Explain why the Indian monsoon is important for agriculture and water availability.

16. (A) Differentiate between weather and climate on any three bases.

3

OR

(B) Explain any three factors that influence the distribution of temperature over the Earth.

17. (A) Explain how the seasonal reversal of winds develops into the Indian monsoon system. Mention the role of differential heating and pressure differences.

5

OR

(B) Explain how glaciers, rivers and running water can shape landforms through erosion, transport and deposition.

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

4

A town located on a plateau receives less rainfall than a nearby coastal town. The plateau town is also at a higher elevation and experiences a larger annual temperature range. The coastal town receives moisture-laden winds from the nearby sea. Such differences show that climate is influenced by several interacting physical factors rather than by latitude alone.

1. Why may the coastal town receive more moisture than the plateau town?
2. How can altitude affect temperature?
3. Why is it useful to consider more than one factor while comparing the climate of two places?

19. Give one reason why the retreating monsoon season is especially important for parts of southeastern India. **3**

SECTION — C | POLITICAL SCIENCE

20. Which feature most clearly distinguishes a democratic system from a non-democratic one? **1**

- (A) Public participation in choosing representatives
- (B) Rule by hereditary authority
- (C) Absence of accountability
- (D) Permanent rule without elections

21. Which statement about a multi-party system is correct? **1**

- (A) Several parties can represent different interests and compete for public support.
- (B) Only one party can contest elections.
- (C) Political parties cannot present different policy choices.
- (D) Opposition parties have no role in a democracy.

22. Assertion (A): Citizens are important to the functioning of democracy even between elections. **1**

Reason (R): Democratic institutions depend on informed participation, awareness of rights and responsible action by citizens.

- (A) Both are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both 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.

23. Which institution is responsible for administering elections to Parliament and State Legislatures in India?

- (A) Election Commission of India **1**
- (B) Finance Commission
- (C) Union Public Service Commission
- (D) NITI Aayog

24. State any two reasons why a multi-party system can be valuable in a diverse country like India. **2**

25. Explain any two ways in which citizens can hold elected representatives accountable between elections. **2**

26. "Democracy requires institutions as well as democratic values." Explain the statement with three suitable points. **3**

27. (A) Explain how the Constitution, democratic institutions and citizen participation work together to strengthen democracy. 5

OR

(B) Explain the importance of protecting the rights and interests of vulnerable groups in a democracy.

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

In a democratic society, different political parties may present different programmes and policy choices. Citizens examine these alternatives and participate in elections. After an election, the party or coalition with sufficient support forms the government, while other elected groups perform the role of the opposition. The effectiveness of this arrangement depends on rules, institutions, transparency and citizen awareness.

1. Why do political parties offer different programmes and policy choices?
2. What is the role of the opposition after an election?
3. Mention one condition necessary for this democratic arrangement to function effectively.

SECTION — D | ECONOMICS

29. When a resource has more than one possible use, choosing one use means giving up another. This situation is best explained by: 1

- (A) Scarcity and choice (B) Unlimited production
(C) Price control only (D) Specialisation alone

30. A bakery can use its limited oven time to produce either bread or cakes. If it chooses cakes, the bread it could have produced is an example of: 1

- (A) Opportunity cost (B) Market demand
(C) Public revenue (D) Fixed supply

31. Which combination correctly represents the three central economic questions? 1

- (A) What to produce, how to produce, for whom to produce
(B) Where to vote, when to vote, whom to elect
(C) What to export, whom to govern, how to legislate
(D) How to save, where to travel, what to advertise

32. Which situation best represents a capital-intensive method of production? 1

- (A) A factory uses advanced machinery to produce large quantities of goods.
(B) A craftsperson produces every item entirely by hand.
(C) A farmer relies only on manual tools despite having machinery available.
(D) A shopkeeper sells goods directly to customers.

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

I. Scarcity	(a) A system combining market forces with government involvement
II. Mixed economy	(b) Limited resources compared with wants
III. Market economy	(c) Decisions influenced mainly by demand and supply
IV. Planned economy	(d) Major economic decisions made by a central authority

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

34. A farmer can use the same land to grow either millet or sugarcane. The choice depends on water availability, expected returns, soil conditions and other factors. Which economic idea is most clearly illustrated?

- (A) Choice under scarcity **1**
- (B) Unlimited resources
- (C) Absence of trade-offs
- (D) Fixed consumer demand

35. Explain why human wants cannot all be satisfied even when an economy has many resources. Use the ideas of scarcity and choice. **3**

36. Differentiate between labour-intensive and capital-intensive production on any three bases. **3**

37. Explain how the question 'for whom to produce' is connected with consumers' needs, incomes and purchasing power. Give one example. **3**

38. (A) Explain how individuals, businesses and governments make economic choices under conditions of scarce resources. Include the role of opportunity cost. **5**

OR

(B) Compare planned, market and mixed economies with reference to ownership, decision-making and the role of government.