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IX /SOCIAL SCIENCE/2017-18
OLYMPIAD PRACTICE WORKSHEET

1. Society in 18th century Europe was divided into

- (a) castes and classes
- (b) estates and orders
- (c) liberals, radicals and conservatives
- (d) religious groups

2. In 19th century Europe, Conservatives

- (a) favoured radical restructure of society
- (b) toleration of all religions
- (c) opposed uncontrolled dynastic rulers
- (d) accepted the idea of gradual change in society

3. Liberals were opposed to

- (a) secularism
- (b) rights of individuals
- (c) representative form of government
- (d) universal adult franchise

4. On which of the following issues did Liberals and Radicals defer?

- (a) Property and privileges
- (b) Dynastic rule
- (c) Individual rights
- (d) Representative form of government

5. Which of the following was not a feature of 19th century Europe?

- (a) New cities
- (b) High wages
- (c) Industrial Revolution
- (d) Expansion of Railways

6. Socialists

- (a) favoured private property
- (b) Were against private property
- (c) favoured individual controlled property
- (d) regarded private property as a solution of all problems

7. Capitalists believed in

- (a) control of property by society
- (b) workers rights
- (c) sharing of profits with workers
- (d) profit and private property

8. Which of the following were important socialists of 19th century Europe?

- (a) Rousseau and Voltaire
- (b) Lenin and Stalin
- (c) Charles Darwin and Spencer
- (d) Karl Marx and Engels

9. Socialist International body

- (a) Socialist Democratic Party
- (b) Socialist Party
- (c) Labour Party
- (d) Second International

10. Which of the following was the ruler of Russia during World War I?

- (a) Louis XVI
- (b) Tsar Nicholas II
- (c) Tsar Nicholas I
- (d) Louis XIV

11. The majority religion of Russia was

- (a) Greek Orthodox Church
- (b) Protestantism
- (c) Russian Orthodox Christianity
- (d) Catholicism

12. Majority of Russia's population was

- (a) industrial workers
- (b) craftsmen
- (c) artisans
- (d) agriculturists

13. Which of the following owned majority of the land in Russia?

- (a) Peasants, Nobility and Workers
- (b) Workers' Crown and Church
- (c) Tsar, Peasants and Workers
- (d) Nobility, Crown and Church

14. Leader of the Bolsheviks

- (a) Kerensky
- (b) Vladimir Lenin
- (c) Stalin
- (d) Gorbachov

15. Which of the following was not a factor in the Revolution of 1905?

- (a) October Manifesto
- (b) Bloody Sunday
- (c) Condition of Workers
- (d) Russo-Japanese War

16. Which of the following groups of workers were regarded as aristocrats among workers?

- (a) Metal workers
- (b) Ship builders
- (c) Weavers
- (d) Textile workers

17. Party which fought for peasants rights in Russia

- (a) Social Democratic Workers Party
- (b) Socialist Revolutionary Party
- (c) Social Democratic Party
- (d) Socialist Party

18. The Russian Parliament:

- (a) Reichstag
- (b) National Assembly
- (c) House of Commons
- (d) Duma

19. Which of the following was not a result of Russias' involvement in World War II?

- (a) War exposed Russia as incapable of carrying out modern warfare
- (b) Breakdown of economy
- (c) Discredit of government
- (d) Russia became a super power

20. Most significant result of the February Revolution

- (a) Suspension of Duma
- (b) Abdication of Tsar
- (c) Petrograd Soviet
- (d) Women's Participation