ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

I. Citizen and Citizenship

1. A citizen is a man....
   a) Who lives in a city?
   b) Who is a member of the community?
   c) Who is a member of the world?
   d) Who is a member of the state?

2. We are the citizens of ....
   a) India
   b) Asia
   c) World
   d) Punjab

3. Citizenship is the ..........of a citizen.
   a) Social status
   b) Legal status
   c) Political status
   d) Economic status

4. Which type of rights are not enjoyed by the nationals?
   a) Economic rights
   b) Social rights
   c) Political rights
   d) Educational rights

APPENDIX – III
5. Mrs. Sonia Gandhi is ..........in India.
   a) Natural born citizen
   b) An ambassador
   c) Naturalized citizen
   d) None of them

6. There is a provision of double citizenship in –
   a) USA
   b) England
   c) Pakistan
   d) India

7. The qualities of an ideal citizen are……
   a) Intelligence and education
   b) Spirit of service and devotion to common good
   c) Consciousness of his own rights only
   d) Loyalty and fitfulness towards his family

8. There is double citizenship in India
   a) True
   b) False
   c) In few states
   d) Do not know

9. We are living in India as……
   a) The citizens
   b) The aliens
   c) The nationals
   d) The agents

10. The citizenship of India can be acquired by –
    a) Birth
b) Descent

c) Nationalism

d) Any condition in a/b/c

II. Rights and Duties of Citizens

1. To whom should political rights be given
   a) To all
   b) To the educated people only
   c) To the property owners only
   d) To all about citizens.

2. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
   a) Right to equality
   b) Right against exploitation
   c) Right to property
   d) Right to freedom

3. Which of the following is not a civil right?
   a) Right to life
   b) Right to adequate wages
   c) Right to family
   d) Right to education

4. Rights are enjoyed by the citizens only in...
   a) The democratic state
   b) The totalitarian state
   c) The dictatorial state
   d) The autocratic state
5. Which one of the following statement is wrong?
   a) Rights and duties are co-related
   b) Rights imply duties
   c) Rights and duties are two sides of the same coin
   d) Rights are more important than duties

6. Right to property is a ....
   a) Economic right
   b) Political right
   c) Fundamental right
   d) Civil right

7. A citizen of India is given the right to vote at the age of ....
   a) 25 years
   b) 22 years
   c) 21 years
   d) 18 years

8. Moral duties are sanctioned by...
   a) The Government
   b) The law
   c) The state
   d) The society

9. To help the poor and needy is our....
   a) Moral duty
   b) Social duty
   c) Political duty
   d) Legal duty

10. Which of the following is the correct statement?
    a) Rights are subordinate to duties
b) Duties are subordinate to rights
c) Rights and duties go side by side
d) There is no relationship between the rights and duties

III State – Its Attributes or Elements

1. Which is the most essential element of the State?
   a) Population and fixed territory
   b) Government
   c) Sovereignty
   d) All are of equal importance.

2. Which among the following is a state?
   a) India
   b) Sikkim
   c) America
   d) Bangladesh

3. Punjab, Haryana, New York are not considered as states. Why?
   a) Because all these are small in size
   b) Because all these lack sovereignty
   c) Because all these have no government
   d) Because all these are small in population

4. When did India come into existence as a State?
   a) On January 26, 1950
   b) On November 26, 1949
   c) On August 15, 1947
   d) On August 15, 1949
5. Functions of the modern states are...
   a) Police functions
   b) Socialistic functions
   c) Welfare functions
   d) Political functions

6. How many countries are the members of United Nations?
   a) 120
   b) 520
   c) 200
   d) 185

7. The Governor Generals of Canada, Australia and New Zealand are appointed by ..... 
   a) The president of the respective country
   b) The queen of the England
   c) The president of England
   d) The respective Parliament

8. Chandigarh is .......
   a) The state
   b) The nation
   c) The organization
   d) The union territory

9. How many states are there in India?
   a) 18
   b) 32
   c) 25
   d) 28
10. How many union territories are in India?
   a) 7
   b) 5
   c) 9
   d) 10

IV Forms of Government – Unitary and Federal

1. The Government is .....  
   a) Master of the people  
   b) An agent of the people  
   c) The slave of the people  
   d) An organization of people

2. The Government of a state is called ‘unitary’ or ‘federal’ on the basis of .....  
   a) Relations between Government and people  
   b) Relations between Government and state  
   c) Relations between the centre and the state  
   d) Relations of the state to the other countries

3. In the Unitary Government all powers are in the hands of  
   a) State government  
   b) Central government  
   c) Both of them  
   d) None of them

4. In which country, there is a unitary form of Government
   a) India  
   b) Switzerland  
   c) America
d) England

5. In India there is a .....form of Government
   a) Unitary
   b) Federal
   c) Mixture of both
   d) None of them

6. In a Federal Government there is
   a) Three types of authority
   b) A single authority
   c) Two types of authority
   d) Multi-type of authority

7. In which country, there is a federal form of government
   a) England
   b) America
   c) Japan
   d) France

8. In India there is a
   a) Uni-cameral legislature
   b) Multi-cameral legislature
   c) Bi-cameral legislature
   d) No provision of legislation

9. In which Indian state, there is a separate constitution?
   a) Punjab
   b) U.P
   c) Assam
   d) Jammu and Kashmir
10. Which among the following is not an essential characteristic of Federal Government?
   a) Single administration
   b) Bi-cameral legislature
   c) Written and rigid constitution
   d) Independent judiciary

V Forms of Government - Democracy and Dictatorship

1. To-day, which form of Government is more popular?
   a) Dictatorship
   b) Democratic
   c) Monarchy
   d) Autocratic

2. In Democracy, the power is in the hands of—
   a) People
   b) President
   c) Government
   d) Prime Minister

3. "Democracy is a government of the people, for the people, by the people". Who said it?
   a) Seeley
   b) Lord Bryce
   c) Gilchrist
   d) Abraham Lincoln

4. At present, in which single country of the world, direct democracy is found?
   a) Switzerland
b) USA
c) India
d) Canada
5. In which form of government, all the people enjoy equal rights?
   a) Dictatorship
   b) Democracy
   c) Monarchy
   d) Tyranny
6. In India there is the
   a) Direct democracy
   b) Communist democracy
   c) Indirect democracy
   d) Capitalist democracy
7. There is a capitalistic type of democracy in
   a) China
   b) USA
   c) Russia
   d) India
8. Communistic Dictatorship is found in –
   a) China
   b) England
   c) Pakistan
   d) Japan
9. Socialistic type of government is in existence in –
   a) India
   b) Russia
   c) Sri Lanka
d) Bangladesh

10. After the First World War, Mussolini of Fascist Party became
dictator of ......
  a) Germany
  b) Japan
  c) Italy
  d) Turkey

VI Parliamentary and Presidential Government

1. We can divide government into two forms – ‘Parliamentary’ and
  ‘Presidential’ on the basis of relationships between –
  a) Legislature and judiciary
  b) Executive and judiciary
  c) Legislature and Executive
  d) People and Government

2. In .......... form of government, the President is the head of State
  as well as of the government
  a) Parliamentary
  b) Presidential
  c) Federal
  d) Unitary

3. If there is a close relationship between Executive and
  legislature, that form of government is called –
  a) Federal
  b) Unitary
  c) Parliamentary
  d) Presidential
4. In India, there is a ...... form of Government
   a) Parliamentary
   b) Unitary
   c) Presidential
   d) None of the above

5. Who is the nominal head of executive in India?
   a) Prime Minister
   b) Chief Minister
   c) President
   d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

6. Who is the real head of Executive in India?
   a) Prime Minister
   b) President
   c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
   d) Chief Justice of India

7. Who is the President of India?
   a) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
   b) Dr. Abdul Kalam
   c) Mrs. Sonia Gandhi
   d) Shri Lai Krishna Advani

8. The Prime Minster of India is....
   a) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
   b) S. Parkash Singh Badal
   c) Mrs. Sonia Gandhi
   d) Shri. K.R. Narayanan.

9. Who is the president of America?
   a) Mr. Bill Clinton
b) Mr. Al Gore  
c) Mr. George W. Bush  
d) Tony Blair

10. In parliamentary form of government, the cabinet is responsible to -

a) President  
b) Executive  
c) Judiciary  
d) Legislature
ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN SCIENCE

PHYSICS

1. Suitable unit for Gravitational constant G is
   a) Kgms
   b) Nm s
   c) Kg m s
   d) Kg m s
2. Planck's constant has the dimensions of
   a) Energy
   b) Work
   c) Linear mom
   d) Angular mom
3. Out of the following, the only scalar quantity is
   a) Velocity
   b) Force
   c) Momentum
   d) Electric current
4. Which of the following is not a unit of length?
   a) Micron
   b) Angstrom
   c) Light year
   d) Radian
5. The dimensional formula of work is same as
   a) Pressure 
   b) Power 
   c) Ang. Mom 
   d) Kinetic energy 
6. The value of 20 m/s in Km/hr is 
   a) 100/8 Km/h 
   b) 36 Km/h 
   c) 72 km/h 
   d) 54 Km/h 
7. The quantity which does not have dimensional formula \( [M L^1 T^{-2}] \) is 
   a) Energy 
   b) Work 
   c) Torque 
   d) Pressure 
8. Acceleration is the rate of change of 
   a) Speed 
   b) Velocity 
   c) Motion 
   d) None of above 
9. When a body is accelerated 
   a) Its velocity always changes 
   b) Its speed always changes 
   c) Its direction always changes 
   d) It falls towards the earth.
10. The slope of x-t graph for uniform motion is
   a) Position
   b) Vel. of unif. Motion
   c) Accel
   d) None of the above
11. The velocity of one object w. r. t. another object which is at rest or in motion is
   a) Variable vel.
   b) Relative vel.
   c) Average vel.
   d) Instantaneous vel.
12. Which of following is not a unit of time?
   a) Lunar month
   b) Light year
   c) Leap year
   d) Microsec.
13. A vector which has same magnitude but direction opposite direction vector is
   a) Negative vector
   b) Zero vector
   c) Unit vector
   d) None of these
14. Law of vector addition which is used for adding more than two vectors
   a) Triangle law of v. addition
   b) 11gm law of v. addition
   c) Polygon law of v. addition
15. Of the following quantities, the one that is not a vector is
   a) Velocity
   b) Acceleration
   c) Mass
   d) Force

16. The numerical ratio of displacement to distance is
   a) Always less than one
   b) Always equal to one
   c) Always more than one
   d) Equal to or less than one

17. The vectors having same initial point are
   a) Co-initial vectors
   b) Equal vectors
   c) Fixed vectors
   d) None

18. If \( x = 1 + mt + nt^2 \) where \( x \) is in meters and \( t \) is in second, then the unit of \( n \) is
   a) m
   b) m/s
   c) m/s^2
   d) s^-2

19. Speedometer of an automobile measures
   a) Speed
   b) Velocity
   c) Accel
   d) Instantaneous speed
CHEMISTRY

20. Mass of 0.5 mole of ozone \((O_3)\) molecules is
   a) 8g
   b) 16g
   c) 24g
   d) 48g

21. When 0.1 g of Hydrogen is burnt in oxygen, the no. of water molecules produced is equal to
   a) \(6.02 \times 10^3\)
   b) \(3.01 \times 10^2\)
   c) \(3.01 \times 10^{12}\)
   d) \(6.02 \times 10^{22}\)

22. According to Dalton’s Atomic theory, the smallest particle in which matter could exist is called
   a) an atom
   b) an element
   c) an ion
   d) a molecular

23. At STP, 5.6 liters of a gas weighs 8g, it mol. mass is
   a) 40
   b) 32
   c) 16
   d) 8
24. Mass of sodium which contain the same no. of atoms as in 6g of Mg is
   a) 5.75g
   b) 4.76g
   c) 3.89g
   d) 10.12g

25. The density of a gas was found to be 1.96 g/l at STP. The gas could be
   a) O₂
   b) N₂
   c) SO₂
   d) CO₂

26. At given temp. & pressure, 14g of N₂ will have the same vol. as 14g of
   a) O₂
   b) Ne
   c) CO₂
   d) CO

27. The equation which indicates Charle's Law is
   a) P₁V₁ = P₂V₂
   b) V₁T₂ = V₂T₁
   c) V₁T₁ = V₂T₂
   d) P₁T₁ = P₂T₂

28. At what temperature would the Vol. of given mass of a gas at constant pressure be twice its vol. at 0°C
   a) 100°C
   b) 273°C
c) 373°C

d) 546°C

29. An ideal gas is that which obeys
   a) Boyle’s Law
   b) Charle’s Law
   c) Avogadro’s Law
   d) All gas laws

30. Which among the following is not a property of crystalline
   a) Sharp m.p.
   b) Characteristic geometry
   c) Isotropy
   d) Anisotropy

31. The absolute value of charge on the electron was determined
   by
   a) JJ Thomson
   b) RA Millikan
   c) M. Faraday
   d) E. Rutherford

32. Electromagnetic radiation with maximum wavelength is
   a) U.V
   b) I.R
   c) X-ray
   d) Radiowave

33. How many electrons with f=2 will be there in atom having
    atomic no. 23.
   a) 2
   b) 3
34. The ratio of energy of a photon of 2000 Å wavelength of equal
    to that of 4000 Å radiation is
    a) \( \frac{1}{4} \)
    b) \( \frac{1}{2} \)
    c) 2
    d) 4

35. Magnetic quantum no. is related to
    a) Shape
    b) Size
    c) Orientation
    d) Spin

36. Rate of diffusion of SO\(_2\) and O\(_2\) are in the ratio of
    a) 1:2
    b) 1:1.414
    c) 1:3
    d) 16:84

37. Which of the following contains the greatest mass of chlorine?
    a) 0.1 mole of Cl\(_2\)
    b) 10g of Cl\(_2\)
    c) 50g of KClO
    d) 10g of NaCl

38. The balanced chemical equation is in accordance with
    a) Law of constant composition
    b) Law of conservation of mass
    c) Dalton’s atomic theory
d) Law of Multiple Proportions

39. What structural units occupy the Lattice Sites in a Metallic crystal?
   a) Atom
   b) Electrons
   c) Positive ions
   d) Negative ions
STANDARDIZED ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN ACCOUNTANCY
For Class 11th in Selected Chapters
(Accounting Equation & Basics, Errors & Rectification, Bank Reconciliation Statement & Final Accounts)

Read the following statements carefully and put tick mark in one of the most appropriate answer column out of the given 4 columns against each item from 1 to 65.
Do not overwrite or do not do any cutting. Do not put any marks on the question booklet. You are requested not to consult any source for any help and give your answers on the answer sheet only.
(The purpose of this test is investigatory only. It will enable the investigator to conduct research only. Your scores will not be shared with others).

Thank you for your co-operation.

Investigator:

Name:__________________
Class:_____________ School:_____________ Roll No:__________
Date:_________________

1. Wrong credit to a nominal account will
   a) Increase the assets
   b) Reduce the profit
   c) Increase the profit
2. The omission of an item to an income or gain will reduce the
   a) Assets
   b) Profit
   c) Liabilities
   d) Loss

3. A purchase of Rs 6000 from Sonu has not recorded in the Purchase Book. It will
   a) Not effect the profit
   b) Increase the profit
   c) Decrease the profit
   d) None of these

4. Debiting wages account for wages paid for the construction of building is
   a) Error of omission
   b) Errors of commissions
   c) Errors of principle
   d) Compensating errors

5. Salaries paid to Mohan amounting to Rs 700 will be debited to
   a) Salary account
   b) Mohan's account
   c) Cash account
   d) Capital account

6. Ram's Account which should have been debited with 3000 has been wrongly credited. It should be debited in the rectifying entry with
   a) Double amount
   b) Triple amount
c) Same amount

d) Half amount

7. Repair to plant will be debited to
   a) Repair account
   b) Plant account
   c) Wages account
   d) Machinery account

8. Balance sheet is also known as
   a) Final statement
   b) Income statement
   c) Position statement
   d) Statement of affairs

9. Trading account is prepared in order to ascertain
   a) Gross profit or Gross loss
   b) Net profit or Net loss
   c) Sales
   d) Cost of goods purchased

10. Direct expenses of the business are transferred to
    a) Profit & Loss account
    b) Balance sheet
    c) Trading account
    d) Trial balance

11. Nominal accounts and accounts relating to goods are closed by
    transfer of
    a) Capital account
    b) Profit & loss appropriation account
    c) Balance sheet
d) Trading & profit & Loss account

STANDARDIZED ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN ACCOUNTANCY
For Class 11th in Selected Chapters
(Accounting Equation & Basics, Errors & Rectification, Bank
Reconciliation Statement & Final Accounts)

12. Arrangement of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet is known as
   a) Marshalling of balance sheet
   b) Marshalling of assets
   c) Totalling of assets
   d) Order of stating depreciable assets

13. Sales less cost of goods sold is known as
   a) Assets
   b) Liabilities
   c) Net profit
   d) Gross profit

14. Adjustment entries are passes through
   a) Cash book
   b) Ledger
   c) Journal proper
   d) Adjustment book

15. Preparation of Balance Sheet of companies in vertical form is
   a) Permitted
   b) Not permitted
   c) An offence
d) None of these

16. Gross profit is ascertained by
   a) Trading account
   b) Profit and loss account
   c) Balance sheet
   d) Trail balance

17. Working capital is
   a) Proprietors capital
   b) Borrowed capital
   c) Current assets – current liabilities
   d) Capital

18. The balance of petty cash is
   a) An asset
   b) A liability
   c) An expense
   d) A revenue

19. Stock appearing in the Trial balance will be shown in
   a) Trading account
   b) Profit and loss account
   c) Balance sheet
   d) Trading account and also in Balance sheet

20. Liabilities have __________ balance
    a) Debit
    b) Credit
    c) Either debit or credit
    d) No balance
21. Final accounts are prepared after the preparation of
   a) Ledger accounts
   b) Trading account
   c) Journal proper
   d) Trail balance
22. Which is a contingent liability?
   a) Liability for bills discounted
   b) Outstanding wages
   c) Bank overdraft
   d) Short term loans
23. Goods costing Rs. 12,000 were damaged. Insurance company
    admitted claim for Rs. 10,500. Profit and loss account will be debited
    with
   a) Rs. 12,000
   b) Rs. 10,500
   c) Rs. 22,500
   d) Rs. 1,500
24. Bank column of the cash book always shows
   a) Debit balance
   b) Credit balance
   c) None of these
   d) Sometimes debit/Credit
25. The debit balance of the cash book and the credit balance of pass
    book should match
   a) Sometimes
   b) Often
   c) Never
26. The balance of pass book is always
   a) Credit
   b) Debit
   c) Sometimes Debit
   d) Sometimes Credit

27. If deposits exceed the withdrawals from the bank, cash book balance will be
   a) Debit
   b) Sometimes Debit
   c) Credit
   d) Sometimes credit

28. Bank reconciliation statement can be prepared with the balance of
   a) Only cash book
   b) Only pass book
   c) Neither cash or pass book
   d) Either cash or pass book

29. In bank reconciliation statement, cheques paid in but not credited by bank are
   a) Not shown
   b) Sometimes shown
   c) Shown once in year only
   d) Shown always

30. If assets are arranged in the order of liquidity in balance sheet, then
   Cash will be the
   a) 11nd item
   b) 1st item
31. Capital is equal to:
   a) Assets-Liability
   b) Liability – Assets
   c) Liability + Assets
   d) 2 Assets- Liabilities

32. A wrong debit in the pass book will
   a) Increase the balance in the cash book
   b) Increase the balance of pass book
   c) Decrease the balance in the pass book
   d) Decrease the balance in the cash book

33. A wrong credit in the cash book will
   a) Decrease the balance in the pass book
   b) Increase the balance of pass book
   c) Increase the balance in the cash book
   d) Decrease the balance in the cash book

34. Interest charged by the bank is recovered on the
   a) Credit side of pass book
   b) Debit side of cash book
   c) Both of these
d) None of these

35. The cash book is written by
   a) Bank
   b) Creditors
   c) Debtors
   d) Firm

36. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of cash book Cheques debited in the cash book but not credited in the pass book are
   a) Added
   b) Not added
   c) Deducted
   d) Not deducted

37. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of cash book Cheques credited in the cash book but not credited in the pass book are
   a) Added
   b) Not added
   c) Deducted
   d) Not deducted

38. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of cash book Payment by debtors in the cash book but not credited in the pass book are
   a) Added
   b) Not added
   c) Deducted
   d) Not deducted
39. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of pass book Cheque deposited into the bank but not entered in the cash book is
   a) Added
   b) Not added
   c) Deducted
   d) Not deducted
40. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from balance of pass book Cheque entered in the cash Book but omitted to be banked is
   a) Added
   b) Not added
   c) Deducted
   d) Not deducted
41. Purchase of Building will be recorded as purchase of
   a) Current asset
   b) Goods
   c) Liquid asset
   d) Fixed assets
42. Increase in the value of liabilities is
   a) Debited
   b) Credited
   c) Sometimes Debited, sometimes credited
   d) None of these
43. Increase in the value of creditors will
   a) Increase owners equity
   b) Decrease owners equity
   c) Increase outsiders equity
d) None of these

44. Withdrawal of good by the owner will reduce
   a) Liability
   b) Assets
   c) Assets & Capital
   d) Capital

45. Rent paid to landlord will be recorded in
   a) Landlord's a/c
   b) Building a/c
   c) Rent a/c
   d) Rent payable a/c

46. Expenses paid in advance represents firm's
   a) Liability
   b) Assets
   c) Capital
   d) None of these

47. Income received in advance by the business represents firm's
   a) Liability
   b) Assets
   c) Capital
   d) None of these

48. Goods sold to Hari for Rs. 800 will be debited to
   a) Hari's a/c
   b) Cash a/c
   c) Sales a/c
   d) Goods a/c
49. Good purchased from Krishna for Rs 500 will be credited to
   a) Purchases a/c
   b) Cash a/c
   c) Krishna's a/c
   d) Goods a/c

50. Sale of Goods to Hari for cash Rs 800 will be debited to
   a) Hari's a/c
   b) Cash a/c
   c) Sales a/c
   d) Goods a/c

51. Loss of goods by fire will be credited to
   a) Goods a/c
   b) Loss by fire a/c
   c) Capital a/c
   d) None of these

52. Sale of furniture by ABC Dairy Products is a sale of
   a) Goods
   b) Assets
   c) Goods & Assets
   d) None of these

53. Purchase of Steel by Ram Steel Factory is purchase of
   a) Goods
b) Assets
c) Goods & Assets
d) None of these

54. Goods returned by customer will be debited to
   a) Purchases return a/c
   b) Customer's a/c
   c) Sales return a/c
   d) Goods a/c

55. Every business transaction affects two or more than two a/c's but
    with the
    a) Different amounts
    b) Same amounts
    c) Sometimes same amount
    d) None of these

56. Balance sheet does not record the balances of
    a) Real a/c's
    b) Personal a/c's
    c) Nominal a/c's
    d) Real & personal a/c's

57. Personal a/c's will have following balance
    a) Debit balance
    b) Credit balance
    c) Debit & Credit balance
    d) Debit or Credit balance

58. Carriage inwards is a
    a) Direct expenses
    b) Prepaid expense
c) Indirect expense  
d) Outstanding expense

59. Liquid assets = Current Assets Minus  
a) Prepaid expenses  
b) Outstanding expenses  
c) Stock  
d) Stock plus Prepaid expenses

60. Book keeping does not involve  
a) Recording  
b) Classifying  
c) Identifying  
d) Interpreting

61. Decrease in Capital with corresponding decrease in Asset will take place when  
a) Payment is made to creditor  
b) Goods are purchased  
c) Income tax is paid  
d) None of these

62. Decrease in Capital & Increase in Liability will take place when  
a) Loan is taken  
b) Capital is withdrawn  
c) Capital is converted to loan  
d) None of these

63. Increase & decrease in Liabilities will take place when  
a) Creditors are returned goods  
b) Creditors draw Bill of exchange  
c) Loan is returned
64. Increase & Decrease in capital will take place when there is
   a) Interest on Drawings
   b) Interest on capital
   c) Transfer of shares of a company from one shareholder to another
   d) All of these

65. Mohan spent Rs 400 on installation of a machine. The transaction will
   a) Decrease Assets & Capital
   b) Decrease & Increase Assets
   c) Decrease & Increase Capital
   d) Decrease & Increase Liability