



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

आवधिक परीक्षा-II / PT-II Examination 2025-26

कक्षा /Class :IX

अवधि/Duration :3 Hours

विषय / Subject :Social Science

अधिकतमअंक/Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

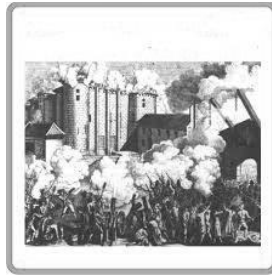
1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9 In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19 In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A

HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Who among the following proposed the form of government based on the social contract theory? (1)
a. John Locke b. Rousseau c. Marx d. Montesquieu
2. The tax called “Tithe” was collected from French peasants by..... (1)
a. The Emperor b. The church c. The Nobles d. The clergy
3. Which estate enjoyed privileges based on birth in France before 1789? (1)
a. Clergy b. Nobility c. Third estate d. Both a and b

4. Study the image given below and answer the question. (1)



Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

- a. Demolition of Bastille
- b. Democracy for people
- c. Declaration of rights of man and citizens
- d. supporting king

5A. Define 'Reign of terror'. Who introduced Reign of terror in France? (2)

OR

5B. What was the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen"?

6A. What was the role of the philosophers in French revolution? (3)

OR

6B. Differentiate between active and passive citizens. Which regime classified citizens into Active and Passive citizens?

7A. Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution? (5)

OR

7B. Mention any five democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

8. Read the given text and answer the following questions.

The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power. A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins. However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

- (a) Who was the leader of Jacobin club. (1)
- (b) Mention any two reforms introduced by Napoleon. (2)
- (c) Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France. When? (1)

9. On the outline map of France, two places A and B are marked. Identify those places and write their correct names on the map. **(1+1= 2)**

10. Which parallel of latitude divides India into almost two equal parts? **(1)**

a. Equator b. Tropic of Capricorn c. Tropic of Cancer d. Arctic Circle

11. From west to east, the division of the Himalayas are demarcated by river valleys. The part of Himalayas lying between the Satluj and Kali river is known as **(1)**

a. Kumaon Himalayas b. Nepal Himalayas
c. Assam Himalayas d. Punjab Himalayas

12. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively known as? **(1)**

a. Himachal b. Purvanchal c. Meghalaya plateau d. Garo Hills

13. The river Narmada has its source at..... **(1)**

a. Amarkantak b. Vindhya Range c. Satpura Range d. Mansarovar Lake

14. Which of the following physical features of India is considered geologically unstable? **(1)**

a. The Peninsular Plateau b. The Northern Plains
c. The Himalayan Mountains d. The Coastal Plains

15. What are the longitudinal valleys lying between the Lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks known as? (1)
- a. Doabs b. Duns c. Bhabar d. Terai
16. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen? (2)
- 17A. Discuss the significant differences between the Himalayan and the Peninsular Rivers. (5)

OR

- 17B. "Rivers constitute the most useful natural resources." Support the statement with five Suitable examples.
18. Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the Himalayas northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks. The folds of the Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite. Lesser Himalayan ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 Km.

- (a) The Northernmost range of Himalayas is also known as----- (1)
- (b) Give two features of the folds of Great Himalayas. (2)
- (c) Give one feature of the lesser Himalayas. (1)

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Aravalli Hills b. Deccan Plateau c. Tropic of Cancer d. Coromandel coast

SECTION C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 20. What is apartheid? | (1) |
| a. A system of racial discrimination | b. Discrimination of caste |
| c. Discrimination on education | d. Economic discrimination |
| 21. The fundamental principle of democracy is..... | (1) |
| a. Political equality | b. Economic equality |
| c. Social equality | d. All of these |
| 22. What is the motive of reserve constituencies? | (1) |
| a. Right to vote | b. Right to life |
| c. To ensure representation for weaker section | d. Both a and b |
| 23. Voters list is also known as the | (1) |
| a. Election number | b. Electoral roll |
| c. Voter identity card | d. Epic |
| 24. How Democracy enhances dignity of citizens? | (2) |
| 25. What do you understand by the term ‘the Preamble of the Constitution’? | (2) |
| 26. What are the various functions of a Constitution? | (3) |
| 27A. What are the challenges of free and fair elections? | (5) |

OR

- 27B.** Explain the importance of Reserved constituencies?

- 28.** Read the given text and answer the following questions.

The main purpose of election is to give people a chance to choose the representatives, the government and the policies they prefer. Therefore it is necessary to have a free and open discussion about who is a better representative, which party will make a better government or what is a good policy. This is what happens during election campaigns. In our country such campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. In election campaigns, political parties try to focus public attention on some big issues. They want to attract the public to that issue and get them to vote for their party on that basis. The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao (Remove poverty) in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971. The party promised to reorient all the policies of the government to remove poverty from the country. Save Democracy was the slogan given by Janata Party under the leadership of Jayaprakash

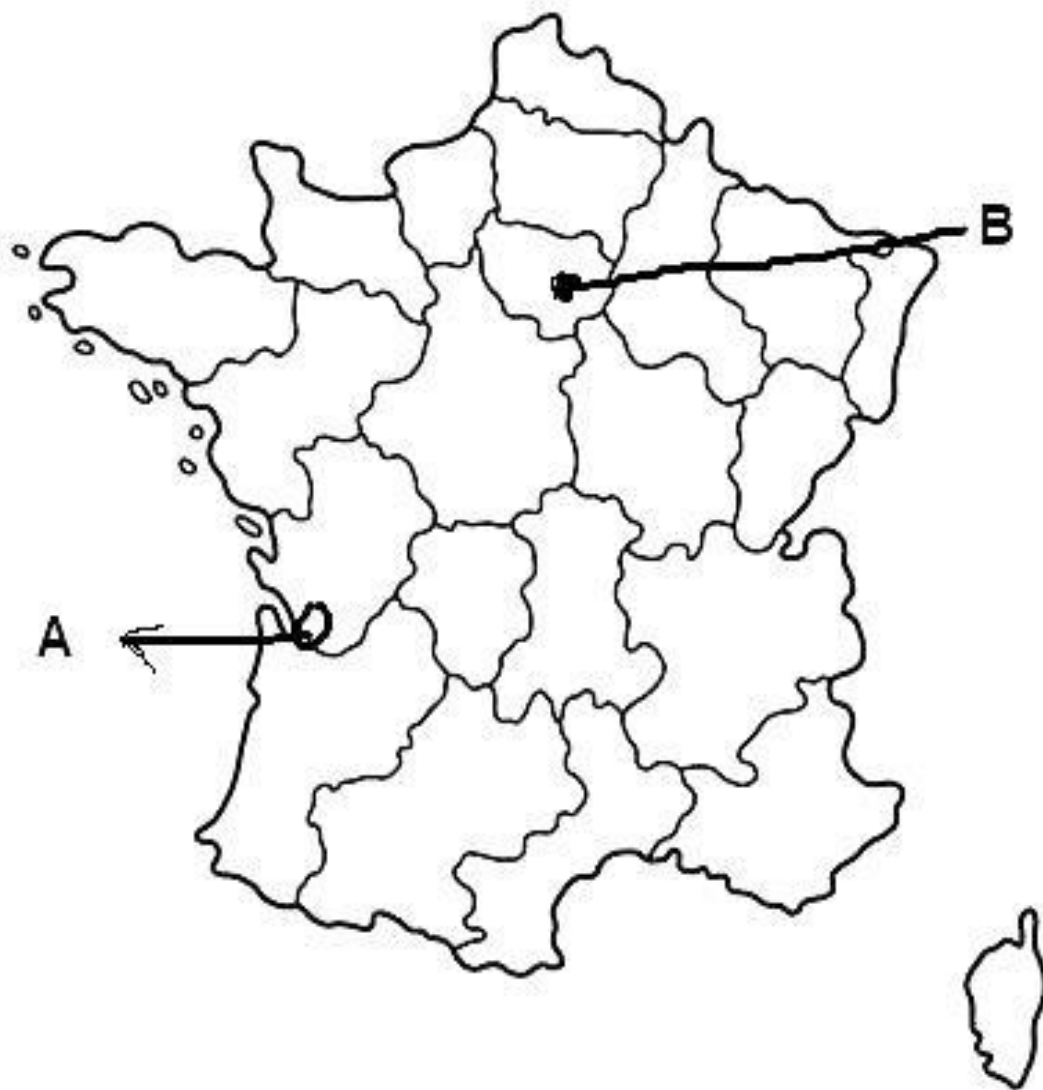
Narayan, in the Lok Sabha election held in 1977. The party promised to undo the excesses committed during Emergency and restore civil liberties.

- (a) What is the time period in our country given to political party for election campaign? (1)
- (b) Who gave slogan of “Remove poverty” and when? (2)
- (c) What is the main purpose of conducting election? (1)

SECTION D

ECONOMICS (20 marks)

- 29.** Money in hand is an example of (1)
- a. Fixed capital
 - b. Working capital
 - c. Human capital
 - d. Permanent capital
- 30.** Which one of the following is an effect of modern farming? (1)
- a. soil regeneration
 - b. water pollution
 - c. Afforestation
 - d. recharge of ground water
- 31.** Excess population is considered as a burden for an economy but they can become human capital if there is investment made in the form of (1)
- a. Education and health
 - b. Transport & Communication
 - c. Education and manufacturing
 - d. Poverty eradication
- 32.** Which of the following is a part of tertiary sector? (1)
- a. Fishing
 - b Trade
 - c. Mining
 - d. Agriculture
- 33.** Which of the following kinds of unemployment exist in rural areas? (1)
- a. Educated
 - b. Seasonal
 - c. Disguised
 - d.Both B and C
- 34.** In Palampur, most families are involved in which type of farming? (1)
- a. Subsistence farming
 - b. Commercial farming
 - c. Shifting agriculture
 - d Plantation agriculture
- 35.** Is it important to increase the area under irrigation. Why? (3)
- 36.** How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital? (3)
- 37.** What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities? (3)
- 38.** Define educated unemployment. Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployment ? (5)



Name:..... Date:.....

Std.....div.....Roll No.....

