

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2026-27

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: IX

M.M.: 80

Date: 23.09.2026

Time: 3 Hours

[Printed pages: 6]

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 questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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

MCQ

1. Why do shared norms evolve when large group of people live together? (1)
(a) To increase trade (b) To maintain order and harmony
(c) To create wars (d) To increase population
2. What was the Vedic people faith associated with? (1)
(a) Warship of nature (b) Warship of kings
(c) Trade and commerce (d) Military powers
3. What does Sattvashuddhi mean? (1)
(a) Physical strength (b) Purity of self
(c) Knowledge of science (d) Control of society
4. Which city state gained dominance in central Mesopotamia from around 1900 BCE? (1)
(a) Assyria (b) Babylon
(c) Egypt (d) Shabuoath
5. What kind of administrative system did the Mauryan state develop?
Write any two points. (2)
6. How is archaeology helpful in understanding our past? (Three points) (3)
(Soc9-1)

7. Case based questions

The solar calendar has been one of the greatest achievements of the Egyptians. They needed an accurate knowledge of seasons, rains and floods for their farming. They observed that the star Sirius appeared on the horizon when the floods reached Cairo and this happened after every 365 days. It inspired them to make the first known calendar of 365 days in a year of 12 months, each of 30 days, five more days were added to the calendar for celebration of religious festivals.

- (a) What is a solar calendar?
- (b) Describe the Egyptian calendar
- (c) Why were five more days added to the calendar?
- (d) What was the great achievement?

8. Long answer type questions (Not less than 5 points)

- (a) Explain how assemblies like sabha and samiti limited the power of the rājā. Which modern institutions perform similar functions today?

OR

- (b) Why were rivers important in the growth of early civilization?

9. Map skill based questions

On an outline map of India, locate and label the following Harappan sites

(a) Kalibangan

(b) Alamgirpur

(2x1=2)

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

MCQ

10. The type of weathering in which the rocks break due to temperature change, frost action or wind action is ____ weathering. (1)
a) physical b) chemical c) biological d) glacial
11. The mostly solid layer between the crust and the Earth's outer core is ____ (1)
a) lithosphere b) mantle c) inner core d) asthenosphere
12. Long term changes in weather pattern caused mainly by human activity is called as _____. (1)
a) carbon footprints b) lunar mansions c) climate change d) monsoon
13. In which layer of the atmosphere do nearly all weather phenomena occur? (1)
a) Stratosphere b) Troposphere c) Mesosphere d) Thermosphere
14. A ____ is a local wind that blows from land to sea during the night. (1)
a) cyclone b) mahawat c) sea breeze d) land breeze
15. The spectacular auroras, the northern and southern lights, occur in the ____ layer of the atmosphere. (1)
a) Stratosphere b) Thermosphere c) Mesosphere d) Troposphere
- 16 A. Why are deltas considered highly fertile and ideal for agriculture, explain with the help of a diagram. (2)

OR

- 16B. What is atmosphere? Explain its composition with the help of a pie chart.

(Soc9-2)

17A. What is monsoon? Distinguish between the south-west and north-east monsoon. (5)

OR

17B. A hill station has experienced frequent landslides over the last five years. Explain the causes, effects and mitigation measures that would reduce the occurrence of this disaster.

18. Observe the table given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2)

Station	Latitude	Altitude (m)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Rainfall
Temperature (°C) Bengaluru	12°58'N	909	20.5	22.7	25.2	27.1	26.7	24.2	23.0	23.0	23.1	22.9	18.9	20.2	88.9
Rainfall (cm)			0.7	0.9	1.1	4.5	10.7	7.1	11.1	13.7	16.4	15.3	6.1	1.3	
Temperature (°C) Mumbai	19°N	11	24.4	24.4	26.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.8	27.2	25.0	183.4
Rainfall (cm)			0.2	0.2	-	-	1.8	50.6	61.0	36.9	26.9	4.8	1.0	-	
Temperature (°C) Kolkata	22°34'N	6	19.6	22.0	27.1	30.1	30.4	29.9	28.9	28.7	28.9	27.6	23.4	19.7	162.5
Rainfall (cm)			1.2	2.6	3.4	5.1	13.4	29.0	33.1	33.4	25.3	12.7	2.7	0.4	
Temperature (°C) Delhi	29°N	219	14.4	16.7	23.3	30.0	33.3	33.3	30.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	19.4	15.6	67.0
Rainfall (cm)			2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.4	19.3	17.8	11.9	1.3	0.2	1.0	
Temperature (°C) Jodhpur	26°18'N	224	16.8	19.2	26.6	29.8	33.3	33.9	31.3	29.0	20.1	27.0	20.1	14.9	36.6
Rainfall (cm)			0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	3.1	10.8	13.1	5.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	
Temperature (°C) Chennai	13°4'N	7	24.5	25.7	27.7	30.4	33.0	32.5	31.0	30.2	29.8	28.0	25.9	24.7	128.6
Rainfall (cm)			4.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.8	4.5	8.7	11.3	11.9	30.6	35.0	13.9	
Temperature (°C) Nagpur	21°9'N	312	21.5	23.9	28.3	32.7	35.5	32.0	27.7	27.3	27.9	26.7	23.1	20.7	124.2
Rainfall (cm)			1.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.1	22.2	37.6	28.6	18.5	5.5	2.0	1.0	
Temperature (°C) Shillong	24°34'N	1461	9.8	11.3	15.9	18.5	19.2	20.5	21.1	20.9	20.0	17.2	13.3	10.4	225.3
Rainfall (cm)			1.4	2.9	5.6	14.6	29.5	47.6	35.9	34.3	30.2	18.8	3.8	0.6	
Temperature (°C) Thiruvananthapuram	8°29'N	61	26.7	27.3	28.3	28.7	28.6	26.6	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.7	26.6	26.5	181.2
Rainfall (cm)			2.3	2.1	3.7	10.6	20.8	35.6	22.3	14.6	13.8	27.3	20.6	7.5	
Temperature (°C) Leh	34°N	3506	-8.5	-7.2	-0.6	6.1	10.0	14.4	17.2	16.1	12.2	6.1	0.0	-5.6	8.5
Rainfall (cm)			1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	-	0.5	

Q1 a. Name any two stations with the most extreme climate

OR

Q1b. Name two states influenced by the advancing monsoon winds.

Q2. Why does Tiruvananthapuram has an equable climate?

Q3. Why does Shillong experience more rainfall than Kolkata?

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

(3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following.

1. An avalanche prone state.
2. A state vulnerable to earthquake.
3. A state influenced by retreating monsoon winds.
4. Which state had experienced flood in 2025 due to human and natural factors.

(Soc9-3)

SECTION C
CIVICS

(20 MARKS)

MCQ

20. Which situation best reflects the idea of popular sovereignty and why? (1)
- A law is passed without public discussion.
 - Citizens vote to choose their representatives
 - A court gives a final judgement
 - A minister takes an independent decision
21. The Rule of Law is violated when: (1)
- Laws are applied equally to all
 - Courts review government actions
 - Powerful individuals are treated above the law
 - Citizens challenge laws through legal means
22. Which voting facility is provided to service voters? (1)
- Online voting.
 - Postal ballot
 - Telephone voting.
 - Proxy voting only
23. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: (1)
- Assertion A): India conducts regular elections at fixed intervals.
- Reason R): Regular elections allow people to choose their representatives and ensure accountability.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is correct but R is wrong.
 - A is wrong but R is correct.
24. Mention any four functions of the Election Commission of India. (2)
25. What is the full form of CAG? What is its work? (2)
26. Write any three challenges to conducting free and fair elections. (3)
- 27A. Explain the role of political parties in a democracy? (5)
- OR**
- 27B. What is the importance of the RTI Act, 2005 in a democracy?
28. **Read the source given below and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)**
- Ishani and her mother were in the local market, day before the state assembly elections. She noticed wall writing and campaign posters pasted everywhere. Large groups of campaigners were distributing pamphlets and raising slogans in support of the respective candidates. Ishani has turned 18 and will be voting for the first time. She had registered to vote through the ECI's online portal. The next morning, she, along with her mother and her disabled elder brother, went to the polling station, which was well guarded by the police personnel. A wheelchair was made available to them, and

volunteers guided them to the polling booth. Inside the polling booth, there were only three people who were performing all duties. Ishani had forgotten her voter ID card and Aadhar card, but she was surprised as no one asked for them. After casting her vote, she was also able to see the VVPAT slip. While leaving, she wondered how the police personnel vote, as they must be on duty from early morning till late evening. When she went home, she narrated her entire experience to her 89 years old grandmother, who cast her vote from home.

- a) Give a suitable title to the passage.
- b) If Ishani was allowed to vote even without carrying her voter ID card or Aadhar card, which other document might she be carrying that is valid for voting?
- c) What did Ishani narrate to her grandmother?

SECTION D ECONOMICS

20 Marks

MCQ

29. A student has ₹500 and must choose between buying a reference book and attending a workshop. If she chooses the workshop, the value of the reference book she gives up represents her— (1)
 a) Utility b) Opportunity cost c) Equilibrium price d) Consumer surplus
30. Which of the following best illustrates scarcity? (1)
 a) A shop has unlimited stock of all goods
 b) A family has limited income but many wants
 c) A country has unlimited resources
 d) A factory increases its production to meet rising demand.
31. When the price of a good falls, while other factors remain unchanged, what is likely to happen according to the Law of Demand? (1)
 a) Quantity demanded decreases
 b) Quantity demanded increases
 c) Supply automatically decreases
 d) Demand becomes zero
32. The demand for a commodity by all the consumers in a market at a particular price is known as: (1)
 a) Individual demand b) Market demand
 c) Effective demand d) Derived demand
33. Luxury car, I-phone, vacation can be categorised under: (1)
 a) want b) need c) demand d) supply
34. The government fixes a maximum price for an essential commodity below its equilibrium price to make it affordable to consumers. This is known as— (1)
 a) Price floor b) Price ceiling c) Market equilibrium d) Opportunity cost

(Soc9-5)

35. Explain the meaning of scarcity and opportunity cost with suitable examples. (3)
36. Explain the three central problems of an economy. (3)
- 37A. Explain any three factors, other than the price of the good itself, that affect the demand for a good. Give a suitable example for each. (3)

OR

- 37B. Differentiate between a market economy, centrally planned economy and mixed economy on the basis of decision-making.
- 38A. Draw a market equilibrium graph using the following demand and supply schedule with proper labellings:

Price (₹)	Quantity Demanded. (kg)	Quantity Supplied (kg)
10	40	20
20	35	25
30	30	30
40	25	35
50	20	40

- a. Plot the demand and supply curves using the above data. (2)
- b. Identify the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity. (1)
- c. Observe the above data and analyse what happens if the price is set at:
i) ₹20 ii) ₹40.

(2)

OR

- 38B. The following table shows the quantity demanded of ice cream by three consumers, A, B and C, at different prices:

Price (₹)	Quantity demanded (units) by A	Quantity demanded (units) by B	Quantity demanded (units) by C
20	2	3	4
30	4	5	6
40	6	7	8

- a. Using the above data, draw the individual demand curve of Consumer A. (2)
- b. Calculate the market demand at each price. (1)
- c. Draw the market demand curve using the market demand schedule obtained above. (2)