

S.Y.B.COM SEMESTER- III
SAMPLE PAPER
SUBJECT- FOUNDATION COURSE-3 (MCQ)

- 1. Which is not part of violation of human rights?**
 - a. Fairly treatment
 - b. Neglect
 - c. Violence
 - d. Discrimination

- 2. The abbreviation of “D” standing under UDHR 1948.**
 - a. Depend
 - b. Develop
 - c. Declaration
 - d. Declared

- 3. The basic needs of human are _____**
 - a. Food, Education, Cash
 - b. Cloth, food, Bank balance
 - c. Shelter, Cloth, Family
 - d. Food, Clothes, Shelter

- 4. Lack of care and attention toward weaker section of the society____.**
 - a. Discrimination
 - b. Neglect
 - c. Violence
 - d. Exploitation

- 5. Article 15 stated under schedule caste is_____**
 - a. Social safeguard
 - b. Service safeguard
 - c. Education safeguard
 - d. Economic safeguard

- 6. Article _____ of constitutional provision directs the state to protect the educational interest of the weaker section of the society.**
 - a. 35
 - b. 46
 - c. 49
 - d. 39

- 7. Article _____ states that seats shall be reserved for SC/ST in the loksabha.**
- a. 332
 - b. 334
 - c. 336
 - d. 330
- 8. No child below the age of _____ years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.**
- a. 12
 - b. 16
 - c. 18
 - d. 14
- 9. Article 17 of constitution of India, _____ is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.**
- a. Exploitation
 - b. Untouchability
 - c. Bonded labour
 - d. Forceful eviction
- 10. Article 23 provides for abolition of traffic in human beings and _____ and other forms of forced labour.**
- a. Kaamgar
 - b. Beggar
 - c. Worker
 - d. Majdoor
- 11. Article _____ appoint special minister for tribal welfare in the state of MP, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand.**
- a. 125
 - b. 129
 - c. 164
 - d. 169
- 12. Article 340 allow the president to appoint a commission to _____ the condition socially and economically backward classes and table the report in the parliament.**
- a. Install
 - b. Report
 - c. Feedback
 - d. Investigate

13. Measure to be taken to improve the efficacy of relief and _____ measures for tribal group displaced by development projects.

- a. Relief
- b. Relive
- c. Rehabilitation
- d. Remade

14. Article 39 (a) state to secure for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of _____

- a. Equal pay
- b. Livelihood
- c. Equal working hour
- d. No discrimination

15. Volcanic erupted materials when inside the hill/earth/mountain it is called _____.

- a. Lava
- b. Magma
- c. Lahars
- d. Ash

16. International Tsunami Information Centre is located in _____.

- a. Honolulu
- b. Goa
- c. Jakarta
- d. Puducherry

17. Generally the number on Richter Scale ranges between _____.

- a. 0 and 6
- b. 0 and 9
- c. 1 to 5
- d. 1 to 12

18. United Nations disaster management team are responsible for solving problems resulting from disaster in _____.

- a. Asia
- b. Africa
- c. Australia
- d. Asia, Africa and Australia

19. In India National Institute of Disaster Management is located at _____.

- a. Manipur
- b. Punjab
- c. Hyderabad
- d. New Delhi

20. Effective hazard management largely rely on _____.

- a. Govt. agencies
- b. Emergency responses
- c. Pre-disaster planning
- d. Volcanoes

21. The level of harm by a hazard is governed by _____.

- a. Magnitud of the hazard
- b. Frequency of the hazard
- c. Intensity at the impact point
- d. Magnitude of the hazard, Frequency of the hazard and Intensity at the impact point

22. The point of the earth's surface directly above the point where an earthquake occurs is called _____.

- a. Focus
- b. Epicentre
- c. Fracture
- d. Faull

23. Vulnerability analysis comes in which part of the Disaster Management Cycle?

- a. Mitigation
- b. Preparedness
- c. Response
- d. Recovery

24. Which of the following organization is the apex authority of disaster management in India?

- a. NDA
- b. NDMA
- c. CDMA
- d. INDR

25. Which of the following is not a component of disaster management cycle?

- a. Preparedness
- b. Response
- c. Construction
- d. Recovery

26. Which of the following groups of people are more vulnerable in the event of disaster?

- a. Men, boys, old people
- b. Men, women, boys
- c. Women, children, old people
- d. Women and Children

27. _____ astronomy was the first and highly successful attempt at giving a refined mathematical description of astronomical phenomena.

- a. Pythagoras
- b. Babylonian
- c. Mesopotamian
- d. Ancient Egypt

28. The _____ is one of the first and earliest medical documents that attempts to describe and analyse the brain.

- a. Mesopotamian
- b. Sumer
- c. Edwin Smith Papyrus
- d. Leucippus

29. _____ is regarded as the 'father of science' was the first to postulate non-supernatural phenomena.

- a. Thales
- b. Pythagoras
- c. Leucippus
- d. Plato

30. The geographer _____ was the first to calculate the circumference of the earth at the equator is 25000 miles.

- a. Eratosthenes
- b. Euclid
- c. Galen
- d. Plato

31. The middle ages, referred as medieval era, it includes _____.

- a. The dark ages
- b. The bright ages
- c. The classical ages
- d. The central ages

32. During the _____, there was population decline, deurbanisation, global decline and decline in agricultural productivity.

- a. The dark ages
- b. The bright ages
- c. The classical ages
- d. The central ages

33. 'Renaissance' is an Italian word which means _____.

- a. Development
- b. Revolution
- c. Resolution
- d. Rebirth

34. _____ laid the foundation stone on which modern Europe is built.

- a. Scientific changes
- b. Research and Development
- c. Renaissance
- d. Industrialization

35. _____ developed scientific instruments such as the thermometer, calculating compass, compound microscope, etc.

- a. Johan Gutenberg
- b. Johan Kepler
- c. Plato
- d. Galileo Galilei

36. _____ was the first researcher to discover the circulation of blood through the body and stated that it is pumped through heart and travels whole body.

- a. Nicolas Copernicus
- b. Plato
- c. Archimedes
- d. William Harvey

37. The _____ refers to a historical intellectual movement of the 18th century.

- a. Historic Age
- b. Age of Enlightenment
- c. Classical age
- d. Age of development

38. _____, known as the father of Classical Liberalism, was regarded as most influential Enlightenment thinker.

- a. John Gutenberg
- b. John Kepler
- c. John Locke
- d. Newton

39. _____ means where the listener listens with interest and encourages the speaker with continued speaking.

- a. Active Listening
- b. Appreciative Listening
- c. Informational Listening
- d. Content Listening

40. In _____ the listener appreciates the views, opinions and ideas expressed by the speaker through body language cues or otherwise.

- a. Appreciative listening
- b. Active Listening
- c. Informational Listening
- d. Content Listening

41. _____ 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.

- a. Reflective Listening
- b. Evaluative Listening
- c. Empathetic Listening
- d. Content Listening

42. _____ signifies a negative meaning such as danger. It also signifies positive meaning such as warmth, and youth.

- a. Red
- b. Pink
- c. Blue
- d. Yellow

43 _____ indicates cool and calm feeling.

- a. Blue
- b. Pink
- c. Red
- d. Yellow

44. _____ signifies nature and freshness.

- a. Green
- b. White
- c. Yellow
- d. Blue

45. _____ refers to the way people stand or sit.

- a. Posture
- b. Gestures
- c. Eye Behavior
- d. Voice

46. _____ refer to utterances like "oh, ah, ok, I mean, you know, all right, etc.

- a. Non-fluencies
- b. Volume Variation
- c. Pause
- d. Pitch Variation

47. The influence that space and proximity has on our communication is called

- a. Proxemics
- b. Silence
- c. Pause
- d. Listening

48. _____ refers to specialized or technical language, which is limited to a group of persons doing the same.

- a. Jargon
- b. Slanting
- c. Filtering
- d. Halo

49. _____ means the sender of the message manipulates information in such a way that it appears more favorably to the receiver.

- a. Filtering
- b. Slanting
- c. Horn
- d. Halo

50. _____ refers to talk or write aimlessly, without connection of ideas.

- a. Rambling
- b. Jargon
- c. Filtering
- d. Slanting