

POOJA MODEL SCHOOL
CLASS – IX
MID TERM EXAM PRACTICE WORKSHEET – 3
SESSION 2026–27

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION – A

Multiple Choice Questions

15 × 1 = 15 Marks

1. Which of the following best explains the basic economic problem?
(A) Unlimited resources and limited wants
(B) Scarce resources and unlimited wants
(C) Unlimited resources and unlimited wants (D) Equal distribution of resources
2. Which atmospheric layer is closest to the Earth's surface?
(A) Stratosphere
(B) Mesosphere
(C) Troposphere
(D) Thermosphere
3. Which of the following is evidence supporting the theory of plate tectonics?
(A) Formation of clouds
(B) Movement of continents and occurrence of earthquakes
(C) Rotation of the Moon
(D) Changes in atmospheric pressure
4. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 primarily deals with:
(A) Citizenship
(B) Conduct of elections and electoral offences
(C) Fundamental Rights (D) Formation of states
5. The Election Commission of India is a:
(A) Statutory body
(B) Constitutional body
(C) Private organisation
(D) Judicial body
6. Which of the following represents a choice involving opportunity cost?
(A) Using a free resource

- (B) Choosing one option and sacrificing the next best option
- (C) Producing without using resources (D) Increasing unlimited production

7. If the price of coffee rises, the demand for tea is likely to:

- (A) Decrease
- (B) Increase
- (C) Remain unchanged (D) Become zero

8. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the Indian monsoon?

- (A) Permanent winds throughout the year
- (B) Seasonal reversal of winds
- (C) Winds blowing only from west to east (D) Absence of rainfall

9. Which one of the following was an important feature of the Neolithic period?

- (A) Use of iron tools
- (B) Beginning of agriculture and animal domestication
- (C) Development of printing (D) Use of machines

10. The Great Bath discovered at Mohenjo-daro is generally associated with:

- (A) Trade activities
- (B) Religious or ritual practices
- (C) Agricultural activities (D) Military training

11. Which Mahājanapada had its capital at Rajagriha and later at Pataliputra?

- (A) Kosala
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Avanti (D) Vatsa

12. In the administrative system of early Indian kingdoms, a group of villages was generally administered as a:

- (A) Village
- (B) Vishaya
- (C) Household (D) Sabha

13. Which constitutional body conducts elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President?

- (A) Finance Commission
- (B) Election Commission of India
- (C) Union Public Service Commission
- (D) NITI Aayog

14. When the quantity demanded is greater than the quantity supplied at a given price, the market experiences: (A) Excess supply

- (B) Equilibrium
- (C) Excess demand
- (D) Price floor

15. According to Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, which of the following was considered an important constituent of the state?

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Treasury
- (C) Religion
- (D) Language

Assertion–Reason Questions $5 \times 1 = 5$ Marks

For each question, choose the correct option:

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

16.

Assertion (A): The Earth's lithosphere is divided into several large and small plates.

Reason (R): These plates move slowly over the underlying layer of the Earth.

17.

Assertion (A): The Election Commission of India is responsible for conducting elections in a free and fair manner.

Reason (R): It prepares electoral rolls and supervises the electoral process.

18.

Assertion (A): Scarcity forces people to make choices.

Reason (R): Human wants are unlimited while resources are limited.

19.

Assertion (A): Demand for a commodity may increase when the price of its substitute rises.

Reason (R): Consumers may shift their demand towards the relatively cheaper substitute.

20.

Assertion (A): Rivers deposit sediments when their speed decreases.

Reason (R): A river loses its carrying capacity when its velocity declines.

SECTION – B

Very Short Answer Questions $4 \times 2 = 8$ Marks

21. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources with one example of each.

22. What is meant by scarcity? Why does scarcity make choice necessary?

23. Mention any two measures taken by the Election Commission of India to ensure free and fair elections.
24. What were the Mahājanapadas? How many Mahājanapadas are mentioned in ancient Buddhist and Jain texts?

SECTION – C

Short Answer Questions $5 \times 3 = 15$ Marks

25. Explain any three factors that can cause a change in the demand for a commodity other than its own price.
26. What is a Production Possibility Curve (PPC)? Explain what a point inside the PPC represents.
27. Explain the three major types of weathering with suitable examples.
28. Describe the rise of Magadha as a powerful Mahājanapada. Mention any three factors responsible for its rise.
29. Explain any three important features of the Indian electoral system that help in ensuring democratic elections.

SECTION – D

Long Answer Questions $4 \times 5 = 20$ Marks

30. Explain the main features of a market economy, a planned economy and a mixed economy. Compare them on the basis of decision-making, ownership of resources and role of the government.
- 31.(a) Explain the major processes by which running water changes the Earth's surface.
- Describe any two erosional and two depositional landforms formed by rivers. (2½ marks)
- (b) Explain how wind shapes arid landscapes. Describe any three landforms formed by wind erosion or deposition. (2½ marks)
32. Explain the transition from **janas to janapadas and finally to Mahājanapadas** in early India. Discuss the political and economic factors that contributed to the emergence of powerful states.
33. Explain the role of the Election Commission of India in making elections **free, fair, inclusive and transparent**. Mention the importance of voter awareness, electoral rolls, technology and digital services in the electoral process.

SECTION – E

Case-Based Questions $3 \times 4 = 12$ Marks

34. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Every economy faces the problem of scarcity because resources such as land, labour, capital and time are limited, whereas human wants are unlimited. Therefore, individuals, firms and governments have to make choices about how available resources should be used. Every choice involves an opportunity cost, which is the value of the next best alternative that is given up.

- (a) Why does the problem of scarcity arise in an economy? [1]
- (b) What is opportunity cost? Explain with one suitable example. [2]
- (c) Why does every economic choice involve a cost? [1]

35. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

During the period of the Mahājanapadas, several large territorial states emerged in northern India. These states had organised political systems, fortified settlements and armies. Magadha gradually became the most powerful among them. Its fertile land, access to iron resources, availability of elephants and strategic location helped it expand. Important rulers such as Bimbisara and Ajatashatru strengthened the kingdom through conquest and political alliances.

- (a) What were the Mahājanapadas? [1]
- (b) Mention any two factors that contributed to the rise of Magadha. [2]
- (c) Name any one important ruler of Magadha mentioned in the passage. [1]

36. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India follows a democratic system in which citizens choose their representatives through elections. The Election Commission of India is entrusted with conducting elections to Parliament, State Legislatures and certain constitutional offices. It prepares and updates electoral rolls, announces election schedules, supervises polling and counting, and works to ensure that elections are conducted fairly. Digital initiatives have also made voter registration, information and electoral services more accessible.

- (a) Which constitutional body conducts elections in India? [1]
- (b) Explain any two functions of the Election Commission of India. [2]
- (c) How has technology made the electoral process more accessible to citizens? [1]

SECTION – F

Map-Based Questions

5 × 1 = 5 Marks

37. On the given outline map of India, **locate and label any five of the following important places associated with the Mahājanapadas and early Indian kingdoms:**

History – Mahājanapadas

1. **Rajagriha (Rajgir)** – [1]
2. **Pataliputra (Patna)** – [1]
3. **Kaushambi** – [1]
4. **Ujjayini (Ujjain)** – [1]
5. **Champa** – [1]

Total: 5 Marks

