

**Social Science**  
**Sample Question Paper – 6**  
**(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: Section A – History, Section B – Geography, Section C – Political Science, and Section D – Economics.
3. The paper contains MCQs, Very Short Answer (VSA), Short Answer (SA), Long Answer (LA), Case/Source-Based Questions and Map-Based Questions.
4. Very Short Answer questions carry 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer questions carry 3 marks each. Answers should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long Answer questions carry 5 marks each. Answers should not exceed 120 words.
7. Case/Source-Based questions carry 4 marks and contain three sub-questions.
8. The Map-Based question is divided into two parts: Section A – 2 marks and Section B – 3 marks. Use the outline map provided in the paper.
9. There is no overall choice. Internal choice is provided in a few questions; attempt only one alternative in such questions.
10. Questions containing visual input include an alternative question for visually impaired candidates.

**SECTION — A | HISTORY**

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate source for reconstructing human life before the invention of writing? **1**

- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Royal decrees | (B) Stone tools and artefacts |
| (C) Printed books | (D) Newspaper reports         |

2. Observe the image carefully. It represents a form of evidence used to understand early human life. Which statement best explains its historical importance? **1**



- (A) It records exact dates of political events
- (B) It provides clues about activities, ideas and surroundings of early communities
- (C) It proves that writing was widely used by hunter-gatherers
- (D) It was produced mainly for commercial exchange

**For Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.2:** The World Heritage Site known for hundreds of painted rock shelters showing Mesolithic and earlier occupation is:

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) Sanchi      | (B) Bhimbetka  |
| (C) Takshashila | (D) Kushinagar |

3. Assertion (A): The shift towards settled life transformed human societies. 1  
Reason (R): Cultivation and animal domestication encouraged people to stay for longer periods in one place.

- (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 developments in a broad chronological sequence and choose the correct option: 1

- I. Use of microlithic tools  
II. Growth of early cities  
III. Domestication and farming  
IV. Palaeolithic hunter-gathering

- (A) IV, I, III, II  
(B) I, IV, II, III  
(C) IV, III, I, II  
(D) III, IV, I, II

5. (A) Explain any two ways in which archaeology helps historians reconstruct the lives of early humans. 2

**OR**

(B) Explain any two advantages that encouraged early communities to settle near rivers.

6. (A) Explain three important changes associated with the transition from hunting-gathering to food production. 3

**OR**

(B) Explain how writing changed the way information about societies could be preserved and reconstructed.

7. (A) "Political organisation in early India combined authority with duties towards society". Examine the statement with suitable examples. 5

**OR**

(B) Explain how cultural and intellectual traditions contributed to continuity and interaction among different regions of the Indian subcontinent up to 1000 CE.

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

**FROM EARLY SETTLEMENTS TO CIVILISATIONS**

As communities began to produce food, many of them established more permanent settlements. Surplus production supported craft specialists and exchange. In some regions, settlements expanded into towns and cities. Organised systems were needed to manage water, storage, trade and collective work. Archaeological remains such as houses, tools, seals, pottery, burials and public structures help historians understand how these societies were organised. Written records, where available, add another layer of information about rulers, laws, beliefs and everyday life.

- 8.1 Why did permanent settlements become more common with food production? 1  
8.2 Mention one type of archaeological evidence that can reveal economic activity. 1  
8.3 Explain how surplus production could contribute to the growth of more complex societies. 2

9. On the outline map of India provided after Q.19, locate and label the following:

(A) Bhimbetka – an important site of prehistoric rock shelters.

1

(B) Dholavira – an important Harappan site.

1

## SECTION — B | GEOGRAPHY

10. Which process is mainly responsible for building fold mountains?

1

(A) Deposition by rivers

(B) Convergence of tectonic plates

(C) Wind erosion

(D) Chemical weathering

11. Which of the following is an example of an exogenic process?

1

(A) Volcanism

(B) Plate movement

(C) Weathering

(D) Earthquake

12. Choose the correct option to complete the relationship:

1

Warm, moist air rises → cools → water vapour condenses → \_\_\_\_

(A) Cloud formation

(B) Plate movement

(C) Soil erosion

(D) Ocean current stops

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

1

|                  |                                              |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| I. Troposphere   | (a) Ozone-rich layer                         |
| II. Stratosphere | (b) Most weather phenomena                   |
| III. Mesosphere  | (c) Many meteors burn up                     |
| IV. Thermosphere | (d) Very high temperatures and ionised gases |

(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

14. Which landform is generally formed by the deposition of sediments at the mouth of a river?

1

(A) Delta

(B) Rift valley

(C) Volcanic cone

(D) Fold mountain

15. Which statement about the monsoon is most appropriate?

1

(A) It is unrelated to seasonal pressure changes

(B) It involves seasonal reversal or major shift of wind patterns

(C) It occurs only over oceans

(D) It is caused only by Earth's rotation

16. Suggest any two measures by which individuals or communities can reduce their carbon footprint.

2

17. (A) "The Earth's surface is continuously changing." Justify the statement by explaining the role of internal and external processes.

5

OR

(B) Explain the mechanism of the monsoon and discuss the importance of seasonal winds for life and livelihoods.

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

### **ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE**

The atmosphere is a mixture of gases surrounding the Earth. Nitrogen and oxygen are its most abundant gases, while water vapour and dust particles vary from place to place and over time. Water vapour is especially important for cloud formation and precipitation. The lower part of the atmosphere is the zone in which most weather takes place. Changes in temperature, pressure, moisture and winds interact to produce weather conditions. Human activities that increase greenhouse gases can disturb the Earth's energy balance and contribute to long-term climate change.

1. Name the two most abundant gases in the atmosphere. **1**
2. Why is water vapour important for weather? **1**
3. Explain two ways in which human activities can influence climate. **2**

19. On the same outline map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following physical features with suitable symbols:

1. The Himalayan mountain region **1**
2. The Deccan Plateau **1**
3. The Western Ghats **1**
4. The Thar Desert **1**

### **OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA – FOR Q.9 AND Q.19**



## SECTION — C | POLITICAL SCIENCE

20. Assertion (A): Democracy requires more than merely holding elections. 1  
Reason (R): Democratic governance also depends on rights, accountability, participation and rule of law.
- (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. Which institution is primarily responsible for conducting and supervising elections in India? 1
- (A) Parliament (B) Election Commission of India  
(C) Supreme Court only (D) Council of Ministers
22. Which of the following is an example of a direct election in India? 1
- (A) Election of the President (B) Election of Rajya Sabha members  
(C) Election of Lok Sabha members by voters (D) Election of the Vice-President
23. Study the sequence and choose the option that best represents a democratic electoral process: 1  
Voter registration → Campaigning → Polling → Counting → \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Declaration of results (B) Suspension of rights  
(C) Appointment without election (D) Cancellation of representation
24. Explain any two reasons why periodic elections are essential in a democracy. 2
25. Explain any two ways in which separation of powers helps prevent concentration of authority. 2
26. Explain any three conditions that help make an election free and fair. 3
27. (A) "Democracy rests on participation, accountability and constitutional safeguards." Examine the statement. 5

**OR**

(B) "An independent and impartial electoral process is essential for representative government." Examine the statement.

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

### **ACCOUNTABILITY IN A DEMOCRACY**

Democratic governments are expected to remain answerable to citizens. Elections allow people to evaluate representatives at regular intervals, but accountability also operates between elections. Public debate, access to information, civil society initiatives, courts and legislative scrutiny can question public decisions. The separation of powers among the legislature, executive and judiciary creates checks and balances. Measures such as the Right to Information strengthen citizens' ability to seek information from public authorities and make governance more transparent.

1. How do elections promote accountability? 1
2. Name one mechanism, other than elections, that can increase transparency. 1
3. Explain how separation of powers strengthens democratic governance. 2

## SECTION — D | ECONOMICS

29. Economics mainly studies how people and societies: **1**  
(A) Eliminate all wants (B) Use scarce resources to satisfy wants  
(C) Avoid making choices (D) Produce without using resources
30. The value of the next-best alternative that is given up when a choice is made is called: **1**  
(A) Market price (B) Opportunity cost  
(C) Public good (D) Profit margin
31. Which set contains the three central questions faced by every economy? **1**  
(A) What, how and for whom to produce (B) Where, when and why to vote  
(C) Who, when and where to migrate (D) How, where and when to save
32. A school has limited funds and must choose between building a science lab and expanding its library. This situation best illustrates: **1**  
(A) Unlimited resources (B) Scarcity and choice  
(C) Absence of opportunity cost (D) No economic decision
33. Match the economic system with its main feature:
- |                     |                                                           |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| I. Market economy   | (a) Major allocation decisions mainly by government       |
| II. Planned economy | (b) Private decisions and market forces play a major role |
| III. Mixed economy  | (c) Government and private sector coexist                 |
- (A) I-b, II-a, III-c (B) I-a, II-c, III-b  
(C) I-c, II-b, III-a (D) I-b, II-c, III-a
34. Which of the following best describes a mixed economy? **1**  
(A) Only private ownership exists  
(B) Only government decides production  
(C) Private enterprise and government both play important roles  
(D) There are no markets
35. Explain with an example how scarcity forces an individual to make a choice and creates an opportunity cost. **3**
36. Differentiate between a market economy and a planned economy on any three bases. **3**
37. Explain why the questions “what to produce”, “how to produce” and “for whom to produce” arise in every economy. **3**
38. (A) “Most modern economies combine market forces with a role for government.” Explain the statement with reference to the features of a mixed economy. **5**

**OR**

- (B) Explain how unlimited wants, limited resources and opportunity cost are connected with one another in everyday economic decision-making.