

SAMPLE PAPER
FIRST TERMINAL EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS-9

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) 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
Section D : Economics
- (iii) The question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs.
- (iv) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carry **1** mark each.
- (v) Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **40 words**.
- (vi) Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **60 words**.
- (vii) Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120 words**.
- (viii) There are case-based questions (CBQs) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **100 words**.
- (ix) The map-based questions (two questions) carry **five** marks:
Section A (History) : 2 marks
Section B (Geography) : 3 marks
- (x) Divide your answer sheet into **four** sections as per question paper Section A (History), Section B (Geography), Section C (Political Science) and Section D (Economics).
 - It is compulsory to answer each question in its respective section.
 - Do not mix answers of one section into the other section.
- (xi) Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- (xii) Kindly note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.
- (xiii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A
(History)

20 marks

1. Arrange the following Mesopotamian dynasties/ruling powers in the correct chronological order, from the earliest to the latest: **(1)**

- I. Akkadian
- II. Sumerian
- III. Babylonian
- IV. Assyrian

Options:

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

2. Identify and name the civilisation which used such these stone weights shown in the picture given below: - **(1)**



- (A) Mesopotamian Civilisation
- (B) Sindhu–Sarasvatī Civilisation
- (C) Chinese Civilisation
- (D) Egyptian Civilisation

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 2.

This civilisation had their own standard systems of weight and measurement made of stones. Name the civilisation.

- (A) Mesopotamian Civilisation
- (B) Sindhu–Sarasvatī Civilisation
- (C) Chinese Civilisation
- (D) Egyptian Civilisation

3. An archaeological expedition at a site in Central India discovers tiny stone tools (microliths) and cave wall paintings. Based on these findings, to which period does this site most likely belong? **(1)**

- A) Lower Palaeolithic Age
- B) Mesolithic Age
- C) Bronze Age
- D) Iron Age

4. The 'tri-partite struggle' for control over Kannauj involved three major powers. Identify the correct set of three powers from the options below. (1)

- (a) Guptas, Mauryas, and Cholas
- (b) Gurjara-Pratihāras, Pālas, and Rāshtrakūṭas
- (c) Pallavas, Chālukyas, and Cholas
- (d) Gurjara-Pratihāras, Guptas, and Pālas

5. (A) What are the *Pañchamahābhūtas*, and from where does this idea originate? (1+1)

OR

(B) Define an Epigraphic Source. State its importance for a historian. (1+1)

6. (A) Although rivers provided many benefits, they also created challenges for early societies. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of settling near rivers. (3)

OR

(B) Describe the three stages of the Stone Age and mention one major feature associated with each stage. (3)

7. (A) 'The village remained the smallest administrative unit and was largely self-reliant and autonomous in major practical functions.' Analyse the role of village institutions in the decentralised administrative systems of early India. (5)

OR

(B) 'Education in early India was a complete preparation for life, not just a path to a career.' Explain the statement with reference to the aims and content of education during early India. (5)

8. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2=4)

THE BEGINNING OF WRITING

The Sumerians were the first to start writing around 3300 BCE, and their writing system is known as cuneiform due to the wedge-shaped tool used by the scribes. By 3000 BCE, Cuneiform was widely used all over Mesopotamia by different city-states, even though they spoke different languages.

The cuneiform tablets give us a glimpse into the lives and beliefs of the Mesopotamians- their great myths and epics, their hymns, the "law codes", and educational treatises. Tablets were also used for keeping a record of farming and craft activities, especially of potters, seal cutters, shipbuilders, carpenters, farm workers, etc.

8.1. What does the word 'cuneiform' literally mean? (1)

8.2. Which tool was used by the Sumerians to write on the clay tablets? (1)

8.3. List two ways in which cuneiform tablets serve as a crucial source for historians studying ancient society. (2)

9. (i) A place 'A' has been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify it with the help of the information given and write its correct name on the line marked on the map.

(A)- Mature harappan site located in Gujarat (1)

(ii) On the same outline map of India, locate and label ANY ONE of the ancient southern kingdoms that existed between 3rd and 10th century CE. (1)

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.

A) Name a mature Harappan site. (1)

B) Name a powerful ancient southern kingdom that existed between 3rd and 10th century CE. (1)

**SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY**

(20 marks)

10. A pilot prefers flying in the stratosphere because it- (1)

- (A) contains maximum oxygen.
- (B) experiences very little weather disturbance.
- (C) has the highest air pressure.
- (D) receives maximum rainfall.

11. According to the composition of the Earth's atmosphere, what is the percentage of nitrogen? (1)

- (A) 21%
- (B) 0.93%
- (C) 78%
- (D) 0.04%

12. Identify the layer of the atmosphere which helps with radio transmission by reflecting radio waves back toward the Earth? (1)

- (A) Stratosphere
- (B) Exosphere
- (C) Troposphere
- (D) Thermosphere

13. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option: (1)

Assertion (A): Oxbow lakes and floodplains are typically formed in the middle course of a river.

Reason (R): In the middle course, the river loses energy and begins depositing sediments while meandering.

Options :

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

14. A delta is formed at: (1)

- A) The source of a river
- B) The middle course of a river
- C) The mouth of a river where it meets a sea, ocean, or lake
- D) The upper course of a river near a waterfall

15. The winter monsoon is also known as the: (1)

- A. South-west monsoon
- B. North-east monsoon
- C. South east monsoon
- D. Retreating monsoon

16. The edges where tectonic plates meet are called plate boundaries. Name and explain any two types of plate boundaries. (2)

17(A) Explain the significance of the atmosphere and examine the role of water vapour in it. (3+2)

OR

17(B) 'The monsoon plays a vital role in the lives of people in India.' Justify the statement with suitable examples. (5)

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions:(2+1+1=4)

LANDSLIDES

Landslides are caused by a combination of natural and human factors that make slopes unstable. Heavy and continuous rainfall is one of the main natural causes, as water seeps into the soil and rocks, increasing their weight and reducing friction. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions can also trigger landslides by shaking the ground and weakening slopes. Steep slopes and the presence of loose or weathered rocks further increase the risk. Human activities, such as deforestation, mining, road construction, and unplanned construction on hillsides disturb the natural balance of slopes. Poor drainage systems and improper land use also contribute to landslides by allowing excess water to accumulate, leading to sudden slope failure.

18.1 Name any two natural factors that cause landslides. (1)

18.2 State any two human activities that contribute to landslides. (1)

18.3 What precautionary measures will you take if you are staying in a landslide prone region. (2)

19.1 On the given outline **map of world** (page 11), identify and label the tectonic plate marked and write its correct names on the line drawn near it. (1)

19.2 On the same outline **map of India** (page 10) given for question no. 9, locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

I.Direction of Advancing Monsoon (1)

II.Weather Station- Mumbai or Weather Station- Chennai (1)

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.19

Answer **any three** questions.

(1x3=3)

19.1 Name the largest tectonic plate

19.2 Name the weather station located in eastern India

19.3 Name the weather station located in northern India

19.4 Name the Indian state Which gets rainfall from advancing monsoon branch

SECTION C
(Political Science)

20marks

20. A journalist uses the Right to Information Act to obtain details about the expenditure on a public project.

Which democratic value is strengthened?

(1)

- (A) Transparency and accountability
- (B) Emergency provisions
- (C) Majority rule
- (D) Political competition

21. India follows which electoral system for Lok Sabha elections?

(1)

- (A) Majority System
- (B) First-Past-The-Post
- (C) Proportional Representation
- (D) Mixed System

22. A written Constitution with two major parties is a feature of:

(1)

- (A) India
- (B) Canada
- (C) United Kingdom
- (D) United States of America

23. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

(1)

Assertion(A): The idea of popular sovereignty means that the state derives its authority from the people.

Reason(R): In a democracy, the ultimate source of power lies with the people.

Options :

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

24. Distinguish between direct and indirect elections. Give one example of each.

(2)

25. What is the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) initiative of the ECI? Explain the objectives and the necessity of conducting SIR.

(2)

26. 'Media is often referred to as the 'fourth pillar of democracy'.' Justify the statement with any three points.

(3)

27. (A) Describe the challenges to conducting free and fair elections? Explain the measures adopted by the Election Commission of India to ensure free, fair, and inclusive elections. (3+2)

OR

(B) Describe the criteria for recognition of National and State Political Parties in India.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

A constitution plays a crucial role in safeguarding the rights of the people in a democracy. In India, democratic principles are guided by the Constitution of India, which was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950. The Constitution not only guarantees but also protects the Fundamental Rights of all citizens. It ensures that no citizen is discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. It also encourages active citizen participation in democratic processes at the national, state, and local levels through elections.

(Source: Ch-6 Democracy NCERT)

28.1 When was the constitution of India adopted? (1)

28.2 List any two democratic traditions from early India that reflect democratic values. ($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$)

28.3 Describe any two roles of the Constitution in strengthening democracy in India. (2)

SECTION D (Economics)

20marks

29. A student receives 100 rupees and chooses to buy a new notebook instead of saving the money to eventually buy a tennis racket. In this scenario, the opportunity cost of the choice is:(1)

- A) The 100 rupees spent on the notebook.
- B) The benefit and utility derived from the new notebook.
- C) The chance of saving that money for the tennis racket.
- D) The time spent visiting the store to purchase the notebook.

30. Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R): (1)

Assertion (A): Opportunity cost arises whenever a choice is made between alternatives.

Reason (R): Opportunity cost refers to cost of best alternative that is sacrificed when a choice is made.

Options:

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

31. Match the Economic Systems in Column A with their defining characteristics in Column B:(1)

Column A (Systems)	Column B (Characteristics)
1. Planned Economy	a. Co-existence of private and government sectors
2. Market Economy	b. Government-led decision-making for public welfare
3. Mixed Economy	c. Decisions driven by demand and supply forces

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
- C. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
- D. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b

32. Suppose the government sets a maximum sale price for an essential vaccine below the market-driven price. What is likely to happen? Choose from the options below (1)

- (A) Surplus
- (B) No effect
- (C) Shortage
- (D) Fall in demand

33. Read the following statements about PPC carefully and choose the correct alternatives given below: (1)

Statement 1- A point on PPC shows the maximum output that can be produced through efficient utilisation of resources

Statement 2- As we move from one point to another on PPC the production of both the goods increases.

Options:

- a) Both statements are true.
- b) Both statements are false.
- c) Statement 1 is true, and Statement 2 is false.
- d) Statement 2 is true, and Statement 1 is false.

34. According to the Law of Supply and the study of producer behavior, how do businesses generally respond when the market price of a good they produce increases? (1)

- A) They decrease the quantity supplied to minimize production risks.
- B) They maintain the same production level regardless of price changes.
- C) They are encouraged to increase the quantity supplied to the market.
- D) They wait for a central planning authority to set new production targets.

35. Evaluate the role of the Production Possibility Curve (PPC) in showing economic trade-offs. (3)

36. 'Price controls do not replace the market; they create a safe corridor.' Justify this statement with reference to Price Ceilings. (3)

37. Country A bans private factories and sets up a government committee to fix product prices, dictate production, and distribute goods based on social needs.

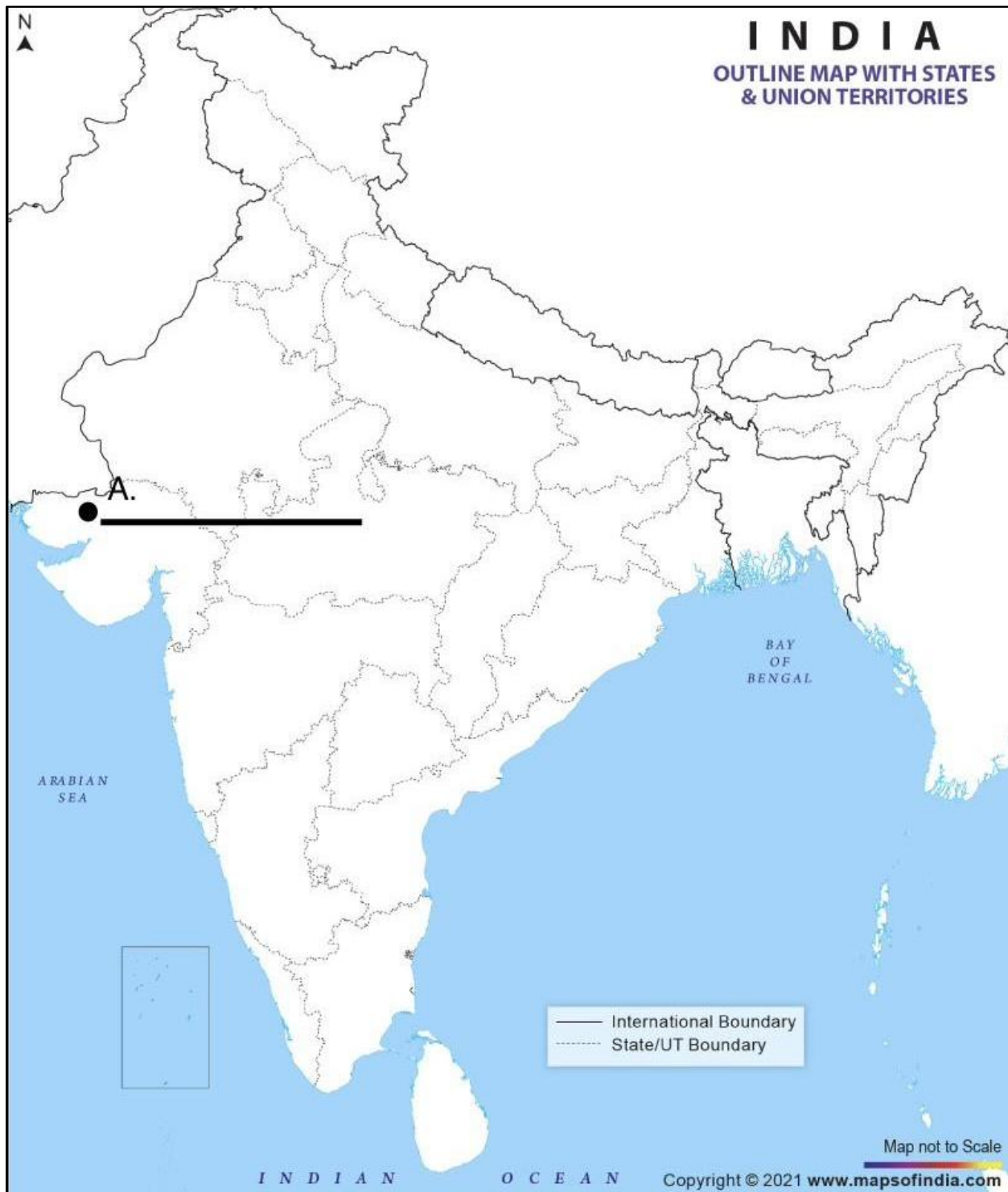
Name this economic system and state two main objectives behind adopting it. (1+2)

38. (A) State the Law of Supply using a supply schedule and supply curve, explain the relationship it establishes between the price of a commodity and the quantity supplied. Apart from its own price, explain any two determinants that influence the market supply of a product. (5)

OR

(B) During online festival sales, the prices of many products are very low. Use the concept of demand and supply to explain why the sellers sell at such a low price. What happens to the equilibrium when the price is lowered? Does this benefit only consumers or sellers as well? (5)

MAP FOR Q9



MAP FOR Q19.1

