Future Topper

Annual Examination Practice Paper 2

Class IX Social Science (087)

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum marks: 80

Syllabus covered: Understanding Society: India and Beyond, Parts I and II (NCERT), all chapters.

General instructions

1. This paper has 37 questions in six sections. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A: questions 1 to 20 are multiple-choice questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section B: questions 21 to 24 carry 2 marks each (about 40 words).
4. Section C: questions 25 to 29 carry 3 marks each (about 60 words).
5. Section D: questions 30 to 33 carry 5 marks each (about 120 words).
6. Section E: questions 34 to 36 are source-based or case-based, with sub-parts of 1, 1 and 2 marks.
7. Section F: question 37 is a map question of 5 marks. Use a political outline map of India.
8. Internal choice is given in some questions. Attempt only one of the choices.

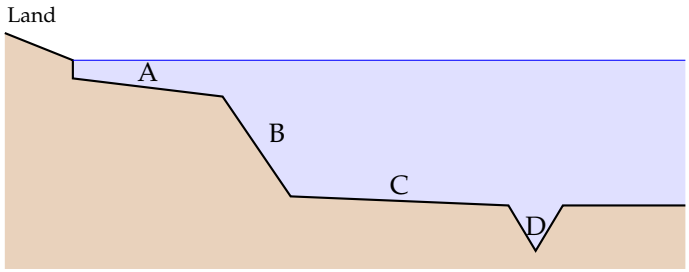
Section A

Questions 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each

1. The deepest place on Earth is the **1**

(a) Mariana Trench (b) Mid-Ocean Ridge
(c) Bay of Bengal (d) Dead Sea

2. The figure shows a section of the ocean floor. The shallow, gently sloping part marked A is the **1**



(a) ocean trench (b) seamount
(c) continental shelf (d) deep-sea plain

3. The international agreement that defines maritime zones is **1**

(a) the Kyoto Protocol (b) UNCLOS
(c) the Paris Agreement (d) the Montreal Protocol

4. A tundra biome is best described as **1**

(a) hot and wet with tall trees (b) hot and dry with cactus plants
(c) a grassland with large herds (d) very cold, with few plants such as mosses

5. The Chipko movement was influenced by the earlier **1**

(a) Bishnoi movement (b) Swadeshi movement
(c) Bhakti movement (d) Non-Cooperation movement

6. The Vijayanagara Empire was established in **1**
(a) 1192 (b) 1526
(c) 1336 (d) 1674

7. At the Battle of Pratapgarh in 1659, **1**
(a) Akbar defeated Rana Pratap (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan
(c) Lachit Borphukan defeated the Mughals (d) Krishnadevaraya captured Raichur

8. The establishment of an independent Maratha state is dated to **1**
(a) 1565 (b) 1600
(c) 1707 (d) 1674

9. Which pillar of personal finance does buying health insurance belong to? **1**
(a) protection (b) income
(c) budgeting (d) saving

10. Inflation reduces the **1**
(a) number of banks (b) income tax rate
(c) purchasing power of money (d) size of a family

11. A document that sets out an entrepreneur's goals, resources and plans is a **1**
(a) balance sheet (b) business plan
(c) receipt (d) tax return

12. Schemes such as Startup India support the vision of **1**
(a) Green Revolution (b) Operation Flood
(c) Swachh Bharat only (d) Atmanirbhar (self-reliant) Bharat

13. Governance refers to **1**
(a) the process of making, implementing and monitoring decisions for people's welfare (b) only the building where ministers sit
(c) the army (d) the opposition party

14. The lowest layer of the atmosphere, where almost all weather occurs, is the **1**
(a) stratosphere (b) troposphere
(c) thermosphere (d) exosphere

15. Which of these is an external force that shapes the Earth's surface? **1**
(a) earthquake (b) volcano
(c) weathering (d) faulting

16. Bronze Age civilisations are marked by **1**
(a) only hunting and gathering (b) only cave paintings
(c) no permanent settlements (d) cities, trade, writing and administration

17. In early India, states ruled by assemblies rather than kings were called **1**
(a) gaṇas or saṁghas (b) janas
(c) empires (d) guilds

18. Which pair are complementary goods? **1**
(a) tea and coffee (b) rice and wheat
(c) car and petrol (d) pen and pencil

19. **Assertion (A):** The Mid-Ocean Ridge is the world's longest mountain range. **1**
Reason (R): The Mid-Ocean Ridge lies under the ocean.

(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.

20. **Assertion (A):** The Delimitation Commission redraws the boundaries of constituencies. **1**
Reason (R): Constituencies should have roughly equal populations so that every vote carries similar weight.

(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.

Section B

Questions 21 to 24 carry 2 marks each

21. Distinguish between waves and tides. **2**

22. Give two reasons why paying income tax is important. **2**

OR

What do the terms "risk" and "liquidity" mean in personal finance?

23. What are sacred groves? Why are they important? **2**

24. How is governance different from government? **2**

OR

Give two ways in which citizens can take part in good governance.

Section C

Questions 25 to 29 carry 3 marks each

25. On what basis are biomes classified? Describe how people have adapted to life in one biome. **3**

26. Describe the Maratha quest for *swarājya*. Give three points. **3**

27. Why do different investments carry different levels of risk and return? Explain with two examples. **3**

OR

How does insurance help a family during an emergency? Give an example.

28. Describe the stages of a policy cycle, using NEP 2020 as an example. **3**

29. Describe three features of the Chalcolithic period and of Bronze Age civilisations. **3**

Section D

Questions 30 to 33 carry 5 marks each

30. "The period from 1000 to 1700 CE was not simply a story of invasions and battles." Explain this statement with suitable examples. **5**

OR

Describe the rise of the Vijayanagara Empire and its achievements under Krishnadevaraya.

31. How do the movements of ocean water and the features of the ocean floor affect life on Earth? Mention the steps India takes to protect coastal communities from cyclones. **5**

32. How do entrepreneurs and startups contribute to society and the economy? Why should failure be seen as part of the entrepreneurial journey? **5**

OR

Explain the four functional areas of a business and how they work together.

33. Explain market, planned and mixed economies, with one strength and one weakness of each. **5**

OR

Why does the government sometimes intervene in markets? Explain with examples, and give one risk of too much regulation.

Section E

Questions 34 to 36 are source-based or case-based (4 marks each)

34. **Safety at sea.** Fishermen from a village in Kerala now carry a small handheld device that receives satellite information and sends it to their mobile phones by Bluetooth. Through an app, they get warnings about cyclones and high waves, and information about areas likely to have more fish. **4**

(i) Name this device. (1)

(ii) Name one other step India has taken to reduce cyclone damage on its coasts. (1)

(iii) Explain two ways in which such early warnings help coastal communities. (2)

35. **Clean water for the village.** A gram panchayat found that many children in the village fell ill in the rainy season. It held a meeting in which villagers, a doctor and a local NGO spoke. The panchayat then set up a water-testing kit, cleaned the village well and began a monthly report on water quality that anyone could read. **4**

(i) What public problem did the panchayat identify? (1)

(ii) Which principle of good governance does the monthly report show? (1)

(iii) Explain how this case shows participation and coordination among different actors. (2)

36. **Fixed deposit or not?** Riya puts ₹10,000 in a bank fixed deposit that pays 7% interest a year. Prices in the market are rising at 6% a year. **4**

(i) How much interest will she earn in one year? (1)

(ii) Is her money growing faster or slower than prices? (1)

(iii) If the interest rate were 5%, what would happen to the real value of her savings? Explain. (2)

Section F

Map question (*5 marks*)

37. On a political outline map of India, locate and label the following. **5**

(a) Dholavira, a planned Harappan city
(b) Kalibangan, a Harappan site
(c) Bhimbetka, famous for prehistoric rock shelters and cave art
(d) Thanjavur, where Rājarāja I built the Brihadeeshwara temple
(e) Pratapgarh fort, where Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated Afzal Khan

***** End of question paper *****

Solutions

Answers give the points an examiner looks for. Accept any correct answer in the student's own words.

Section A

1. **Answer:** (**a**)

2. A is the continental shelf, B the continental slope, C the deep-sea plain and D a trench. **Answer:** (**c**)

3. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. **Answer:** (**b**)

4. **Answer:** (**d**)

5. **Answer:** (**a**)

6. **Answer:** (**c**)

7. **Answer:** (**b**)

8. **Answer:** (**d**)

9. **Answer:** (**a**)

10. **Answer:** (**c**)

11. **Answer:** (**b**)

12. **Answer:** (**d**)

13. **Answer:** (**a**)

14. **Answer:** (**b**)

15. Earthquakes, volcanoes and faulting are interior forces. **Answer:** (**c**)

16. **Answer:** (**d**)

17. **Answer:** (**a**)

18. Used together. **Answer:** (**c**)

19. Both are true, but being under the ocean does not explain why it is the longest. **Answer:** (**b**)

20. R gives the reason for the Commission's work. **Answer:** (**a**)

Section B

21. Waves are movements of the sea surface caused mainly by wind; they rise and fall all the time. Tides are the regular rise and fall of the sea level, usually twice a day, caused by the pull of the Moon and the Sun.

22. Taxes pay for public services and infrastructure such as roads, schools, hospitals and defence. Paying honestly is a citizen's responsibility and supports national development.
OR: Risk is the chance that an investment may lose value or give lower returns than expected. Liquidity is how quickly and easily an asset can be turned into cash without loss.

23. Sacred groves are small patches of forest protected by local communities for religious and cultural reasons; India has more than one lakh of them. They protect rare plants and animals, conserve water and soil, and keep traditional knowledge alive.

24. Government means the institutions that hold political authority, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Governance is the process of making, implementing and monitoring decisions for people's welfare, which involves many actors besides the government.
OR: Voting; giving feedback on public services; obeying laws; taking part in community work; holding officials accountable, for example through gram sabha meetings (any two).

Section C

25. Biomes are classified on the basis of temperature, rainfall (precipitation), and the plants and animals found there. Example: in the tundra, people build shelters suited to extreme cold, wear thick fur clothing, and depend on fishing and hunting or herding animals such as reindeer; in hot deserts, people wear loose clothing, store water and herd camels. (Any one biome, with three adaptations.)

26. The Marathas were a strong force in the Deccan in the 17th and 18th centuries and aimed at *swarājya*, self-rule. Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated Afzal Khan at the Battle of Pratapgarh in 1659. An independent Maratha state was established in 1674. They used hill forts and swift, mobile warfare to resist much larger armies.

27. Investments differ in safety and in possible growth. A bank fixed deposit is low-risk with a fixed, moderate return. Stocks can give much higher returns but their value can also fall. Higher possible return usually comes with higher risk, so choices should match a person's goals and how much risk they can bear.
OR: Families pay a small premium regularly. If a member falls ill or meets with an accident, health insurance pays the hospital bills, so the family does not have to use all its savings or borrow. Life and property insurance work in a similar way.

28. Identifying the problem and setting the agenda; consulting stakeholders and formulating the policy; adopting and implementing it; and monitoring, evaluating and improving it. NEP 2020 was developed through wide consultation with experts, teachers, parents and citizens before being adopted, and its implementation is reviewed over time.

29. **Chalcolithic:** copper used along with stone tools; growth of early farming communities; village settlements.
Bronze Age civilisations: urban centres (cities); long-distance trade; writing systems; administration and social organisation; for example the Sindhu–Sarasvatī civilisation, Mesopotamia, Egypt and China. (Three features in all, from the two.)

Section D

30. Besides wars, people resisted and adapted in many ways. The Ahoms (Saraighat, 1671), the Marathas (*swarājya*, 1674) and Vijayanagara (from 1336) resisted expanding empires through warfare, alliances and diplomacy. The Bhakti tradition built resilience by using local languages and community participation, as in Tulsidas's *Rāmcharitmānas* in Awadhi. Agriculture, irrigation, markets, merchant networks and trade kept the economy strong. Cultural identities were preserved and new forms of cooperation and exchange were built.
OR: Vijayanagara was established in 1336 in the Deccan and checked the expansion of powerful states in the south. Its capital, Hampi, was a grand city. Under Krishnadevaraya in the sixteenth century

the empire reached its peak: he expanded and secured its hold over the Deccan, built military power, and gave grants to temples, supporting art, architecture and learning.

31. Waves, tides and currents affect fishing, navigation and coastal landforms; currents shape the climate of coastal regions. Ocean-floor features such as the continental shelf (rich fishing grounds and resources), ridges, trenches and seamounts influence marine life and resources. India protects coasts through the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (cyclone shelters, stronger warning systems, better emergency response), the Storm Surge Early Warning System run by INCOIS with IMD, and devices such as GEMINI for fishermen.

32. Entrepreneurs turn ideas into action, take risks and create value: they bring innovation, create jobs, solve real-world problems and support the vision of a Viksit Bharat by 2047. India has many startups in fields such as e-commerce and fintech. Failure is part of the journey because each setback shows what does not work, helping entrepreneurs learn, improve their product and try again more wisely.

OR: Management and operations (planning and running daily work), finance and accounting (managing money and records), human resources (hiring and caring for people), and marketing and sales (reaching customers). For example, marketing brings orders, operations produce the goods, finance pays for materials and tracks profit, and human resources makes sure there are trained people to do the work.

33. **Market economy:** private firms decide through demand and supply. Strength: efficiency and choice. Weakness: may ignore the poor or under-provide public goods.
Planned economy: the government decides what, how and for whom to produce. Strength: can focus on equality and basic needs. Weakness: slow and inefficient, with little choice.
Mixed economy: combines both, as in India. Strength: balance between growth and welfare. Weakness: can suffer from the problems of both if poorly managed.

OR: When markets fail, for example when essentials become unaffordable, the government may control prices or provide subsidies. It provides public goods such as street lights and roads, which markets under-provide. It prevents monopolies from exploiting consumers. Risk: too much regulation can discourage production, cause shortages or reduce efficiency.

Section E

34. (i) GEMINI (GAGAN-Enabled Mariner's Instrument for Navigation and Information). (ii) The National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, or the Storm Surge Early Warning System. (iii) Fishermen can return to shore or avoid going to sea, saving lives; villages get time to move people and animals to cyclone shelters and protect property.

35. (i) Unsafe drinking water making children ill. (ii) Transparency (and accountability). (iii) Villagers, a doctor and an NGO all gave their views (participation); the panchayat worked with them to test water and clean the well (coordination among different actors).

36. (i) 7% of ₹10,000 = ₹700. (ii) Faster: 7% against 6% inflation. (iii) Her money would grow by 5% while prices rise by 6%, so its purchasing power would fall by about 1% a year, even though the number in her account goes up.

Section F

37. (a) Dholavira: Khadir island, Rann of Kutch, Gujarat. (b) Kalibangan: Hanumangarh district, Rajasthan. (c) Bhimbetka: near Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. (d) Thanjavur: Tamil Nadu. (e) Pratapgarh fort: Satara district, Maharashtra. One mark each.