The Brigade School Unit Test 2[2020-21]





Subject-History Civics

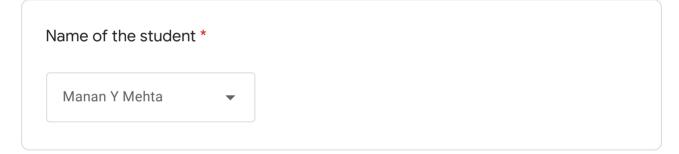
Class10

Max Marks: 40 Time- 30 minutes

Email address * manantbsg@gmail.com

Instructions 0 of 0 points

- 1. Select your full name. (first name & surname)
- 2. Select your school and section correctly.
- 3. Attempt all the questions.
- 4. Ensure that you have completed and revised your paper before submission.
- 5. You can attempt your paper only once.

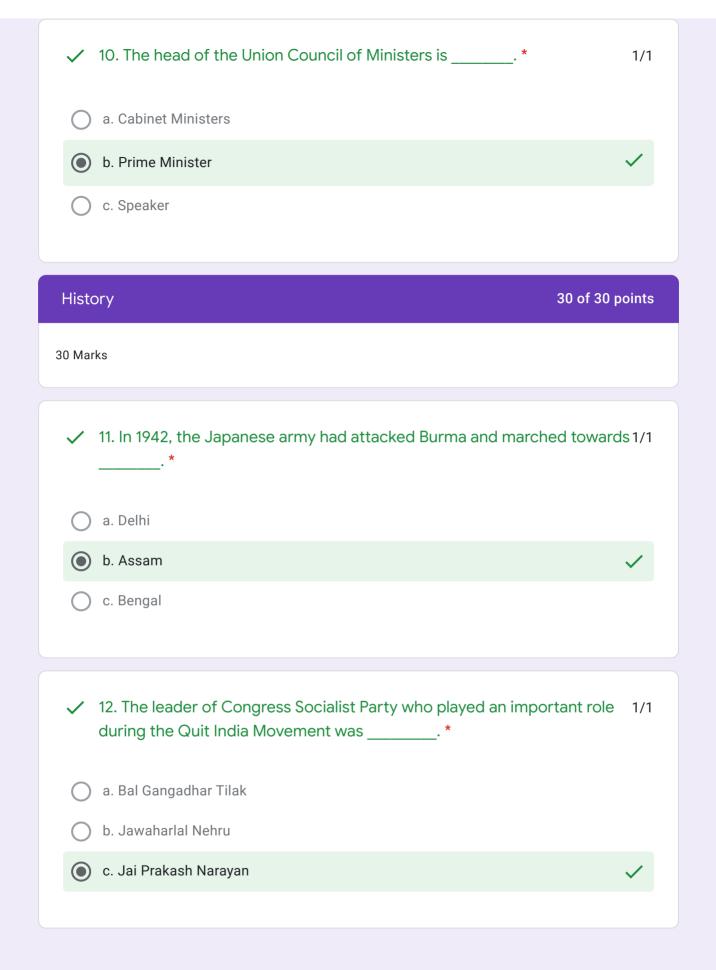


School * **TBSG TBSW**

Class and Section * 10 A

✓ 4. The leader of the Lok Sabha is *	1/1
a. Speaker	
b. President	
c. Prime Minister	/
5. Appellate Jurisdiction means*	1/1
a. the power to grant special leave to appeal against the judgement delivered by any court in the country	
b. the power to grant special appeal against the judgement given by Supreme Court only	
c. the power to hear and give judgement in the first instance only	
6. Mandamus, a writ issued by the Supreme Court is *	1/1
 a. an order to a lower court or an administrative authority to perform certain duty 	
b. an order to stop proceedings	
c. demanding the Court to inform about all proceedings	

★ 7. The Supreme Court can issue writs for the *	0/1
a. enforcement of laws and Fundamental Rights	×
b. enforcement of laws	
c. enforcement of Fundamental Rights	
Correct answer	
c. enforcement of Fundamental Rights	
Feedback	
a. enforcement of Fundamental Rights	
✓ 8. Theis the protector and final interpreter of the Constitution. *	1/1
a. Chief Justice of India	
a. Chief Justice of India b. Supreme Court of India	✓
	✓
b. Supreme Court of India	✓
b. Supreme Court of India	* 1/1
b. Supreme Court of India c. President of India	* 1/1
 b. Supreme Court of India c. President of India 9. The strength of Supreme Court is determined by the	* 1/1
 b. Supreme Court of India c. President of India 9. The strength of Supreme Court is determined by the a. Prime Minister 	* 1/1



13. The Quit India Resolution was passed atin August 1942. * 1/1
a. Wardha
b. Bombay
C. Pune
14. Name the leader who described that the Cripps' Mission was a 'post- 1/1 dated cheque on a failing bank'. *
a. Subhash Chandra Bose
b. Aruna Asaf Ali
C. Mahatma Gandhi
15. Forward Bloc was founded by * 1/1
15. Forward Bloc was founded by *a. Mohan Singh
a. Mohan Singh
a. Mohan Singhb. Subhash Chandra Bose
 a. Mohan Singh b. Subhash Chandra Bose c. Rashbehari Bose
 a. Mohan Singh b. Subhash Chandra Bose ✓ c. Rashbehari Bose ✓ 16. The objective of the United Nations was to * 1/1

17. The organs of United Nations are *	1/1
a. General Assembly, Secretariat and World Health Organisation	
b. Security Council, International Labour Organisation and Secretariat	
c.General Assembly, Security Council and International Court of Justice	✓
✓ 18. The full form of UNICEF is *	1/1
a. United Nations International Children's Education Fund	
b.United Nations International Commisssion for Educational Fund	
c. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	✓
19. The impact of Quit India Movement was that *	1/1
a. the Congress Socialist Party became strong	✓
b. the British declared dominion status to India immediately	
c. Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the Viceroy	
✓ 20. The main objective of INA was to organise *	1/1
a. a provisional government under the Congress	
b. an armed revolution and fight the British army	✓
c. an army to help Japan defeat India	

21. The motto of INA was *	1/1
a. unity, freedom and sacrifice	
b. freedom, sacrifice and faith	
c. unity, faith and sacrifice	✓
✓ 22. The main objective of Forward Bloc was *	1/1
a. mobilisation of Indian man power for a total war	
b. liberation of India with the support of workers, peasants, youth and other organisations	~
c. liberation of India with the support of Japan and fight against the British	
 23. Subhash Chandra Bose renamed Andaman and Nicobar Islands asrespectively. * 	s 1/1
	s 1/1
respectively. *	s 1/1
respectively. * a. Shaheed and Swaraj	s 1/1
respectively. * a. Shaheed and Swaraj b. Swaraj and Swadesh	s 1/1
respectively. * a. Shaheed and Swaraj b. Swaraj and Swadesh	s 1/1
respectively. * a. Shaheed and Swaraj b. Swaraj and Swadesh c. Shaheed and Swadesh	✓
respectively. * a. Shaheed and Swaraj b. Swaraj and Swadesh c. Shaheed and Swadesh ✓ 24. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogans *	✓

✓ 25. The Provisional Government of free India was formed in on 1/1 October 21, 1943 *
a. India
b. Rangoon
● c. Singapore
26. According to the Mountbatten Plan, India and Pakistan * 1/1
a. had to join British Common Wealth atleast for one year
b. had to compulsorily join the British Common Wealth
c. could decide to join the British Common Wealth
27. The Mountbatten plan provided for the creation of Boundary Commission *
a. to settle the boundary of India
b. to settle the boundary of Bengal and Punjab
c. to settle the boundary of India and Pakistan
c. to settle the boundary of India and Pakistan
 c. to settle the boundary of India and Pakistan 28. The partition of Bengal and Punjab was proposed by the Mountbatten 1/1 Plan only if *
✓ 28. The partition of Bengal and Punjab was proposed by the Mountbatten 1/1
✓ 28. The partition of Bengal and Punjab was proposed by the Mountbatten 1/1 Plan only if *

29. According to the Mountbatten Plan, the princely states * 1/1
a. were free to join India or Pakistan
b. could remain independent
c. were free to join either of the dominions or remain independent
✓ 30. The full form of UNESCO is * 1/1
a. United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation
b. United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
c. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
✓ 31. The Muslim League joined the interim government to * 1/1
a. end the British rule
b. obstruct the working of government
C. make laws for Pakistan
✓ 32. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 declared that till the new Constitution was framed, both the dominions would be governed in accordance with the Act of*
■ a. 1935
O b. 1919
O c. 1946

33. According to the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Secretary of 1/1 State *
a. continued to be in power till 1950
b. transferred all powers to the Legislative Assemblies
c. was abolished
✓ 34. The was given the powers to modify the Government of 1/1 India Act 1935 by March 31, 1948. *
a. British Parliament
b. Constituent Assembly
● c. Governor General
✓ 35. According to the Government of India Act of 1947, * 1/1
a. the right of the king of veto laws would continue till 1950.
b. the right of the veto was given to the Governor General
c. the right of the veto was given to the Prime Minister of independent India.
36. The Governor General would be appointed by the * 1/1
a. British king on the advice of the Secretary of State
b. Cabinet of the dominion on the advice of the Secretary of State
c. British king on the advice of the Cabinet of the dominion

✓ 37. With the effect from August 15, 1947, agreements with the tribes of the North West Frontier Province were to be *	′1
a. continued by the rulers b. negotiated by the British	
c. negotiated by the Dominions	
✓ 38. The Congress finally accepted the Partition of India because 1 *	′1
 a. it felt that the Partition would rid the Constitution of separate electorates 	
b. it realised that administration would become more effective	
c. Indians wanted Partition	
✓ 39. According to the provision of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, 1, thehad powers to make laws for India. *	′1
a. Governor General	
b. British Parliament	
	

40. Which of the following statement is right? *	1/1
a. Partition became the price of immediate independence because the British wanted to politically dominate India.	
b. Muslim League wanted the British to continue rule over India.	
c. The leaders felt that further delay in the transfer of power could find India in the midst of Civil War.	✓

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