

**SRI VIJAY VIDYASHRAM SR.SEC.SCHOOL – DHARMAPURI**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE PRACTICE TEST**

**Class : X**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE (Code 087)**

**Max. Marks: 25**

**Session : 2024-25**

**Time: 30 Minutes**

**SECTION – A : Multiple Answer Questions (1x20=20)**

1. Arrange the following events related to the Formation of Britain as a nation, in chronological order. 1

(i) The Act of Union between England and Scotland

(ii) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy

(iii) Ireland was forcibly incorporated in to the United Kingdom

(iv) Catholic revolts against British dominance

(a) iii - i - ii - iv

(b) i - ii - iii - iv

(c) iv - i - ii - iii

(d) ii - i - iv - iii

2. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below:

1

(a) Swaraj Party wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.

(b) It wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.

(c) It wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India.

(d) It wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission.

3. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1

**Statement I :** The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.

**Statement II :** Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand.

(a) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.

(b) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

(c) Both Statements (I) and (II) are correct.

(d) Both Statements (I) and (II) are incorrect.

4. The first art of printing was developed in – 1

(a) America

(b) Britain

(c) China

(d) Japan

5. Which of the following are correct about mountain soils? 1

1. Mountain soils are characterised by deposition of organic materials derived from vegetative cover.

2. They are heterogenous in nature

3. They are immature soils

4. They are clayey

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2, 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

6. Which of the following factors is mainly responsible for declining water level in India? 1

- (a) Irrigation
- (c) Urbanisation

- (b) Industrialisation
- (d) Over-utilisation

7. **Assertion** : Chotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

**Reason** : The iron and steel industry is called basic industry.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.

8. Which of the following was not a provision of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka? 1

- (a) Sinhala was recognised as the only official language
- (b) Buddhism was to be protected by the state
- (c) Provinces autonomy was given to Tamils
- (d) Sinhala's were favoured in government jobs

9. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists: 1

	List I	List II
1.	Ethnic	a) Either only one or two level of the government
2.	Majoritarianism	b) A violent conflict between opposing groups with in a country
3.	Civilwar	c) Belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country
4.	Unitary system	d) A social division based on shared culture

(a) 1.d) , 2.a) ,3. c) ,4. b)

(b) 1.b) , 2.d) ,3. a) ,4. c)

(c) 1.c) , 2.a) ,3. b) ,4. d)

(d) 1.d) , 2.c) ,3. b) ,4. a)

10. Fill in the blanks. 1

Subject	List
Education	?
Police	State List

(a) Union List

(b) State List

(c) Concurrent List

(d) None of these

11. Consider the following statements regarding caste in politics and identify the incorrect one from the following: 1

- (a) Social reformers and laws have played important role to reduce casteism.
- (b) Caste in politics always produces positive results.
- (c) Routes of caste are more visible in our society from ancient time.
- (d) Caste factor played important role in the formation of Central Government.

12. The basic outcome of democracy is :

1

- (a) Political, social and economic outcome (b) Military outcome  
(c) Restricted and limited welfare policies (d) Elimination of poverty

13. **Assertion** : Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

**Reason** : Democracies follow quick decision-making procedures.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.

14. What is the correct definition of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? 1

(a) It is the total value of all the goods and services produced during a particular year.

(b) It is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.

(c) It is the total value of all intermediate goods and services produced during a particular year.

(d) It is the total value of all intermediate and final goods and services produced during a particular year.

15. Read the given data and find out which state has high HDI? 1

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)
Punjab	21	76.68
Kerala	10	93.41
Haryana	33	76.64

- (a) Kerala (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) None of these

16. Identify the sector. 1

- It covers those enterprises where workers are given regular employment.
- It is generally registered by government.
- In this sector workers get benefit like provident fund, medical leaves, etc.

- (a) Public sector (b) Private sector (c) Organised sector (d) Unorganised sector

17. Identify the correct statement/s about Reserve Bank of India (RBI): 1

I. In India, it issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

II. It supervises the functioning of informal sources of loans.

III. It monitors the SHGs in actually maintaining cash balance.

IV. It sees that banks give loans only to profit-making businesses and traders.

Options:

- (a) III & IV (b) I, II & III (c) Only I (d) I & III

18. Which one of the following options describes 'Collateral'? 1

(a) Double coincidence of wants

(b) Certain products for barter

(c) Trade in barter

(d) Asset as guarantee for loan

19. Which of the following is a reason for the government to impose barriers on trade? 1

- (a) To increase competition in domestic market.
- (b) To remove monopoly markets from the country.
- (c) To improve the performance of domestic producers.
- (d) To regulate the type and amount of goods that can enter the country

20. Foreign trade gives more number of choices for \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
 (a) Buyers (b) Producers (c) Government (d) Sellers

### SECTION – B : Map Skill Based Questions (2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2

- (A) The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants.
- (B) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. 3

- (i) Tehri Dam
- (ii) A dam built on river Tungabhadra
- (iii) Tuticorin Port
- (iv) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
- (v) Pune software technology park

