



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

Class: IX
Date: 20.10.2026

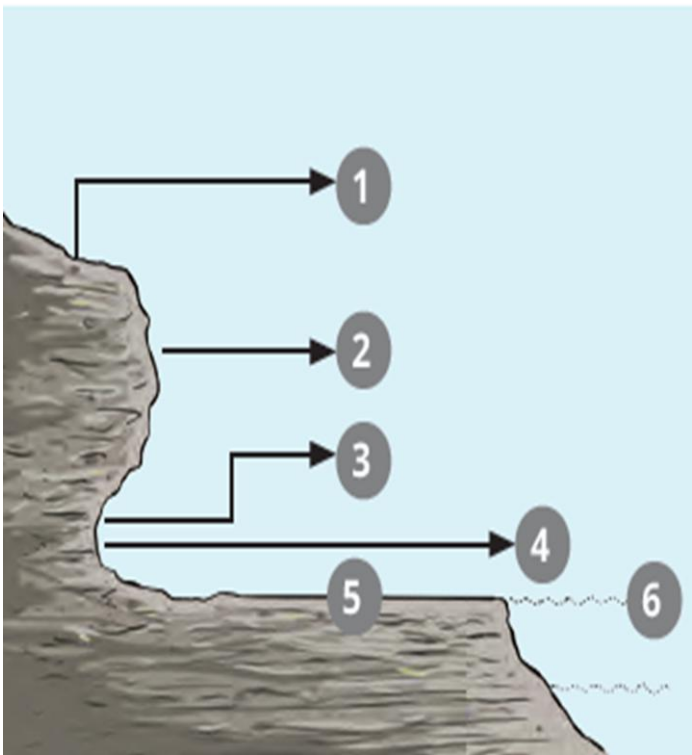
Maximum Marks: 80
Time Allowed: 3 Hours

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	B. Tilwara, Bagor, Langhnaj	1
2	A. Hand axes	1
3	B. Mesolithic Period	1
4	A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
5	Ans: Early humans lived as hunter-gatherers and nomads, moving in search of food and water because resources were seasonal, animals migrated, and rivers sometimes dried up. Survival required hunting skills, knowledge of animals and plants, and awareness of seasons. They gradually changed from using simple tools like sticks to making stone tools, marking the beginning of the Stone Age.	2
6	The Neolithic Revolution (8000–4000 BCE) marked the shift from hunting-gathering to settled farming, with domestication of plants and animals, permanent villages, polished stone tools, pottery, textiles, and population growth. Development of Agriculture In the Neolithic Age, agriculture made humans food producers, leading to settled life in huts. Wheat and barley were the first crops, and animals like dogs, goats, sheep,	3

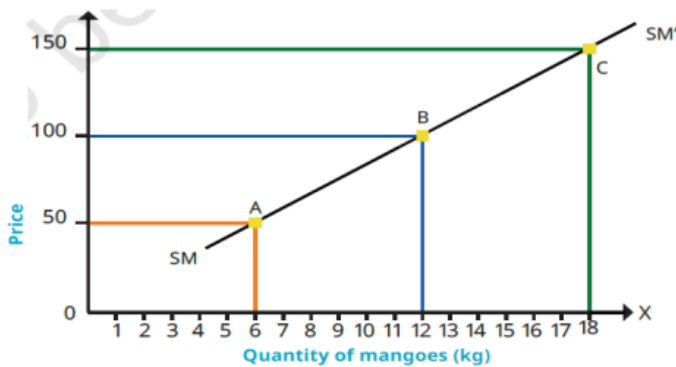
	and cattle were domesticated. Farming began around 7000 BCE in the Near East (Iran, Iraq, Turkey) and the Levant (Lebanon, Palestine, Southern Syria). Domestication of Animals The dog was the first domesticated animal, used for guarding and pulling loads. Cattle, goats, and sheep provided meat, milk, and wool. Domestication led to pastoralism—farming where animals like camels, goats, cattle, and sheep move in herds in search of pastures and water. Pottery Neolithic people made clay pots by hand to store food and water. Later, they decorated them with animal designs. With the potter's wheel, pottery became easier and faster. Invention of the Wheel In the Neolithic Age, the invention of the wheel was a major achievement. The potter's wheel made pottery faster, while carts and bullock carts eased transport of heavy loads. Wheel-based spindle whorls (small round objects used in spinning thread) enabled weaving of wool and cotton, and pottery helped store grains—quicken the march of civilization. (ANY 3)	
7A 7B	- From the 6th century BCE, rulers were known by titles such as Rājā, Mahārāja, and Samrāt, reflecting different regional political traditions. - According to the Arthaśāstra and the Yajur Veda, a king should be energetic, impartial, protect the country, and work for the welfare of the people. - The Śhānti Parva of the Mahābhārata guided kings to follow ethical conduct, uphold justice, and fulfil their responsibilities towards their subjects. - The king was responsible for protecting the people from external threats and internal disorder, administering justice, and punishing serious crimes. - Although kingship was generally hereditary, there are references to kings being elected or expelled, showing that royal authority was not always absolute. OR - Between 1000 BCE and 600 BCE, Vedic society changed from kinship-based janas (clans) to territorial janapadas (kingdoms). - Janapada means "the place where a people (jana) first set its feet," showing a shift from kinship identity to territorial identity. - Control over land, agriculture, and trade routes led to the growth of stronger administrative systems. - Between 600 BCE and 300 CE, 16 Mahājanapadas emerged as larger political units. - Magadha became the most powerful Mahājanapada due to its strategic location, fertile plains, and strong rulers, leading to the rise of the Mauryan Empire.	5
8	Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4) 8.1 Sāndhivigrahika (Minister of Peace and War). 8.2 Agrahārams. 8.3 Chola village assemblies managed taxes, irrigation, roads, records and disputes. Villages were self-governing and self-reliant, which helped in managing local affairs effectively.	4

9	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks) A) Magadha B) Cheras	(1+1=2)
	SECTION B (GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks)	
10	C. Internal and external processes continuously modify the Earth's surface.	1
11	D. Delta	1
12	D. Weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition	1
13	A. 1 and 2 only	1
14	B. Increased burning of fossil fuels	1
15	B. Nitrogen is essential for plant growth through the nitrogen cycle, while oxygen supports respiration and combustion.	1
16	Distinguish between weather and climate with one suitable example of each. (1+1) Answer: • Weather: The short-term condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. <i>Example:</i> A thunderstorm occurring in Muscat today. • Climate: The long-term pattern or average of weather conditions over a region. <i>Example:</i> The generally hot and dry climate of Oman.	2
17	Draw a neat and well labelled diagram of a Sea cliff and shore platform.  Fig.2.16. Sea cliff and shore platform 1 Headland 2 Sea cliff 3 Sea cave 4 High-tide level 5 Shore platform 6 Low-tide level	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? (1+2+2)	5 (1+2+2)

18B	Answer: The atmosphere is the envelope of gases surrounding the Earth. It consists mainly of nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, water vapour and dust particles. The Earth's atmosphere is composed of a mixture of various gases. Nitrogen and oxygen are the two primary and most abundant gases that are essential to life on the Earth. Carbon dioxide, argon, helium, neon, krypton, xenon, ozone, and hydrogen are some other gases present in the atmosphere, but are found in lesser quantities. Besides these, the atmosphere also consists of water vapour and tiny dust particles. The atmosphere is divided into several layers: 1. Troposphere: The lowest layer, where most weather phenomena occur. It contains most of the atmospheric water vapour and dust particles. 2. Stratosphere: Located above the troposphere and contains the ozone layer, which absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation. 3. Mesosphere: The temperature decreases with height, and many meteoroids burn up in this layer. 4. Thermosphere: Temperatures increase considerably due to absorption of high-energy solar radiation. It includes the ionosphere, which is important for radio communication. 5. Exosphere: The outermost layer, where atmospheric gases gradually merge into outer space. OR 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. (2+3) Answer: The severe floods in Punjab in 2025 were caused by a combination of natural and human-induced factors. Causes: 1. Heavy and prolonged monsoon rainfall increased the volume of water flowing into the rivers. 2. The Satluj, Beas and Ravi rivers swelled, causing water to overflow into surrounding areas. 3. Poor drainage and waterlogging increased the severity of flooding in low-lying regions. 4. Encroachment and unplanned development near river channels reduced the natural space available for floodwater. 5. Loss of vegetation increased surface runoff and reduced the ability of soil to absorb rainwater. (Any 2 points) Effects: 1. People and settlements: Many people were displaced, and houses and settlements were damaged. 2. Agriculture: Large areas of cropland were inundated, resulting in crop losses and damage to agricultural land. 3. Infrastructure: Roads, bridges, electricity networks and other infrastructure were damaged, disrupting transport and communication. 4. Environment: Floodwaters caused soil erosion, deposited sediments and affected local ecosystems. 5. Health and sanitation: Contaminated water and poor sanitation increased the risk of water-borne diseases. (Any 3 points) Thus, the Punjab floods demonstrated how extreme rainfall combined with human activities and inadequate flood management can intensify the impacts of a natural hazard.	(2+3)
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19	Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4) 19.1. Why is erosion by wind particularly effective in arid and semi-arid regions? Answer: Arid and semi-arid regions have sparse vegetation, dry soil and loose sediment. Strong winds can easily lift and transport these exposed particles, resulting in significant wind erosion. 19.2. How does deforestation accelerate soil erosion? Answer: Trees and vegetation protect the soil from the direct impact of raindrops and their roots bind soil particles together. When forests are removed, the exposed soil is easily carried away by running water and wind, increasing soil erosion. 19.3. Explain the process of weathering. Describe the three major types of weathering with suitable examples. Answer: Weathering is the disintegration and decomposition of rocks in situ at or near the Earth's surface without the transportation of the weathered material. The three major types are: 1. Physical/Mechanical Weathering: Rocks break into smaller pieces without any change in their chemical composition. Repeated heating and cooling, frost action and pressure release can cause physical weathering. 2. Chemical Weathering: Minerals in rocks undergo chemical changes due to processes such as oxidation, carbonation and solution. Water and dissolved gases play an important role. 3. Biological Weathering: Plants, animals and microorganisms contribute to rock breakdown. Plant roots growing into cracks can exert pressure and widen them. (Any 2 points)	4
	SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)	
20	B. The President directly exercise executive powers	1
21	B. Panchayat system	1
22	B. Article 82	1
23	C. Both are correct.	1
24	Democracy has spread because of three major events: (i) The Second World War (ii) Decolonization and (iii) The collapse of the Soviet Union. These three external factors started a chain of events in many countries which helped democracy. There were, of course, internal forces and conditions conducive for democracy. (Any 2)	2
25	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. • Elections should be held regularly and be strictly impartial. In India the Election Commission of India ensures free and fair elections. (Any 2)	2
26	An election is a process through which we exercise the right to vote and fulfill our responsibility as citizens. Direct Elections: Elections in which people/ citizens vote directly to choose their representatives	3

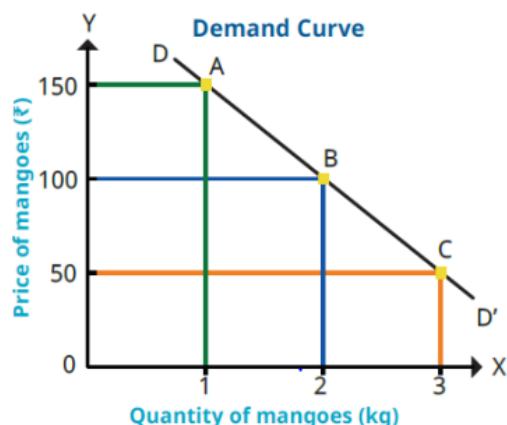
	or leaders. E.g. members of the Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and local bodies. Indirect Elections: Elections in which people/ citizens vote for representatives or leaders who then choose /elect the leaders for certain offices. E.g the President, Vice President and Rajya Sabha members.	
27A	• The Vidhan Sabhas (Legislative Assembly) are the directly elected bodies that make laws for the respective State and some Union Territories. • Elections to the Vidhan Sabha are conducted using the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system, like the Lok Sabha. • In India six states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh—have a bicameral legislature. This means it has two houses – the Vidhan Sabha (Lower House) and the Vidhan Parishad (Upper House). • The Vidhan Parishad consists of representatives elected by the members of the Vidhan Sabha, local bodies. The Governor nominates some members from fields such as art, science, social service, literature and co-operatives. • Elections to the Vidhan Parishad are held through Proportional Representation by means of a Single Transferable Vote	5
27B	OR • The Election Commission of India (ECI) plays an important role in managing the electoral process. • The two main electoral systems are the Plurality system or First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system and Proportional Representation (PR). • Under FPTP, the candidate who gets the highest number of votes in a constituency is elected. • We elect members of the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha using the FPTP system. • The elections to the Rajya Sabha, President and Vice President are conducted using the Proportional Representation system.	
28	Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4) 28.1 Policy-makers may prioritise the interests of influential economic groups over those of weaker sections, whose grievances may not be properly addressed.(any other relevant points) 28.2 Parliamentary democracy 28.3 • Democratic values should be taught and practised at the grassroots level, beginning with family, friends and neighbourhood. • Corruption should be rooted out and voters should elect representatives who have integrity, commitment and ability.(any other relevant points)	4
	SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)	
29	A. The new product not launched	1
30	B. Demand has increased due to a change in expectations.	1
31	B. Mixed economy	1
32	C. The problem of scarcity arising from limited time and unlimited needs.	1

33	B. The farmer will supply more tomatoes.	1
34	B. Bus and metro are substitute goods.	1
35	The central problems of an economy are: (i) What to Produce? • Every economy must decide which goods and services to produce and in what quantity, since resources are limited. • Example: A farmer chooses between growing wheat or sugarcane. During COVID-19, countries increased production of masks and sanitizers. (ii) How to Produce? • It refers to choosing the method of production — labour-intensive or capital-intensive — depending on resource availability and cost. • India uses labour-intensive methods due to abundant labour. • Example: Countries like Japan and Germany rely on advanced machinery and technology. (iii) For Whom to Produce? • This problem deals with deciding who will get the goods and services produced, as not everyone can have everything. • Example: Expensive cars are purchased by the wealthy, basic food grains are supplied through ration shops to low-income families, private hospitals serve those who can afford them, while government hospitals serve the general public.	3
36	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 : 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 design relief packages for businesses and workers.	3
37	Law of Supply: The Law of Supply states that when the price of a product increases, the quantity supplied also increases. When the price decreases, the quantity supplied decreases, assuming other factors remain constant. It can be graphically represented as follows:  Explanation of the Supply Curve • The Y-axis represents the price of the commodity. The X-axis represents the quantity supplied. • The upward sloping supply curve shows the direct relationship between price and quantity supplied. As the price rises, the quantity supplied increases, and when the price falls, the quantity supplied decreases. This illustrates the Law of Supply.	3

38A

Law of Demand: The Law of Demand states that when the price of a product rises, the quantity demanded decreases, and when the price falls, the quantity demanded increases, keeping all other factors constant. This shows an inverse relationship between the price of a product and the quantity demanded. It can be graphically represented as follows:

5



Explanation of the Diagram:

- The Y-axis represents the price of mangoes. The X-axis represents the quantity demanded.
- The downward-sloping demand curve shows the inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded. As the price falls, the quantity demanded rises and vice versa, illustrating the Law of Demand.

The demand for a product depends on many factors other than its price. They are:

1. Price of related goods: Related goods are of two types:

Substitute Goods :- Substitute goods are goods that can replace each other, like tea and coffee. If the price of the substitute good increases, the demand for the other related goods will increase. • Example: If coffee becomes expensive, people may buy more tea.

Complementary Goods • Complementary goods are goods that are used together, like cars and petrol, printer and printer cartridges. • If the demand for one good increases, the demand for its complementary good also increases and vice versa. • Example: If the demand for printers increases, the demand for printer cartridges may also rise, even though the price of cartridges remains unchanged.

2. Income of the consumer: A rise in income allows consumers to buy more or choose higher quality products. Therefore, the demand for many goods increases, even if their prices remain the same.

3. Taste and Preference of the Buyer: Every consumer has different tastes and preferences. People buy products according to what they like. Therefore, taste and preference affect the demand for a product.

4. Population: The demand for a product depends on the size and composition of the population. A larger population increases demand, and different age groups create demand for different products. For example, more children indicate increased demand for sports shoes, more working adults means a higher demand for formal shoes, and more elderly people imply a higher demand for comfortable shoes.

5. Seasonality: People buy different products at different times of the year. These changes depend on weather, festivals, and cultural habits, not just on the price of the product.

6. Future Price Expectations: People's expectations about future prices affect the present demand for a product. If people expect prices to fall, they postpone purchases and present demand decreases. If they expect prices to rise, they buy immediately and

38B

present demand increases.
[Any 3 points]

OR

(a)

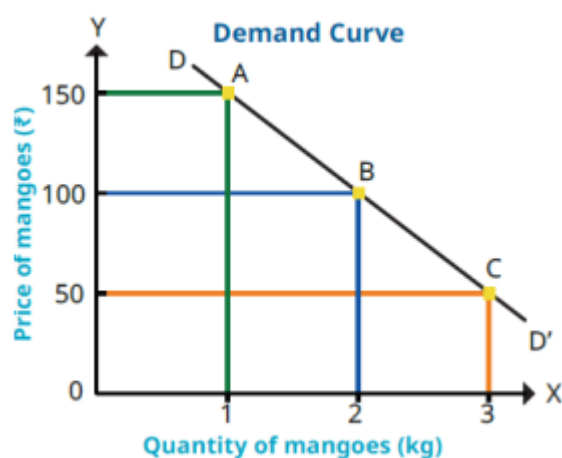
Demand Schedule

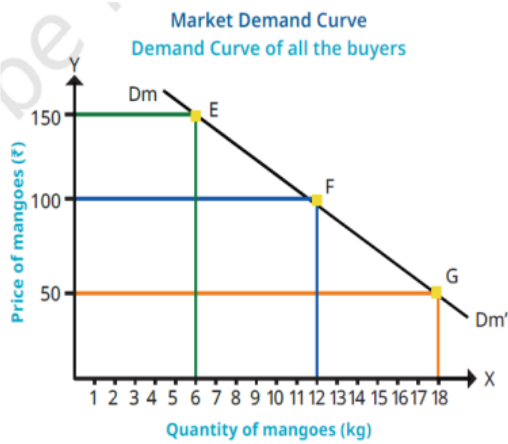
Price of mango per kg	Quantity demanded
₹ 150	1 kg
₹ 100	2 kg
₹ 50	3 kg

Market Demand Schedule

Price	Q1	Q2	Q3	Market Demand (Q_D)
₹150	1 kg	2 kg	3 kg	6 kg
₹100	2 kg	4 kg	6 kg	12 kg
₹50	3 kg	6 kg	9 kg	18 kg

(b)





[**Note:** Student can prepare demand schedule and its corresponding demand curves by taking their own values]

(c)

In the above diagram, the y-axis represents the price and the x-axis represents the quantity demanded. As the price of mangoes falls, the quantity demanded increases and viceversa. The demand curve is a downward-sloping curve. It shows the inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded, assuming other factors remain constant.

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A)