



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



PERIODIC TEST-1, 2025-26

SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Answer Key

Class: IX
Date: 3.07.25
Admission no:

Time: 1hr
Max Marks: 25
Roll no:

INSTRUCTION:

- I. Question paper comprises four Sections–A, B,C and D. There are 13 questions in the question paper.
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section A –Question 1 to 6 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- IV. Section B–Question no.7 to 10 is Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 20-40 words.
- V. Section C–Question no.11 and 12 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40-60 words.
- VI. Section D–Question no.13 is Long Type Question, carrying 5 mark. Answer to this question should not exceed 80-100 words.

SECTION-A

1. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion (A): The Reign of Terror was a period of severe political repression during the French Revolution.

Reason (R): The guillotine was used extensively during this period to execute those suspected of being enemies of the revolution.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are correct 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.
2. The following symbol stands for 1



- a) great fear.
b) **freedom from slavery.**
c) breaking the barriers of poverty.
d) Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

3. This group of people did not join the Jacobin club. 1
- a) Artisans
b) Shopkeepers
c) daily-wage workers

d) Men with property

4. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion (A): Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

Reason (R): In a democracy, kings or military generals rule on behalf of the people.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct 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.

5. The principle "one person, one vote, one value" ensures: 1

- a) That only educated people can vote
- b) That voting rights are restricted by income
- c) **Political equality among all citizens**
- d) That minorities cannot vote

6. Which of the following best defines democracy? 1

- a) Rule by the army
- b) **Rule by elected representatives**
- c) Rule by the rich
- d) Rule by a king

SECTION –B

7. What was the tithe and taille ? 2

Answer -The tithe is a one-tenth part of something paid as a contribution to a religious organization or a compulsory tax to the government. Taille was a direct land tax. The tithe was calculated as the one-tenth part of something.

8. Write any two Political Causes of French Revolution? 2

Answer - The Political Causes of the French Revolution are faulty administration, the autocracy of the king, the power of the court, the excessive spending of the royals, bankruptcy, the burden of taxes, etc.

9. General Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan held elections and had an elected assembly, yet his government was not considered democratic. Why? 2

Answer - Because the final power remained with the military and not with the elected representatives. In a democracy, final decision-making must rest with those elected by the people.

10. Until 2015, women in Saudi Arabia did not have the right to vote. What does this tell us about democracy in the country? 2

Answer - It shows that the country did not ensure universal adult franchise. A democracy must allow all adult citizens, regardless of gender, to vote equally.

SECTION C

11. Analyze the role of women in the French Revolution. 3

Answer-•Women played significant roles in revolutionary events, including the March on Versailles in October 1789, where thousands of women marched to Paris to demand bread and protest high prices. •They actively participated in political clubs, such as the Society of Revolutionary Republican Women, advocating for political rights and social reforms. •

Women's involvement in the storming of the Bastille symbolized their defiance against royal authority and their desire for political change.

12. China is India's northern neighbor. China also says that its government is the people's government. They also hold elections regularly. Why China is not considered a democracy? 3

Ans. (i) China is not a democracy. There is one party rule in China. (ii) The Chinese Communist Party has held power in China since the time China got independence. (iii) It cannot be called a democracy because only those people who are approved by the Chinese Communist Party are allowed to contest elections. Also, elections just like any other event in China are under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party.

SECTION D

13. 'Social disparity was one of the major causes of the French Revolution.' Justify by giving examples. 5

Answers- (i) **Division of the society into three Estate :** • **The First Estate:** It consisted of the clergymen and church-fathers. • **The Second Estate:** It consisted of landlords, men of noble birth and aristocrats. • **The Third Estate:** It consisted of the vast majority of the common masses, the landless peasants, servants, etc. (ii) **Heavy Burden of Taxes on the Third Estate:** The members of the first two Estates were exempted from paying taxes to the state. So all the taxes were paid by the people of the Third Estate. (iii) **Wide Gap between People of Different Estates:** Most of the people of the Third Estate were employed as labourers in workshops with fixed wages. The wages failed to keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened. (iv) **No Political Rights:** Out of the total population, the first and the second Estates had share of 2%. The remaining people belonged to the Third Estate. Although the upper two classes made up only a small fraction of the total population, yet they were the people who controlled the political and economic system of the nation. They enjoyed all the rights and privileges. The entire machinery of the government was designed to protect their interests and privileges. (v) **Unequal Distribution of Wealth :** In the French society, peasants made up about 90% of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60% of the land was owned by nobles, the church and other richer members of the Third Estate.