O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR

Half Yearly Examination - (2026 – 2027)

Class: IX **MM: 50**

Subject: Social Science (087) **Time: 2 Hrs.**

(Fifteen minutes extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

(i) This question paper contains 26 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper is divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.

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 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 2 marks:
Section A (History): 1 marks
Section B (Geography): 1 marks

(x) Divide your answer sheet into four sections as per the 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) 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

1. Archaeologists find stone hand axes and cleavers in parts of Asia and Europe that are similar to tools associated with Homo erectus. Which conclusion is most strongly supported by the information given? (1)

a. Homo erectus evolved independently in every region where the tools were found.
b. Homo erectus could have moved beyond Africa and carried or developed similar tool traditions in new regions.
c. Homo sapiens were responsible for all early stone tools found outside Africa.
d. The presence of tools proves that writing had already developed in those regions.

2. Suppose archaeologists discover evidence of a human population using increasingly advanced tools and producing surplus food, but they have no written records from that period. Which approach would best fit the chapter's explanation of studying early human history? (1)

a. The period cannot be studied because there are no written records.
b. Only the population's biological evolution can be studied.
c. Archaeological evidence can be used to understand changes in human life, technology and adaptation even before writing developed.
d. The population must have lived after the beginning of the historical period.

3. Explain the following terms:- (2)

i) Homo Erectus
ii) Hominin

4. Explain about invention of writing. (3)

5.The earliest human settlements were found in Africa, Asia, and Europe, and together they constitute what we today call the 'Old World'. Different kinds of human ancestors co-existed at this time (see Fig. 4.6), and it was around 3.3 million years ago, that one of these ancestors made the earliest stone tools. This marked the beginning of the so-called 'human behaviour', as opposed to the behaviour of animals, who do not possess the cognitive ability to make such tools. Thus, human beings came to be known as 'hominins', or tool makers. The tools they created are sometimes called extra-corporal limbs because they functioned as extensions of the human body, helping people perform tasks they could not accomplish with their hands alone. Humans made these tools, used them, and discarded them when they wore out. Over time, these discarded tools got buried in the upper layers of the earth and were later discovered by archaeologists. In the same way, the remains of some of our early ancestors were buried deep underground, and over thousands or even millions of years, turned into fossils. The discovery of such tools and fossils are major sources of evidence that helps archaeologists reconstruct human history and understand how our ancestors lived. It is through such findings that we know that the Homo habilis (handy man) lived in Africa, especially in the Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania and Kenya. As noted earlier, their successors Homo erectus, the inventors of handaxes and cleavers, were among the first to migrate out of Africa and gradually spread into Europe and Asia. While all human ancestors were tool makers, it was the Homo sapiens that developed complex technologies.

i) An archaeologist discovers a collection of worn-out stone tools buried in the upper layers of the earth. What can this evidence help the archaeologist understand? (1)
a. How early humans used tools and lived.
b. The exact language spoken by the tool makers.
c. The names of the people who made the tools.
d. The complete political system of their society.

ii) Why are both tools and fossils important for reconstructing early human history? (1)
a. They provide evidence that helps archaeologists understand our ancestors and how they lived.
b. They provide written accounts of early human societies.
c. They prove that all early humans lived in the same region.
d. They show that humans developed writing before making tools.

iii) How do the discovery of tools and fossils help archaeologists reconstruct early human history? Give two points. (2)

6. On the political map of India, mark the following (any one) (1)

A) Bhimbetka
B) Renigunta

Section B: Geography

7. Assertion (A): The ozone layer protects living organisms from harmful ultraviolet rays.

Reason (R): The ozone layer absorbs most of the harmful ultraviolet radiation from the Sun.

Directions: Choose the correct answer. (1)

a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (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) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

8. Which disaster is caused by the sudden release of water from a glacial lake? (1)

a) Avalanche b) Duststorm c) Landslide d) GLOF

9. Match the following values with their meanings and choose the correct option (1)

*Column A	Column B*
(i) Divergent	(a) Earthquakes
(ii) Convergent	(b) Rift valleys
(iii) Transform	(c) Mountains
(iv) Volcanic	(d) Lava plateau

Options:

(a) (i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(d) (b) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(d)

(c) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d) (d) (i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a)

10. Arrange the layers of the atmosphere from the Earth's surface upwards. (1)

a) Troposphere → Stratosphere → Mesosphere → Thermosphere → Exosphere

b) Stratosphere → Troposphere → Mesosphere → Thermosphere → Exosphere

c) Troposphere → Mesosphere → Stratosphere → Thermosphere → Exosphere

d) Exosphere → Thermosphere → Mesosphere → Stratosphere → Troposphere

11. What are stalactites and stalagmites? (1)

12. What precautionary measures will you take if you are staying in an earthquake-prone region?

13. What are the differences between land breeze and sea breeze? explain with the help of diagram

14. Locate and level the following on political map of India:- (any one)

a) Cyclone area of India
b) Important Earthquake zone of India

Section C: Political Science

15. A newspaper reports an issue affecting a large section of people and brings it to public attention. Which role of media described in the chapter does this example best demonstrate? (1)

a. Acting as a substitute for elections.
b. Controlling the functioning of the government.
c. Giving a voice to the masses and raising issues concerning the public.
d. Making decisions on behalf of citizens.

16. Which term refers to the supreme, final, and independent legal authority of a State over its territory and citizens? (1)

a. Democracy
b. Sovereignty
c. Citizenship
d. Federalism

17. A citizen's Fundamental Right is violated by a government action. Which feature of Fundamental Rights is most important in ensuring that the citizen can challenge the violation? (1)

a. They are enforceable in courts of law.
b. They are available only during elections.
c. They depend on the approval of government officials.
d. They cannot be questioned or protected through legal action.

18. Explain the principles accountability and transparency. (2)

19. According to you, what are the challenges for Indian Democracy? (3)

20. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:
It is the duty of the government to protect all communities, regardless of caste, gender, religion, or regional background. Given historical factors that have led to an unequal distribution of opportunities and resources, it is essential for the government to ensure that resources are distributed equitably, especially to the most vulnerable sections of society, without discrimination. For example, Article 46 of the Constitution states that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

(a) Why does the passage emphasise equitable distribution rather than simply equal distribution of resources? (1)

a. Because historical factors have resulted in unequal distribution of opportunities and resources.
b. Because some communities should permanently receive all resources.
c. Because vulnerable groups should be excluded from government support.
d. Because the government is not responsible for distributing resources.

(b) A government policy provides additional support to a historically disadvantaged community to improve its educational opportunities. Which principle from the passage best explains this approach? (1)

a. Distribution of resources without considering social conditions
b. Equitable distribution with special attention to vulnerable sections
c. Removal of all government support from weaker sections
d. Equal treatment that ignores differences in opportunities

(c) Suppose two communities have historically had very different access to educational opportunities. The government gives greater support to the community that has had fewer opportunities. What idea from the passage does this decision reflect? (1)

a. Equal distribution regardless of circumstances
b. Equitable distribution aimed at addressing unequal opportunities
c. Distribution based only on regional background
d. Withdrawal of government responsibility

(d) Which conclusion best captures the broader role of government described in the passage? (1)

a. The government should protect all communities while taking special care of vulnerable sections facing historical disadvantages.
b. The government should treat historical inequalities as irrelevant to present opportunities.
c. The government should distribute resources only to economically powerful communities.
d. The government should protect communities only when they belong to a particular caste or religion.

Section D (Economics)

21. _____ is an example of public goods. (1)

(a) Bridges
(b) Public Parks
(c) Both (A) and (B)
(d) Taxi

22. _____ is a market structure with single producer controlling the entire supply of product facing no close substitutes. (1)

(a) Monopoly (b) Oligopoly

(c) Perfect Competition (d) Imperfect competition

23. Which one of the following is not an essential element of supply? (1)

(a) Price of the commodity (b) Period of time

(c) Willingness to buy (d) Quantity of the commodity

OR

Which of these economic problem deals with technique of production?

(a) What to produce (b) How to produce

(c) Where to produce (d) For whom to produce

24. Explain any two factors which determine demand of goods. (2)

25. Why do you think people's want keep changing over time? How does this affect production in an economy? (3)

OR

What is Law of Demand? Explain with suitable example.

26. Differentiate between Planned, Market and mixed economy system. (5)

OR

(a) If production technology upgrades what will the impact on market supply. (2+3)

(b) What is Production Possibility Curve? Explain with graphical representation.

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