



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
PRE-MID TERM EXAM- 2026-2027
SET-2 (MARKING SCHEME)

Class: IX
Date: 19 /05/26

Max. Marks: 30
Time: 1 Hour

I	SECTION A GEOGRAPHY (10 MARKS)	MARKS
1	C. Traps heat within the atmosphere	1
2	B. (i)–(c), (ii)–(d), (iii)–(b), (iv)–(a)	1
3	a) The Troposphere is the layer where most of the weather phenomenon occurs. (0.5 m) Key characteristics of the troposphere: •Lowest layer of the atmosphere: Extends from the Earth’s surface up to about 8–15 km. Contains most of the air: About 75% of the atmosphere’s mass is found here. •Temperature decreases with altitude: 1 degree celsius for every 165 m (1.5m) b) The troposphere contains nearly 75 per cent mass of the atmosphere and all essential gases, such as water vapour and primary greenhouse gases. All weather phenomena such as precipitation, storms, and lightning, occur in this layer. (1m)	3
4	a) Ozone layer in the Stratosphere is responsible for protecting the Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. (1m) b) It protects life on Earth by preventing harmful solar radiation. By filtering UV radiation, the stratosphere protects crops, forests, plankton and marine ecosystems which are essential for food chains and oxygen production. The layer above the troposphere is called the stratosphere. The stratosphere has a cold lower section and a warmer upper section forming two distinct layers. The name ‘Strato’ means ‘layer’. It extends up to about 50 km above the Earth’s surface. (Any two points 2m)	3
5	Map Work.	2
II	SECTION B POLITICAL SCIENCE (10 MARKS)	
6	D. A is false but R is true	1
7	B. World is one family	1
8	C. Both statements are correct.	1
9	C. A Government in which the rulers are elected by the people.	1
10	Democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing. • Voters must be honestly counted (a proper census). • Voters should vote freely without any kind of pressure. • Voters should have the right to choose freely from among those competing in the elections.	3

	Elections should be held regularly and be strictly impartial. In India the Election Commission of India ensures free and fair elections.	
11	- Administration during the Gupta period was marked by a high degree of decentralisation and local self -government. Village councils, known as Sabhas, played an important role in managing local affairs and delivering justice. - These councils were made up of local landowners and merchants chosen by the community, and they functioned independently. These early democratic traditions influenced modern democracy in many ways. - They promoted people's participation in governance, inspired institutions of local self-government, and encouraged respect for discussion and consensus. Thus, modern Indian democracy is deeply rooted in India's own historical experience rather than being entirely adopted from other countries.	3
III	SECTION C ECONOMICS (10 MARKS)	
12	D. Both are correct	1
13	C. Equal distribution of income	1
14	Choice -Resources available in unlimited supply	1
15	A. How efficiently resources are used	1
16	- Scarcity is the fundamental economic problem that arises because human wants are unlimited while resources are limited. People, families, businesses, and governments cannot satisfy all their desires at the same time, so they must make choices and face trade-offs. - Scarcity does not mean something is completely unavailable; it means resources exist in limited quantities compared to the endless wants people have. This is why even developed countries experience scarcity, as no nation has unlimited resources. - Example-Family Budget: A household with fixed monthly income must balance spending on rent, groceries, school fees, and entertainment. Spending more on one reduces what is left for others.	3
17	Economic analysis help in solving real-life issues like the following: Inflation Economists study demand, supply, and production costs to suggest ways to control rising prices. Unemployment They analyse job markets and recommend policies to create more employment opportunities. Government Budgeting Economists guide governments in allocating funds for education, healthcare, defence, and infrastructure. Environmental Issues	3

	They study pollution and suggest measures like carbon taxes to protect the environment. ● Poverty Reduction Economists design welfare schemes and social safety nets to support weaker sections. Example: During the COVID-19 pandemic, economists advised governments and helped to design relief packages for businesses and workers (ANY 3)	
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