



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir
Mid-Term Examination (2026-27)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET 2

Class: IX
Date: 20.09.2026

Maximum Marks: 80
Time Allowed: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography, C- Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based question carries 2 marks, Q9. In Section A-History.
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION – A
HISTORY (20 Marks)

Marks

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------|
| 1 | A student is studying Mesolithic sites and finds the following clues:
Site A is the westernmost Mesolithic site in India.
Site B is the largest Mesolithic site in India and is located near the Kothari River.
Site C is in Gujarat and shows evidence of contact with the Harappan culture.
Which option correctly identifies Sites A, B and C?
A. Bagor, Tilwara, Langhnaj
B. Tilwara, Bagor, Langhnaj
C. Langhnaj, Bagor, Tilwara
D. Tilwara, Langhnaj, Bagor | 1 |
| 2 | Which tool was typical of the Lower Palaeolithic Age?
A. Hand axes
B. Scrapers
C. Blades
D. Microliths | 1 |
| 3 | A museum displays an exhibit titled “The Middle Stone Age” and explains that it represents the period between two major stages of the Stone Age. Which period does the exhibit represent?
A. Palaeolithic Period
B. Mesolithic Period | 1 |

C. Neolithic Period

D. Iron Age

4 Assertion and Reasoning:

1

In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion **(A)** and reasons **(R)**. Read the statements and choose the correct options

Assertion (A): The Arthashastra is an ancient text on government, administration, and politics.

Reason (R): It emphasises that a king should be trained in governance and public administration.

Options:

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

5 Why did early humans keep moving from one place to another, and how did they manage to survive?

2

6 The Neolithic Revolution brought major changes in human life. What were the important changes that marked this revolution?

3

7A Describe the role of a king in ancient India. What qualities, responsibilities and principles were expected to guide his rule?

5

OR

7B Explain the evolution of political organisation from the Vedic period to the rise of the Mahajanapadas.

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

4

The rulers of early medieval India developed different methods to manage their large kingdoms. While some rulers continued administrative practices followed by earlier kingdoms, others introduced new arrangements for managing local affairs. Kingdoms were generally divided into smaller administrative units to make governance easier. In some regions, land was granted to Brahmins, while in others, village institutions played an important role in managing local matters. The Cholas developed a well-organised system in which village assemblies took responsibility for several important activities. These arrangements show that administration was not limited to the king and his officials but also involved local institutions.

8.1 Which Gupta official was responsible for peace and war?

8.2 What were the land grants given to Brahmins by the Chalukyas called?

8.3 How did village administration under the Cholas contribute to effective local governance?

9 MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

(1+1=2)

A) A popular Mahajanapada

B) One of the dynasties in South India

SECTION B

(GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks)

10 Which statement best explains why the Earth's surface is constantly changing?

1

A. Only human activities alter the Earth's surface.

B. Changes occur only during earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

C. Internal and external processes continuously modify the Earth's surface.

D. The Earth's surface remains unchanged except in coastal areas.

11 Which landform is most closely associated with deposition by rivers?

1

A. Gorge

- B. Waterfall
- C. V-shaped valley
- D. Delta

- 12 Read the situation carefully: 1
A region experiences intense rainfall. Streams carry weathered rock material from higher slopes and deposit it when their velocity decreases.
Which combination of geomorphic processes is illustrated?
A. Volcanism and weathering
B. Folding and faulting
C. Earthquake and volcanic activity
D. Weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition
- 13 Consider the following statements about the troposphere: 1
1. It contains most of the atmosphere's water vapour.
2. Most weather phenomena occur in this layer.
3. Temperature generally increases with height in this layer.
Which of the statements are correct?
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3
- 14 Which of the following would most directly contribute to an increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide? 1
A. Large-scale afforestation
B. Increased burning of fossil fuels
C. Increased use of wind energy
D. Expansion of wetlands
- 15 The atmosphere contains approximately 78% nitrogen and 21% oxygen. Which statement best explains the importance of this composition? 1
A. Nitrogen directly supports combustion, while oxygen controls atmospheric pressure.
B. Nitrogen is essential for plant growth through the nitrogen cycle, while oxygen supports respiration and combustion.
C. Both nitrogen and oxygen mainly absorb ultraviolet radiation.
D. Oxygen is responsible for the formation of clouds, while nitrogen causes rainfall.
- 16 Distinguish between weather and climate with one suitable example of each. 2
- 17 Draw a neat and well labelled diagram of a Sea cliff and shore platform. 3
- 18A Explain with the help of a labelled diagram the composition and structure of the atmosphere. How does the distribution of gases vary in different layers, and why is each major layer significant? 5

OR

- 18B What were the major causes of the severe floods in Punjab in 2025? Explain their significant effects on the people, agriculture, infrastructure and environment of the region.
- 19 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**(1+1+2=4) 4
Weathering and erosion play a vital role in the development of landforms by continuously breaking down and reshaping the Earth's surface. Over long periods of time, weathering and erosion work together to wear down mountains, carve valleys, form plains, and create features, such as caves, cliffs, and river deltas, gradually giving shape to the diverse landscapes we see on Earth today.
Agents of gradation are natural forces that wear down, transport, and deposit materials on the Earth's surface, helping to level or smooth it over time. The main agents of gradation are running water, glaciers, wind, waves, and groundwater.

- 19.1.** Why is erosion by wind particularly effective in arid and semi-arid regions?
19.2. How does deforestation accelerate soil erosion?
19.3. Explain the process of weathering. Describe the three major types of weathering with suitable examples.

SECTION C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

- 20** Why is the executive more independent of the legislature in a Presidential form of government? 1
 A. The legislature has no powers
 B. The President directly exercises executive powers
 C. The judiciary controls the executive
 D. The President is selected by the legislature
- 21** A village community chooses five respected members to take important decisions, settle disputes and work for the welfare of the people. Which system does this practice reflect? 1
 A. Monarchy
 B. Panchayat system
 C. Dictatorship
 D. Military rule
- 22** After a census, the boundaries of electoral constituencies need to be revised according to the constitutional provisions. Which constitutional provision provides for the establishment of a Delimitation Commission? 1
 A. Article 80
 B. Article 82
 C. Article 324
 D. Article 356
- 23** Identify the correct option from the statements given below. 1
Statement I: The Representation of the People Act, 1950 deals with the delimitation of constituencies and the preparation and revision of electoral rolls
Statement II: The Representation of the People Act, 1951 lays down rules regarding the nomination of candidates, election campaigns, voting procedures and post-election disputes.
Options:
 A. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
 B. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
 C. Both are Correct.
 D. Both are Incorrect.
- 24** “The spread of democracy across the world was influenced by several major historical developments”. Which are they? 2
- 25** “Free and fair elections are necessary features of democracy”. Explain 2
- 26** In a democratic country, citizens participate in choosing representatives for different public offices. However, they choose the final office-holder in different ways. Define the term election and distinguish between the two methods through which leaders can be chosen, give example for each. 3
- 27A** “In a state with a bicameral legislature, how do the Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad differ in their composition and method of election?” 5

OR

- 27B** Which constitutional body plays an important role in conducting and managing elections in India? Name the two main electoral systems followed in India and explain how they work, with suitable examples. (1+4=5)

- 28 Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)** 4
- Democracy is expected to give people an important role in choosing their government. However, the working of democracy can be affected when some sections of society have greater economic influence than others. At the same time, democratic countries may organise their governments differently. In some systems, the executive works closely with the elected legislature, while in other systems the powers of the executive and legislature are kept separate. These differences influence the way a government functions and exercises its authority.
- 28.1** How can growing economic inequality affect the functioning of democracy?
- 28.2** In which form of government is there a close relationship between the executive and the legislature?
- 28.3** Suggest two ways through which democracy can be strengthened.

SECTION D

ECONOMICS (20 marks)

- 29** A company has Rs.10 lakhs to invest. It can either expand its factory or launch a new product. Choosing the factory expansion means the opportunity cost is: 1
- A. The new product not launched
B. The wages paid to workers
C. The raw materials purchased
D. The profit from factory expansion
- 30** The price of umbrellas remains unchanged. Weather forecasts predict heavy rainfall, and more people decide to buy umbrellas. Which statement best explains this situation? 1
- A. Quantity demand has increased due to a fall in price.
B. Demand has increased due to a change in expectations.
C. Supply has increased due to a fall in price.
D. Quantity supplied has increased due to fall in demand.
- 31** A country allows private companies to operate, but the government regulates them, provides public goods and protects consumers. Which feature is being illustrated? 1
- A. Pure planned economy
B. Mixed economy
C. Absence of government intervention
D. Complete state ownership
- 32** A student has only three days left before final examinations but has five subjects to revise thoroughly. She has to decide how to allocate study hours among subjects. Which of the following best illustrates the economic concept involved in this situation. 1
- A. The availability of unlimited natural resources.
B. The elimination of choice due to fixed schedules
C. The problem of scarcity arising from limited time and unlimited needs.
D. The absence of opportunity cost in academic decisions
- 33** A farmer observes that the market price of tomatoes has increased considerably. Assuming other factors remain unchanged, what would the law of supply suggest? 1
- A. The farmer will supply fewer tomatoes.
B. The farmer will supply more tomatoes.
C. The farmer's demand for tomatoes will increase.
D. The market demand curve will shift left.
- 34** A student usually travels to school by bus. When the bus fare increases, the student starts using the metro instead. What can be inferred from this situation? 1
- A. Bus and metro are complementary goods.
B. Bus and metro are substitute goods.

- C. Bus and metro are inferior goods.
D. Bus and metro are public goods.
- 35** “Every economy has to make certain fundamental choices due to limited resources.” 3
Explain the central problems of an economy with suitable examples.
- 36** “Economic analysis plays a vital role in understanding and addressing real world 3
problems”. Justify
- 37** “What is the Law of Supply? Explain the relationship between price and quantity 3
supplied with the help of a suitable example and supply curve.”
- 38A** a. State and explain the Law of Demand with the help of a suitable diagram. 5
b. The demand for a commodity can change even when its price remains unchanged.
Explain this statement by highlighting the role of non-price factors affecting demand,
with suitable examples.

OR

- 38B** (a) Prepare an individual demand schedule and market demand schedule using
suitable values of your own.
(b) Draw the corresponding individual and market demand curves based on the
schedules prepared in (a).
(c) Explain how quantity demanded respond to changes in price, using the schedules
and curves.

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A)