

APPENDIX - D

UNIT TESTS ON MEANINGFUL ASSIMILATION
OF INFORMATION AND IDEASUNIT TEST I

Topic - National Integration

Name :

Roll No.:

Date:

I) Given below are some questions followed by four alternate answers. Choose the most correct answer and put a circle round the correct answer.

1. How many types of 'UNITY' are there in our country?
 - a. One.
 - b. Two.
 - c. three.
 - d. four.
2. According to size, India is more or less equal to the whole of
 - a. America.
 - b. Asia.
 - c. Europe.
 - d. Africa.
3. What is the position of India in terms of population in the world?
 - a. first.
 - b. second.
 - c. third.
 - d. fourth.
4. How many languages have been mentioned in our constitution as national languages?
 - a. Thirteen.
 - b. Fourteen.
 - c. Fifteen.
 - d. Sixteen.

5. In which one of the following, we do not find diversity in our country?
 - a. dress habits.
 - b. food habits.
 - c. climate of the country.
 - d. Governmental set-up.
6. Which one of the following does not hamper national integration?
 - a. Communalism.
 - b. Linguism.
 - c. Casteism.
 - d. Nationalism.
7. Which one of the following was responsible for communal riots during independence?
 - a. Language loyalties.
 - b. Caste loyalties.
 - c. Religious loyalties.
 - d. Regional loyalties.
8. India was split into India and Pakistan in the year
 - a. 1946.
 - b. 1947.
 - c. 1948.
 - d. 1949.
9. What is meant by 'Secularism'?
 - a. The Government has a State religion.
 - b. The Government has no religion of its own.
 - c. The Government can not favour any religion nor can it discriminate against any religion.
10. The constitution of India has
 - a. encouraged untouchability.
 - b. discouraged untouchability.
 - c. abolished untouchability.
 - d. facilitated untouchability.

II) Fill in the blanks choosing the suitable answer from the bracket.

1. _____ has been a unique feature of our country.

(Unity in diversity, Unity based on Uniformity)

2. _____ is the foundation of prosperity and strength of a Nation.

(Feeling of disunity, Feeling of unity, Feeling of separatism).

3. The feeling of oneness among the people of our country irrespective of their caste, religion, region and language is called _____.

(International Integration, National Integration, Regional Integration).

4. Love of one's mother-tongue should not breed _____ for the language of others.

(love, affection, hatred)

5. _____ are guidelines for the Government to work for the benefit of the poor and the exploited.

(The Directive principles of State Policy, The Preamble of the Constitution, The Fundamental Rights)

III) Given below are some statements. Put a tick mark (✓) against the statement which is correct and a cross mark (X) against the statement which is wrong.

IV) Give two examples for the following:

1. Major religions of our country,
 - i) ii)
2. National festivals.
 - i) ii)
3. National Symbols.
 - i) ii)
4. Constitutional provisions.
 - i) ii)

SCORING KEY:

I 1. b, 2.c, 3. b, 4. c, 5. d, 6. d, 7. c, 8.b, 9.c, 10.c.

II. 1. Unity in diversity, 2. Feeling of Unity, 3. National Integration, 4. hatred, 5. The Directive Principles of State Policy.

III. 1 (✓), 2 (X) 3. (✓), 4 (X).

- | | | | |
|----|----|---------------------------|--|
| IV | 1. | i) Hinduism, | ii) Islam |
| | 2. | i) Republic Day | ii) Independence day |
| | 3. | i) Ashok pillar | ii) Peacock |
| | 4. | i) The Fundamental Rights | ii) The Directive Principles of State Policy |

UNIT TEST - II

Topic - India's Defence

Name:

Roll No:

Date:

- I) Given below are some questions followed by four alternate answers. Choose the most correct answer and put a circle round the correct answer.
1. Who is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India?
 - a. The Prime Minister.
 - b. The President.
 - c. The Defence Minister.
 - d. The Defence Secretary.
 2. Role of the defence forces becomes all the more important because
 - a. India has a long mountain range.
 - b. India has a long sea-cost.
 - c. India has a long border.
 3. The President exercises his powers and functions on the advice of
 - a. the Lok Sabha.
 - b. the Rajya Sabha.
 - c. the Council of Ministers.
 - d. the Vice-President.
 4. Who co-ordinates the functions of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force?
 - a. The Defence Minister.
 - b. The Defence Secretary.
 - c. The President.
 - d. The Vice-President.
 5. The headquarters of the Army are situated at
 - a. Bombay.
 - b. New Delhi.
 - c. Calcutta.
 - d. Madras.

6. The Chief of the Army staff is of the rank of
 - a. A Brigadier,
 - b. a Lieutenant General.
 - c. a General.
7. The army has been organised into
 - a. four commands.
 - b. five commands.
 - c. six commands.
 - d. seven commands.
8. The Head of the army command is of the rank of
 - a. a General.
 - b. a Lieutenant-General.
 - c. a Brigadier.
 - d. a Corporal.
9. Where are the headquarters of the Navy situated at?
 - a. Bombay.
 - b. Calcutta.
 - c. New Delhi.
 - d. Madras.
10. The Navy has been divided into
 - a. two commands.
 - b. three commands.
 - c. four commands.
 - d. five commands.
11. Hindustan Shipyard is at
 - a. Vishakhapatnam.
 - b. Calcutta.
 - c. Goa.
12. The headquarters of the Indian Air Force are situated at
 - a. Madras.
 - b. Calcutta.
 - c. Bombay.
 - d. New Delhi.
13. The organisation of the Air Force is divided into
 - a. five commands.
 - b. six commands.
 - c. seven commands.
 - d. eight commands.
14. Where is flying training offered at?
 - a. Dundigot.
 - b. Bangalore.
 - c. Coimbatore.
 - d. Madras.

15. What are produced at Ordnance Factories?
- a. Ships.
 - b. Aircrafts.
 - c. Arms and ammunitions.
 - d. Earth moving equipments.
16. What is the age group for joining the Territorial Army?
- a. between 16 and 33.
 - b. between 17 and 34.
 - c. between 18 and 35.
 - d. between 19 and 36.
17. The Border Security Force was formed in
- a. 1962.
 - b. 1963.
 - c. 1964.
 - d. 1965.
- II) Fill in the blanks choosing the suitable answer from the brackets.
1. The rank of the Chief of the Naval Staff is _____.
(General, Admiral, Air Chief Marshal).
2. The rank of the Chief of the Air Force is _____.
(General, Admiral, Air Chief Marshal)
3. The Territorial Army is a _____ Organization.
(Governmental, Private, voluntary)
4. The National Cadet Corps develop a sense of _____
among the students.
(discipline, divisiveness, disunity)
5. The Coast Guard is situated at _____.
(Bombay, Pune, Cochin, New Delhi).
- III) Below are given some statements. Put a tick mark (✓) against the statement which is correct and a cross mark (X) against the statement which is wrong.
1. Defending the country against any foreign invasion is one of the primary functions of the Government. ()

2. The Western fleet is an army command. ()
3. The Training Command and the Maintenance Command are Air Force Commands. ()
4. Protection of defence installations and checking smuggling are the functions of the Border Security Force. ()
5. Defence forces are employed for the service of the community during flood, earth-quake and peace-keeping activities in other countries. ()
6. The citizens of the country should not cooperate with defence forces during war. ()

IV) Give two examples of the following:

1. Defence training institutions.
1) ii)
2. Branches of the Army.
1) ii)
3. Naval training centres.
1) ii)
4. Leander class frigates.
1) ii)
5. Aircrafts.
1) ii)
6. The coast guard fleet.
1) ii)

SCORING KEY:

- I. 1. b, 2.c, 3.c, 4.a, 5.b, 6.c, 7.b, 8.b, 9.c, 10.b,
11.a, 12.d, 13. c, 14. a, 15. c, 16. c, 17. d.
- II. 1. Admiral, 2. Air Chief Marshal, 3. voluntary,
4. discipline, 5. New Delhi.
- III. 1 (✓), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (X), 5. (✓), 6. (X)
- IV 1. i) NDC ii) NDA, 2. i) Infantry ii) Cavalry
3. i) Cochin ii) Bombay, 4. i) Demagiri ii) Taragiri,
5. i) MIG25 ii) Jaguar 6. i) Kuthar ii) Vijay

UNIT TEST - III

Topic - Foreign Policy of India

Name :

Roll No.

Date:

- I) Given below are some questions which are followed by four alternate answers. Choose the most correct answers and put a circle round it.
- 1) Which one of the following determines India's relations with other countries?
- a. Defence policy of India. c. Economic policy of India
b. Foreign policy of India. d. Industrial policy of India
- 2) The Britishers left India in
- a. 1945. c. 1947.
b. 1946. d. 1948.
- 3) The two opposite military blocs were headed by
- a. the U.K. and the U.S.A. c. the U.S.A. and France.
b. the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. d. the U.S. A and the U.S.S.R.

- 4) When were five principles of Panchasheel formulated as part of India-China agreement?
- a. April 29, 1954. c. April 29, 1955.
b. April 30, 1954. d. April 30, 1955.
5. The Afro-Asian Conference which adopted Panchsheel in 1955 was held at
- a. Cairo, c. New Delhi.
b. Bandung, d. Beijing.
6. India has been opposing the inhuman policy of apartheid of racist regime of
- a. Zambia, c. Sudan.
b. Ethiopia, d. South Africa.

II. Fill in the blanks choosing the suitable answer from the bracket.

1. The situation created out of the rivalry between the opposite nations after the second world war was called _____.

(Hot war, Cold war, Warm war)

2. India opposed the U.S. war in _____.

(Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam)

3. India strongly opposed _____ rule in Indonesia in the United Nations.

(French, Dutch, British)

- III. Given below are some statements. Put a tick mark (✓) against the statement which is right and a cross mark (X) against the statement which is wrong.

1. India was rich and developed during the time of independence. ()
 2. India's policy of not joining any political and military blocs and taking independent stand on world issues is the policy of non-alignment. ()
 3. The policy of non-alignment is the policy of neutrality or non-involvement. ()
- IV Give two examples of the following.
1. Principles of Panchsheel.
(1) (11)
 2. Countries supported by India in their freedom movement.
(1) (11)
 3. The effects of the significant reduction in military expenditure.
(1)
(11)

SCORING KEY:

- I. 1.b, 2. c, 3. d, 4. a, 5. b, 6. d.
- II. 1. Cold war, 2. Vietnam, 3. Dutch.
- III 1. (X), 2. (), 3 (X)
- IV 1. i) Mutual non-aggression. ii) Peaceful coexistence.
2. i) Libya. ii) Tunisia.
3. i) Easing of World tension. ii) Saving of Money.

UNIT TEST - IV

Topic - The United Nations

Name:

Roll No.:

Date :

- I) Given below are some questions which are followed by four alternate answers. Choose the most correct answer and put a circle round it.
1. The second world war was fought from
 - a. 1939 to 1944.
 - b. 1939 to 1945.
 - c. 1938 to 1944.
 - d. 1938 to 1945.
 2. Which one of the following world organisations was set up in 1920?
 - a. The United Nations.
 - b. The Union of Nations.
 - c. The League of Nations.
 - d. The Federation of Nations.
 3. Where did the delegates of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R, Great Britian and China meet to emphasize the need for a World organisation?
 - a. London.
 - b. New York.
 - c. Washington.
 - d. Moscow.
 4. When the charter of United Nations prepared by the conference of fifty nations?
 - a. April 1944.
 - b. April 1945.
 - c. May 1944.
 - d. May 1945.
 5. Which one of the following days is observed as the United Nations Day?
 - a. October 20, 1945.
 - b. October 21, 1945.
 - c. October 23, 1945.
 - d. October 24, 1945.

6. The United Nations' headquarters are situated in
 - a. Washington.
 - b. Paris.
 - c. London.
 - d. New York.
7. How many representatives can every member send to the General Assembly?
 - a. Five.
 - b. Six.
 - c. Seven.
 - d. Eight.
8. The security Council has
 - a. 14 members.
 - b. 15 members.
 - c. 16 members.
 - d. 17 members.
9. Which one of the following is not a permanent member of the Security Council?
 - a. France.
 - b. China.
 - c. The United Kingdom.
 - d. Canada.
10. How many members are there in the Economic and Social Council.
 - a. 52.
 - b. 53.
 - c. 54.
 - d. 55.
11. How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice?
 - a. 14.
 - b. 15.
 - c. 16.
 - d. 17.
12. The judges are elected by the security and the General Assembly for a period of
 - a. 9 years.
 - b. 10 years.
 - c. 11 years.
 - d. 12 years.

13. The Secretary General is appointed on the recommendation of the
- a. the General Assembly.
 - b. the Security Council.
 - c. the Economic and Social Council.
 - d. the Trusteeship Council.
14. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was set up in
- a. 1944.
 - b. 1945.
 - c. 1946.
 - d. 1947.
15. World Health Organisation was set up in
- a. 1945.
 - b. 1946.
 - c. 1947.
 - d. 1948.
16. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was set up in
- a. 1946.
 - b. 1947.
 - c. 1948.
 - d. 1949.
17. Which one of the following prizes was awarded to the United Nations for its peace keeping activities?
- a. Kalinga prize.
 - b. Nobel prize.
 - c. Pulitzer prize.
 - d. Oscar award.
18. India sent a medical mission to give first aid to the wounded in the
- a. Vietnam war.
 - b. Gulf war.
 - c. Falkland war.
 - d. Korean war.
19. The first two commanders of the United Nations forces in Cyprus were
- a. Americans.
 - b. Britishers.
 - c. Indians.
 - d. Russians.

20. India has been a member of the Security Council for

- a. five times. c. seven times.
- b. six times. d. eight times.

21. India has served on the Trusteeship council for

- a. 10 years. c. 12 years.
- b. 11 years. d. 13 years.

II. Fill in the blanks choosing the suitable alternative from the bracket.

1. There are _____ organs of the United Nations.

(five, six, seven)

2. The General Assembly meets _____ a year.

(once, twice, thrice)

3. _____ members are elected by the General Assembly to the Security Council for a duration of two years. (Nine, Ten, Eleven)

4. Eighteen members are elected every years by the General Assembly to the Economic and Social Council for a term of _____.

(one year, two years, three years)

5. International Labour Organisation (ILO) was set up in _____.

(a) 1946, (b) 1947, (c) 1948.

6. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was set up in _____.

(1944, 1945, 1946)

III. Given below are some statements. Put a tick mark (✓))

against the statement which is correct and a cross

mark (X) against the statement which is wrong.

- 1) The leaders of the World thought of establishing an organisation to save the world from war after the second world war destroyed human lives and property. ()
2. A member of the General Assembly has two voting rights.()
3. All important matters in the General Assembly are decided by one third majority. ()
4. The objective of the Trusteeship Council is to help in the attainment of independence to those territories which were under foreign rule. ()
5. The financial head of the U.N.Secretariat is known as the Secretary General. ()
6. The UNICEF promotes collaboration among nations in the field of education, science and culture. ()
7. One of the main functions of the United Nations is to maintain peace in the World ()
8. The United Nations has an army of its own. ()
9. The World Bank has given loans for our Five Year Plans.()
- IV. Write any two objectives mentioned in the charter of the United Nations.

1.

2.

SCORING KEY:

- I. 1. b, 2. c, 3. d, 5. d, 6. d, 7. a, 8. b, 9. d, 10. c, 11. b, 12. a, 13. b, 14. c, 15. d, 16. a, 17. b, 18. d, 19. c, 20.a, 21. c.
- II. 1. six, 2. once, 3. ten, 4. three years 5. 1946, 6. 1945.

III. 1 (✓), 2 (X), 3 (X), 4 (✓), 5 (X), 6 (X), 7 (✓)
8 (✓), 9 (✓).

IV 1) To maintain interanation peace and security.
ii) To develop friendly relations among nations.