Future Topper

Annual Examination Practice Paper 1

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 Mariana Trench, the deepest place on Earth, lies in the **1**

(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean

2. Under UNCLOS, a country's Exclusive Economic Zone extends from the baseline up to **1**

(a) 12 nautical miles (b) 24 nautical miles
(c) 100 nautical miles (d) 200 nautical miles

3. A large region with similar climate, plants and animals, such as a tundra or a desert, is called a **1**

(a) biome (b) continent
(c) plateau (d) delta

4. The Bishnoi movement in Rajasthan to protect trees was led by **1**

(a) Medha Patkar (b) Sunderlal Bahuguna
(c) Amrita Devi (d) Gaura Devi

5. In 1671, the Ahom commander Lachit Borphukan defeated a fleet of the **1**

(a) Portuguese (b) Mughals
(c) Marathas (d) British

6. Hampi was the capital of the **1**

(a) Vijayanagara Empire (b) Chola Empire
(c) Mughal Empire (d) Ahom kingdom

7. Tulsidas composed the *Rāmcharitmānas* in **1**

(a) Sanskrit (b) Persian
(c) Braj (d) Awadhi

8. Which of these is **not** one of the five pillars of personal finance? **1**

(a) income (b) budgeting
(c) speculation (d) protection

9. A school bag costs ₹1,000 today. If inflation is 6% a year, it may cost about how much next year? **1**
(a) ₹940 (b) ₹1,060
(c) ₹1,600 (d) ₹1,006

10. Startups valued at over one billion dollars are called **1**
(a) unicorns (b) dragons
(c) tigers (d) giants

11. The ozone layer, which absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays, lies in the **1**
(a) troposphere (b) mesosphere
(c) stratosphere (d) exosphere

12. Fold mountains such as the Himalayas are formed mainly by **1**
(a) erosion by wind (b) weathering
(c) deposition by rivers (d) folding of rock layers

13. The idea that all power comes from the people is called **1**
(a) rule of law (b) popular sovereignty
(c) separation of powers (d) adult franchise

14. The main laws that govern elections in India are the **1**
(a) Representation of the People Acts, 1950 and 1951 (b) Companies Act and Banking Act
(c) Forest Acts of 1927 and 1980 (d) Right to Education Act

15. According to the law of supply, when the price of a good rises, the quantity supplied usually **1**
(a) falls (b) stays the same
(c) rises (d) becomes zero

16. In a planned economy, the main decisions about production are taken by **1**
(a) private firms (b) consumers
(c) foreign companies (d) the government

17. In ancient Indian thought, the foremost duty of an ideal king to protect the people and uphold righteous duty was called **1**
(a) Rām Rājya (b) Rājadharma
(c) Sabhā (d) Samiti

18. The principle of good governance by which government decisions are open and accessible to the public is **1**
(a) transparency (b) efficiency
(c) responsiveness (d) participation

19. **Assertion (A):** Sacred groves help to conserve biodiversity. **1**
Reason (R): They are patches of forest protected by local communities for religious and cultural reasons.
(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):** Insurance protects families from heavy financial loss in emergencies. **1**
Reason (R): Insurance guarantees high returns on the money invested.
(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 a country's territorial waters and its Exclusive Economic Zone. **2**

22. What is a budget? Give one reason why a student should make one. **2**

OR

How is saving different from investing?

23. Give two ways in which people have adapted their lives to a hot desert biome. **2**

OR

Give two reasons for rising human–wildlife conflict near forests.

24. What is public policy? Give one example from the chapter. **2**

Section C

Questions 25 to 29 carry 3 marks each

25. Explain how waves, tides and ocean currents each affect human life or the environment. **3**

26. How did the Bhakti tradition help people stay resilient during 1000–1700 CE? Give three points. **3**

27. Explain any three functional areas of a business. **3**

OR

Explain revenue, expenses and profit with a simple example of a small shop.

28. Explain any three principles of good governance. **3**

29. What is market equilibrium? Explain what happens when the price is above the equilibrium price. **3**

Section D

Questions 30 to 33 carry 5 marks each

30. Describe how the Ahoms, the Marathas and the Vijayanagara Empire resisted powerful expanding empires between 1000 and 1700 CE. **5**

OR

How did agriculture, irrigation, markets, merchants and trade help communities stay resilient during 1000–1700 CE?

31. Explain the maritime zones of a country and the role of UNCLOS. Why is sustainable use of ocean resources important? **5**

OR

How do humans depend on forests? Explain with examples of occupations, and of traditional and legal ways of conserving forests.

32. Explain the five pillars of personal finance. **5**

OR

Why is paying income tax honestly important for the nation? Explain how insurance protects a family.

33. Explain the role of political parties in a democracy, and describe two challenges to free and fair elections along with steps taken to meet them. **5**

Section E

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

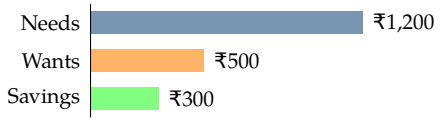
34. **A millet snack startup.** Meena started a small business selling baked millet snacks. In her first month, she earned ₹50,000 from sales. She spent ₹20,000 on ingredients, ₹8,000 on packaging, ₹6,000 on rent and ₹4,000 on online advertising. **4**

(i) What were her total expenses? (1)

(ii) What was her profit? (1)

(iii) A big order will be paid only after two months, but Meena must buy ingredients now. Explain why cash flow matters for her. (2)

35. **Arjun's budget.** Arjun gets ₹2,000 a month. He spends ₹1,200 on needs such as travel and stationery, ₹500 on wants such as snacks and games, and saves ₹300. **4**



(i) What percentage of his money does he save? (1)

(ii) Give one example of a "want" from his spending. (1)

(iii) Suggest two ways Arjun can save more without giving up his needs. (2)

36. Read the source and answer the questions. **4**

In 1671, the Ahom commander Lachit Borphukan defeated a Mughal fleet on the Brahmaputra near Guwahati. Using the river, the hills and fast boats to his advantage, he stopped a much larger force. The victory secured the Brahmaputra as an effective boundary, and the Ahom kingdom stayed independent.

(i) Name the battle described. (1)

(ii) In which present-day state was it fought? (1)

(iii) How did geography help the Ahoms win? Give two points. (2)

Section F

Map question (5 marks)

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

(a) Rakhigarhi, a major site of the Sindhu–Sarasvatī civilisation
(b) Lothal, a Harappan port town
(c) Hampi, capital of the Vijayanagara Empire
(d) Guwahati, near which the Battle of Saraighat was fought
(e) Haldighati, site of a famous battle against the Mughals

***** 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:** (**b**)

2. **Answer:** (**d**)

3. **Answer:** (**a**)

4. **Answer:** (**c**)

5. Battle of Saraighat. **Answer:** (**b**)

6. **Answer:** (**a**)

7. **Answer:** (**d**)

8. The five pillars are income, budgeting, saving, investing and protection. **Answer:** (**c**)

9. $1000 + 6\%$ of $1000 = 1060$. **Answer:** (**b**)

10. **Answer:** (**a**)

11. **Answer:** (**c**)

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

13. **Answer:** (**b**)

14. **Answer:** (**a**)

15. The relationship is direct. **Answer:** (**c**)

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

17. **Answer:** (**b**)

18. **Answer:** (**a**)

19. The protection by communities is what conserves the plants and animals there. **Answer:** (**a**)

20. A is true. R is false: insurance protects against loss; it is not meant to give high returns. **Answer:** (**c**)

Section B

21. Territorial waters are the sea area closest to a country's coast, over which it has near-complete control, though foreign ships may pass peacefully (innocent passage). The EEZ extends up to 200 nautical miles from the baseline; the country has special rights to use its resources, such as fish and minerals, but other countries may sail and fly through it.

22. A budget is a plan of expected income and spending for a period. It helps a student control unnecessary spending and save for future needs.
OR: Saving is setting aside part of income for future use, usually safely and with little or no growth. Investing is putting money into options such as deposits, mutual funds or stocks so that it grows over time, with some risk.

23. Loose, light-coloured clothing; houses with thick walls and small windows; storing water and building tanks; herding animals such as camels; moving with the seasons (any two).
OR: Growing population and settlements that spread into forests; clearing forests for farms, roads and mines; loss of animals' food and water, so they enter villages (any two).

24. Public policy is the set of decisions and actions a government takes to solve public problems and improve people's welfare. Example: the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, developed through wide consultation.

Section C

25. Waves shape coasts by eroding cliffs and building beaches; strong storm waves can damage coastal areas. Tides, the regular rise and fall of the sea, help ships enter harbours and affect fishing times. Currents carry warm or cold water across oceans, influencing the climate of coastal regions and the movement of fish.

26. Bhakti saints used local languages, so ideas of devotion reached ordinary people; for example, Tulsidas wrote the *Rāmcharitmānas* in Awadhi. It encouraged community participation and a sense of solidarity across social groups. It adapted religious practice to changing times and so helped preserve traditions even when political power changed hands.

27. **Management and operations:** planning and running daily work. **Finance and accounting:** managing money and keeping records. **Human resources:** hiring, training and caring for staff. **Marketing and sales:** reaching customers and selling. (Any three.)
OR: Revenue is the money earned from sales, for example ₹10,000 from selling stationery. Expenses are the money spent to run the shop, for example ₹7,000 on stock, rent and electricity. Profit is revenue minus expenses, here ₹3,000.

28. **Participation:** citizens take part in decisions. **Transparency:** decisions are open and information is accessible. **Accountability:** public officials answer for their actions. **Rule of law:** everyone is equal before the law. **Responsiveness** and **efficiency** are also correct. (Any three, explained.)

29. Market equilibrium is the point where the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied; the price at this point is the equilibrium price. If the price is above it, sellers offer more than buyers want, creating excess supply. To sell their unsold stock, sellers lower prices until demand and supply become equal again.

Section D

30. **Ahoms:** resisted repeated Mughal attempts to take Assam; in 1671 Lachit Borphukan won the Battle of Saraighat, keeping the Brahmaputra as an effective boundary.
Marathas: in the Deccan they pursued *swarājya* (self-rule). Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated Afzal Khan at Pratapgarh (1659), and an independent Maratha state was established in 1674; they used forts and swift mobile warfare.
Vijayanagara: founded in 1336, it checked the expansion of powerful states in the Deccan and south; under Krishnadevaraya it reached its peak in the sixteenth century, with military strength and cultural

glory, and supported temples and the arts.
Overall: resistance took many forms, including warfare, alliances and diplomacy.

OR: Expansion of agriculture and irrigation (tanks, canals) produced surpluses that fed people even in hard times. Markets and fairs let goods move between regions. Merchant networks and financial practices supported long-distance trade. Trade by land and sea brought wealth to kingdoms and towns. This economic strength gave communities resources to recover from war and instability and kept society functioning.

31. Territorial waters, closest to the coast, under near-complete control of the country (with innocent passage for foreign ships). The contiguous zone beyond it, where the country can act to prevent certain illegal activities. The Exclusive Economic Zone, up to 200 nautical miles, where the country has rights over resources. Beyond lie the high seas, open to all. UNCLOS defines these zones by global agreement and helps settle disputes. Sustainable use matters because overfishing, pollution and mining can destroy marine life that millions depend on for food and jobs, and that future generations will need.

OR: Forests provide food, fuel, fodder, timber, medicinal plants and non-timber produce, supporting occupations from hunting and gathering to forestry, crafts and modern ecotourism. Communities conserve forests through traditions such as sacred groves and movements such as the Bishnoi movement led by Amrita Devi, which inspired the Chipko movement. Today there is also a legal framework for conservation, such as protected areas and forest laws.

32. **Income:** money earned from work, business or other sources. **Budgeting:** planning income and spending, separating needs from wants. **Saving:** setting money aside for future needs and emergencies. **Investing:** putting money into options that can grow faster than inflation, keeping risk in mind. **Protection:** using insurance to guard against losses from illness, accidents or damage.

OR: Income tax gives the government money for public services and infrastructure such as roads, schools, hospitals and defence. Paying it honestly is a citizen's responsibility and supports national development. Insurance works by many people paying small premiums; when one of them faces illness, an accident or damage to property, the insurer pays for the loss, so the family is not pushed into debt.

33. Political parties put forward different programmes and policies, so voters can make informed choices; they contest elections and form governments; the parties that lose act as the opposition and keep the government in check; they raise public issues and connect people with the government.
Challenges: misuse of money and gifts to influence voters, and false information. Steps: the Model Code of Conduct, EVMs with VVPAT, voter-awareness campaigns, and apps such as cVIGIL for reporting violations, all overseen by the Election Commission of India.

Section E

34. (i) $20{,}000 + 8{,}000 + 6{,}000 + 4{,}000 =$ ₹38,000. (ii) $50{,}000 - 38{,}000 =$ ₹12,000. (iii) Cash flow is the movement of money in and out of a business. Even if the order is profitable, Meena needs cash now to pay for ingredients and other bills. Without enough cash in hand, she may be unable to complete the order or keep the business running.

35. (i) $\frac{300}{2000} \times 100 = 15\%$. (ii) Snacks or games. (iii) Cut down on some wants such as snacks; plan purchases and compare prices; save a fixed amount first, at the start of the month (any two).

36. (i) The Battle of Saraighat. (ii) Assam. (iii) The Ahoms knew the Brahmaputra and used its currents and narrow stretches to their advantage; the hills gave them protected positions; their fast boats could move quickly against the larger Mughal fleet (any two).

Section F

37. (a) Rakhigarhi: Hisar district, Haryana. (b) Lothal: near the Gulf of Khambhat, Gujarat. (c) Hampi: on the Tungabhadra river, Vijayanagara district, Karnataka. (d) Guwahati: on the Brahmaputra, Assam. (e) Haldighati: near Udaipur, Rajasthan. One mark each.