

Social Science
Sample Question Paper – 4
(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-based and map-based questions.
5. Very Short Answer questions carry 2 marks. Short Answer questions carry 3 marks. Long Answer questions carry 5 marks.
6. Source-based questions carry 4 marks. The map-based question must be answered with reference to the map provided.
7. Internal choice is provided in selected questions. Attempt only one alternative.

SECTION — A | HISTORY

1. Which development is most closely associated with the Neolithic way of life? **1**
(A) Agriculture and animal domestication
(B) Industrial factories
(C) Printing press
(D) Rail transport

2. Why are archaeological remains especially important for studying early humans? **1**
(A) They provide material evidence of past activities.
(B) They record every person's name.
(C) They give exact annual rainfall figures.
(D) They directly describe all political decisions.

3. Which statement best explains why river-valley civilisations could support large settlements? **1**
(A) Rivers provided water and supported productive agriculture and movement.
(B) Rivers prevented all forms of trade.
(C) Rivers made permanent settlements impossible.
(D) Rivers were used only for religious ceremonies.

4. Why did the transition to agriculture lead to changes in settlement patterns? **2**

5. Explain how specialised occupations and craft production contributed to the growth of early cities. **3**

6. (A) Explain how political organisation changed from the Vedic period to the age of large empires such as the Mauryas and Guptas. Mention the role of administration. **5**

OR

- (B) Explain how assemblies such as sabhā and samiti could limit the power of the rājā. What broad idea of collective decision-making does this suggest?

7. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

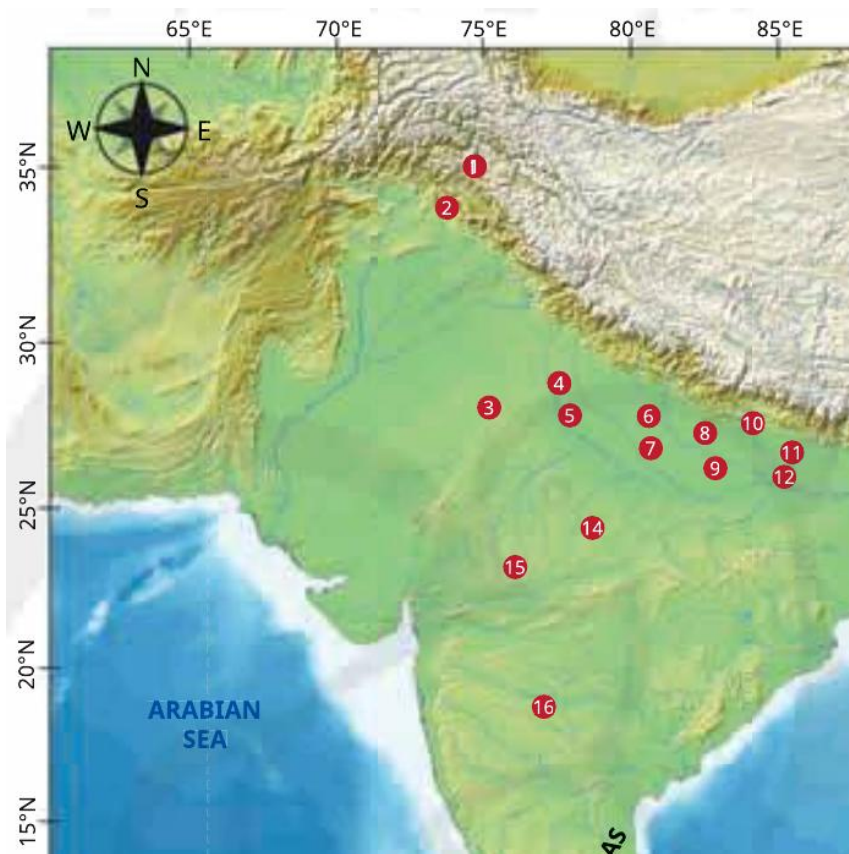
4

An ancient inscription records a donation to a religious community along with a permanent financial endowment. Such an inscription can reveal information about donors, institutions, wealth, religious practices and social relationships. Historians compare it with other evidence before drawing conclusions.

- (a) What kind of historical evidence is described?
- (b) Mention one type of information it can provide.
- (c) Why should it be compared with other sources?

8. What can the major trade routes of early India tell us about the exchange of goods, skills, beliefs and cultural practices? **1**

9. MAP-BASED QUESTION: Using the map provided below, identify the numbered locations representing **Magadha**, **Gandhāra** and **Avanti**. Write the corresponding numbers. **2**



SECTION — B | GEOGRAPHY

10. Which atmospheric process is responsible for the formation of clouds when moist air cools? **1**

- (A) Condensation
- (B) Evaporation
- (C) Insolation
- (D) Radiation

11. Which factor explains why temperature generally decreases with increase in altitude? **1**

- (A) Height above sea level
- (B) Distance from the Equator alone
- (C) Ocean currents alone
- (D) Soil type

- 12.** Why do coastal places generally have a more equable climate than inland places? **1**
(A) Water heats and cools more slowly than land.
(B) Coastal places receive no solar energy.
(C) Sea water stops all winds.
(D) Inland areas have no atmosphere.
- 13.** Which statement about the Indian monsoon is correct? **1**
(A) It involves a seasonal reversal of winds. (B) It produces the same rainfall everywhere.
(C) It remains unchanged throughout the year. (D) It affects only coastal regions.
- 14.** State any two factors that influence the climate of a place. **2**
- 15.** The textbook compares climatic data of places such as Nagpur, Shillong, Thiruvananthapuram and Leh. What can such data help us understand about the influence of latitude, altitude and location? Explain. **3**
- 16.** (A) Explain how differential heating of land and water contributes to seasonal pressure differences and the Indian monsoon. **5**

OR

- (B) Explain how relief can affect the distribution of rainfall and create differences between windward and leeward regions.
- 17.** Read the following situation and answer: **4**
Two places lie at nearly the same latitude. One is near the sea and the other is far inland. The coastal place has a smaller annual temperature range, while the inland place experiences greater seasonal extremes.
(a) Which climatic factor is highlighted?
(b) Why does the sea moderate temperature?
(c) What does the comparison show about the influence of location on climate?
- 18.** Why is the retreating monsoon important for parts of southeastern India? **1**
- 19.** Explain the role of the Himalayas in influencing India's climate and drainage. **1**

SECTION — C | POLITICAL SCIENCE

- 20.** Which value is most closely associated with democracy? **1**
(A) Accountability (B) Hereditary rule
(C) Political exclusion (D) Rule without public participation
- 21.** Which situation best reflects popular sovereignty? **1**
(A) Citizens choose representatives through elections.
(B) A ruler takes decisions without public participation.
(C) A law is made secretly without institutions.
(D) Officials remain in office permanently.

- 22.** The Rule of Law is violated when: **1**
(A) Powerful individuals are treated as being above the law.
(B) Laws apply equally to all.
(C) Courts review government action.
(D) Citizens use legal means to challenge decisions.
- 23.** State any two ways in which responsible use of media can strengthen democracy. **2**
- 24.** Explain any three democratic values reflected when a school group discusses different views and then takes a majority decision. **3**
- 25.** (A) Explain why voting alone is not sufficient to make a country democratic. Use ideas such as participation, accountability, rule of law and inclusion. **5**

OR

- (B) Explain the role of the Constitution in strengthening democracy in India.
- 26.** Read the following case and answer: **4**
A school cabinet has different opinions about a Republic Day programme. After discussion, members vote and select the option supported by the majority. The elected members are then expected to carry out the decision responsibly.
(a) Name one democratic value shown here.
(b) How does voting help resolve disagreement?
(c) Why does responsibility continue after a decision is taken?
- 27.** How can social media both strengthen and weaken democracy depending on how it is used? **2**
- 28.** Why are informed and responsible citizens important for the functioning of democracy? **1**

SECTION — D | ECONOMICS

- 29.** Why does scarcity make economic choice necessary? **1**
(A) Resources are limited in relation to wants.
(B) Wants are always limited.
(C) All resources are unlimited.
(D) Every choice has no consequence.
- 30.** The next-best alternative that is given up when a choice is made is called: **1**
(A) Opportunity cost (B) Supply
(C) Equilibrium (D) Revenue
- 31.** Which of the following is one of the three central economic questions? **1**
(A) For whom to produce? (B) Whom to elect?
(C) Where to vote? (D) How to govern?

- 32.** A market is in equilibrium when: **1**
(A) Quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.
(B) Demand is always greater than supply.
(C) Supply is always greater than demand.
(D) Prices never change.
- 33.** Give two reasons why human wants cannot all be satisfied. **2**
- 34.** A rise in the price of petrol can affect demand for diesel cars, electric cars and public transport differently. Explain the role of substitute and complementary goods in such a situation. **3**
- 35.** (A) Explain how demand and supply interact to determine market equilibrium. What may happen when the market price is below the equilibrium price? **5**

OR

- (B) Compare market, planned and mixed economies with reference to how economic decisions are made.
- 36.** Read the following situation and answer: **4**
During a large online sale, sellers reduce prices on several products. At the lower prices, consumers are willing to buy more, while sellers may also change the quantity they offer. The final market outcome depends on the interaction of demand and supply.
(a) What generally happens to quantity demanded when price falls, other things remaining constant?
(b) What generally happens to quantity supplied when price rises?
(c) What is meant by market equilibrium?
- 37.** A farmer adopts drip irrigation, reducing water use and increasing yield. State one possible effect on the farmer's cost of production. **1**
- 38.** Why can excessive government regulation sometimes hurt markets, even though government intervention may be necessary in some situations? **1**