

**Social Science**  
**Sample Question Paper – 5**  
**(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. Questions include objective, short-answer, long-answer, source/case-based and map-based questions.
5. Marks are indicated against each question. Attempt internal choices carefully.
6. For map questions, use the blank map supplied in the paper. Mark and label only the features asked.
7. The maps supplied with this paper are clean exam-use maps: no logos, party symbols, or answer labels are printed.

**SECTION — A | HISTORY**

1. Which development most directly encouraged people to live in more permanent settlements during the Neolithic period? **1**  
(A) Food production  
(B) Steam power  
(C) Long-distance railways  
(D) Printing technology
  
2. Why is archaeological evidence useful when written records are absent? **1**  
(A) It provides material evidence of past human activity.  
(B) It gives a complete biography of every person.  
(C) It records exact political boundaries.  
(D) It replaces the need to interpret evidence.
  
3. Which statement best describes the significance of the emergence of cities in early India? **1**  
(A) They brought together production, trade, administration and specialised occupations.  
(B) They ended all rural settlements.  
(C) They stopped long-distance exchange.  
(D) They made craft production unnecessary.
  
4. Give two reasons why the discovery and use of metals could change early communities. **2**
  
5. Explain how craft specialisation and exchange could contribute to the growth of an early urban centre. **3**
  
6. Answer either (A) or (B): **4**  
(A) Explain two important features of the administrative system used to govern large territories in early India.

**OR**

- (B) Explain how political organisation developed from smaller Vedic communities towards large states and empires.

7. Read the source and answer:

3

An inscription records a substantial donation to a religious community and mentions a continuing financial endowment. Such records can provide clues about donors, institutions, wealth and religious life.

- (a) Name the type of historical source described.
- (b) Mention one kind of information it can reveal.
- (c) Why should historians compare such evidence with other sources?

8. Answer in about 50–60 words: What do early trade routes reveal about the movement of goods as well as ideas and cultural practices?

2

9. MAP WORK: On the blank political map of India, mark and label **Pataliputra**, **Rajgir**, **Mathura** and **Ujjayini**. Use neat dots and write the names beside them.

3



### SECTION — B | GEOGRAPHY

10. Which process changes water vapour into tiny liquid droplets during cloud formation?

1

- (A) Condensation
- (B) Sublimation
- (C) Transpiration
- (D) Infiltration

11. Which factor is most directly responsible for the decrease of temperature with altitude?

1

- (A) Height above sea level
- (B) Soil colour
- (C) Population density
- (D) Type of vegetation

12. A place near the sea usually experiences a smaller annual range of temperature than a place far inland. Which factor explains this difference? 1

- (A) Distance from the sea  
(B) Latitude alone  
(C) Soil fertility  
(D) Forest density

13. Which statement about the Indian monsoon is most accurate? 1

- (A) It involves seasonal changes in wind direction and rainfall.  
(B) It gives equal rainfall to all parts of India.  
(C) It remains identical throughout the year.  
(D) It affects only the western coast.

14. State any two factors that influence the climate of a place. 2

15. Why can two places at similar latitudes have different climates? Give two geographical reasons. 2

16. Answer either (A) or (B): 4

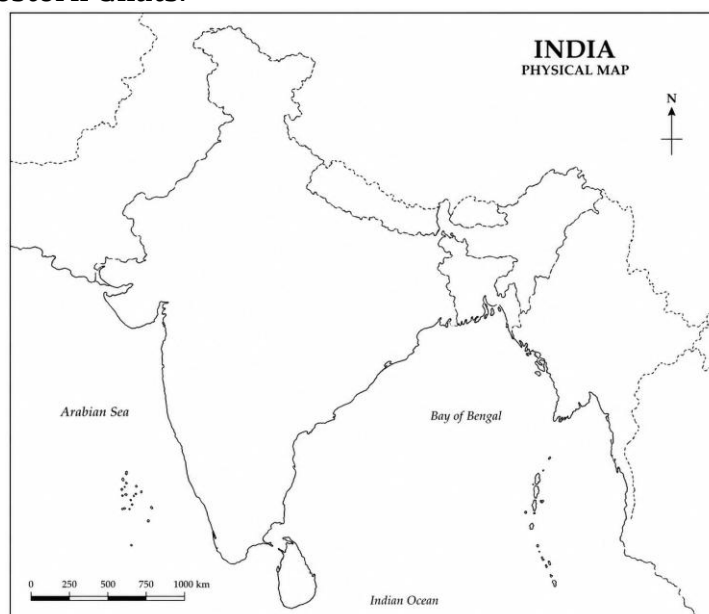
(A) Explain how differential heating of land and water contributes to the seasonal reversal of winds associated with the monsoon.

**OR**

(B) Explain how relief influences rainfall distribution, including the contrast between windward and leeward slopes.

17. A student compares climatic conditions at Leh, Shillong, Nagpur and Thiruvananthapuram. What kinds of geographical factors can this comparison help the student identify? Explain. 3

18. MAP WORK — On the blank physical map of India, mark and label **the Himalayas, Aravalli Range, Deccan Plateau** and **Western Ghats**. 3



19. Answer in about 40–50 words: Why is the retreating monsoon important for the rainfall pattern of southeastern India? 2

## SECTION — C | POLITICAL SCIENCE

- 20.** Which principle requires public authorities to be answerable for their decisions? **1**  
(A) Accountability (B) Hereditary rule  
(C) Secrecy (D) Political exclusion
- 21.** Which situation best demonstrates popular sovereignty? **1**  
(A) Citizens choose their representatives through elections.  
(B) A ruler remains in office without public approval.  
(C) Officials make all decisions without institutions.  
(D) Citizens are excluded from public decisions.
- 22.** Which action is most consistent with the Rule of Law? **2**  
(A) Applying the same law to powerful and ordinary citizens.  
(B) Allowing influential people to bypass legal procedures.  
(C) Giving permanent immunity to elected representatives.  
(D) Preventing courts from reviewing government action.
- 23.** Which of the following can weaken democratic discussion when used irresponsibly? **1**  
(A) Deliberate misinformation (B) Fact-checking  
(C) Public debate (D) Peaceful disagreement
- 24.** State any two responsibilities of citizens that help democratic institutions function effectively. **2**
- 25.** Explain two ways in which responsible use of social media can strengthen democracy. **2**
- 26.** Answer either (A) or (B): **4**  
(A) Explain why democracy is more than simply holding elections. Refer to participation, equality, accountability and the Rule of Law.
- OR**
- (B) Explain how the Constitution provides a framework for democratic government in India.
- 27.** Read the case and answer:  
A school committee has three different proposals for improving the school library. Members discuss the proposals, vote, accept the majority decision and then remain responsible for implementing it fairly. **3**  
(a) Identify one democratic value shown here.  
(b) Why is discussion important before voting?  
(c) Why must elected representatives remain accountable after a decision?
- 28.** Why can inclusion of different groups and viewpoints make democratic decision-making stronger? **2**
- 29.** As you have studied that reforms intended to make voting more inclusive. Name any two groups for whom special electoral arrangements may be relevant and state one reason such arrangements matter. **3**

## SECTION — D | ECONOMICS

- 30.** Why is opportunity cost unavoidable in economic decision-making? **1**  
(A) Choosing one option means giving up another option.  
(B) All resources are unlimited.  
(C) Every want can be satisfied at the same time.  
(D) Economic choices have no consequences.
- 31.** Which is one of the three central economic questions? **1**  
(A) What to produce? (B) Whom to elect?  
(C) Where to vote? (D) How to campaign?
- 32.** According to the law of demand, other things remaining constant, what usually happens to quantity demanded when price rises? **1**  
(A) It falls (B) It rises  
(C) It remains permanently fixed (D) It becomes equal to supply
- 33.** A market reaches equilibrium when: **1**  
(A) Quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.  
(B) Sellers stop producing.  
(C) Demand is always greater than supply.  
(D) Government fixes every price.
- 34.** Give two examples of choices in daily life that involve opportunity cost. **2**
- 35.** Explain how a change in the price of a substitute good can influence demand for another good. **2**
- 36.** Answer either (A) or (B): **4**  
(A) Explain how demand and supply interact to move a market towards equilibrium. What can happen when the market price is kept below equilibrium?

**OR**

- (B) Compare market, planned and mixed economies on the basis of who mainly makes economic decisions.
- 37.** Read the case and answer: **3**  
A farmer adopts drip irrigation. Water use falls and output rises. If many farmers adopt the technology, the amount producers are willing and able to supply at different prices may also change.  
(a) Identify one likely effect on production efficiency.  
(b) How can widespread adoption affect market supply?  
(c) Why can technology influence supply?
- 38.** Why may government intervention be necessary in some markets, yet excessive regulation can also create problems? Give one reason for each side. **5**