

CTR PUBLICATIONS

ONE MARK TEST - 18/30

CIVICS

1. INDIAN CONSTITUTION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Article 14 of Indian Constitution ensures_____.

- a) Equality before law
b) Prohibition of discrimination
c) Equality of opportunity
d) Abolition of titles

2. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were the important slogans during the French Revolution in _____.

- a) 1789
b) 1779
c) 1769
d) 1759

3. In _____, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called "classical languages".

- a) 2002
b) 2003
c) 2004
d) 2005

4. The Constituent Assembly met for _____ sessions.

- a) 10
b) 11
c) 12
d) 13

5. _____ Constitution is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world.

- a) Indian
b) Russia
c) Canada
d) Pakistan

6. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution' drafted by _____.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
c) Dr.Rajendra Prasad
d) Gandhiji

7. During the Constituent Assembly meetings _____ amendments were presented.

- a) 2472
b) 2473
c) 2474
d) 2475

8. The Citizenship Act of 1955 has been amended so far _____ times.

- a) 6
b) 7
c) 8
d) 9

9. All persons born in India on or after January 26, _____ are treated as citizens by birth.

- a) 1947
b) 1930
c) 1942
d) 1950

10. At present in India, there are only _____ fundamental rights.

- a) 6
b) 7
c) 9
d) 5

11. _____ safeguards people from illegal arrests.

- a) Mandamus
b) Prohibition
c) Habeas Corpus
d) Quo Warranto

12. The _____ can suspend the fundamental rights through specific orders.

- a) President
b) Prime Minister
c) Chief Minister
d) Vice President

13. The fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of _____.

- a) USA
b) England
c) Former USSR
d) Canada

14. _____ appointed the Sarkaria Commission in 1983.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Indira Gandhi c) Lal Bahadur Shastri d) Morarji Desai

15. Under Article 352 the emergency can be declared by the _____.

- a) Prime Minister b) President c) Vice President d) Governor

16. During emergency the state is governed by the _____ on behalf of the President.

- a) Governor b) Vice President c) Attorney General d) Prime Minister

17. _____ provides the procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution.

- a) Article 368 b) Article 352 c) Article 351 d) Article 343

18. In India, for the first time the President's Rule was imposed in _____ in 1951.

- a) Tamil Nadu b) Bihar c) Punjab d) West Bengal

19. At present, in India _____ languages are recognised as official languages.

- a) 14 b) 22 c) 16 d) 21

20. In _____ the government of India decided to create new category of languages called "classical languages".

- a) 2004 b) 2002 c) 2003 d) 2005

21. Protection of life and personal liberty comes under the Right to _____.

- a) Freedom b) Religion c) Equality d) Property

ANSWER KEY

1. a
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. b

8. c
9. d
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. b

15. b
16. a
17. a
18. c
19. b
20. a
21. a

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ONE MARK TEST - 19/30

CIVICS

2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. How many members are elected to the Rajya Sabha from Tamil Nadu?

- a) 16 b) 17 c) 18 d) 19

2. The headquarters of the Central Government is at _____.

- a) New Delhi b) Kolkata c) Mumbai d) Chennai

3. The States where the President's Rule was imposed for maximum number of times (nine times) are _____.

- a) Kerala and Punjab b) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
c) Gujarat and Bihar d) West Bengal and Rajasthan

4. If the posts of President and Vice- President lie vacant, _____ works as President.

- a) Prime Minister b) Chief Justice of India c) Chief Minister d) Governor

5. The Supreme Court of India, New Delhi was inaugurated on _____.

- a) January 28, 1950 b) January 26, 1950 c) January 25, 1950 d) January 30, 1950

6. The chief executive of the Indian union is the _____.

- a) Prime Minister b) President c) Vice President d) Governor

7. The President is elected for a term of _____ years and can be re elected.

- a) Six b) Seven c) Five d) Three

8. The President summons Parliament at least _____ in a year.

- a) Once b) Three time c) Four time d) Twice

9. The President nominates _____ persons to the Rajya Sabha.

- a) 12 b) 10 c) 8 d) 2

10. The President nominates _____ persons to the Lok Sabha.

- a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 5

11. The ____ occupies the second highest office in the country.

- a) President b) Vice – President c) Prime Minister d) Governor

12. _____ of the constitution provides for a Vice President of India.

- a) Article 23 b) Article 30 c) Article 28 d) Article 63

13. The leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as the _____.

- a) Prime Minister b) Vice President c) Governor d) Attorney General

14. The Parliament of India consists of _____ parts.

- a) Four b) Three c) Two d) Five

15. The Council of State or Rajya Sabha consists of _____ members.

- a) 250 b) 238 c) 545 d) 543

16. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of _____ years.

- a) Seven b) Six c) Five d) Three

17. At present, the Lok Sabha consists of _____ members.

- a) 552 b) 543 c) 530 d) 545

18. _____ is the third organ of the government.

- a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Judiciary d) Assembly

19. The highest law officer in the country is _____.

- a) Attorney General b) Prime Minister c) Chief Minister d) President

20. All Indian citizens above _____ years of age who are registered as voters will vote for their representatives.

- a) 16 b) 18 c) 20 d) 22

ANSWER KEY

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

11. b
12. d
13. a
14. b
15. a
16. b
17. d
18. c
19. a
20. b

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ONE MARK TEST - 20/30

CIVICS

3. STATE GOVERNMENT

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who acts as the Chancellor of Universities in the State?

- a) The President b) The Governor c) The Prime Minister d) The Chief Minister

2. The legislative council _____.

- a) has a term of 5 years b) has a term of 6 years
c) is common permanent house d) has a term of 4 years

3. Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Abolition Act came into force on _____.

- a) 1st November 1986 b) 2nd November 1986
c) 3rd November 1986 d) 4th November 1986

4. The national capital territory of India is _____.

- a) Delhi b) Kolkata c) Lucknow d) Mumbai

5. Which among the following states has bicameral legislatures?

- a) Karnataka b) Gujarat c) Tamil Nadu d) Punjab

6. The Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu consists of _____ members.

- a) 245 b) 235 c) 255 d) 225

7. _____ deals with the creation or abolition of Legislative Council in a State.

- a) Article 163 b) Article 164 c) Article 169 d) Article 226

8. The institution of High Court originated in India in _____ when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

- a) 1862 b) 1852 c) 1872 d) 1882

9. The four northeastern states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have common High Court situated at _____.

- a) Kohima b) Itanagar c) Aizwal d) Guwahati

10. The number of judges of each High Court is determined by the _____.

- a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister c) Cabinet Minister d) President

4. INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Foreign Service Training Institute, New Delhi established in _____.

- a) 1986 b) 1976 c) 1956 d) 1996

2. _____ lays down Directive Principles of India's foreign policy.

- a) Article 51 b) Article 32 c) Article 26 d) Article 28

3. The Panchsheel Treaty has been signed between _____.

- a) Nehru and Chou-En-Lai b) Nehru and Nasser
c) Nehru and Sukarno d) Nehru and Nkrumah

4. Panchsheel is derived from _____ words.

- a) Latin b) Greek c) American d) Sanskrit

5. Panchsheel principles were signed in the Afro-Asian Conference held in 1955 in _____.

- a) Indonesia b) Singapore c) Malaysia d) Vietnam

6. Jawaharlal Nehru was opposed to the rivalry of the two super powers (America and Russia) who were trying to extend their influence over the newly emerged nations of _____.

- a) Australia and America b) Asia and Africa
c) Europe and Africa d) Australia and Africa

7. India conducted its first nuclear test at Pokhran in _____.

- a) 1954 b) 1964 c) 1974 d) 1984

8. India conducted its second nuclear test at Pokhran in Rajasthan in _____.

- a) 1988 b) 1968 c) 1978 d) 1998

9. SAARC is an economic and geopolitical organisation of eight countries that are primarily located in _____.

- a) South Asia b) North America c) South America d) Australia

10. The term 'Non-Alignment' was coined by _____ in his speech at the United Nations in 1953.

- a) V.Krishna Menon b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Dr.Rajendra Prasad d) Mrs.Indira Gandhi

ANSWER KEY

3. STATE GOVERNMENT	4. INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY
1. b	1. a
2. c	2. a
3. a	3. a
4. a	4. d
5. a	5. a
6. b	6. b
7. c	7. c
8. a	8. d
9. d	9. a
10. d	10. a

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ONE MARK TEST - 21/30

CIVICS

5.INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The BRICS organisation's headquarters is in _____.

- a) China b) Russia c) Brazil d) India

2. Chabahar Agreement was signed between _____.

- a) India, Pakistan and Afghanistan b) India, Afghanistan and Iran
c) Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran d) India, Iran and Pakistan

3. The countries that share the most number of neighbours touching its borders are_____.

- a) China and Russia b) Nepal and Bhutan
c) Myanmar and Bangladesh d) Pakistan and Afghanistan

4. During the reign of _____, a large number of Indian missionaries went to China, Central Asia and Afghanistan to preach their religion.

- a) Ashoka b) Akbar c) Kanishka d) Babur

5. The Teen Bigha Corridor was leased to _____ in 2011.

- a) Bangladesh b) Myanmar c) Bhutan d) Nepal

6. The OPEC LOGO is the result of an international design competition held in_____.

- a) 1959 b) 1969 c) 1979 d) 1989

7. Government of India has constructed three hydroelectric projects in _____.

- a) Nepal b) Bangladesh c) Myanmar d) Bhutan

8. Sri Lanka and Maldives are two countries that lie close to India separated by the _____.

- a) Arabian Sea b) Indian Ocean c) Bay of Bengal d) Pacific ocean

9. _____ was the first nation to acknowledge Bangladesh as an independent country.

- a) India b) China c) Pakistan d) Myanmar

10. _____ is an important partner in our energy needs for petroleum and natural gas.

- a) Myanmar b) Bhutan c) Cambodia d) Vietnam

11. India and _____ are cooperating on developing smart cities Chandigarh, Nagpur and Puducherry.

- a) USA b) Japan c) Australia d) France

12. Delhi Metro is one of the most successful examples of ____ cooperation.

- a) American b) Russian c) Japanese d) Australian

13. At present there are ____ member nations in OPEC.

- a) 14 b) 16 c) 15 d) 17

14. Gur Padmasambhava, a Buddhist saint went to ____ from India to spread Buddhism.

- a) Bhutan b) Myanmar c) Nepal d) Bangladesh

15. A trilateral agreement called the Chabahar agreement was signed between India, Afghanistan and _____.

- a) Iraq b) Iran c) Pakistan d) Nepal

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Answer key

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a

6. b
7. d
8. b
9. a
10. a

11. d
12. c
13. c
14. a
15. b

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