

The Brigade School Unit Test 2[2020-21]

Total points **39/40** ?

Subject-History Civics

Class10

Max Marks: 40

Time- 30 minutes

Email address *

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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.

Name of the student *

Manan Y Mehta ▼

School *

☒ TBSG

☐ TBSW

Class and Section *

10 A ▼



Civics

10 Marks

✓ 1. Jurisdiction refers to the power, that a court of law exercises to _____. *

1/1

- ☐ a. carry out judgements and make laws
- ☐ b. issue writs inorder to enforce laws
- ☒ c. carry out judgements and enforce laws ✓

✓ 2. The _____ acts as link between the cabinet and the President of India. *

1/1

- ☐ a. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- ☒ b. Prime Minister ✓
- ☐ c. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

✓ 3. The Cabinet Ministers are appointed by the _____. *

1/1

- ☒ a. President of India ✓
- ☐ b. Prime Minister of India
- ☐ c. Vice President of India

✓ 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. The _____ is the protector and final interpreter of the Constitution.*

1/1

☐ a. Chief Justice of India

☒ b. Supreme Court of India ✓

☐ c. President of India

✓ 9. The strength of Supreme Court is determined by the _____.*

1/1

☐ a. Prime Minister

☐ b. President

☒ c. Parliament ✓



✓ 10. The head of the Union Council of Ministers is _____.*

1/1

☐ a. Cabinet Ministers

☒ b. Prime Minister



☐ c. Speaker

History

30 of 30 points

30 Marks

✓ 11. In 1942, the Japanese army had attacked Burma and marched towards _____.*

☐ a. Delhi

☒ b. Assam



☐ c. Bengal

✓ 12. The leader of Congress Socialist Party who played an important role during the Quit India Movement was _____.*

1/1

☐ a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

☐ b. Jawaharlal Nehru

☒ c. Jai Prakash Narayan



✓ 13. The Quit India Resolution was passed at _____ in August 1942. * 1/1

☐ a. Wardha

☒ b. Bombay ✓

☐ c. Pune

✓ 14. Name the leader who described that the Cripps' Mission was a 'post-dated cheque on a failing bank'. * 1/1

☐ a. Subhash Chandra Bose

☐ b. Aruna Asaf Ali

☒ c. Mahatma Gandhi ✓

✓ 15. Forward Bloc was founded by _____. * 1/1

☐ a. Mohan Singh

☒ b. Subhash Chandra Bose ✓

☐ c. Rashbehari Bose

✓ 16. The objective of the United Nations was to _____. * 1/1

☐ a. achieve international cooperation in helping countries arm themselves

☒ b. achieve international cooperation in solving international economic problems ✓

☐ c. to establish communism in the world



✓ 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 Commission 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 as _____ respectively.*

1/1

- ☒ a. Shaheed and Swaraj
- ☐ b. Swaraj and Swadesh
- ☐ c. Shaheed and Swadesh



✓ 24. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogans _____.*

1/1

- ☐ a. Delhi Chalo and Do or Die
- ☒ b. Delhi Chalo and Jai Hind
- ☐ c. Jaihind and Swaraj



✓ 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 _____. * 1/1

- ☐ 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 ✓

✓ 28. The partition of Bengal and Punjab was proposed by the Mountbatten 1/1 Plan only if _____. *

- ☒ a. the Legislative Assemblies decided in favour of partition ✓
- ☐ b. the Congress and Muslim League would agree
- ☐ c. the Constituent Assembly decided in favour of partition



✓ 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 _____.* 1/1

- ☒ a. 1935 ✓
- ☐ b. 1919
- ☐ c. 1946



✓ 33. According to the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Secretary of State _____.* 1/1

- ☐ 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 India Act 1935 by March 31, 1948.* 1/1

- ☐ 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 _____. *

1/1

- ☐ 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, the _____ had powers to make laws for India. *

1/1

- ☐ a. Governor General
- ☐ b. British Parliament
- ☒ c. Constituent Assembly



✓ 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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