

Social Science
Sample Question Paper – 7
(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 and mark only the features asked.
7. All maps are clean exam-use maps without logos, watermarks, party symbols or answer labels.

SECTION — A | HISTORY

1. Which feature is most closely associated with the emergence of settled agricultural communities?
(A) Storage of food and permanent dwellings 1
(B) Factory production
(C) Railway networks
(D) Printed newspapers

2. A historian finds beads, pottery and tools at an ancient settlement. What can these objects help establish? 1
(A) Patterns of production, use and exchange
(B) Exact names of all residents
(C) Modern political boundaries
(D) Future population growth

3. Why could the growth of long-distance trade influence societies far beyond the places where goods were produced? 1
(A) Traders could carry ideas, technologies and cultural practices along with goods.
(B) Trade always prevented cultural contact.
(C) Trade involved only agricultural products.
(D) Trade routes had no connection with settlements.

4. State any two ways in which surplus agricultural production could support the development of specialised occupations. 2

5. Explain how inscriptions and coins can provide different kinds of information about an ancient society. 3

6. Answer either (A) or (B): 5
(A) Explain how the growth of kingdoms and empires required systems of taxation, administration and communication.

OR

- (B) Explain the significance of the Mauryan Empire in the political history of early India, with reference to its large territory and administration.

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

4

A group of merchants and craft producers formed a guild. The guild regulated professional activities and could also receive deposits of money, using the returns to support agreed charitable or religious activities.

- (a) What does this source suggest about the economic role of guilds?
- (b) Why might people have trusted guilds with deposits?
- (c) What does the existence of guilds suggest about specialisation in urban society?

8. In about 50–60 words, explain how the location of an early settlement could influence its economic activities.

1

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

2



SECTION — B | GEOGRAPHY

10. Which factor can cause two places at the same latitude to have different temperatures?

1

- (A) Altitude
- (B) Alphabetical order of place names
- (C) Population alone
- (D) Political boundaries

11. Which process is directly involved when water from oceans, rivers and lakes enters the atmosphere?

1

- (A) Evaporation
- (B) Condensation
- (C) Deposition
- (D) Infiltration

12. Why does the Indian monsoon have a major influence on agriculture? **1**
(A) Seasonal rainfall affects soil moisture and water availability.
(B) Rainfall occurs equally in every month.
(C) Agriculture does not depend on water.
(D) Monsoon winds affect only mountain regions.

13. Which situation is most likely to produce heavy rainfall on a mountain's windward slope? **1**
(A) Moist air is forced to rise and cool.
(B) Dry air continually sinks.
(C) Air loses all water vapour before reaching the mountain.
(D) The slope blocks all upward movement of air.

14. Give two reasons why the climate of an inland place may be more extreme than that of a coastal place. **2**

15. Explain how pressure differences can lead to the movement of air from one region to another. **3**

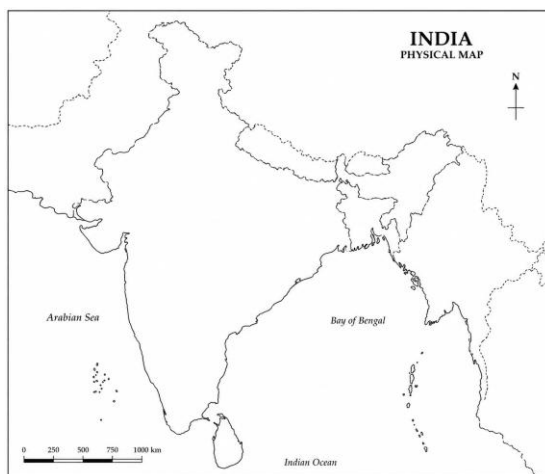
16. Answer either (A) or (B): **4**
(A) Explain the main controls of India's climate and show how latitude, altitude, pressure and winds, distance from the sea and relief interact.

OR

(B) Explain the mechanism of the Indian monsoon from the heating of land and water to the seasonal reversal of winds.

17. Read the case and answer: **3**
In 2025, heavy monsoon rainfall and swollen rivers caused severe flooding in parts of Punjab, damaging villages, fields, roads and bridges.
(a) Name one natural factor that contributed to the flooding.
(b) How can swollen rivers affect human settlements?
(c) Suggest one measure that can reduce flood-related damage.

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



19. Why can the retreating monsoon bring significant rainfall to the southeastern coast of India? **1**

SECTION — C | POLITICAL SCIENCE

- 20.** Which condition is essential for an election to provide voters with a genuine choice? **1**
(A) More than one meaningful option
(B) A fixed result
(C) No information about candidates
(D) Permanent continuation of the same government
- 21.** Which pair is correctly matched? **1**
(A) Lok Sabha — direct election
(B) President of India — direct election by all citizens
(C) Rajya Sabha — direct election by all citizens
(D) Vidhan Sabha — indirect election by the President
- 22.** Why are periodic elections necessary in a democracy? **1**
(A) They give citizens an opportunity to choose or change representatives at regular intervals.
(B) They allow governments to continue indefinitely.
(C) They eliminate political disagreement.
(D) They remove the need for accountability.
- 23.** Which institution plays the central role in conducting elections to Parliament and State Legislatures in India? **1**
(A) Election Commission of India
(B) Finance Commission
(C) Supreme Court alone
(D) Union Public Service Commission
- 24.** State any two ways in which election rules can promote fairness and inclusion. **2**
- 25.** Explain three differences between direct and indirect elections, using suitable Indian examples. **3**
- 26.** Answer either (A) or (B): **5**
(A) Explain how the Election Commission, electoral rules and citizens together contribute to free and fair elections.
- OR**
- (B) Explain why an election can be weakened by misinformation, intimidation or lack of accessibility even when voting takes place.
- 27.** Read the case and answer: **4**
A first-time voter registers online. At the polling station, volunteers guide an elderly voter and a voter with a disability, while the voter is able to verify the vote through the VVPAT system.
(a) Identify one feature that promotes inclusion.
(b) Why is voter verification important?
(c) How does such assistance strengthen participation?
- 28.** Why should elected representatives remain accountable to citizens after an election? **1**
- 29.** Name any two categories of voters for whom special electoral arrangements may be relevant and state one reason for such arrangements. **1**

SECTION — D | ECONOMICS

30. Which change would most directly increase the demand for a normal good, other things remaining constant? **1**

- (A) A rise in consumers' income (B) A rise in the good's price
(C) A fall in population (D) A fall in consumer preference

31. If the price of tea rises, some consumers may buy more coffee instead. Tea and coffee are therefore examples of: **1**

- (A) Substitute goods (B) Complementary goods
(C) Public goods (D) Capital goods

32. If the price of printers falls and more people buy printers, what may happen to the demand for printer cartridges? **1**

- (A) It may rise because cartridges are complementary to printers.
(B) It must fall because cartridges are substitutes.
(C) It cannot change.
(D) It becomes unrelated to printers.

33. Which situation represents excess demand in a market? **1**

- (A) Quantity demanded is greater than quantity supplied at the prevailing price.
(B) Quantity supplied is greater than quantity demanded.
(C) Quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.
(D) No buyer or seller participates.

34. Give two factors, other than the price of the good itself, that can influence demand. **2**

35. Explain how a change in input costs or technology can influence the supply of a product. **3**

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

- (A) A hotel changes its room price according to season, festivals, expected bookings and nearby competition. Explain how this illustrates a dynamic market.

OR

(B) Explain why market equilibrium can shift when technology, weather, income or consumer preferences change.

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

A farmer traditionally irrigates fields manually. After installing drip irrigation, water use falls and crop yield rises. If many farmers adopt the same technology, the quantity producers are willing and able to supply at different prices may change.

- (a) How can the technology affect the farmer's production process?
(b) How may widespread adoption affect market supply?
(c) Why can technology be a supply-side factor?

38. Why might the government set a maximum price for an essential good? State one possible benefit and one possible problem. **2**