

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/**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 Article ____ of 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 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 _____ 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.

- (**Burnout**/ Emotional instability/Depression/Aggression)
37. _____ is not a behavioural symptom of stress
(Abuse of Alcohol or drugs/ Aggression/ Safety problems/
Moodiness)
38. The _____ phase includes the mobilization of the necessary emergency services.
(**Response**/ Recovery/ Prevention/ Mitigation)
39. Counselling and providing social support to disaster survivors is an important element of _____ phase.
(**Recovery**/Response/Mitigation/Preparation)
40. The _____ phase differs from the other phases because it focuses on long-term measures for reducing or eliminating risk.
(**Mitigation**/Response/Recovery/Prevention)
41. The _____ phase involves active participation of all groups of the society – Government, non-government organizations, and other Non-Governmental Agencies expected to participate in disaster management.
(**Prevention**/ Mitigation/ Response/ Recovery)
42. _____ is an effective way of reducing the impact of disasters which link emergency response and rehabilitation.
(**Disaster Preparedness**/ Mitigation/ Recovery/ Response)
43. An important aspect of preparedness is _____, the study of how many deaths or injured persons to expect for a given kind of disaster.
(**Casualty Prediction**/ Stockpiling/ Training/ Communication Plan)
44. From 8th century BC to 6th century AD it was _____
(**Classical Era**/ Ancient Period/ Middle Age/ Renaissance Period)
45. The Greek philosopher, _____ is dubbed as the ‘father of science’
(**Thales**/ Pythagorus/ Plato/ Aristotle)
46. _____ was the first to postulate that the Earth is a spherical in shape.
(**Pythagorus**/ Thales/ Leucippus/ Plato)
47. _____ introduced atomism, the theory that all matter is made of indivisible and imperishable units called atoms.
(**Leucippus**/ Plato/ Aristotle/ Thales)
48. _____ produced the first systematic discussions of natural Philosophy, which shaped later investigations of nature.
(**Plato**/ Aristotle/ Leucippus/ Pythagorus)
49. _____ (student of Plato) introduced empiricism and the notion that universal truths can be arrived at via observation and induction, thereby, laying the foundations of the scientific method.

- (**Aristotle**/ Leucippus/ Pythagorus/ Thales)
50. In 200 BC, the astronomer _____ of Samos was the first known Person to propose a heliocentric model of the solar system.
(**Aristarchus**/ Eratosthenes/ Hippocrates/ Euclid)
51. The geographer _____ accurately calculated the circumference of the earth.
(**Eratosthenes**/ Hippocrates/ Euclid/ Archimedes)
52. In medicine, _____ and his followers were the first to describe many Diseases and medical conditions.
(**Hippocrates**/ Euclid/ Archimedes/ Aristotle)
53. The mathematician _____ laid down the foundations of mathematical rigour and introduced the concepts of definition, axiom, theorem and proof still in use today, in his book Elements, considered to be the most influential textbook ever written.
(**Euclid**/ Archimedes/ Hippocrates/ Aristarchus)
54. _____ is known in physics for laying the foundations of hydrostatics, Statics, and the explanation of the principle of lever.
(**Archimedes**/ Euclid/ Aristarchus/ Aristotle)
55. The _____ is also referred as medieval era.
(**Middle Age**/ Classical Era/ Ancient Period/ Renaissance)
56. _____ is an Italian word meaning 'rebirth'.
(**Renaissance**/ Kinetic/ Kinesics/ Ancient)
57. _____ gave the world his three laws of planetary motions.
(**Johan Kepler**/ Galileo Galilei/ Nicolas Copernicus/ Francis Bacon)
58. In astronomy, _____ was the first to use the telescope to make observations of the moon, sun, planets and the stars.
(**Galileo**/ Francis Bacon/ William Harvey/ Johan Kepler/ Nicolas Copernicus)
59. _____ emphasized the importance of induction as a part of the scientific method.
(**Francis Bacon**/ William Harvey/ Johan Kepler/ Galileo Galilei)
60. _____, the father of modern physiology, was the first researcher to discover the circulation of blood through the body.
(**William Harvey**/ Francis Bacon/ Johan Kepler/ Galileo Galilei)
61. The _____ refers to a historical intellectual movement of 18th century.
(**Age of Enlightenment**/ Renaissance/ Middle Age/ Ancient Age)
62. Among the following _____ was not the scientist of the Age of Enlightenment
(David Hume/ John Locke/ Issac Newton/ **Nicola Copernicus**)

63. _____ challenged empiricist tendency to fall back on ordinary moral beliefs which were seen to cause invalid causal explanation.
(**David Hume**/ John Locke/ Issac Newton/ George Berkeley)
64. _____, widely known as the Father of Classical Liberalism, was an English philosopher and physician regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers.
(**John Locke**/ Issac Newton/ George Berkley/ David Hume)
65. _____ was a physicist, mathematician, astronomer, natural philosopher, alchemist and theologian
(**Issac Newton**/ John Locke/ George Berkley/ David Hume)
66. In _____, Newton saw God as the master creator whose existence could not be denied in the face of the grandeur of all creation.
(**Theology**/ Mathematics/Physics/Astronomy)
67. _____ is best known for his early works on vision and meta Physics.
(**Berkley**/Newton/Locke/Hume)
68. _____ is the mental act, condition, or habit of placing blind faith, trust or confidence in someone or something.
69. (**Blind belief**/ Prejudice/Tolerance/ Scientific Temper)
70. _____ refers to an adverse judgment or opinion formed Beforehand or without knowledge or examination of the facts.
(**Prejudice**/ Scientific Temper/ Tolerance/ Blind Beliefs)
71. _____ is the mental attitude which is behind the method of acquiring reliable and practical knowledge.
(**Scientific Temper**/ Blind Beliefs/Prejudice/Tolerance)
72. Article _____ of our constitution which deals with fundamental duties makes it a duty of every citizen to develop a scientific temper.
(**51 A**/50/49/40)
73. _____ refers to the tools, machinery, modifications, arrangements and procedures that help to solve a problem, improve a Pre-existing solution to a problem, achieve a goal, or perform as specific function.
(**Technology**/ Science/ Peace/ Harmony)
74. _____ is a system of acquiring knowledge based on the scientific method, as well as the organized body of knowledge gained through research.
(**Science**/ Technology/ Tolerance/ Peace)
75. _____ are character traits and interpersonal skills that characterize a person's relationships with other people.
(**Soft Skills**/ Hard Skills/ Listening/ Time Management)

76. _____ is one of the important elements of communication.
(**Listening**/ Hearing/ Laughing/ Joking)
77. _____ means where the listener listens with interest and encourages the speaker with continued speaking.
(**Active Listening**/ Appreciative Listening/ Informational Listening/ Content Listening)
78. In _____ the listener appreciates the views, opinions and ideas expressed by the speaker through body language cues or otherwise.
(**Appreciative listening**/ Active Listening/ Informational Listening/ Content Listening)
79. In _____ the listener listens to learn from the speaker.
(**Informational listening**/ Appreciative listening/ Active listening/ Content Listening)
80. _____ means selectively listening to only that content relevant to the listener.
(**Content listening**/ Empathetic Listening/ Evaluative Listening/ Reflective Listening)
81. _____ means active listening and empathizing with the speaker.
(**Empathetic Listening**/ Evaluative Listening/ Reflective Listening/ Active Listening)
82. _____ means the listener tries to understand the speaker's idea, and then reverting the idea back to the speaker so as to confirm that the idea has been understood correctly.
(**Reflective Listening**/ Evaluative Listening/ Empathetic Listening/ Content Listening)
83. _____ signifies a negative meaning such as danger. It also signifies positive meaning such as warmth, and youth.
(**Red**/ Pink/ Blue/ Yellow)
84. _____ signifies health and excitement.
(**Pink**/ Red/ Blue/Yellow)
85. _____ indicates cool and calm feeling. (**Blue**/Pink/Red/Yellow)
86. _____ indicates hospitality and wealth.
(**Yellow**/ Green/ White/ Red)
87. _____ signifies nature and freshness.
(**Green**/ White/ Yellow/ Blue)
88. _____ stands for peace, truth and purity.
(**White**/ Green/ Yellow/ Pink)
89. _____ means bars are shown horizontally or vertically to indicate quantity of sales, profits, and so on.
(**Bar Charts**/ GANTT Charts/ Maps/ Graphs)

90. _____ means two bars are shown for each activity. One bar for targeted performance and the other form actual performance.
(**GANTT Charts**/ Bar Charts/ Maps/ Graphs)
91. An organization may use _____ to show location of its factories, offices and so on.
(**Maps**/ Graphs/ Bar Charts/ GANTT Charts)
92. A _____ indicates the increase or decrease in respect of sales, profits, prices, and so on.
(**Graphs**/ Maps/ Bar Charts/ Pie charts)
93. _____ refers to the way people stand or sit.
(**Posture**/ Gestures/ Eye Behavior/ Voice)
94. _____ refer to utterances like “oh, ah, ok, I mean, you know, all right, etc.
(**Non-fluencies**/ Volume Variation/ Pause/ Pitch Variation)
95. The influence that space and proximity has on our communication is called _____.
(**Proxemics**/ Silence/ Pause/ Listening)
96. _____ is any factor that confuses, disturbs, diminishes or interferes with communication.
(**Noise**/ Jargon/ Halo/ Horn)
97. _____ refers to specialized or technical language, which is limited to a group of persons doing the same.
(**Jargon**/ Slanting/ Filtering/ Halo)
99. _____ means to distort in writing or telling.
(**Slant**/ Filtering/ Jargon/ Horn)
100. _____ refers to ideas, customs, skills, arts, rituals ceremonies, etc. of a people or a group that are transferred or passed along from one generation to another.
(**Culture**/ Self-awareness/ Formal Communication/ Public Speaking)