



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: 9

विषय/Subject: Social Science

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Portion covered: History chapter 1, Economics-Chapter 1, Political Science chapter 1 Geography Chapter- 1

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.**

- The tropic of cancer does not pass through which of these Indian states?  
A. Tripura, B. Mizoram C. Odisha D. Chhattisgarh
- Read the following statements and choose the option answer.  
I. India has 28 states and 7 Union Territories  
II. The latitudinal extent of India is from 8°4'N and 37°6'N  
III. The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km.  
IV. . India shares land borders with nine countries  
A. I, II and III, B. II, III and IV C. III and IV D. II and III
- Who proposed a form of government based on social contracts?  
A. Rousseau B. Montesquieu C. John Locke D. Abbé Sieyès
- What was the name of the tax which was directly paid to the state by the third estate during the old regime?  
A. Tithes B. Livres C. Taille D. Manor
- Arrange the following events of the French Revolution in chronological order.  
I. The agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille  
II. The National Assembly abolished the feudal system of obligations and taxes.  
III. Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General  
IV. The representatives of the third estate assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court.  
Options  
A. I,II,III and IV B. III, IV, I and II C. III, II, IV, and I, D. III, IV, II and I
- Match the following  
I. ZANU-PF – a. Mexico  
II. Ba'ath Party – b. Syria

- ### Options

7. The Legal Framework Order in 2002 granted the President of Pakistan the power to:
  - A. Grant Pervez Musharraf a five-year extension as president.
  - B. Dismiss the national and provincial assemblies
  - C. Overthrew a democratically elected government.
  - D. Conduct elections in the National Assembly.
8. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy?
  - A. Democracies are more prosperous than others.
  - B. Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.
  - C. Democratic government is more accountable to the people.
  - D. People feel free and equal in a democracy
9. Which of the following is NOT a factor of production?
  - A. Land
  - B. labour
  - C. capital
  - D. Technology
10. Which of the following is a working capital?
  - A. Raw Materials
  - B. Tools
  - C. Machines
  - D. Buildings

### 11. What was Tennis Court Oath?

Or

Why did the members of the third estate walk out of the Estate General assembly?

12. Why the difference between the duration of is day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

13. What were the laws introduced by the revolutionary government that helped to improve the lives of women in France?

Or

### What measures were taken by Robespierre to bring equality in France?

14. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?
15. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Or

How is the green revolution associated with the loss of soil fertility?

16. "Social disparity was one of the major causes of the French Revolution." Justify the statement.

Or

Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France

17. What is democracy? What are the arguments in favour of democracy?

### CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 marks)

The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch. These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions – the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy. The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the Assembly. Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote. To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of tax payers

18. 1. Who were Passive citizens? (2)

18.2. How did France become a constitutional monarchy? (1)

18.3. Who proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary? (1)

19. Locate and label the following cities on the political map of France. ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ )

A. Nantes                      B. Paris                      C. Marseilles

20. On the outline map of India locate and label following with suitable symbols. ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ )

A. Palk Strait      B. Lakshadweep Islands      C. State of India has borders with three countries.

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