

PRAYAG PUBLIC SCHOOL
SUMMER VACATION HOLIDAY (2025-26)

Class -9th

Subject- Hindi

- 1 'कबीर की सखियां एवं सबद' का भावार्थ लिखिए और याद कीजिए।
- 2 'कबीर की सखियां एवं सबद' पाठ से संबंधित सभी प्रश्नों को याद कीजिए और लिखिए।
- 3 'ललचंद के वाख' पाठ का भावार्थ लिखिए और याद कीजिए।
- 4 'ललचंद के वाख' पाठ से संबंधित सभी प्रश्नों को लिखिए और याद कीजिए।
- 5 'दो बैलों की कथा' पाठ से संबंधित सभी प्रश्नों को याद कीजिए लिखिए।
- 6 'ल्हासा की ओर' पाठ से संबंधित सभी प्रश्नों को याद कीजिए और लिखिए।
- 7 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' विषय पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए।
- 8 आपके क्षेत्र में लगने वाले किसी एक मेले का वर्णन लगभग 200 शब्दों में कीजिए।
- 9 पर्यटन हेतु पिता और पुत्र के बीच संवाद लिखिए।
- 10 अपने किसी भी यादगार यात्रा का वर्णन लगभग 200 शब्दों में लिखिए।

Maths

1. Learn and write table from 2 to 25.
2. Learn and write square and square root from 2 to 25.
3. Learn and write cube and cube root from 2 to 25.
4. Write formula of different shapes and solve 5 questions from each.
 - a. Circle(Circumference , area)
 - b. Rectangle(Perimeter , Area)
 - c. Triangle(Perimeter , Area)
 - d. Square(Perimeter , Area)
5. Learn and write laws of exponents and solve 5 question from each(Book K.C.Sinha)
6. Represent root 5, root 7, root 9.3 on number line.
7. Solve all question from your K.C.Sinha book
 - a. Assertion-Reason question(Q 1 to 10) page 70
 - b. Section-B(Q 1 to 18) page 71
 - c. Section-D(Q1 to 8) page 73
 - d. Section-A(Q1 and 2) page 74

(Science) Physics

- 1) Justify the statement that motion and rest are relative terms .
- 2) Define the following terms and write their mathematical expression also .
 - a. Distance
 - b. Displacement
 - c. Speed
 - d. Velocity
 - e. Acceleration
 - f. Retardation
 - g. Average speed
- 3) Using graphical method deduce / derive equation of motion (All three equations) .
- 4) In your everyday life , you come across a range of motions in which :
 - a) Acceleration is against the direction of motion.
 - b) Acceleration is uniform
 - c) Acceleration is non – uniform
- 5) Draw displacement – time graphs for the following situations:
 - a) When body is stationary
 - b) When body is moving with uniform velocity
 - c) When body is moving with variable velocity
- 6) Establish relation between linear velocity and angular velocity .
- 7) What do you mean by vector and scalar quantity . Illustrate with examples
- 8) What are fundamental physical quantities and derived quantities ? Explain with suitable examples .
- 9) State M.K.S , C.G.S and F.P.S unit systems .
- 10) What do you mean by SI system of measurement?
- 11) Solve all numerical problems given on NCERT Text book (Chapter – Motion) .

- 12) Write all very short type question answer (VSAQ) from your reference book of physics which pertains to chapter – 1 (Motion)
- 13) An aircraft has a lift-off of 120 km/ h
- What minimum constant acceleration does the aircraft require if it is to be airborne after a take-off run of 240 m ?
 - How long does it take the aircraft to become airborne ?
- 14) In a test of safety restraint, a test car was slowed from 50 m/ s to rest in a time of 0.40 s.(a) what acceleration was this ?
(b) How far did the car travel in this time ?
- 15) An object has moved through a distance. Can it have zero displacement? If yes , support your answer with an example.

Chemistry

- Write and learn all physical and chemical properties of state of matter in tabular form
 - Why do solids have a regular geometrical shape?
 - Substance 'A' has high compressibility and can be easily liquefied. It can take up the shape of any container. Predict the nature of the substance. Enlist four properties of this state of matter
 - State absolute temperature
 - State latent heat of fusion and latent heat of vaporization and explain the following statements with the help of it
 - Steam at 100°C is better for heating purposes than water at 100°C?
 - Ice at 0 °C causes more cooling than water at 0 °C
 - How does evaporation differ from boiling?
 - Write relation between Celcius and Fahrenheit scale and interconvert as per direction given below
 - 40 °C into °F
 - 20 °F into °C
 - Define the following terms :
 - Diffusion
 - Effusion
 - Osmosis
 - Boiling point
 - Melting point
 - Freezing point
 - Sublimation
 - Condensation
9. You are given the following substances with their melting and boiling points.

Substance	Melting point (°C)	Boiling point (°C)
X	-219	-183
Y	119	445
Z	- 15	78

Identify the physical states of X, Y and Z at room temperature (30°C).

- 10) Kinetic energy of particles of water in three vessels A, B and C are E_A , E_B and E_C respectively and $E_A > E_B > E_C$. Arrange the temperatures, T_A , T_B and T_C of water in the three vessels in increasing order.
- 11) State kinetic theory of gas and write the formula of kinetic energy of gas for monoatomic and diatomic gases .
- 12) Solve exercises from NCERT Textbook pertaining to chapter -1 (Matter in our Surroundings)
- 13) write all very short type questions answer (VSAQ) given on your science reference book concerned to chapter -1 (Matter in our surroundings) .
- 14) Define the terms : (a) Plasma (b) BEC
- 15) What do you mean by the term “ Evaporation “ . State all factors which affect the rate of evaporation.

Biology

- Write and learn all points of Cell Theory
- Define the following terms by giving at least one examples
 - Diffusion
 - Osmosis
 - Endosmosis
 - Exosmosis
- Differentiate between Eukaryotic and prokaryotic cell with examples
- Illustrate the concept of division of labour in terms of cell
- Explain the concept of cell division viz. Mitosis and Meiosis .
- Differentiate between the following
 - Cytoplasm and protoplasm
 - Organ and organelle
- Give two important functions of each of the following:
 - Plasma membrane
 - Endoplasmic reticulum
 - Golgi bodies.
 - Lysosomes
 - Plastids
 - Nucleus
- Draw a well labelled diagram of a generalized typical animal cell and plant cell on chart paper .
- Describe the structure and functions of nucleus.
- Tabulate differences between animal and plant cell
- Why are Lysosomes known as “ suicidal bags “ of cell ?

- 12) Which type of cell division is required for (a) growth (b) repair of body and (c) formation of gametes
- 13) Solve all NCERT Textbook exercises concerned to cell chapter
- 14) Draw a well labelled diagram of chloroplast and Mitochondria and write their functions also .
- 15) Write and learn all very short type (VSAQ) and Short type (SAQ) answers from your Reference text book concerned to cell chapter..

Subject: Artificial Intelligence (Code 417)

Total Questions: 43 Subjective

Chapters Covered:

1. Introduction to ICT
2. Peripheral Devices
3. Components of the Computer System
4. Basic ICT Skills
5. Basic Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

Section: Introduction to ICT

1. What is e-governance? How is it implemented through ICT?
2. Differentiate between data and information with examples.
3. How is ICT helpful in remote learning?
4. List four examples of ICT tools.
5. Write a short note on the evolution of ICT.

Section: Peripheral Devices

6. What is a peripheral device? Give two examples each of input and output devices.
7. How does a printer work? Mention any two types.
8. What is a plotter? Where is it used?
9. What are biometric devices? Name any two.
10. Mention the differences between primary and peripheral devices.

Section: Components of the Computer System

11. What is the function of the CPU?
12. What is an operating system? Mention its types.
13. Write a note on ROM and RAM with differences.
14. How is input processed into output in a computer?
15. Describe the function of a Hard Disk Drive.
16. Mention the different types of system software.
17. What is utility software? Give examples.

Section: Basic ICT Skills

18. What are basic ICT skills required in today's world?
19. List safety measures to be followed while working on a computer.

Section: Internet and Cyber Safety

20. Define internet. Mention any three uses.
21. What is a web browser? Give examples.
21. How do you create an email account? Mention steps.
22. What is netiquette? Mention any four good internet manners.
23. Define phishing. How can one avoid it?
24. What are strong passwords? How do you create one?
25. Mention any three internet safety rules.
26. Explain cloud storage and its uses.
27. Describe the process of sending an attachment with an email.
28. How can students use the internet for education safely?

Section: Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

29. What is Artificial Intelligence? Define in your words.
30. Mention any three real-life applications of AI.
31. Differentiate between human intelligence and artificial intelligence.
32. How is AI used in smartphones?
33. What is machine learning? How is it related to AI?
34. Write a short note on AI in education.
35. How is AI helpful in the medical field?
36. What are chatbots? Give an example.
37. List any three advantages and disadvantages of AI.

38. What is Natural Language Processing (NLP)?

Section: Thinking and Application-Based Questions

39. You want to use ICT tools to prepare for exams. Which tools will you use and why?

40. Describe a situation where you used ICT to solve a problem.

41. Imagine you are creating an AI system for your school. What features will it have?

42. How do peripheral devices make using a computer easier?

43. Why should students be aware of cyber safety rules while using the internet?

Instructions for Students:

Write answers neatly in your notebook.

Use diagrams or flowcharts where applicable.

Attempt all questions sincerely.

ENGLISH

"Success doesn't come from what you do occasionally, it comes from what you do consistently."

Reading Section

Q. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

On April 22, 2025, a devastating terrorist attack occurred in Baisaran Valley near Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, resulting in the deaths of 26 civilians, including 25 Indian tourists and one Nepali national. The Resistance Front (TRF), an offshoot of the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba, claimed responsibility for the attack. The assailants, armed with M4 carbines and AK-47s, targeted tourists in the meadow, which is accessible only by foot or horseback. The attack was inadvertently captured on video by a tourist, highlighting the chaos and tragedy of the event.

In response, India undertook several diplomatic and military measures. The Cabinet Committee on Security, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, suspended the Indus Waters Treaty with Pakistan, closed the Wagah-Attari border, and expelled Pakistani diplomats. India also launched Operation Sindoor on May 7, 2025, utilizing Rafale fighter jets to strike nine terror camps in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. These actions marked a significant escalation in India-Pakistan tensions.

The international community responded with concern. A ceasefire agreement was brokered on May 10, 2025, with both nations accusing each other of violating the terms. Domestically, the attack led to increased security measures and a surge in Islamophobic incidents across India. Despite the tensions, peace marches were organized in Punjab by farmer unions, advocating for dialogue over conflict.

Based on above passage answer the following questions:

Q1. What was the immediate Indian response to the Pahalgam attack?

Q2. Who claimed responsibility for the Pahalgam attack, and what is their affiliation? Q3.

Describe the nature and impact of Operation Sindoor.

Q4. What significant treaty did India suspend following the Pahalgam attack?

A) Shimla Agreement

B) Indus Waters Treaty

C) Tashkent Agreement

D) SAARC Charter

Q5. Which operation was launched by India in response to the Pahalgam attack?

A) Operation Vijay

B) Operation Blue Star

C) Operation Sindoor

D) Operation Shakti

Q6. The Resistance Front (TRF) is an independent organization with no links to any other group (True/False).

Q7. The Pahalgam attack was accidentally recorded by a tourist on video (True/False).

Q8. Fill in the blanks: The _____ was suspended by India as a response to the Pahalgam attack.

Q9. The Pahalgam attack occurred in the _____ Valley, a popular tourist spot in Jammu and Kashmir.

Q10. Discuss the broader implications of the Pahalgam attack on India-Pakistan relations and regional stability in detail.

Writing Section

Q1. She is called the singing 'Nightingale of India'. Taking help from the information given below, write a descriptive paragraph on Lata Mangeshkar in your own words.

Hints:

- Birth: Indore, 28 Sept, 1929
- Father: Dinanath Mangeskar, a renowned classical singer
- Career: Started singing in Marathi films
 - (i) More than 30000 songs sung in 20 languages
 - (ii) Acted in 8 films from 1942 to 1948
- Awards: Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award and 8 Filmfare awards



Q2. Write an article on the topic "**My Role Model**" in about **150–200** words. Describe who your role model is, what qualities you admire in them, and how they have inspired your life.

Q3. Write a letter to the Customer Service Head, Trendz Online Mall Pvt. Ltd., 14 Digital Plaza, Mumbai – 400001. You recently ordered a home appliance under a "**Free 10-Day Trial**" with "limited conditions" mentioned vaguely in fine print. However, the product was faulty and the company is now refusing a full refund. Seek a detailed explanation and refund by referring to the consumer rights act and pointing out the ambiguous clause interpretation, in about **100 – 120** words.

Q4. Write an essay on the topic '**Should Mobile Phones Be Allowed in Schools?**' Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of allowing mobile phones in schools and give your own opinion with reasons.



Q5. Write a letter to the Municipal Officer, Nagar Nigam Office, Gandhi Marg, Prayagraj – 211002, requesting the installation of water purifiers in public parks.

Literature Section

Q1. Read the three chapters:

1. "The Fun They Had"
2. "The Road Not Taken"
3. "The Lost Child"

Now identify which situation from each chapter best matches the idioms given: For each idiom:

a) Write its correct meaning.

b) Find a matching situation or event from any one of the above three chapters.

c) Frame a sentence that connects the idiom with that story's context only.

1. Ahead of its time
2. Old school
3. The grass is greener
4. A fork in the road
5. Cry over spilled milk
6. Take the road less traveled
7. Follow in someone's footsteps
8. A blast from the past
9. Lost in thought
10. Better late than never
11. Follow your heart
12. Home is where the heart is
13. A walk down memory lane
14. Barking up the wrong tree

15. Curiosity killed the cat
16. Time flies
17. A moment of truth
18. Child's play
19. A blessing in disguise
20. Lost and found

Q2. Write down the difference between present and old school in your own words using hint from chapter '**The Fun They Had**' in not less than 200 words. (Hints:- Material of study, Homework and test, Teachers, Classrooms)

Q3. Read chapter 2 'The sound of Music Part-1 and Part-2' from your textbook beehive yourself and write about both famous character Evelyn Glennie (Part-1) and bismillah Khan (Parts-2) in not less than 100 words each.

Q4. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

The Fun They Had is a story about two children, Margie and Tommy, who live in the future where schooling is done at home by mechanical teachers. One day, Tommy finds a real printed book, which surprises Margie because she has never seen a book before. The story shows how education in the future is very different—less fun and less social compared to the past. Margie imagines how happy children must have been attending school together in olden days.

Answer the following, short - answer type questions:

- Q1. Who are the two main characters in the story?
- Q2. What surprised Margie when Tommy showed her the book?
- Q3. How is education different in the future compared to the past, according to the story?
- Q4. Why did Margie think the children in the past had fun?
- Q5. What kind of teacher does Margie have at home?

Q. Extract based Questions:

*Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;*

Very Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q1. Where did the two roads diverge?
 - Q2. Why was the speaker feeling sorry?
 - Q3. What does the phrase "looked down one as far as I could" mean?
 - Q4. What is the setting of this stanza?
 - Q5. What deeper meaning can be understood from the line "**And be one traveler, long I stood**"? Answer in **40** words.
- Q. Answer the following questions, short answer type questions **40 – 50** words each.

- Q1. Where was the child going with his parents and what excited him on the way?
- Q2. What things did the child ask for before getting lost?
- Q3. What message does the story "The Lost Child" give?

Q. Imagine and draw a scene from the story "The Lost Child" — either the moment he gets lost or when the kind man tries to comfort him.

Write two lines describing your picture.

Social Science

- 1) Name the southernmost point of India? Is it visible today?
- 2) Which is most important latitude of the country? Give reason.
- 3) Which is most important Longitude of the country? Give reason.
- 4) Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?
- 5) Why countries of the world selected their own Standard Meridians?
- 6) Explain the major reason for the two hour time difference in the local time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat?
- 7) Although the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30° the east west extent appears to be smaller than the north south extent. Why?
- 8) What is size of India? What is its rank with respect to the world in terms of size?

- 9) Why is India called a Subcontinent?
- 10) How can you say that India had close links with other parts of the world in ancient times?
- 11) Write a short note on the location of India?
- 12) Explain the two types of states found in India before 1947.
- 13) India is the one of the ancient civilization of the world. Explain.
- 14) In which hemisphere does India lie with reference to the Prime meridian? Mention the value of the standard Meridian of India.
- 15) The central location of India at the head of the Indian ocean is considered of great significance. Why.
- 16) Why is 82°30' E taken as the Indian Standard Time?
- 17) Name the seven sister states of India.
- 18) Name the Indian states which are situated on the western coast of India.
- 19) Name the Indian states which are situated on the eastern coast of India.
- 20) Name neighbouring countries of India.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

- 1) When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India?
- 2) State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important.
- 3) Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast?

Economics Practice sheet questions

'The story of village Palampur '

- 1) Explain the various factors of production.
- 2) . Explain the ill effects of green revolution?
- 3) What do you know about Green revolution?
- 4) How are the farmers in village Palampur able to grow more crops from the same land?
- 5) Why is it important to develop irrigation facilities?
- 6) What problems do farm labourers face in term of employment?
- 7) What are the features of traditional methods of farming?
- 8) What are the features of modern farming methods of farming?
- 9) Explain the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur.
- 10) Why do modern farming methods require more capital?
- 11) What are the important sources of irrigation? And why?
- 12) Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?
- 13) Modern farming methods require the farmers to start with more cash than before. Why?
- 14) What is the working capital required by the farmers using modern farming methods?
- 15) What is multiple cropping?
- 16) How did the spreads of electricity help farmers in Palampur?
- 17) What is the working capital required by the farmers using modern farming methods?
- 18) Which requirement for production is considered the best? Give reason.
- 19) How do small farmers obtain capital for farming? What is it consequences?
- 20) What is fixed capital and working capital?

Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In the kind of crops grown and facilities available, Palampur would resemble a village of the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh. All land is cultivated in Palampur. No land is left idle. During the rainy season (kharif) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed. It is followed by cultivation of potatoes between October and December. In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat. From the wheat produced, farmers keep enough wheat for the family's consumption and sell the surplus wheat at the market at Raiganj. A part of the land area is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year. Sugarcane, in its raw form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders in Shahpur.

- 1) Which of the following statements is true?
 - A) Some portion of cultivable land is occupied by Industries in Palampur.
 - B) Cattle feed is grown all through the year in Palampur.
 - C) Palampur obeys the pattern of multiple cropping in an annual production cycle.
 - D) The primary market for selling Sugarcane is Raiganj and Shahpur.
- 2) Which out of the following crops is cultivated solely for trade by the farmers in Palampur.
 - A) Jowar
 - B) Wheat
 - C) Rice
 - D) Sugarcane
- 3) What percentage of land fit for cropping is under cultivation in Palampur?
 - A) 75%
 - B) 50%
 - C) 100%
 - D) 25%
- 4) What is the main reason behind the ability of farmers to grow three different types of crops in a year?
 - A) Easy availability of good quality seeds
 - B) Well developed system of irrigation
 - C) Hardworking farmers
 - D) Uniform weather throughout the year
- 5) Find the common link in each group and fill in the blank accordingly.
Wheat: Raigani :: _____ : Shahpur
 - A) Jowar
 - B) Sugarcane
 - C) Jaggery
 - D) Potato
- 6) Farmers sell the surplus wheat at the market. What is a surplus?
 - A) Enough amount needed for personal consumption
 - B) Extra amount left after personal consumption
 - C) Minimum amount needed for personal consumption
 - D) Maximum amount needed for personal consumption

Practice Sheet questions

'What is Democracy? Why Democracy '

- 1) Despite holding regular elections , Mexico cannot be called a democratic country. Why ?
- 2) Write a short note on rule of law and respect for rights in a democracy.
- 3) Democracy allows people to correct their mistakes. How is it possible ?
- 4) Compare the features of Democratic and non- democratic governments.
- 5) What steps were taken by Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe to remain in power ?
- 6) What is the role of citizens in a Democracy ?
- 7) Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. Explain.
- 8) How does democracy improve the quality of decision making ?
- 9) Why is Democracy considered the best form of government ?
- 10) What according to you is the broader meaning of Democracy ?
- 11) "China's famine of 1958-61 was a result of government policies ". Explain.
- 12) mention three instances which are exceptions of the principle of one person, one vote and one value.
- 13) What amendment did General Parvez Musharraf bring in the constitution of Pakistan by issuing a "legal framework order" in August 2002 ?
- 14) Compare the democratic system in China with that in Mexico.
- 15) What is Democracy? Give examples of non- democratic countries.
- 16) Write three features of Democratic elections.
- 17) Is India a democratic country ? Write any three arguments in favour of your answer.
- 18) Explain the difficulties faced by the people in a non - democratic country.
- 19) Are elections sufficient to guarantee the existence of democratic government ?
- 20) Is it good to elect a President for life or is it better to hold regular elections after a fixed tenure ? Give reasons.

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of

Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Clearly, there are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by the people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. This cannot be called people's rule. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1) What is the meaning of Referendum?

- A) Direct vote in which the entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal
- B) A form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people
- C) A system where the majority or elected representatives are allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people
- D) All of these

2) In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Pakistan not considered a democratic country even after having elections

Reason (R): Despite elections to the national and provincial assemblies, the final powers rested with General Musharraf and military officers.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is correct but R is wrong.
- D) A is wrong but R is correct.

3) After the passage of the _____, elections were held to the national and state assemblies.

- A) Military rule
- B) Referendum
- C) Legal Framework Order
- D) Both (b) and (c)

4) Does the given source explain the significance of which feature of democracy?

- A) Democracy must be based on a free and fair election
- B) In a democracy, the final decisionmaking power must rest with those elected by the people
- C) In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote
- D) Democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights

Map based questions

1) On outline political map of India mark and locate the followings

- A) India - All States and their Capitals
- B) Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian (Location and Labeling)
- C) Neighbouring Countries of India

2) On physical map of India mark and locate the followings

- A) Mountain Ranges: The Karakoram, The Zaskar, The Shivalik, The Aravali, The Vindhya, The Satpura, Western and Eastern Ghats
- B) Mountain Peaks-K2, Kanchan Junga, Anai Mudi
- C) Plateau - Deccan Plateau, Chota Nagpur Plateau, Malwa Plateau -
- D) Coastal Plains- Konkan, Malabar, Coromandel & Northern Circar (Location and Labelling)

3) On an Outline political map of the World. mark and Locate Major countries of First World War: Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey (Ottoman Empire).

Allied Powers France, England, Russia and USA

4) On an Outline Political Map of World. mark and Locate Major countries of Second World War Axis: Powers - Germany, Italy, Japan

Allied Powers - UK, France, Former USSR, USA

Project work:-

Make a project on 'Earthquake in Nepal in 2015' with the help of following topics

Introduction of Earthquake,

causes of Earthquake,

Geology of Nepal,

Rescue and relief,

Aftermath,
Repair and construction,
International aid,
Preparedness for earthquake and
other relevant points.
Sequence of all pages in the project.

- 1) Cover page,
- 2) Content or index,
- 3) Acknowledgement,
- 4) Introduction of the disaster,
- 5) Causes of the disaster,
- 6) Early warning or sign of the disaster,
- 7) Preparedness of the disaster,
- 8) Preparedness during the disaster,
- 9) Precautions to be taken after the disaster,
- 10) After effect of the disaster

Note- project work contains 05 marks as Subject enrichment activity.

* Prepare all taught chapters for Periodic Test-1
