ENGLAND GCSE HISTORY OCR · UNIT 3 · 25 QUESTIONS

History Around Us — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **What can a coastal site show about trade?**

- A ships never visited the coast
- B the town had no merchants
- C goods arrived by sea
- D all trade was done by land

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2 **What can a photograph show about a building that has changed?**

- A the number of its rooms
- B its earlier form
- C the cost of its repairs
- D the name of its first owner

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3 **What can a bridge tell a historian about a town?**

- A it was founded by the Romans long ago
- B it was the county capital
- C it had a large cathedral
- D it was a crossing point for trade

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4 **Why do historians visit a site more than once?**

- A to meet the owners each time
- B to check the price of entry
- C to count the visitors each day
- D to see it in different seasons

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5 **How did cheaper travel change visits to historic sites?**

A more people could visit

B guides stopped giving tours

C sites charged higher entry fees

D sites closed on weekdays

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6 **What can frost show on the ground above buried walls?**

A the colour the walls were painted

B the outlines of old foundations

C the exact date the walls were built

D the names of the people who built them

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7 **What does a mill building beside a river suggest?**

- A the miller lived in a castle
- B the mill ground corn by hand
- C water power was used there
- D the river was used for fishing only

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8 **What does a scheduled monument protect?**

- A a house still lived in by a family
- B a church still used for worship
- C an important archaeological site
- D a garden open to the public

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9 **Why are photographs useful when studying a site?**

- **A** they name every person who lived there
- **B** they give the exact date it was built
- **C** they show how it looked in the past
- **D** they prove who paid for the building

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10 **What can a canal beside a mill tell a historian?**

- **A** the miller owned a large fleet
- **B** the canal was built for fishing
- **C** goods moved by water
- **D** the water was used for drinking

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11 **How did the coming of the railways change some towns?**

- **A** the churches were all demolished
- **B** new suburbs grew
- **C** the markets were closed for good
- **D** the castles were rebuilt in stone

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12 **What can the layout of rooms in a country house show?**

- **A** the price of the furniture
- **B** the names of all the servants
- **C** how the family lived
- **D** the age of the youngest child

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13 **What can a will tell a historian about a house owner?**

A how many children they had in total

B what they owned at death

C where they were born and raised

D what they thought of their neighbours

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14 **What does a moat around a castle suggest?**

A defence was important

B the castle needed drinking water

C the lord liked to go fishing

D the moat kept the gardens wet

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15 **Why might a house have a Victorian extension?**

A the roof had fallen in

B the garden was too small

C the family grew richer

D the house was haunted

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16 **What can a site NOT tell a historian on its own?**

A how big the building was

B what materials were used

C where the building stood

D what people believed

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17 **Why do some churches have Norman arches and later Gothic windows?**

A they were designed by two architects

B they were built in a single year

C they were moved from another village

D they were added to over centuries

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18 **What can the position of a castle on a hill tell a historian?**

A the castle was built by the Romans

B defence mattered to its builders

C the hill was the only flat land

D the lord liked a pleasant view

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19 **Why can a site be misleading about daily life?**

- A only grand buildings survive
- B everyday objects never decay
- C poor people left detailed records
- D all buildings survive equally well

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20 **What can rows of small cottages near a mill show?**

- A the cottages were built as holiday homes
- B workers lived close to work
- C the workers owned the mill itself
- D the mill owner lived in each one

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21 **Why were some castles slighted after the Civil War?**

- A to stop them being used again
- B to sell their stone for profit
- C to punish the towns that held them
- D to make room for new houses

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22 **Why do historians ask who paid for a building?**

- A to work out how much it is worth
- B to decide whether to preserve it
- C to understand its purpose
- D to find the name of the builder

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23 **Which source from 1086 records who held land in England?**

- A the parish registers of the village
- B Domesday Book
- C the census returns of 1841
- D the wills proved in the Church courts

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24 **What does a tall chimney on an industrial site suggest?**

- A the site made candles for sale
- B the building was a church
- C the workers lived in the chimney
- D steam power was used

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25 **What can different styles of brickwork in one wall show?**

A a shortage of skilled builders

B the wealth of the parish priest

C a change in the law on bricks

D building in stages

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ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**10.**	C	**19.**	A
2.	B	**11.**	B	**20.**	B
3.	D	**12.**	C	**21.**	A
4.	D	**13.**	B	**22.**	C
5.	A	**14.**	A	**23.**	B
6.	B	**15.**	C	**24.**	D
7.	C	**16.**	D	**25.**	D
8.	C	**17.**	D		
9.	C	**18.**	B		

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