



कुल मुद्रित पृष्ठों की संख्या /Total No. of printed pages: __

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

आवधिक परीक्षण / Periodic Test 1 (2025-26)

विद्यालय/School: AECS Mysore केंद्र/Centre: Mysore

कक्षा/Class:

विषय/Subject: Science

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Portion covered: Bridge Programme Theme A to E

विद्यार्थी का नाम / Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक/Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग

दिनांक /Date: _____

Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are MCQ type question, each question carries 1 mark.

- Which of the following soil is most ideal for paddy cultivation?
A. Black soil, B. Alluvial soil C. Arid soil D. Sandy soil
- Read the following statements and choose the option answer.
I. The study of coins a, Epigraphy.
II. The study of inscriptions. b, Archaeology
III. The study of material remains of the past c, Artifacts
IV. Objects created or modified by humans d, Numismatics
A. I- a, II – b, III - c, IV - d B. I- d, II – b, III - c, IV - a
C. I- d, II – a, III - b, IV - c D. I- d, II – b, III - c, IV - a
- A government ruled by religious leaders and governed by religious laws is called?
A. Theocracy B. Dictatorship C. Oligarchy D. Monarchy
- The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
A. 26th November 1949 B. 26th January 1950
C. 26th November 1950 D. 26 January 1950
- Read the following statements and choose the correct options given below.
I. Land resource is the most important resource for a country's development
II. A large population has been considered an asset rather than a liability
III. People turn nature's bounty into resources with their demands and abilities
IV. The largest share of the workforce in India is engaged in agriculture.
A. II and III B. I and II C. III and IV D. II and IV
- Which among the following country is an example of Constitutional Monarchy?
A. Brunei B. Saudi Arabia C. Oman D. Bhutan
- How many fundamental rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?
A. Four B. Five C. Six D. Seven

8. Which fundamental right is violated if a 10 year old child is working in a factory?
 - A. Right against exploitation
 - B. Right to Freedom
 - C. Right to equality
 - D. Cultural and Educational right
9. The introductory part of the Constitution is called:
 - A. Fundamental Rights
 - B. Preamble
 - C. Fundamental duties
 - D. Directive Principles
10. Growing different crops each year on the same land is called:
 - A. Multiple cropping
 - B. Modern farming
 - C. Commercial farming
 - D. Crop rotation

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.)2x2=4

11. What is the main difference between a unitary government and a federal government?
12. What are the two disadvantages of Green Revolution?

Or

What do you know about modern farming?

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words)3x4=12

13. How does education and health facilities improve the quality of human resources?
14. What are the challenges faced by the Indian farmers?
15. Distinguish between subsistence farming and commercial farming.
16. Why is the enforcement of labour laws important for workers rights?

Or

What role does government play in protecting workers from exploitation by employers?

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words) 5x2=10

17. What do you mean by democracy? Why is democracy considered the best form of government?
18. Discuss the factors that influence the distribution of population?

Or

Explain the importance of public facilities in a country like India?

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 marks)

Water is essential for life and for good health. Not only is it necessary for us to be able to meet our daily needs but safe drinking water can prevent many water-related diseases. India has one of the largest numbers of cases of diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, cholera. The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21. This means that it is the right of every person, whether rich or poor, to have sufficient amounts of water to fulfill his/her daily needs at a price that he/she can afford. Like water, there are other essential facilities such as education, food, health, electricity, sanitation, safe drinking water, shelter, security etc. need to be provided for everyone. These facilities are crucial for citizens' well-being and economic development.

19. 1. What do you mean by universal access to water? (1)
- 19.2. What are public facilities? (1)
- 19.3. Why is government responsible for providing public facilities?(2)