

Social Science
Sample Question Paper – 9
(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 only one option where an internal choice is given.
6. For map work, use the blank map provided and mark only the features asked. No answer labels are pre-printed.

SECTION — A | HISTORY

- 1. A prehistoric community begins storing grain, making pottery and living in houses at one location for long periods. Which change is best reflected?** **1**

(A) Increasing sedentary life (B) Industrialisation
(C) Modern urbanisation (D) Colonial administration
- 2. A historian finds seals with repeated symbols at an ancient settlement. What can such evidence most reasonably help investigate?** **1**

(A) Systems of identification, exchange or administration
(B) Exact modern election results
(C) Future climate forecasts
(D) Modern road networks
- 3. Why could the availability of iron tools influence agricultural expansion in early societies?** **1**

(A) They could make certain tools more effective for clearing and working land.
(B) They ended the need for agriculture.
(C) They made rivers unnecessary.
(D) They prevented craft production.
- 4. Give two reasons why historians should distinguish between what a source directly states and what they infer from it.** **2**
- 5. Explain how the presence of religious centres could contribute to the economic and cultural life of early towns.** **3**
- 6. Answer either (A) or (B):** **4**

(A) Explain how the ideas and activities associated with Buddhism and Jainism influenced social and intellectual life in early India.

OR

- (B) Explain how Ashoka used inscriptions to communicate with people across his large empire and why such inscriptions are valuable historical sources.

7. Read the source and answer:

4

A traveller describes a busy town where merchants from different regions meet, craftsmen work in specialised occupations, and religious institutions receive donations. The description is compared with archaeological remains found at the same place.

(a) What kind of source is the traveller's account?

(b) What can it tell us about urban life?

(c) Why is comparison with archaeological evidence useful?

8. In about 40–50 words, explain one reason why the location of a city could change the kinds of occupations found there.

1

9. **MAP-BASED QUESTION:** On the blank political map of India, mark and label **Sarnath**, **Nalanda** and **Amaravati**. Use neat dots and write the names clearly.

3



SECTION — B | GEOGRAPHY

- 10.** Which statement best explains why air pressure varies from place to place? **1**
(A) Air pressure is influenced by factors such as temperature and altitude.
(B) Air pressure is identical everywhere.
(C) Only vegetation controls air pressure.
(D) Political boundaries determine air pressure.
- 11.** What happens to air when it is heated near the Earth's surface? **1**
(A) It tends to become less dense and rise.
(B) It always becomes denser and sinks.
(C) It loses all water vapour.
(D) It stops moving.
- 12.** Which statement correctly links evaporation and rainfall? **1**
(A) Evaporation adds water vapour to the atmosphere, which can later contribute to precipitation.
(B) Evaporation removes all moisture from the water cycle.
(C) Rainfall occurs without atmospheric moisture.
(D) Evaporation happens only in winter.
- 13.** Why can the same monsoon season produce very different amounts of rainfall in different parts of India? **1**
(A) Relief, wind direction and location influence rainfall distribution.
(B) Every region receives the same winds and relief.
(C) Rainfall depends only on longitude.
(D) Mountains have no effect on air movement.
- 14.** State any two ways in which mountains can influence climate or drainage. **2**
- 15.** Explain how heating and cooling of land and water can create differences in air pressure. **3**
- 16.** Answer either (A) or (B): **4**
(A) Explain the role of Western Ghats and the Himalayas in shaping rainfall patterns in India.

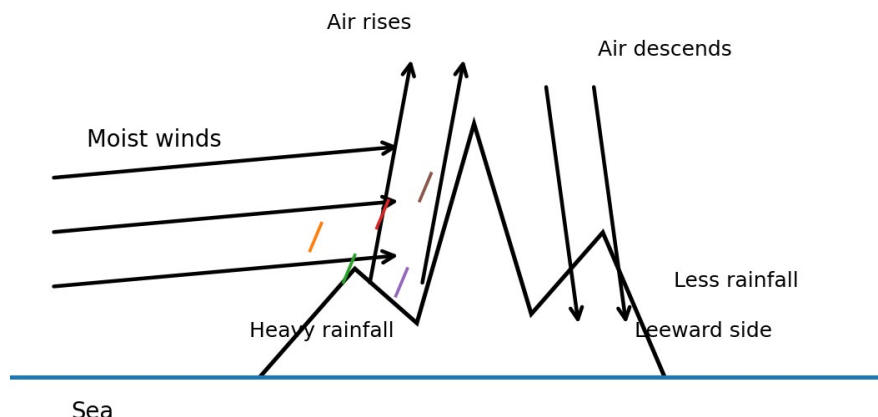
OR

- (B) Explain why the monsoon is important for India's water resources and agriculture, while also creating risks such as floods.
- 17.** Read the situation and answer: **3**
A town records very high temperatures in May, receives heavy rainfall during a few monsoon months, and then experiences a marked decline in rainfall as the monsoon retreats.
(a) Which broad climatic pattern is illustrated?
(b) Why is rainfall concentrated in particular months?
(c) What does this tell us about seasonality?

18. Study the diagram showing the rain-shadow effect and answer the following:

3

Orographic Rainfall and Rain-Shadow Effect



- (a) Which side of the mountain receives heavier rainfall?
- (b) Why does air rise on the windward side?
- (c) Why is the leeward side comparatively dry?

19. Why do some parts of India receive comparatively little rainfall despite the presence of monsoon winds?

1

SECTION — C | POLITICAL SCIENCE

20. Which situation best shows that an election is competitive?

1

- (A) Voters can choose among candidates or parties with different positions.
- (B) Only one candidate is allowed and the result is fixed.
- (C) Citizens are prevented from receiving information.
- (D) Voting is cancelled after candidates are selected.

21. Why must an elected government seek a fresh mandate after its prescribed term?

1

- (A) To renew democratic legitimacy through periodic elections.
- (B) To avoid accountability.
- (C) To make elections unnecessary.
- (D) To prevent citizens from changing representatives.

22. Which of the following is an example of an indirect election in India?

1

- (A) Election of the President
- (B) Election of a Lok Sabha member by voters of a constituency
- (C) Election of a municipal councillor
- (D) Election of a Vidhan Sabha member

23. Which practice would most directly improve the quality of voters' choices?

1

- (A) Access to reliable information about candidates and issues.
- (B) Spreading unverified rumours.
- (C) Preventing public discussion.
- (D) Hiding candidates' records.

- 24.** Mention any two reasons why an election needs clear rules and procedures. **2**
- 25.** Explain how periodic elections and accountability are connected. **3**
- 26.** Answer either (A) or (B): **4**
(A) Explain the importance of the Election Commission in maintaining the credibility of elections. Include any three relevant functions or safeguards.

OR

- (B) Explain how electoral participation can be made more inclusive for citizens who face barriers to voting.
- 27.** Read the case and answer: **4**
In a constituency, one candidate spreads an unverified claim about another candidate on social media. Several voters share it without checking the source. Later, the claim is found to be false.
(a) Which democratic value is threatened?
(b) Why can misinformation affect an election?
(c) State one responsible practice voters can follow.
- 28.** Why is it important that election results are accepted according to established legal and democratic procedures? **1**
- 29.** Give two examples of how citizens can contribute to democracy between elections. **2**

SECTION — D | ECONOMICS

- 30.** Which change would most likely reduce demand for a good, other things remaining constant? **1**
(A) A fall in consumer income for a normal good
(B) Greater preference for the good
(C) A rise in the price of a substitute
(D) Population growth
- 31.** If the price of a product falls and consumers buy more of it, which relationship is illustrated? **1**
(A) Law of Demand
(B) Law of Supply
(C) Opportunity Cost
(D) Market Failure
- 32.** Which change is most likely to increase the supply of a product? **1**
(A) A fall in input costs
(B) A rise in production costs
(C) A major disruption in production
(D) A fall in the number of sellers

33. A market has quantity demanded of 60 units and quantity supplied of 25 units at a particular price. What does this indicate? **1**

- (A) Excess demand
- (B) Excess supply
- (C) Equilibrium
- (D) No market activity

34. Why can consumers' expectations about future prices influence present demand? **2**

35. Explain how the number of sellers in a market can affect supply. **3**

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

(A) A sudden crop failure reduces the supply of vegetables. Explain the likely effects on price, quantity available and market adjustment.

OR

(B) Explain why equilibrium in a real-world market can keep changing instead of remaining fixed.

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

A city experiences an unusually hot summer. Demand for air conditioners rises, while some factories face higher electricity and input costs. At the same time, consumers increasingly choose energy-efficient models.

- (a) Identify one factor increasing demand.
- (b) Identify one factor affecting supply.
- (c) How can changes in consumer preferences affect the market?

38. State one situation in which government intervention can protect consumers or public welfare and explain why. **2**