



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
आवधिक परीक्षण / Periodic Test 1 (2025-26)
विद्यालय/School: AECS-2 केंद्र/Centre: RAWATBHATA

कक्षा/Class: IX**विषय/Subject: ENGLISH****अंक/Marks: 40**

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Literature- F-1, P-1 &2 , Writing- Notice & Paragraph, Grammar-Unit-1&2

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक/Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Q1. Read the following passage carefully:

(10 Marks)

1. The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories by the Swedish and Norwegian committees in recognition of academic, cultural and scientific advances. The will of the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel established the prizes in 1895. The prizes in Chemistry, Literature, Peace, Physics, and Physiology or Medicine were first awarded in 1901. The related Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences was established by Sweden's Central Bank in 1968. The Nobel Prize itself was made of a mixture of gold and silver with 24 carat or 4.8 g gold coating. Between 1901 and 2015, the Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economic Sciences were awarded 573 times to 900 people and organizations. With some receiving the Nobel Prize more than once, this makes a total of 870 individuals (821 men and 49 women) and 23 organizations.

2. The prizes are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, except for the Peace Prize which is awarded in Oslo, Norway. The Nobel Prize is widely regarded as the most prestigious award available in the fields of Literature, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry, Peace, and Economics.

3. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awards the Nobel Prize in Physics, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, and the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences; the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institute awards the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy grants the Nobel Prize in Literature; and the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded not by a Swedish organisation but by the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

4. The various prizes are awarded yearly. Each recipient or laureate receives a gold medal, a diploma and a sum of money which is decided by the Nobel Foundation. As of 2012, each prize was worth 8 million SEK (c. US\$1.2 million/ £0.6 million). The prize is not awarded posthumously; however, if a person is awarded a prize and dies before receiving it, the prize may still be presented. Though the average number of laureates per prize increased substantially during the 20th century, a prize may not be shared among more than three people. Some of the Nobel Prize Winners from India are Rabindranath Tagore, Amartya Sen, CV Raman, Mother Teresa, Kailash Satyarthi, Sir VS Naipaul, etc.

On the basis of your reading of the given passage, answer the following questions.

(a). By which important declaration was the Nobel Prize established?

(i) By the Swedish government.

(ii) By the government of Norway.

(iii) By the will of a Swedish inventor.

(iv) By an international declaration.

- (b). The Nobel Prize awarded in Oslo, Norway is
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) Nobel Prize for Medicine | (ii) Nobel Prize for Economics |
| (iii) Nobel Peace Prize | (iv) Nobel Prize for Literature |

- (c) . A Nobel Prize winner receives
- I. a gold medal.
 - II. a trophy.
 - III. a diploma.
 - IV. a sum of money as decided by the Nobel foundation.

- (i) Only II (ii) I and III (iii) II and III (iv) I, III and IV

(d). Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the given passage?

- (i) The Nobel Peace prize is given in Oslo, Norway.
- (ii) The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awards the Nobel Prize in Physics.
- (iii) Each Nobel prize is worth 8 million SEK.
- (iv) None of the above

(e). “The Nobel Prize is awarded twice in a year.” This statement is true or false.

(f) Name some of the Nobel Prize winners from our country?

(g) What does the word 'posthumously' in the passage?

(h) Among how many people can the Nobel Prize be shared?

(i) In what all fields is the Nobel Prize awarded?

(j) What does the word ‘laureate’ mean in the passage?

Q.2 Write a paragraph describing a leader whom you consider exemplary. 5M

Q.3 You are Amit/ Avani, the In charge of your school’s literary club. Write a notice informing the students about the publication of school’s monthly newspaper. Ask students to give their news articles for the newspaper within a specified period. The news articles could be based on the various activities conducted in the schools during the previous month. Give all the necessary details. 4M

Q.4 Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with the help of given options: (1x4=4M)

Authorities (a) _____ on 32 pages in (b) _____ next answer book (c) _____ for (d)..... undergraduate courses.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| (a) (i) was settles | (ii) settled | (iii) settling | (iv) has settled |
| (b) (i) a | (ii) an | (iii) the | (iv) some |
| (c) (i) mean | (ii) meant | (iii) means | (iv) meaning |
| (d) (i) a | (ii) an | (iii) the | (iv) any |

Q.5 The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. 3M

	Error	Correction
People of diverse culture lived	(a)
together in India. There are much	(b)
people who exhibits unity in diversity.	(c)

Q.6 Read the extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

4M

“I come from the haunts of coot and hern;
I make a sudden sally
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.”

(A) Coot and Hern are.....

- (i) name of hills (ii) beautiful plants (iii) water birds (iv) name of places

(B) Identify the literary device used in first line

- (i) simile (ii) metaphor (iii) alliteration (iv) personification

(C) The word bicker means.

- (i) happiness (ii) brimming (iii) to shine (iv) flow down with a lot of noise

(D) The name of the poet is.....

- (i) P.B.Shelley (ii) William Wordsworth (iii) Alfred Lord Tennyson (iv) John Keats

Q.7. Answer **any three** the following questions in about 30-40 words.

(3x2=6M)

- (i) Why did the poet take the ‘other’ road? Why did the ‘other’ road have a better claim than the first road?
- (ii) What is a ‘refrain’? Write about the use of refrain in the poem “The Brook”.
- (iii) Why did the grandmother depend on her granddaughter to know the story?
- (iv) ‘Kashi Yatre’ was the catalyst in the transformation of the Grandmother. Support with an example.

Q.8. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80-100 words.

4M

Write a paragraph on the topic ‘Importance of Adult Education and Ways to implement it’ taking reference from the fiction ‘How I Taught My Grandmother to Read’.

OR

How the two roads act as a metaphor for the real life situations in the poem ‘The Road Not Taken’ Explain.



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कक्षा/Class:IX

विषय/Subject: ENGLISH

अंक/Marks: 40

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विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

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ANSWER KEY

Q.1 i- c

ii- c

iii- d

iv- d

v- false

vii- Rabindra Nath Tagore, Amartya Sen, C.V. Raman

viii- after death

ix- a famous person

x- In literature, medicine, Physics, Chemistry, Peace and Economics

Q.2- Paragraph writing

Q.3 Notice Writing

Q.4-a- iv

b- iii

c- ii

d- iii

Q.5 Error Correction

i- lived live

ii- much many

iii- exhibits exhibit

Q.6 a-iii

b—iv

c-iv

d-iii



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विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2
केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: 9

विषय /Subject: Hindi

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter – 1 , 2 and 7

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
 अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

	खंड क	
1	कांजीहौस में कैद पशुओं की हाज़िरी क्यों ली जाती होगी?	[3]
2	गया के साथ जाते समय हीरा - मोती के मन में आए भावों का उल्लेख कीजिए।	[3]
3	लेखक का भिखमंगों जैसा वेश तथा सुमति का साथ उसकी यात्रा में किस तरह सहायक हुआ?	[3]
4	लेखक ने जब तिब्बत यात्रा की थी तब वहाँ कानून और सुरक्षा की स्थिति कैसी थी?	[3]
5	‘निरपख होई के हरि भजे सोई संत सुजान’ के माध्यम से कबीर ने क्या सीख दी है?	[3]
6	किसी भी व्यक्ति की पहचान उसके कुल से होती है या उसके कर्मों से? साखियाँ के आधार पर तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए।	[3]
7	इस जल प्रलय में पाठ के अनुसार मृत्यु का तरल द्रव किसे कहा गया है और क्यों?	[4]
8	प्राकृतिक आपदा से आप क्या समझते हैं? किन्हीं दो आपदाओं के नाम लिखकर उनसे बचने के उपाय लिखिए।	[4]
9	<p>अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये: नीलाम हो जाने के बाद दोनों मित्र उस दड़ियल के साथ चले। दोनों की बोटी - बोटी काँप रही थी। बेचारे पाँव तक न उठा सकते थे, पर भय के मारे गिरते - पड़ते भागे जाते थे; क्योंकि वह जरा भी चाल धीमी हो जाने पर ज़ोर से डंडा जमा देता था। राह में गाय - बैलों का एक रेवड़ हरे - हरे हार में चरता नजर आया। सभी जानवर प्रसन्न थे, चिकने, चपल कोई उछलता था, कोई आनंद से बैठा पागुर करता था। कितना सुखी जीवन था इनका, पर कितने स्वार्थी हैं सब। किसी को चिंता नहीं कि उनके दो भाई अधिक के हाथ पड़े कैसे दुःखी हैं।</p> <p>सहसा दोनों को ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि यह परिचित राह है। हाँ, इसी रास्ते से गया उन्हें ले गया था। वही खेत, वही बाग, वही गाँव मिलने लगे। प्रतिक्षण उनकी चाल तेज होने लगी। सारी थकान, सारी दुर्बलता गायब हो गई। आह? यह लो!</p>	[5]

	<p>अपना ही घर आ गया। इसी कुँएँ पर हम पुर चलाने आया करते थे, यही कुँआँ है।</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> दढ़ियल व्यक्ति कौन था? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> क) एक बधिक अर्थात् कसाई ख) एक व्यापारी ग) झूरी घ) झूरी की पत्नी का भाई दोनों बैल दढ़ियल के साथ चलते हुए क्यों काँप रहे थे? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> क) उन्हें झूरी से दूर हो जाने का डर था ख) उन्हें डर था कि वह उन्हें अब मार डालेगा ग) उन्हें स्वर्ग को पीटे जाने का डर था घ) उन्हें डर था कि वह दढ़ियल उन्हें गया को न सौंप दे बैलों को किनका जीवन अधिक सुखमय लगा? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> क) गाँव के जीवन का ख) दढ़ियल व्यक्ति का ग) इनमें से कोई नहीं घ) राह में मिले गाय - बैलों के झुंड का दोनों बैलों की चाल अचानक तेज क्यों हो गई? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> क) उन्हें लगा कि वे जिस रास्ते से जा रहे हैं, वह परिचित है ख) इनमें से कोई नहीं ग) उनके मन में दढ़ियल व्यक्ति को मारने का विचार आया घ) वे गाय - बैलों के रेवड़ में मिल जाना चाहते थे दुर्बलता में क्रमशः उपसर्ग व प्रत्यय कौन - से हैं? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> क) दुः, ता ख) दुः, लता ग) ता, दुर् घ) दुर्, ता 	
10	अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये: पखापखी के कारनै,	[5]

सब जग रहा भुलान।

निरपख होइ के हरि भजे, सोई संत सुजान।।

1. कबीर जी के अनुसार, किसके कारण पूरा संसार भक्ति के वास्तविक मार्ग को भूल गया है?
 - क) नास्तिकता के कारण
 - ख) इनमें से कोई नहीं
 - ग) पक्ष - विपक्ष के कारण
 - घ) लड़ाईझगड़े के कारण
2. हरिभजन के लिए किस भावना का होना आवश्यक है?
 - क) भेदभाव की भावना का
 - ख) पक्षपात की भावना का
 - ग) धर्म पर विश्वास करने की भावना का
 - घ) मन में निष्पक्षता की भावना का
3. **निरपख होई के हरि भजै, सोई संत सुजान** पंक्ति है क्या आशय है?
 - क) निष्पक्ष भक्ति करने वाला ही सच्चे अर्थों में संत कहलाता है
 - ख) सभी
 - ग) मनुष्य को बिना किसी पक्ष - विपक्ष के भक्ति का मार्ग अपनाना चाहिए
 - घ) मनुष्य को बिना किसी तर्क - वितर्क के भगवान का भजन करना चाहिए
4. सच्चा ज्ञानी कौन कहलाता है?
 - क) जो बैर - भाव से दूर रहकर ईश्वर भजन करता है
 - ख) जो बैर - भाव के साथ ईश्वर भजन करता है
 - ग) जो भेदभाव को सर्वोपरि रखता है
 - घ) जिसमें जातिवाद की भावना होती है
5. सोई संत सुजान में कौन - सा अलंकार है?
 - क) उत्प्रेक्षा
 - ख) उपमा
 - ग) अनुप्रास

	घ) यमक	
11	<p>जैविक (ऑर्गेनिक) खेती : एक कदम प्रकृति की ओर विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • समय की माँग • सकारात्मक प्रभाव • कठिनाइयाँ, सुझाव 	[4]



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विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2

केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: 09

विषय /Subject: Hindi

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter – 1, 2 and 7

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

उत्तर

- 1) कांजीहौस में कैद पशुओं की हाज़िरी लेने के निम्नलिखित कारण रहे होंगे-
 - i. पशुओं की संख्या का ठीक-ठीक पता चल सके।
 - ii. यदि कोई पशु बीमार हो तो इसका पता लगाया जा सके।
 - iii. समूह में उत्पात मचाने वाले पशुओं की अलग से व्यवस्था की जा सके।
 - iv. पशुओं की संख्या नीलामी के योग्य है या नहीं इसका पता लगाया जा सके।
 - v. कोई पशु नया आया हो तो उसका पता लगाया जा सके।
- 2) जब हीरा-मोती जब झूरी के घर से गया के साथ उसके घर जा रहे थे तो उनका सारा उल्लास खो सा गया था। वे निराश हो गए थे। झूरी का साथ वे दोनों कदापि नहीं छोड़ना चाहते थे। वे समझ रहे थे कि झूरी ने उन्हें बेच दिया है। पूरे जी-जान से वे झूरी के लिए काम करना चाहते थे। वे सोच रहे थे कि उनसे क्या गलती हो गई जो उन्हें इस प्रकार भेजा जा रहा है। वे तो झूरी के सान्निध्य में ही रहना चाहते थे।
- 3) लेखक भिखमंगों के वेश में यात्रा कर रहा था। ऐसे में उसके पास धन होने की कल्पना कोई नहीं कर सकता था। इस स्थिति में वह दया का पात्र दिखता था। लेखक जहाँ कहीं भी संदिग्ध व्यक्ति को देखता वह टोपी उतार कर और अपनी जीभ निकालकर "कुची-कुची" (दया-दया) एक पैसा कहकर

भीख माँगने लग जाता। इससे डाकू या संदिग्ध व्यक्ति उसे भिखमंगा समझकर आगे बढ़ जाते और लेखक अपनी यात्रा पर साथियों के साथ आगे बढ़ जाता। इस कारण उसे अपनी जान बचाने की परवाह नहीं थी। इसके अलावा सुमति के साथ होने से उसे कहीं भी किसी तरह की परेशानी नहीं हुई। रुकने के लिए उसे अच्छे से अच्छा स्थान मिला। उसे प्रत्येक स्थान पर वैसा ही मान-सम्मान मिलता जैसा सुमति को मिलता। उसकी आवभगत में कोई कमी नहीं हुई।

- 4) लेखक ने जब तिब्बत की यात्रा की थी तब वहाँ कानून और सुरक्षा की स्थिति बहुत खराब थी। वहाँ की सरकार पुलिस और खुफिया विभाग पर अधिक खर्चा नहीं करती थी इसलिए कानून व्यवस्था ढीली थी। हथियारों का कानून न होने के कारण लोग बंदूक को लाठी-डंडे की तरह लेकर घूमते थे।
- 5) इस पंक्ति के माध्यम से कवि ने मनुष्य को यह सीख दी है कि उसे धर्म-संप्रदाय के पक्ष में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। ये तो मनुष्य-मनुष्य में भेदभाव उत्पन्न करता है। ईश्वर एक है और सब उसी की संतान हैं इसलिए इनके चक्कर में न पड़कर निष्पक्ष भाव से प्रभु का भजन करना चाहिए।
- 6) अच्छे कुल में जन्म लेने मात्र से ही व्यक्ति महान नहीं बन जाता। व्यक्ति की महानता उसके कर्मों पर निर्भर करती है। किसी भी व्यक्ति की पहचान उसके अच्छे कर्मों से होती है। ऊँचे कुल में जन्म लेकर भी व्यक्ति यदि अच्छे कर्म नहीं करता है तो वह सम्माननीय नहीं हो सकता है। इसके विपरीत छोटे या निम्न कुल में भी जन्म लेकर व्यक्ति अपने अच्छे कर्म से समाज में सम्माननीय बन जाता है।
- 7) बाढ़ का पानी लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा था और आगे बढ़ते हुए बाढ़ के जल के सामने सब लाचार थे। बाढ़ के जल के रास्ते में आने वाली प्रत्येक वस्तु नष्ट होती जा रही थी। बढ़ते हुए जल ने अपनी भयानकता का संकेत दे दिया था। इस जल ने ना जाने कितने प्राणियों की जान ले ली थी और ना जाने कितनों का घर उजाड़ दिया था। बाढ़ के पानी की वजह से कई लोगों को अपनी जान गंवानी पड़ी जिस कारण इसे मृत्यु का तरल दूत कहा गया।
- 8) प्रकृति की तरफ से अचानक आई मुसीबत को प्राकृतिक आपदा कहते हैं। जैसे-बाढ़ और भूकम्प। प्राकृतिक आपदा से निपटने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा सकते हैं-
बाढ़ से निपटने के उपाय

- i. जल संरक्षण बाँध निर्माण कर हम वृष्टि जल का सदुपयोग कर सकते हैं तथा अनावृष्टि की स्थिति

में भी इस संरक्षित जल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

- ii. बाढ़ जैसी आपदा से निपटने हेतु राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जल नीतियाँ बनानी चाहिए।
- iii. बाढ़ से पीड़ित लोगों के लिए आवश्यक सहायता उपलब्ध करवानी चाहिए।
- iv. बाढ़ की संभावना होने पर नदियों के किनारे बसे लोगों को समय रहते सुरक्षित स्थान पर पहुँचा देना चाहिए।

भूकम्प से निपटने के उपाय-

- i. भूकम्प की संभावना होने पर खुले या सुरक्षित स्थानों पर चले जाना चाहिए।
- ii. भूकम्परोधी इमारतों का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए।
- iii. सरकार की ओर से पीड़ित लोगों के लिए हर संभव सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए।
- iv. वनों की कटाई पर सख्ती से रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए।

9) अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

नीलाम हो जाने के बाद दोनों मित्र उस दढ़ियल के साथ चले। दोनों की बोटी-बोटी काँप रही थी। बेचारे पाँव तक न उठा सकते थे, पर भय के मारे गिरते-पड़ते भागे जाते थे; क्योंकि वह जरा भी चाल धीमी हो जाने पर ज़ोर से डंडा जमा देता था। राह में गाय-बैलों का एक रेवड़ हरे-हरे हार में चरता नजर आया। सभी जानवर प्रसन्न थे, चिकने, चपल कोई उछलता था, कोई आनंद से बैठा पागुर करता था। कितना सुखी जीवन था इनका, पर कितने स्वार्थी हैं सब। किसी को चिंता नहीं कि उनके दो भाई बधिक के हाथ पड़े कैसे दुःखी हैं। सहसा दोनों को ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि यह परिचित राह है। हाँ, इसी रास्ते से गया उन्हें ले गया था। वही खेत, वही बाग, वही गाँव मिलने लगे। प्रतिक्षण उनकी चाल तेज होने लगी। सारी थकान, सारी दुर्बलता गायब हो गई। आह? यह लो! अपना ही घर आ गया। इसी कुँ पर हम पुर चलाने आया करते थे, यही कुआँ है।

- 1) क) एक बधिक अर्थात् कसाई
व्याख्या: एक बधिक अर्थात् कसाई
- 2) ख) उन्हें डर था कि वह उन्हें अब मार डालेगा
व्याख्या: उन्हें डर था कि वह उन्हें अब मार डालेगा
- 3) घ) राह में मिले गाय-बैलों के झुंड का
व्याख्या: राह में मिले गाय-बैलों के झुंड का

- 4) क) उन्हें लगा कि वे जिस रास्ते से जा रहे हैं, वह परिचित है
व्याख्या: उन्हें लगा कि वे जिस रास्ते से जा रहे हैं, वह परिचित है

- 5) घ) दूर, ता
व्याख्या: दूर, ता

10) अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

पखापखी के कारनै, सब जग रहा भुलान।
निरपख होइ के हरि भजे, सोई संत सुजान॥

- 1) ग) पक्ष-विपक्ष के कारण
व्याख्या: पक्ष-विपक्ष के कारण
- 2) घ) मन में निष्पक्षता की भावना का
व्याख्या: मन में निष्पक्षता की भावना का
- 3) ख) सभी
व्याख्या: सभी
- 4) क) जो बैर-भाव से दूर रहकर ईश्वर भजन करता है
व्याख्या: जो बैर-भाव से दूर रहकर ईश्वर भजन करता है
- 5) ग) अनुप्रास
व्याख्या: अनुप्रास

11) जैविक (ऑर्गेनिक) खेती : एक कदम प्रकृति की ओर

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। जहाँ की अधिकतर संख्या खेती से अपनी आजीविका चलाती है। भारत देश में की गई हरित क्रांति भी, कृषि क्षेत्र में उन्नति के लिए शुरू किया एक अभियान रहा। भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज भी एक पारंपरिक खेती की जाती हैं, जिसे जैविक खेती/ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग कहा जाता है। जैविक खेती के लाभ बहुयामी हैं। इसका प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभ कृषकों को प्राप्त होता है। किसान के स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरण के साथ ही किसान की भूमि को लाभ होता है। जैविक खेती करने से किसानों को आर्थिक लाभ भी प्राप्त होता है। आज के समय में रासायनिक उर्वरकों तथा कीटनाशकों की कीमतें अधिक बढ़ चुकी है। ऐसे में किसान इन रासायनिक खेती करने के लिए किसान अधिक ऋण ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं। लेकिन रासायनिक खाद के स्थान पर जब पेड़ पौधे, पशुओं के अवशेषों से निर्मित जैविक खाद का

प्रयोग खेती में किया जाता है। तब खेती की उर्वरता में बढ़ोतरी होती है। जैविक खेती द्वारा उत्पन्न खाद पदार्थ शुद्ध पौष्टिक तथा पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर होते हैं। जैविक खेती काफी सरल प्रक्रिया है क्योंकि इसमें रासायनिक उर्वरकों, संकर बीजों आदि का खर्चा नहीं होता है। जैविक खेती पारिस्थितिकी के अनुकूल होती है इसलिए इससे पर्यावरण को कोई हानि नहीं पहुँचती। अपेक्षाकृत उत्पादन की अधिकता और बीमारियों की कमी से किसानों को लाभ होता है। विदेश में मांग होने के कारण इसका एक अच्छा निर्यात संभव हो पाता है। केंद्र सरकार की ओर से 2015 में मिशन ऑर्गेनिक वैल्यू चेन डेवलपमेंट फॉर नॉर्थ ईस्ट रीजन योजना को पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों में शुरू किया गया। एक जिला-एक उत्पादन के नाम से जिला स्तर पर जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने की शुरुआत की गई। 2015 में शुरू की गई परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture) के अन्तर्गत जारी एक उप मिशन 'मृदा स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन' का एक घटक है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि यदि मानव को धरती पर अपना अस्तित्व लंबे समय तक बनाए रखना है तो उसे जैविक खेती को अपनाना अनिवार्य है। आधुनिक समय में खेती में होने वाले रासायनिक प्रयोगों ने ना सिर्फ मानव को बल्कि प्रकृति को भी काफी नुकसान पहुँचाने का काम किया है। स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरण को प्रभावित करने वाली खेती को छोड़कर स्वास्थ्यवर्धक तथा पर्यावरण रक्षक जैविक खेती को अपनाना मानव की आवश्यकता बन गयी है।



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Atomic Energy Education Society
आवधिक परीक्षण / Periodic Test 1 (2025-26)
विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2
केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: 09

विषय /Subject: Mathematics

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: chapter 1 and 2

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
 अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

	Section A	
1	Which of the following is an irrational number a) $\sqrt{23}$ b) $\sqrt{225}$ c) $7.\overline{478}$ d) 0.3799	[1]
2	The value of $\left(\frac{81}{16}\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \times \left\{ \left(\frac{25}{9}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \div \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{-3} \right\}$ is a) 4 b) 3 c) 1 d) 2	[1]
3	The number obtained on rationalising the denominator of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}-2}$ is a) $\frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{5}$	[1]

	b) $\frac{\sqrt{7}-2}{3}$ c) $\frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{3}$ d) $\frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{45}$	
4	Every rational number is a) a whole number b) a real number c) a natural number d) an integer	[1]
5	The simplest form of $1.\overline{6}$ is a) $\frac{5}{3}$ b) $\frac{4}{3}$ c) $\frac{833}{500}$ d) $\frac{8}{5}$	[1]
6	Which of the following is a polynomial in one variable? a) $\sqrt{2}x^2 - \sqrt{3}x + 6$ b) $x^{10} + y^5 + 8$ c) $x + \frac{2}{x} + 3$ d) $3\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + 5$	[1]
7	If $x + 2$ is a factor of $x^2 + mx + 14$, then $m =$ a) 14 b) 9 c) 7 d) 2	[1]
8	The zero of the polynomial $p(x) = 5x - 2$ is a) $\frac{-5}{2}$	[1]

	b) $\frac{5}{2}$ c) $\frac{2}{5}$ d) $\frac{-2}{5}$	
9	For what value of k is the polynomial $p(x) = 2x^3 - kx^2 + 3x + 10$ exactly divisible by $(x + 2)$? a) $-\frac{1}{3}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) 3 d) - 3	[1]
10	The zeros of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + 8x + 125$ are a) both positive b) one positive and one negative c) both equal d) both negative	[1]
11	Simplify: $(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^2$	[2]
12	Find five rational numbers between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$	[2]
13	Expand using suitable identity: $(2x - y + z)^2$	[2]
14	Factorize: $a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 + 8$	[2]
15	Factorise: $x^2 + 5x - 24$.	[2]
16	Locate $\sqrt{3}$ on the number line.	[3]
17	Express $0.\overline{001}$ in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$	[3]
18	Find the value of k, if $x - 1$ is a factor of $p(x)$ in case: $p(x) = 2x^2 + kx + \sqrt{2}$	[3]
19	Factorise: $x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$	[3]
20	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Real Numbers</p> <p>$N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ = Set of all natural numbers $W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ = Set of all whole numbers $I = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ = Set of all integers $Q = \{p/q: p \in I, q \in I + \setminus\}$ = Set of all rational numbers A number which is not rational is irrational number. The set of all rationals and irrational form set of all real numbers (i.e., R)</p> </div> <p>Real Numbers are the numbers which include both rational and irrational numbers. Rational numbers are the numbers which can be written in the form</p>	[4]

	<p>of $\frac{p}{q}$ where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$. Irrational numbers are those numbers which cannot be expressed as a ratio of two integers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the product of two irrational numbers? (1) 2. How many rational number/numbers lies between two rational numbers? (1) 3. What is the sum of a rational and irrational number? (2) <p>OR</p> <p>Is the number 3.14014001400014... an irrational number? (2)</p>	
21	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>In a particular class of x students, $\frac{1}{12}$ th times the square of the total number of students planned to visit historical monuments. $\frac{7}{12}$ th times the number of students planned to visit old age homes while 10 students decided to teach poor children.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the total number of students in a polynomial in terms of x? (1) 2. What is the degree of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 + \frac{7}{12}x + 10$? (1) 3. How many students planned to visit the historical monuments if $x = 96$? (2) <p>OR</p> <p>How many students are planning to visit old age homes if $x = 96$? (2)</p>	[4]



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दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: chapter 1 and 2

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
 अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Answer Key

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

$$11. (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 - 2(\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 3 + 2 - 2\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} = 5 - 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$12. \frac{54}{90} \frac{55}{90} \frac{56}{90} \frac{57}{90} \frac{58}{90} \frac{59}{90}$$

$$13. (2x - y + z)^2$$

$$= \{2x + (-y) + z\}^2$$

$$= (2x)^2 + (-y)^2 + (z)^2 + 2(2x)(-y) + 2(-y)(z) + 2(z)(2x)$$

$$(\text{Using Identity } (a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca)$$

$$= 4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4xy - 2yz + 4zx$$

14. The given expression may be rewritten

$$\text{as, } (a - b)^3 + 2^3$$

$$[\therefore a^3 - b^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 = (a - b)^3]$$

$$\therefore [a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (a - b + 2)[(a - b)^2 - 2(a - b) + 4] \\
&= (a - b + 2)(a^2 + b^2 - 2ab - 2(a - b) + 4) \\
&= (a - b + 2)(a^2 + b^2 - 2ab - 2a + 2b + 4) \\
&\therefore a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 + 8 \\
&= (a - b + 2)(a^2 + b^2 - 2ab - 2a + 2b + 4)
\end{aligned}$$

15. The given expression is $x^2 + 5x - 24$

We try to split 5 into two parts whose sum is 5 and product -24.

Clearly, $8 + (-3) = 5$ and $8 \times (-3) = -24$

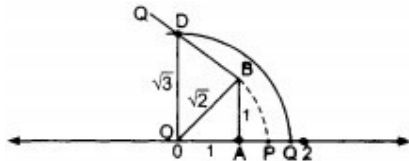
$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore x^2 + 5x - 24 &= x^2 + 8x - 3x - 24 \\
&= x(x + 8) - 3(x + 8) \\
&= (x + 8)(x - 3).
\end{aligned}$$

16. Let point A represents 1 as shown in Figure. Clearly, $OA = 1 \text{ unit}$.

Now, draw a right triangle OAB in which $AB = OA = 1 \text{ unit}$.

By Using Pythagoras theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
OB^2 &= OA^2 + AB^2 \\
&= 1^2 + 1^2 \\
&= 2 \\
\Rightarrow OB &= \sqrt{2}
\end{aligned}$$



Taking O as centre and OB as a radius draw an arc intersecting the number line at point P.

Then p corresponds to $\sqrt{2}$ on the number line. Now draw DB of unit length perpendicular to OB.

By using Pythagoras theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
OD^2 &= OB^2 + DB^2 \\
OD^2 &= (\sqrt{2})^2 + 1^2 \\
&= 2 + 1 = 3 \\
OD &= \sqrt{3}
\end{aligned}$$

Taking O as centre and OD as a radius draw an arc which intersects the number line at the point Q.

Clearly, Q corresponds to $\sqrt{3}$.

17. Let $x = 0.\overline{001001} = 0.001001001 \dots$

Multiplying both sides by 1000 (since three digits are repeating), we get

$$1000x = 1.001001 \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000x = 1 + 0.001001001 \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000x = 1 + x$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000x - x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 999x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{999}$$

Here p = 1

$$q = 999 (\neq 0)$$

$$18. p(x) = 2x^2 + kx + \sqrt{2}$$

We know that according to the factor theorem

$$p(a) = 0, \text{ if } x - a \text{ is a factor of } p(x)$$

We conclude that if $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $p(x) = 2x^2 + kx + \sqrt{2}$ then $p(1)$

$$= 0 \quad p(1) = 2(1)^2 + k(1) + \sqrt{2} = 0, \text{ or}$$

$$2 + k + \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$k = -(2 + \sqrt{2}).$$

Therefore, we can conclude that the value of k is $-(2 + \sqrt{2})$

19. Let $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$

$$p(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 9(-1) - 5$$

$$= -1 - 3 + 9 - 5 = 0$$

∴ By Factor Theorem, $x - (-1)$, i.e., $(x + 1)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.

Now, $x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$

$$= x^2(x + 1) - 4x(x + 1) - 5(x + 1)$$

$$= (x + 1)(x^2 - 4x - 5) = (x + 1)(x^2 - 5x + x - 5)$$

$$= (x + 1)\{x(x - 5) + 1(x - 5)\}$$

$$= (x + 1)(x - 5)(x + 1)$$

20.

i. May be rational or irrational

ii. There are infinite irrational numbers

iii. Irrational

OR

Yes

21.

i. Let the total number of students = x

$$\therefore \text{students planning to visit historical monuments} = \frac{1}{12}x^2$$

$$\text{and the old age homes} = \frac{7}{12}x$$

$$\text{To teach poor students} = 10$$

$$\therefore \text{total number of students as a polynomial. } p(x) = \frac{1}{12}x^2 + \frac{7}{12}x + 10$$

ii. Degree of a polynomial is the value of highest power of the variable. here, the highest power of variable x is 2.

hence, degree of polynomial $p(x) = 2$.

iii. Number of students who planned to visit historical monuments = $x^2 = \underline{\underline{96 \times 96}} = 96 \times 8 = 768$

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था



Atomic Energy Education Society

आवधिक परीक्षण / Periodic Test 1 (2025-26)

विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2

केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: IX

विषय /Subject: Science

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Chapter covered : 1,5,7,8

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

	Section A	
1	Castle or stately residence belonging to a king or a nobleman is called as? a) Emancipation b) Manor c) Chateau d) Souvenir	[1]
2	2nd estate comprised of which group? a) Big businessmen b) Lawyers c) Clergy d) Nobility	[1]
3	Snake biting its tail to form a ring is a symbol of? a) Authority	[1]

	b) Knowledge c) Eternity d) Freedom	
4	<p>Assertion (A): The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of a new social group called the middle class.</p> <p>Reason (R): Philosophers like John Locke and Jean and Jacques Rousseau envisaged ideas of a society based on freedom and equal laws.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	[1]
5	What is the position of India in the world in terms of area? a) Seventh b) Fifth c) Sixth d) Eight	[1]
6	Which one of the following is the Southernmost point of Indian mainland? a) Kavarati b) Indira Point c) Kanyakumari d) Lakshadweep	[1]
7	In which of the following year Indira - Point was submerged underwater? a) 2007 b) 2005 c) 2002 d) 2004	[1]
8	Operation Flood is related to a) Control flood b) Grain production c) Produce fish d) Milk production	[1]

9	<p>If farmers are unable to obtain capital from their own savings and have to borrow, it is called</p> <p>a) Modern Farming</p> <p>b) Subsistence Farming</p> <p>c) Lack of surplus</p> <p>d) Fixed capital</p>	[1]
10	<p>Assertion (A): Persian wheels were used to draw water from wells for irrigation in the village of Palampur.</p> <p>Reason (R): The use of electric run tube wells could irrigate much larger fields more effectively.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	[1]
11	Give reasons as to why was the National Assembly formed by the people of the thirdestate.	[2]
12	'The eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of the middle class'. Who were they and what were their ideas?	[2]
13	<p>Answer the following questions</p> <p>i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea and south - east of India?</p> <p>ii) Name the countries which are larger than India. Also mention the island countries which are our southern neighbors.</p>	[2]
14	Which is most important latitude of the country? Give reason.	[2]
15	What are the important sources of irrigation? And why?	[2]
16	Elucidate the contribution of Mirabeau in the formation of the National Assembly?	[3]
17	How could abolition of slavery become possible in France? Explain.	[3]
18	Name the Indian states which are situated on the eastern coast of India.	[3]
19	Explain the method by which intensive use of the same piece of the land is possible?	[3]
20	Describe the main features of the constitution of 1791. Mention any five points.	[4]
21	What are the implications of large land boundaries and vast coastline of India?	[4]



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कक्षा /Class: IX

विषय /Science

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Chapter covered : Chapter -1,5,7,8

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

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

11) A – Fusion (Heating – Melting)

B – Vapourisation

C – Cooling – Condensation (Liquefaction)

D – Cooling – Freezing (Solidification)

E – Sublimation

F – Solidification or sublimation.

12) Colloids are heterogeneous mixtures in which the particle size is so small that the particles cannot be seen

by naked eyes. The suspended particles form the dispersed phase of the colloid. The solvent in which

the colloidal particles are suspended forms the continuous phase or the dispersing medium of the colloid.

E.g. Milk.

The properties of a colloid are as follows:-

(1) A colloid is heterogeneous in nature but appears homogeneous.

(2) The size of colloidal particles is too small to be seen individually by naked eyes. The size of

the particles is between 10^{-7} cm to 10^{-5} cm. They can easily pass through a filter paper.

(3) The particles of a colloidal solution scatter a beam of light passing through it and make its path visible.

(4) The particles of a colloidal solution do not settle down under the effect of gravity when the solution

is left undisturbed for some time. They are quite stable.

- 13) Lysosomes contain enzymes that are used for destroying worn out parts of the cell. Lysosomes also destroy waste materials. Due to this, lysosomes are also known as ‘scavengers of the cells’.

- 14) Let, The distance from point 'A' to point 'B' = $AB = x$,

Time taken to reach from A to B, when motorcyclist drives with speed $30 \text{ km h}^{-1} = t_1 = \frac{x}{30}$

Similarly, Time taken to reach from B to A, when motorcyclist drives with speed $20 \text{ km h}^{-1} = t_2 = \frac{x}{20}$

Now, Total time = $t_1 + t_2 = 5 \times 60 \text{ h}$

Average speed for entire journey = $\frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}} = \frac{2x}{5 \times 60} = 24 \text{ km h}^{-1}$.

- 15) Speed = Slope of distance-time graph.

The smaller the slope, the smaller is the speed. From the figure, slope is minimum for car D. So,

D is the slowest car.

- 16) Gases are compressible because the inter-molecular space is very large and kinetic energy is higher in gases, whereas liquids are not compressible because in liquids, the inter-molecular space is less and kinetic energy is comparatively lesser.

17)	Prokaryotic cell	Eukaryotic cell
	Size : generally small ($1-10 \mu\text{m}$) where $1 \mu\text{m} = 10^{-6}\text{m}$	Size: generally large ($5-100 \mu\text{m}$)
	Nuclear region: It is not well defined and known as the nucleoid.	Nuclear region: well defined and surrounded by a nuclear membrane
	Chromosome: single	More than one chromosome
	Membrane-bound cell organelles absent	Membrane-bound cell organelles are present.

- 18) Speed = Slope of distance - time graph. The smaller the slope, the smaller is the speed.

- 19) a. $u = 0$, $a = 0.1 \text{ ms}^{-2}$, $t = 2 \text{ min} = 120 \text{ seconds}$.

$$v = u + at = 0 + 0.1 \times 120 = 12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\text{so speed acquired} = v = 12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\text{b. } S = 0 \times 120 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.1 \times 120^2 = 720 \text{ m.}$$

- 20) i. Evaporation produces cooling as the particles at the surface of the liquid gain energy from the surroundings and changes into vapour thereby producing a cooling effect.
- ii. The air around us cannot hold more than a definite amount of water vapour at a given temperature which is known as humidity. So, if the air is already rich in water vapour, it will not take up more water therefore, the rate of evaporation of water will decrease.
- iii. A sponge has minute holes in which air is trapped. Also, the material is not rigid.

When we press it, the air is expelled out and we are able to compress it.

- 21) a. Total distance covered by Joseph in 2 min and 30 seconds = AB
Displacement of Joseph in 2 min and 30 seconds = AB = 300 m

Total time taken = 2 min 30 s

$$= 2 \times 60 \text{ s} + 30 \text{ s} = 150 \text{ s}$$

Average speed = Total distance covered / Total time taken

$$= 300 \text{ m} / 150 \text{ s}$$

$$= 2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Average velocity = Displacement / Total time taken

$$= 300 \text{ m} / 150 \text{ s}$$

$$= 2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Thus, average speed = average velocity = 2 ms^{-1}

- b. Total distance covered by Joseph = AB + BC

$$= 300 \text{ m} + 100 \text{ m} = 400 \text{ m}$$

Displacement of Joseph = AC,

the shortest distances between initial and final position = 200 m

Total time taken = 2 minutes 30 seconds + 1 min

$$= 3 \text{ min } 30 \text{ s} = 3 \times 60 \text{ s} + 30 \text{ s}$$

$$= 210 \text{ s}$$

Average speed = Total distance covered / Total time taken

$$= 400 \text{ m} / 210 \text{ s}$$

$$= 1.90 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Average velocity = Displacement / Total time taken

$$= 200 \text{ m} / 210 \text{ s}$$

$$= 0.952 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$



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विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2
केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: IX

विषय /Subject: Social Science

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Portion covered: His- chapter1 , geo - chapter1 ,eco- chapter1

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

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अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Portion covered: His- chapter1 , geo - chapter1 ,eco- chapter1

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Answer Key

PART- 1

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

PART-2

- 11) Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates-General on 5th May 1789 to pass proposals for new taxes. The first and second estates sent 300 representatives each, while the third estate sent 600 members. Louis XVI wanted to continue with the old voting system in which each estate had one vote. But members of the third estate wanted a new voting system, where each member has one vote But the king rejected their proposal and on 20th June 1789 third rejected their proposal and on 20th June 1789 third estate declared themselves as National Assembly.
- 12) A. The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed as the middle class.
B. They earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and manufacture of goods such as woolen silk textiles that were exported or bought by the richer members of society.
C. In addition to merchants and manufacturers the third estate included professionals such as lawyers or administrative officials. People of Middle class were educated and believed that no

- privilege should be given by birth, rather position of a person in society should be merit based.
- 13) (i) 1.Lakshadweep, 2.Andaman and Nicobar group of islands.
(ii) 1.Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia. 2.Maldives, Sri Lanka.
- 14) A. The tropic of cancer is the most important latitude of the country.
B. It is situated at $23\frac{1}{2}$ N.
C. The tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal parts.
D. It also divides the country into two climatic zones. Torrid and Temperate Zones.
- 15) Source of irrigation are rain, wells, tanks, tube-wells, canals, etc. Irrigation facilities are important in increasing production because due to well-developed system of irrigation the farmers were able to enjoy the benefits of multiple cropping. Further modern farming methods are possible only through dependable irrigation and can be used for increasing productivity of land.
- 16) Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced to do away with feudal privileges. On 20 June, the third estate assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles. Mirabeau brought out a journal and delivered powerful speeches to the crowds assembled at Versailles.
- 17) A. Throughout the eighteenth century there was little criticism of slavery in France.
B. There were long debates in the National Assembly about whether the right of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But now law was made fearing
C. opposition from business community.
D. It was finally the conventions which in 1794 legislative to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions. But ten years later, Napoleon again started slavery. Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848.
- 18) A. West Bengal
B. Odisha
C. Telangana
D. Andhra Pradesh
E. Tamil Nadu
- 19) A. Multiple cropping is the method by which intensive use of the same piece of the land is possible.
B. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.
C. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.
D. By doing multiple cropping the yield per hectare increases and the farmers earn huge profit.
- 20) A. **Constitutional Monarchy:** The new constitution made France a constitutional Monarchy.
B. **National Assembly:** It had 745 members and was indirectly elected and could legislate.
C. **Right to Vote:** Only men above the age of 25 who paid taxes has equal to 3 day of a labourer's wage were active citizens and can vote.
D. **Powers of National Assembly:** This body had the organs- legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
E. **The Declaration of Rights and Man and Citizens:** The Constitution began with this declaration and included rights like rights to life, freedom of speech and freedom of opinion.
- 21) A. The large land boundaries of India have helped to develop links with her neighboring countries.
B. It contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

C. The ideas of the Upanishads, the Ramayana, and the Geeta etc have become known to the world.

D. The Indian Numerals as well as decimal system long back cross the border, Arabs took these ideas

to the west.

E. The long coast line on the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal has helped India to develop close maritime

contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with East Asia and the south East

Asia from the eastern coast.



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विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2
केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: 9

विषय /Subject: Artificial Intelligence

अंक/Marks: 25

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter 1

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

All questions are compulsory

SECTION A: Objective Type Questions (1 mark each)

[10 × 1 = 10 Marks]

1. What does ICT stand for?

- a) Intelligent Communication Technology
- b) Information and Computer Tools
- c) Information and Communication Technology
- d) Internet and Coding Technology

2. Which of the following is not a part of ICT tools?

- a) Projector
- b) Chalk
- c) Computer
- d) Smartboard

3. ICT tools help in:

- a) Sleeping
- b) Communication
- c) Eating
- d) Traveling

4. Email is an example of:

- a) Word processing
- b) Spreadsheet
- c) Communication tool
- d) Antivirus

5. Google Docs is a type of:

- a) Hardware
- b) Word Processor
- c) Operating System
- d) Browser

6. Which of the following is a cloud-based ICT tool?

- a) MS Paint
- b) Notepad
- c) Google Drive
- d) WordPad

7. ICT is used in which of the following fields?

- a) Education
- b) Healthcare
- c) Business
- d) All of the above

8. Which one is not a communication application?

- a) WhatsApp
- b) Zoom
- c) MS Word
- d) Google Meet

9. A key benefit of using ICT in education is:

- a) Distraction
- b) Delay in learning
- c) Easy and quick access to information
- d) Boredom

10. Online learning platforms like DIKSHA and BYJU'S are part of:

- a) Traditional learning
- b) Offline learning
- c) ICT-based learning
- d) Verbal learning

SECTION B: Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

[3 × 2 = 6 Marks]

11. Write two advantages of using ICT in education.

12. Name any two communication tools used in ICT.

13. What is the role of ICT in healthcare?

SECTION C: Long Answer Questions (3 marks each)

[3 × 3 = 9 Marks]

14. Explain three uses of ICT in daily life.

15. Mention the basic operations of computer system.

16. State the difference between the hardware and the software.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
आवधिक परीक्षण / Periodic Test 1 (2025-26)
विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2
केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: 9

विषय /Subject: Artificial Intelligence

अंक/Marks: 25

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter 1

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Answer Key

SECTION A: Objective Type Questions (1 mark each)
Marks]

[10 × 1 = 10

1. What does ICT stand for?

- a) Intelligent Communication Technology
- b) Information and Computer Tools
- c) Information and Communication Technology
- d) Internet and Coding Technology

Answer: c) Information and Communication Technology

2. Which of the following is not a part of ICT tools?

- a) Projector
- b) Chalk
- c) Computer
- d) Smartboard

Answer: b) Chalk

3. ICT tools help in:

- a) Sleeping
- b) Communication
- c) Eating
- d) Traveling

Answer: b) Communication

4. Email is an example of:

- a) Word processing
- b) Spreadsheet
- c) Communication tool
- d) Antivirus

Answer: c) Communication tool

5. Google Docs is a type of:

- a) Hardware
- b) Word Processor
- c) Operating System
- d) Browser

Answer: b) Word Processor

6. Which of the following is a cloud-based ICT tool?

- a) MS Paint
- b) Notepad
- c) Google Drive
- d) WordPad

Answer: c) Google Drive

7. ICT is used in which of the following fields?

- a) Education
- b) Healthcare
- c) Business
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

8. Which one is not a communication application?

- a) WhatsApp
- b) Zoom
- c) MS Word
- d) Google Meet

Answer: c) MS Word

9. A key benefit of using ICT in education is:

- a) Distraction
- b) Delay in learning
- c) Easy and quick access to information
- d) Boredom

Answer: c) Easy and quick access to information

10. Online learning platforms like DIKSHA and BYJU'S are part of:

- a) Traditional learning
- b) Offline learning
- c) ICT-based learning
- d) Verbal learning

Answer: c) ICT-based learning

SECTION B: Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

[3 × 2 = 6 Marks]

11. Write two advantages of using ICT in education.

Answer:

- **Access to digital content anytime, anywhere**
- **Interactive and engaging learning experiences through videos and games**

12. Name any two communication tools used in ICT.

Answer:

- **Email**
- **Video conferencing (e.g., Zoom, Google Meet)**

13. What is the role of ICT in healthcare?

Answer:

ICT helps in maintaining digital medical records, online appointments, telemedicine, and faster communication between doctors and patients.

SECTION C: Long Answer Questions (3 marks each)

[3 × 3 = 9 Marks]

14. Explain three uses of ICT in daily life.

Answer:

- **Education: Online learning, virtual classes, digital books**
- **Banking: Online transactions, mobile banking apps**
- **Entertainment: Online games, streaming movies and music**

Q.15 1) Mention the basic operations of computer system.

3

Ans.

1. INPUT UNIT : Used for inputting the data and information into the computer system.

2. OUTPUT UNIT : Used for outputting the data and information from the computer system.

3. PROCESSING UNIT : Used for processing the data.

4. STORAGE UNIT : Used to store the data.

Q.16 State the difference between the hardware and the software.

Ans. The hardware comprise all the physical and tangible parts of a computer system, which means parts that we can see, touch and feel, for example, keyboard monitor,

mouse, etc. Whereas the software comprise all the instructions and programs that make the computer hardware function. Software is the intangible part of the computer system i.e., it is the collection of data and programs that we can see and work on, but cannot touch and feel.