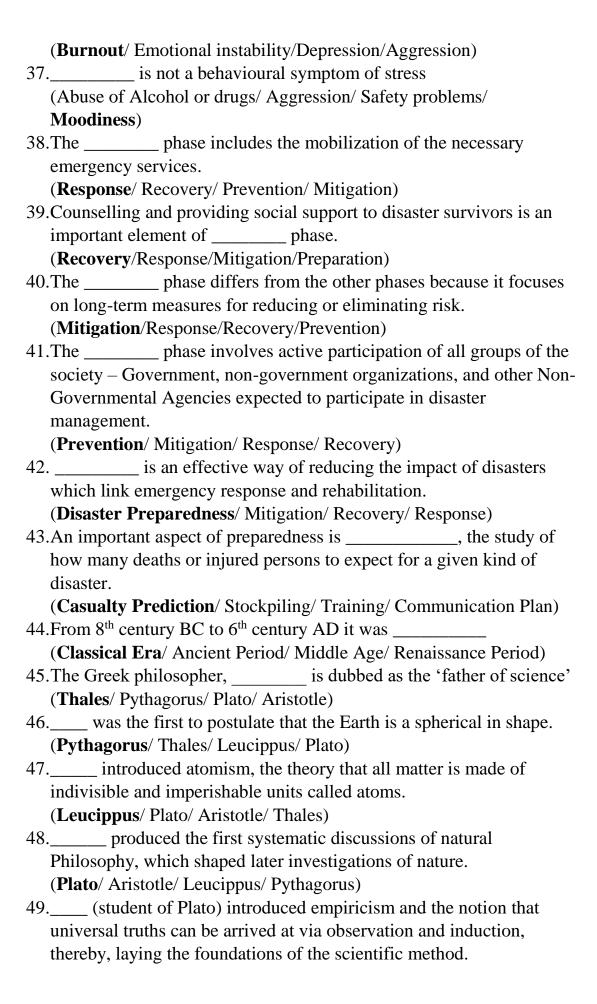
FOUNDATION COURSE – Sem III MCQ's

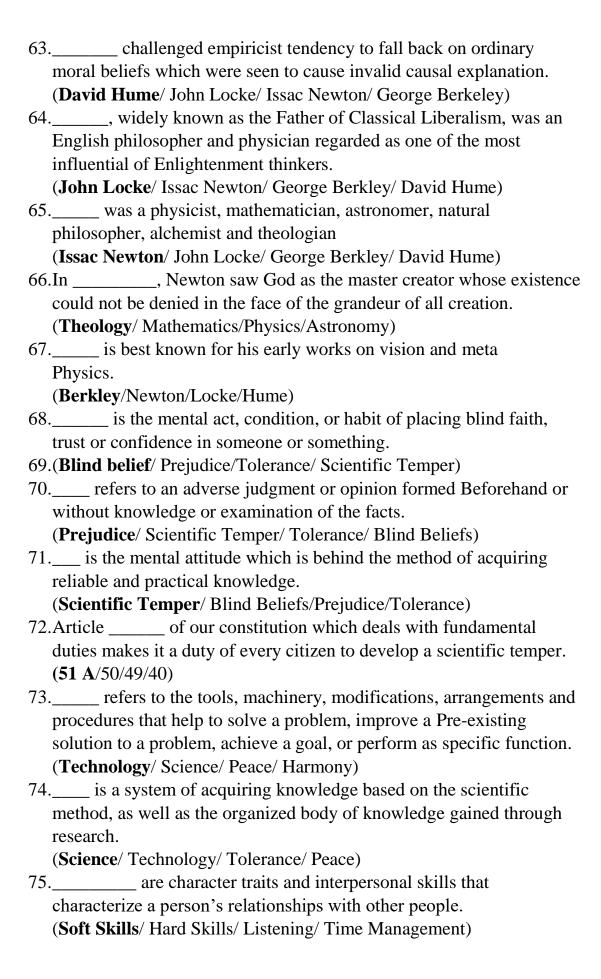
1.	is not a political right
	(Right to Nationality/ Right to criticize the Government/Right to hold
	public office/ Right to privacy)
2.	is not an economic and social right
	(Right to Work/Right to just conditions of work/Right to health/ $\bf Right$
	to Vote)
3.	refers to unjust or unequal or prejudicial treatment of
	different categories of people on the grounds of race, religion, Caste,
	age, gender, economic status and so on.
	(Discrimination /Deprivation/Exploitation/Neglect)
4.	refers to lack of basic resources and facilities, which are
	necessary for a pleasant life such as enough money for food, clothing,
	and shelter or for good living conditions.
	(Deprivation /Exploitation/Neglect/Violence)
5.	refers to the action of treating someone unfairly in order to
	benefit from their work.
	(Exploitation/Neglect/Violence/Deprivation)
6.	refers to lack of care and attention or disregard to certain
	weaker sections of the society.
	(Neglect/ Violence/ Exploitation/ Deprivation)
7.	refers to behavior involving physical force intended to
	hurt, damage or destroy or kill someone or something.
	(Violence/Neglect/Exploitation/Deprivation)
8.	Right to Vote or universal adult suffrage is guaranteed in our
	Constitution under Article
	(326 /300A/341/342)
9.	Right to Property which is covered under Articleof the
	Constitution of India can be taken away from the citizens by the
	"authority of law."
	(300A /326/341/342)
10	.It is to be noted that the Right to Property was a fundamental right
	before
	(1978 /2011/1950/1947)
11	.Article of the Constitution of India provides for social
	equality and equal access to public places.
	(15 / 23/ 17/ 243D)

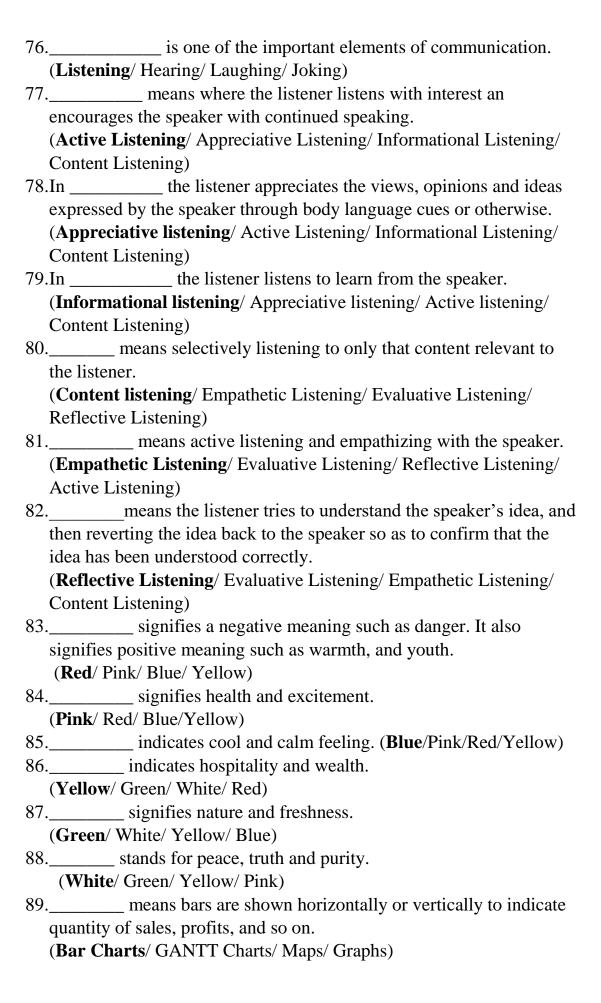
12. Article of the Constitution of India has abolished untouchability.
(15/17/25(2)(b)/23) 13 Article provides for abolition of traffic in human
13.Article provides for abolition of traffic in human beings and 'begar' (forced labour, usually without paymen or bonded
labour) and other forms of forced labour.
(23/24/15(4)/15(5)) 14.Article states "No child below the age of 14 years shall be
employed to work in any factory or mine or engage in any other
hazardous employment."
(24 / 23/ 46/ 335)
15. Article empowers the State to make any special provisions
for the advancement of backward classes of citizens including SC/ST.
(15(4)/ 15(5)/ 46/ 335)
16.Article was introduced by the Constitution (Ninety-third
Amendment) Act, 2005, so as to bring private unaided institutions into
the ambit of reservations.
(15(5) / 15(4)/ 46/ 335)
17. Article of Constitutional provisions directs the State to
protect the educational interests of the weaker section of society
especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(46 / 335/ 15(5)/ 15(4))
18. Article allows relaxation in qualifying marks for admission in
educational institutes or promotions for SC/STs.
(335/46/15(5)/15(4))
19 is not an example of manmade disaster.
(Forest Fires/CivilDisturbances/Water and Soil Pollution/Hurricanes) 20 The Webster's Dictionary defines a grave
20. The Webster's Dictionary defines a as "a grave Occurrence having ruinous results."
(Disaster /Diseases/Hazards/Mitigation)
21 is not an example of Wind related Natural Disaster.
(Storms/ Cyclones/ Tsunami/ Floods)
22 is not an example of land related Natural Disaster.
(Earthquake/ Avalanches/ Landslides/ Droughts)
23 takes place when a large amount of ice, snow, earth or rock
suddenly and quickly down mountainside, thereby, causing a disaster.
(Avalanche/ Cyclone/ Drought/ Deforestation)

24	is a storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low
	atmospheric pressure and advances at a speed of about 30 to 50
	kilometers an hour.
	(Cyclone/Avalanche/Drought/Deforestation)
25	takes place when a prolonged period of abnormally low
	rainfall, thereby, leading to a shortage of water supply.
	(Drought /Cyclone/Deforestation/Avalanche)
26	refers to clearance or removal of a forest or stand of trees
	where the land is thereafter converted to a non-forest use.
	(Deforestation /Earthquake/Flood/Forest Fire)
27	is a sudden violent shaking of the surface of the earth, thereby
	causing great destruction as a result of movements within the earth's
	crust or volcanic action.
	(Earthquake/Floods/Forest Fire/Hurricane)
28	refers to an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its
	normal limits, especially over a dry land.
	(Floods/Forest Fire/Hurricane/Industrial Accident)
29	is a wildfire or wildland fire that takes place in an area of
	combustible vegetation that occurs in the countryside or rural area.
	(Forest Fire/ Hurricane/ Industrial Accident/ Nuclear Accidents)
30	is a workplace accident, or occupational accident.
	(Industrial Accident/Nuclear Accident/Oil Spill/Volcano)
31	is an event that leads to significant consequences to people,
	the environment and to the facility.
	(Nuclear Accident/ Oil Spill/ Volcano/ Health-related Disasters)
32	is the release of a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon into the
	environment, especially the marine ecosystem, due to human activity
	(Oil Spill/ Nuclear Accident/ Volcano/ Hurricane)
33	are vents that allow lava, rock fragments and gases to
	escape from layers beneath the earth's surface.
	(Volcano/ Floods/ Hurricane/ Avalanche)
34	are generally spread through consuming contaminated
	water but are also transmitted by skin and mucous membranes coming
	in contact with water, mud and damp vegetation contaminated by
	rodents in search of higher ground.
	(Waterborne diseases/ Diseases associated with crowding/ Vector-
	borne diseases/ Diseases due to lack of Nutrition)
35	is not the physiological symptom of stress.
	(Headaches/ Blood pressure/ Ulcers/ Burnout)
36	is not the psychological symptom of stress.



(Aristotle/ Leucippus/ Pythagoru	us/ Thales)
50.In 200 BC, the astronomer	of Samos was the first
known Person to propose a helioc	centric model of the solar system.
(Aristarchus/ Eratosthenes/ Hipp	pocrates/ Euclid)
51. The geographer accur	rately calculated the circumference of
the earth.	•
(Eratosthenes/ Hippocrates/ Euc	lid/ Archimedes)
52.In medicine, and his follows:	
many Diseases and medical cond	itions.
(Hippocrates/ Euclid/ Archimede	es/ Aristotle)
53. The mathematician laid	d down the foundations of
mathematical rigour and introduc	ed the concepts of definition, axiom,
theorem and proof still in use tod	ay, in his book Elements, considered
to be the most influential textbook	k ever written.
(Euclid/ Archimedes/ Hippocrate	es/ Aristarchus)
54 is known in physics for	laying the foundations of
hydrostatics, Statics, and the expl	anation of the principle of lever.
(Archimedes/ Euclid/ Aristarchu	us/ Aristotle)
55.The is also referred as	s medieval era.
(Middle Age/ Classical Era/ Anc.	ient Period/ Renaissance)
56 is an Italian word meaning '	rebirth'.
(Renaissance/ Kinetic/ Kinesics/	Ancient)
57 gave the world his three l	aws of planetary motions.
(Johan Kepler / Galileo Galilei/ I	Nicolas Copernicus/ Francis Bacon)
58. In astronomy, was th	e first to use the telescope to make
observations of the moon, sun, pl	anets and the stars.
(Galileo/ Francis Bacon/ William	n Harvey/ Johan Kepler/ Nicolas
Copernicus	
59 emphasized the importa	nce of induction as a part of the
scientific method.	
(Francis Bacon/ William Harvey	y/ Johan Kepler/ Galileo Galilei)
60, the father of modern physic	
discover the circulation of blood	through the body.
(William Harvey/ Francis Bacon	
61.The refers to a history	orical intellectual movement of 18 th
century.	
(Age of Enlightenment/Renaissa	
62.Among the followingv	was not the scientist of the Age of
Enlightenment	
(David Hume/ John Locke/ Issac	Newton/ Nicola Copernicus)





90	means two bars are shown for each activity. One bar for
	eted performance and the other form actual performance.
_	NTT Charts/ Bar Charts/ Maps/ Graphs)
	organization may use to show location of its factories,
	es and so on.
(Ma	ps/ Graphs/ Bar Charts/ GANTT Charts)
	indicates the increase or decrease in respect of sales,
	ts, prices, and so on.
(Gra	phs/ Maps/ Bar Charts/ Pie charts)
93	refers to the way people stand or sit.
(Pos	ture/ Gestures/ Eye Behavior/ Voice)
94	refer to utterances like "oh, ah, ok, I mean, you know, all
right	, etc.
(Nor	n-fluencies/ Volume Variation/Pause/Pitch Variation)
95.The	influence that space and proximity has on our communication is
calle	d
(Pro	xemics/ Silence/ Pause/ Listening)
96	is any factor that confuses, disturbs, diminishes or interferes
with	communication.
(Noi	se/ Jargon/ Halo/ Horn)
97	refers to specialized or technical language, which is limited
to a	group of persons doing the same.
98.(Jar	gon/ Slanting/ Filtering/ Halo)
99	means to distort in writing or telling.
(Sla	nt/ Filtering/ Jargon/ Horn)
100.	refers to ideas, customs, skills, arts, rituals
	monies, etc. of a people or a group that are transferred or passed
	g from one generation to another.
(Cul	ture /Self-awareness/ Formal Communication/ Public Speaking)