

GENIUS HIGH SCHOOL :: BHUVANAGIRI
PERIODIC TEST - II

Subject : Social Science

Marks :40

Class : X

Time : 1 ½ Hrs

I. Choose the correct answer:

(40 X 1 = 40)

1. The system of Panchayati Raj involves
(a) The village, block and district levels (b) The village, and state levels
(c) The village district and state levels. (d) The village, state and Union levels.
2. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list:
(a) the state law prevails (b) the central law prevails
(c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide
3. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list ?
(a) Law and order (b) National Defence (c) Education. (d) Agriculture
4. In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the:
(a) Union list. (b) State list
(c) Concurrent list (d) Residuary subjects
5. The Constitution of India____
(a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists
(b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists
(c) listed the powers of the states and left undefined powers to the state
(d) specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre
6. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is that:
(a) The National Government gives some powers to the provincial government
(b) Power is distributed among legislature, executive and judiciary.
(c) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government
(d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.
7. The concept of decentralisation signifies
(a) the three tier government at the urban levels
(b) the two tier government at only rural level
(c) power taken away from central and state government and given local government at both urban and rural levels.
8. Which country is example for federalism ?
(a) India (b) Sri Lanka (c) USA (d) Sedan
9. The highest institution of Panchayat Raj in the rural area is.....
(a) Grama Sabha (b) Gram Panchayat (c) Zilla Parishad (d) Gram Samiti
10. Computer Software, IT etc comes under ____
(a) State list (b) Co current list (c) Residuary Power list
11. The sectors are classified into public and private sectors on the basis of ____
(a) employment conditions (b) the nature of economic activities
(c) ownership of enterprises (d) number of workers employed in the enterprise.
12. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in ____
(a) primary (b) secondary (c) tertiary (d) information technology.
13. GDP is the total value of ____ produced during a particular year.
(a) all goods and services (b) all final goods and services
(c) all intermediate goods and services (d) all intermediate and final goods and services.

14. Which of the following sectors is known as service sector ?
 (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector. (d) None of these
15. Which of the following is an organised sector ?
 (a) Small and Marginal farmers (b) A small shop
 (c) Office of Municipal Corporation (d) None of these
16. Railways and roadways belong to _____ sector.
 (a) secondary (b) tertiary.
 (c) primary (d) information technology
17. Which of the following activities belongs to public sector in India ?
 (a) agriculture (b) water supply
 (c) small scale units (d) all
18. Underemployment occurs when people _____;
 (a) do not want to work (b) are working in a lazy manner
 (c) are working less than what they are capable of doing (d) are not paid for their work.
19. Which of the following sectors is fairly growing these days ?
 (a) primary (b) secondary (c) tertiary (d) all of these
20. Which of the following activities belongs to secondary sector ?
 (a) mining and quarrying (b) forestry and fisheries (c) IT industry (d) dairy farming
21. Holding together federation is practising in _____.
 (a) USA (b) India (c) Switzerland (d) none of the above
22. In India we have _____ tier of administrative system.
 (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 4
23. _____ was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country
 (a) Integration of princely states to Indian Union. (b) Making the constitution for the country.
 (c) Creation of Linguistic states (d) Privy Pursue
24. A government formed by the coming together of at least two political parties is called _____.
 (a) National Democratic Alliance (b) Left Democratic Front
 (c) United Democratic Front (d) Coalition Government
25. _____ is the best way to realise local problems.
 (a) Local governments (b) State governments
 (c) District administration (d) none of the above.
26. _____ sector covers activities in which national products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that are associate with industrial activity.
 (a) Primary sector (b) Tertiary sector
 (c) Secondary sector (d) Organised sector
27. _____ sector generates services rather than goods.
 (a) Primary sector (b) Private sector
 (c) Tertiary sector (d) Secondary sector.
28. GDP stands for _____.
 (a) Green Division Party (b) Gross Domestic Product
 (c) Green Dividend Particular. (d) None of the above
29. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully doing employed. It is called
 (a) unemployment (b) educated unemployment
 (c) underemployment (d) none of the above.

30. Government staff are in ____.
- (a) organised sector (b) unorganised sector
(c) fixed income group (d) Joint venture
31. The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are ____
- (a) independent (b) interdependent
(c) mixed (d) none of the above
32. Workers in the ____ sector do not produce goods.
- (a) tertiary (b) agriculture (c) industrial (d) organised
33. Post Office is an example of ____
- (a) Courier service (b) public sector (c) private sector (d) Joint sector
34. More than half of the population in India are engaging in ____
- (a) organised sector (b) primary sector (c) private sector (d) public sector
35. Rural local government is popularly known by the name ____.
- (a) Panchayati Raj (b) Zilla Parishad (c) Mandal Praja Parishad (d) Block
36. India is a federal state with _____ features.
- (a) Monarchical (b) democratic (c) unitary (d) dictatorship
37. Education is a _____ subject
- (a) central (b) state (c) residuary (d) concurrent
38. In India we have single citizenship, Whereas in USA _____ citizenship is there.
- (a) single (b) dual (c) multi (d) none of the above
39. In federalism _____ plays an important role.
- (a) judiciary (b) executive (c) legislature (d) military
40. Sharing of power between the Union government and the State government is basic to the structure of ____.
- (a) Constitution (b) Democracy (c) Panchayati Raj system (d) Parliamentary democracy