📘 Class 9 Social Science – Chapter 9

Free Worksheets – The Price Puzzle: What Drives the Market

Book: *Understanding Society: India and Beyond – Grade 9, Part 1*
Chapter 9: The Price Puzzle: What Drives the Market

The official textbook chapter focuses on **demand, supply, factors affecting demand and supply, demand and supply curves, market equilibrium, shortages and surpluses, changing market prices, government intervention and real-world market dynamics**.

📝 WORKSHEET 1 – Understanding Demand

Name: ___________________________
Class: ___________ **Date:** ___________

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Demand is the quantity consumers are willing and able to __________ at different prices.
2. According to the Law of Demand, when price falls, quantity __________ generally rises.
3. The demand curve generally slopes __________.
4. Demand is influenced by income, tastes, seasonality, expectations and __________.
5. The demand of all individual consumers together is called __________ demand.

B. Choose the Correct Answer

1. According to the Law of Demand:

A. Price rises → quantity demanded rises
B. Price falls → quantity demanded rises
C. Price has no relationship with demand
D. Price and demand always remain constant

2. Which can affect demand?

A. Consumer income
B. Taste and preferences
C. Seasonality
D. All of these

3. Market demand is:

A. Demand of one consumer
B. Sum of individual demands
C. Supply of all sellers
D. Government demand only

The textbook explains that market demand is obtained by adding the quantities demanded by individual consumers at different prices.

📉 WORKSHEET 2 – Demand Schedule & Demand Curve

Study the following:

Price of Mangoes	**Quantity Demanded**
₹150	1 kg
₹100	2 kg
₹50	3 kg

Answer:

1. What happens to quantity demanded when price falls from ₹150 to ₹100?

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2. What happens when price falls from ₹100 to ₹50?

3. Is the relationship between price and quantity demanded direct or inverse?

4. What type of slope would the demand curve have?

5. Why does the demand curve slope downward?

The textbook's mango example shows quantity demanded increasing from 1 kg to 2 kg to 3 kg as price falls from ₹150 to ₹100 to ₹50.

👨‍👩‍👧 WORKSHEET 3 – Factors Affecting Demand

A. Match the Following

Factor	Effect / Example
1. Income	a. Festivals and weather
2. Taste	b. Ability to purchase
3. Seasonality	c. Consumer preference
4. Population	d. Number and composition of consumers

Answers:

1. ______ 2. ______ 3. ______ 4. ______

B. Short Answer Questions

1. How can an increase in income affect demand?

2. How do tastes and preferences affect demand?

3. How does seasonality affect demand?

4. How can changes in population affect demand for goods?

The textbook gives examples such as increased demand for sports shoes among children, formal shoes among working adults and comfortable footwear among elderly people.

🛒 WORKSHEET 4 – Diminishing Marginal Utility

A. Complete the Sentences

1. Utility means the ___________ or usefulness obtained from consuming a product.
2. As more units of a product are consumed, additional utility may ___________.
3. This is called the principle of ___________ marginal utility.
4. As willingness to pay falls, demand may also ___________.

B. Think & Answer

Imagine you are very hungry and eat mangoes:

🥭 First mango → Very satisfying
🥭 Second mango → Satisfying
🥭 Third mango → Less satisfying
🥭 Fourth mango → Even less satisfying

Why does the additional satisfaction decline?

The textbook uses the mango example to explain **diminishing marginal utility**.

🏭 WORKSHEET 5 – Understanding Supply

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Supply is the quantity sellers are willing and able to ___________ at different prices.
2. According to the Law of Supply, when price rises, quantity ___________ rises.
3. The supply curve generally slopes ___________.
4. Market supply is the ___________ of all individual supplies.
5. Technology and input costs can affect ___________.

B. Choose the Correct Answer

1. According to the Law of Supply:

A. Price rises → quantity supplied rises
B. Price rises → quantity supplied always falls
C. Price has no effect
D. Supply never changes

2. Which can affect supply?

A. Input costs
B. Technology
C. Weather
D. All of these

3. The supply curve generally slopes:

A. Downward
B. Upward
C. Horizontally only
D. Vertically only

The textbook explains the direct relationship between price and quantity supplied and shows how the market supply curve is derived by adding individual sellers' supplies.

📈 WORKSHEET 6 – Supply Schedule

Study the table:

Price	Seller A	Seller B	Seller C	Market Supply
₹50	1 kg	3 kg	2 kg	6 kg
₹100	2 kg	4 kg	6 kg	12 kg
₹150	3 kg	7 kg	8 kg	18 kg

Answer:

1. What is the market supply at ₹50?

__________ kg

2. What is the market supply at ₹100?

__________ kg

3. What is the market supply at ₹150?

__________ kg

4. What happens to supply when price increases?

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5. How is market supply calculated?

These figures are taken from the textbook's supply schedule example.

🌦️ WORKSHEET 7 – Factors Affecting Supply

Identify the Factor

1. The cost of fertiliser increases.
   Factor: ___________________
2. A new machine makes production faster.
   Factor: ___________________
3. Heavy rainfall damages crops.
   Factor: ___________________
4. Producers expect prices to rise next month and hold back stock.
   Factor: ___________________
5. More firms enter an industry.
   Factor: ___________________

The textbook identifies input costs, technology, number of sellers, weather and future expectations among factors influencing supply.

⚖️ WORKSHEET 8 – Market Equilibrium

Study the table:

Price	Quantity Demanded	Quantity Supplied	Outcome
₹40	38 kg	6 kg	___________
₹100	12 kg	12 kg	___________
₹150	8 kg	43 kg	___________

Answer:

1. At which price is the market in equilibrium?

₹___________

2. What is the equilibrium quantity?

___________ kg

3. At ₹40, is there a shortage or surplus?

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4. At ₹150, is there a shortage or surplus?

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5. What happens when quantity demanded equals quantity supplied?

The textbook identifies **₹100 and 12 kg** as the equilibrium price and quantity in this example.

WORKSHEET 9 – Shortage & Surplus

A. Complete the Table

Situation	Meaning
QD > QS	___________
QD < QS	___________
QD = QS	___________

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is excess demand?

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2. What is excess supply?

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3. Why can a shortage put upward pressure on prices?

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4. Why can a surplus put downward pressure on prices?

The textbook explains that a lower price can result in **excess demand**, while a higher price can result in **excess supply**.

🏨 WORKSHEET 10 – Dynamic Markets

The textbook uses hotel room tariffs as a real-world example of changing prices.

Example:

🏨 Off-season weekday: **₹1,500**

🏨 Weekend during tourist season: **₹8,000**

🏨 New Year's Eve: **₹25,000**

Answer:

1. Why is the New Year's Eve tariff much higher?

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2. How can cancellation of a large booking affect the price?

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3. Name two factors that can cause hotel prices to change.

1. ____________________
2. ____________________

4. What does this example tell us about markets?

The textbook explains that hotel tariffs can change with demand, season, bookings, nearby hotel prices, events, weather forecasts and other conditions.

🔄 WORKSHEET 11 – Changes in Demand & Supply

A. Predict What Happens

1. A festival increases demand for sweets.

Demand: ⬆️ / ⬇️

Likely price: ⬆️ / ⬇️

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2. A very good harvest increases the supply of vegetables.

Supply: ⬆️ / ⬇️

Likely price: ⬆️ / ⬇️

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3. A popular new trend increases demand for a particular shoe.

Demand: ⬆️ / ⬇️

Likely price: ⬆️ / ⬇️

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4. A shortage of raw materials makes production expensive.

Supply: ⬆️ / ⬇️

Likely price: ⬆️ / ⬇️

The textbook notes that prices respond dynamically to changes in demand, supply, seasons, trends, technology, income and other conditions.

🏛️ WORKSHEET 12 – Government Intervention

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Governments may intervene when markets __________.
2. Government intervention may help when essential goods become __________.
3. Governments may provide __________ goods.
4. Excessive government regulation can sometimes have __________ effects.
5. Governments may intervene to prevent or regulate __________.

B. Short Answer Questions

1. Why might the government intervene in a market?

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2. What are public goods?

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3. Why can excessive regulation sometimes create problems?

The textbook explains that government intervention may be needed when markets fail, essential goods become unaffordable, public goods are under-provided or monopolies emerge, while excessive regulation can also have adverse effects.

🧠 WORKSHEET 13 – HOTS & Application

1. Onion prices suddenly rise.

List **three possible reasons** why this might happen.

1. ________________________________
2. ________________________________
3. ________________________________

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2. Mangoes become cheaper in the middle of the season.

Explain why.

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3. A popular mobile phone becomes fashionable.

What may happen to its demand and price?

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____
____

4. A drought reduces agricultural production.

What could happen to:

Supply: ___________________

Price: ____________________

Explain.

____
____

5. Why are markets described as dynamic rather than fixed?

📊 WORKSHEET 14 – Market Equilibrium Graph Activity

Use the following demand and supply schedule:

Price (₹)	Q.D. (kg)	Q.S. (kg)
10	5	25
20	10	20
30	15	15
40	20	10
50	25	5

Tasks

1. Plot the demand curve.

2. Plot the supply curve.

3. Identify the equilibrium price.

₹____________

4. Identify the equilibrium quantity.

____________ kg

5. At ₹20, is there excess demand or excess supply?

6. At ₹40, is there excess demand or excess supply?

This is based on the Chapter 9 textbook activity, which asks students to plot these curves, identify equilibrium and analyse prices of ₹20 and ₹40.

🔎 WORKSHEET 15 – Case Study

🍅 Case Study: Vegetable Market

A farmer brings tomatoes to the market. At the beginning of the season, supply is low and prices are high. Later, more farmers bring tomatoes to the market. Supply increases and prices fall.

Answer:

1. What happened to supply?

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2. What happened to price?

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3. Why did price change?

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4. What economic concept does this demonstrate?

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5. What might happen if demand suddenly increases at the same time?

🎯 WORKSHEET 16 – Quick Revision Quiz

Choose the Correct Answer

1. Demand means the quantity consumers are:

A. Willing and able to buy
B. Forced to buy
C. Unable to buy
D. Producing

2. The Law of Demand shows a/an:

A. Direct relationship
B. Inverse relationship
C. No relationship
D. Fixed relationship

3. Supply is the quantity sellers are:

A. Willing and able to offer
B. Forced to sell
C. Unable to produce
D. Required to give away

4. The supply curve generally slopes:

A. Downward
B. Upward
C. Horizontally
D. Randomly

5. Market equilibrium occurs when:

A. QD > QS
B. QD < QS
C. QD = QS
D. Price is zero

6. When QD > QS, there is:

A. Surplus
B. Shortage
C. Equilibrium
D. No market

7. When QS > QD, there is:

A. Shortage
B. Surplus
C. Equilibrium
D. No supply

8. Which can influence demand?

A. Income
B. Taste
C. Seasonality
D. All of these

9. Which can influence supply?

A. Technology
B. Input costs
C. Weather
D. All of these

10. Prices in real-world markets are:

A. Always fixed
B. Dynamic
C. Unrelated to demand
D. Unrelated to supply

🔥 BONUS – Assertion & Reason

1. Assertion:

The demand curve generally slopes downward.

Reason: Quantity demanded generally rises when price falls, assuming other factors remain constant.

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2. Assertion:

The supply curve generally slopes upward.

Reason: Sellers generally supply more when the price increases.

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3. Assertion:

Market equilibrium occurs when quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.

Reason: At equilibrium there is neither excess demand nor excess supply.

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4. Assertion:

Market prices can change frequently.

Reason: Demand and supply respond to changing conditions such as seasons, weather, trends, income and technology.

💡 BONUS ACTIVITY – Price Detective

Choose **one real-life product**:

🍅 Vegetables
🥭 Mangoes
👟 Sports shoes
📱 Mobile phones
🏨 Hotel rooms
✈️ Flight tickets

Research or observe its price at **three different times**.

Time	Price	Possible Reason
1. ____________	₹________ _	____________________ _
2. ____________	₹________ _	____________________ _
3. ____________	₹________ _	____________________ _

Conclusion:

Why did the price change?

✅ ANSWER KEY

Worksheet 1

1. **buy**
2. **demanded**
3. **downward**
4. **population**
5. **market**

MCQs:

1. **B**
2. **D**
3. **B**

Worksheet 2

1. It rises from **1 kg to 2 kg**.
2. It rises from **2 kg to 3 kg**.
3. **Inverse relationship**
4. **Downward-sloping**
5. Because quantity demanded generally rises when price falls.

Worksheet 3

1 – **b**
2 – **c**
3 – **a**
4 – **d**

Worksheet 4

1. **satisfaction/usefulness**
2. **decline**
3. **diminishing**
4. **fall**

Worksheet 5

1. **offer/sell**
2. **supplied**
3. **upward**
4. **sum**
5. **supply**

MCQs:

1. **A**
2. **D**
3. **B**

Worksheet 6

1. **6 kg**
2. **12 kg**
3. **18 kg**
4. **Supply increases.**
5. **Add the quantities supplied by all sellers.**

Worksheet 7

1. **Input costs**
2. **Technology**
3. **Weather**
4. **Future expectations**
5. **Number of sellers**

Worksheet 8

1. **₹100**
2. **12 kg**
3. **Excess demand / shortage**
4. **Excess supply / surplus**
5. **Market equilibrium**

Worksheet 9

Situation	Answer
QD > QS	**Shortage / Excess Demand**
QD < QS	**Surplus / Excess Supply**
QD = QS	**Equilibrium**

Worksheet 11

1. Demand ⬆️ → Price ⬆️
2. Supply ⬆️ → Price ⬇️
3. Demand ⬆️ → Price ⬆️
4. Supply ⬇️ → Price ⬆️

Worksheet 12

1. **fail**
2. **unaffordable**
3. **public**
4. **adverse**
5. **monopolies**

Worksheet 14

Equilibrium price = ₹30

Equilibrium quantity = 15 kg

At ₹20:

QD = 10 kg
QS = 20 kg
➡️ **Excess supply = 10 kg**

At ₹40:

QD = 20 kg
QS = 10 kg
➡️ **Excess demand = 10 kg**

Worksheet 16 – Quick Quiz

1. **A**
2. **B**
3. **A**
4. **B**
5. **C**
6. **B**
7. **B**
8. **D**
9. **D**
10. **B**