

Periodic Tests

Pre-Mid Term Tests

CHAPTERS COVERED :

Unit I : Chapter 1, 2, 3; Unit II : Chapter 1, 2, 3;

Unit III : Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Unit IV : Chapter 1, 2

SOLUTIONS

Test 1

M.M. – 10

1. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.
2. A place where large number of people are kept as prisoners in extremely bad conditions, especially for political reasons.
3. Government attracts the Foreign Investment by liberalization and providing cheap facilities to companies through special economic zones.
4. French citizens living in Vietnam were known as Colons.
5. The writer of the book :The History of the Loss of Vietnam” is ‘Phan Boi Chau’.
6. Lahore Session of 1929.
7. FEDECOR was an organization that led the water struggle in Bolivia. It consisted of local professionals like engineers and environmentalists.
8. (i) Cultural nationalism.
(ii) India’s ancient culture and values.
9. Bases of colonial economy in Vietnam :
(i) Rice cultivation
(ii) Rubber plantation
10. Joint Forest Management (JFM) is the official term in India and elsewhere for partnerships in forest management involving both the state forest departments and local communities. This programme was first passed in 1988 by the state of Orissa.

Test 2

M.M. – 10

1. The major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists was the Freedom of Press.
2. Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861.
3. Gandhi ji started Satyagraha in 1919 to protests against the Rowlatt Act.
4. There are many endangered species. Some of them are Snow leopard, Gorilla, Blue Whale, Asian Elephant etc.
5. To repress the Rowlatt Satyagrahis, local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred by the British Government.
6. The main aim of the French revolutionaries was to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
7. The countries that follow ‘coming together’ style of federalism are USA and Australia.

8. World Bank :

- (a) Per Capita income is the base for comparison.
- (b) It is a narrow concept of development.
- (c) Countries have been divided into three categories, i.e., the rich countries, the middle-income countries and the poor countries.

UNDP :

- (a) UNDP has taken education, health and the per capita income as the base for comparison.
- (b) It is a broader concept of development.
- (c) Countries have been ranked.

9. The two sectional interest groups are trade unions and business associations.**10. The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French Citizens.**

Mid Term Tests

CHAPTERS COVERED :

Unit I : Chapter 4, 5, 6; Unit II : Chapter 4, 5, 6;

Unit III : Chapter 5, 6, 7, 8; Unit IV : Chapter 1, 2

SOLUTIONS

Test 1

M.M. – 10

1. It is the foremost duty of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to issue currency notes in India.
2. The specialized cultivation of fruits and vegetables is known as Horticulture.
3. Sinhala is spoken by majority of Sri Lankans.
4. The rock that consists of single mineral only is limestone.
5. Minerals such as Coal, Gypsum, Potash, Salt and Sodium Salts are formed in such modes.
6. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron-ore in terms of the quantity used.
7. A homogenous society is a group of people that have common ties with race, ethnic or religious backgrounds.
8. Manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial locations are either available or can be arranged at a lower cost.
9. (i) Renewable resources cannot be exhausted and can be used again and again, whereas, non-renewable resources can be exhausted one day and cannot be used repeatedly.
(ii) The examples of non-renewable resources are coal, petroleum, natural gases etc.
10. Double Coincidence of Wants-Both parties, the seller and the buyer, have to agree to sell and buy each other commodities. Goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.

Test 2

M.M. – 10

1. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India.
2. 'Slash and burn' agriculture is also known as Primitive subsistence farming/Jhumming.
3. All the North and the North Eastern States are mostly seen having well-developed terrace farming.
4. The river valley project that has significantly contributed to the loss of forests is Sardar Sarovar Dam.
5. The main reasons for the depletion of flora and fauna are industrial economy and consumption of resources.
6. The 'Scholar Revolt' in Vietnam in 1868 was led by officials at the imperial court. They organized an uprising in Ngu An and Ha Tien provinces and killed nearly a thousand Catholics.
7. The two regional parties of West Bengal are :
 - (i) Marxist Forward Bloc
 - (ii) Trinmool Congress

8. In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals may occur in cracks, crevices, faults and joints.
9. Democratic government is better than other alternatives because :
 - (i) It promotes equality among citizens.
 - (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
10. Small Scale Industry-If the invested capital is upto Rs. One Crore, then the industry is called a small scale industry.



Post-Mid Term Tests

CHAPTERS COVERED :

Unit I : Chapter 1-8; Unit II : Chapter 1-7;

Unit III : Chapter 1-8; Unit IV : Chapter 1-5

SOLUTIONS

Test 1

M.M. – 10

1. Mainly the middle class people were demanding freedom and democratic rules in Europe during nineteenth century.
2. FEDECOR was the organisation that led to the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia.
3. Democratic form of government is better than the non-democratic. The reasons are :
 - (i) It promotes equality among citizens.
 - (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
4. I would like to see the logo of AGMARK while purchasing a tin of edible oil.
5. The major objective of developing super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.
6. The ranges found in minerals are due to physical and chemical properties.
7. In an accountable government, people have the right to elect the leaders to form government and if possible they participate in decision making process.
8. Democracy has a plus point in resolving social differences, diversions and conflicts because it has evolved a mechanism to negotiate the differences.
9. India adopted multi-party system because :
 - (i) India is a large country and has social and geographical diversities.
 - (ii) It is easy to absorb different social and geographical diversities in multi-party system.
10. The two prime factors that are important for the location of aluminium smelting industry are :
 - (i) Regular supply of electricity.
 - (ii) An assured source of raw-materials (alumina and bauxite) at minimum cost.

Test 2

M.M. – 10

1. According to the World Bank (2004), any country with per capita income of US \$ 1035 or less would be classified as low-income country.
2. HDI stands for Human Development Index.
3. Agriculture belongs to the primary sector.
4. Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919 to protest against the Rowlatt Act.

5. Calligraphy is the art of beautiful and stylish writing.
6. (i) It involves applying basic principles of democratic government across all regions, different social groups and various institutions.
(ii) Greater power to local governments.
7. Democracy has a plus point in resolving social differences, diversions and conflicts because it has evolved a mechanism to negotiate the differences.
8. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a 'State Party'.
9. (i) Johann Gutenberg developed the first printing press.
(ii) The method of hand printing that developed in China was woodblock printing.
10. The major objective of developing Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

