

LIONS SCHOOL, MIRZAPUR
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2021-22)

Term-I

Class: XII
MM: 40
Political Science (028)
90 Minutes

Time:

General Instructions-

1. The question paper has three sections as A, B & C.
2. Section A has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions, attempt any 10 questions.
5. There is only one correct option for every question. Marks will not be awarded for marking more than one option.
6. All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marking.

Section A

Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Which of the following country entered into a 'secret treaty' with the USA, keeping the USSR in the dark?
 - a) India
 - b) Japan
 - c) Vietnam
 - d) China

2. Which set of the Countries belonged to the WARSAW Group?
 - a) Poland, Britain, Romania
 - b) Spain, France, East Germany
 - c) Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland
 - d) Britain, France, West Germany

3. Which of the following is correct about the Mixed Economy of India?
 - a) Elements from the capitalist model and Indian model were mixed
 - b) Leftist was very happy with this Mixed Model
 - c) A mixed model was open to criticism from both the left and the right
 - d) Rightist are very happy with this Model

4. Which of the following statements about the NIEO is false?
 - a) Give the LDCs control over their natural resources.
 - b) Obtain access to western markets.
 - c) Reduce the cost of technology from western countries.
 - d) Provide the development countries with a greater role in international economic institutions.

5. What were the leaders of USSR worried about in 1961?
- The USA will attack China.
 - The USA will be the most powerful nation.
 - The USA will develop more nuclear weapons.
 - The USA will attack Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro.
6. Arab Spring began with _____.
- Syrian Revolution
 - Russian Revolution
 - Tunisian Revolution
 - Egyptian Revolution
7. War against Al-Qaeda and Taliban launched by US is known as _____.
- Operation Enduring Freedom
 - Operation Infinite Reach
 - Operation Desert Storm
 - Operation Iraqi Freedom
8. Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false?
- It symbolized the division between the capitalist and the communist world.
 - It was built during the Second World War.
 - It was broken by the people on 9 November 1989.
 - It marked the division of the two parts of Germany.
9. The non-permanent members of the Security Council do not have the _____.
- Veto Power
 - Election Power
 - Military Power
 - Judiciary Power
10. "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell."
- Who made this statement?
- Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - Kofi Annan
 - Ban Ki Moon
 - Dag Hammarskjold
11. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province was known as _____.
- Frontier Gandhi
 - Father of Pakistan
 - Staunch Muslim
 - Patriot of Pakistan

12. What was India's partition plan called?
- a) Gandhi Plan
 - b) Nehru Plan
 - c) Mountbatten Plan
 - d) Jinnah Plan
13. Which state was carved out of Assam from the following?
- a) Meghalaya
 - b) Sikkim
 - c) Manipur
 - d) Tripura
14. Reorganization of the North-East was completed in _____.
- a) 1962
 - b) 1972
 - c) 1982
 - d) 1992
15. Which of the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?
- A) Planning
 - b) Liberalization
 - c) Self sufficiency
 - d) Cooperative Farming
16. When was UNESCO established?
- a) 6th November, 1946
 - b) 5th November, 1945
 - c) 4th November, 1946
 - d) 25th December, 1946
17. The _____ laid foundation for Non-Alignment Movement established in 1961 with Nehru as the co-founder.
- a) Bandung Conference
 - b) Foreign Policy
 - c) US Aid
 - d) Peace Treaty
18. When did India and China signed Panchsheel agreement?
- a) 24 April, 1954
 - b) 29 April, 1954
 - c) 30 April, 1954
 - d) 24 April, 1959

19. During 1965-67 which state faced a near-famine situation?
- a) Tamil Nadu
 - b) Andhra Pradesh
 - c) Manipur
 - d) Bihar
20. Which of the following article of the constitution lays down the promotion of international peace as DPSP?
- a) Article 51
 - b) Article 44
 - c) Article 12
 - d) Article 16
21. After Nehru, the first Prime Minister to visit China was _____.
- a) V.P. Singh
 - b) Indira Gandhi
 - c) Rajiv Gandhi
 - d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
22. Which among the following Political party believed that India should be more friendly with the USA?
- a) Socialist party
 - b) The Communist party
 - c) Indian National Congress
 - d) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
23. Who among the following has started Milk Cooperatives and also get named as Milkman of India?
- a) Verghese Kurien
 - b) Charan Singh
 - c) P C Mahalanobis
 - d) J C Kumarappa
24. Bandung Conference was held in the year:
- a) 1954
 - b) 1955
 - c) 1956
 - d) 1957

Section B

Attempt any 20 Questions

25. Which one of the following statements explains the meaning of the term "Little Boy"?
- a) 'Arenas' of The Cold War
 - b) Code name for Arms Race
 - c) The logic of 'Deterrence'
 - d) Bomb dropped by the US on Hiroshima

26. Which one of the following was NOT given primacy by the makers of the Soviet system?
- a) No opposition party to be allowed.
 - b) No state control over economy.
 - c) Abolition of private property.
 - d) Society based on the principle of equality.
27. The model of transition, influenced by the World Bank and the IMF, came to be known as _____.
- a) USSR
 - b) Shock Therapy
 - c) United Nations
 - d) CENTO
28. Which among the following is the UNO's most visible public figure, and the representative head?
- a) 15th judges of the International Court of Justice
 - b) President of the UNSC
 - c) The Secretary-General
 - d) The head of UN Security Council
29. The activities of the World Bank on the developing countries do not focus on:
- a) Education and Health
 - b) Roads and Electricity
 - c) Peaceful use of nuclear energy
 - d) Irrigation and Rural services
30. Which among the following statements best describe the International Monetary Fund?
- a) The successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
 - b) An international Organization which sets the rules for global trade
 - c) Institutions that look into research and advocacy on the open economy
 - d) An organization that oversees financial institutions that act at the international level
31. The Cities that were divided into communal zones during the partition violence were _____.
- a) Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad
 - b) Delhi, Mumbai and Gwalior
 - c) Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta
 - d) Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore
32. Which of the following is the basis of the organization of states in a later period?
- a) Unity of the Nation
 - b) Two nations theory
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Regional imbalance in development
33. Which of the following is not the reason for the process of the partition being painful?
- a) Not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan
 - b) The Congress ideology of Linguistic States

- c) The problems of minorities on both sides of the border
- d) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India

34. Which among the following Defence Minister had to leave Nehru's cabinet after the Indo-China war of 1962?

- a) A. K. Gopalan
- b) C. Rajagopalachari
- c) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
- d) V. Krishna Menon

35. Which of the following was not a member of SEATO?

- a) U.S.S.R.
- b) New Zealand
- c) Pakistan
- d) Australia

36. Which among the following would give more weightage to India's proposal for a permanent member in the Security Council.

- a) Nuclear Capability
- b) It has been a member of the UN since its inception
- c) It is located in Asia
- d) India growing economic power and stable political system

37. WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organisations:

- a) UN Development Programme
- b) General Arrangement on Trade and Tariff
- c) World Health Organisation
- d) General Agreement on Trade and Tariff

38. Who was the first woman President of the U.N. General Assembly?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Aruna Asaf Ali
- c) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
- d) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur

39. Which among the following statements about the partition is incorrect?

- a) Partition of India was the outcome of the 'Two Nation Theory.'
- b) Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion.
- c) East Pakistan and West Pakistan were not contiguous.
- d) The scheme of partition included a plan for the transfer of population

across the border.

40. The Idea of Planning in India was drawn from:

- (i) The Bombay Plan
- (ii) Experiences of the Soviet bloc countries
- (iii) Gandhian Vision of Society
- (iv) Demand by Peasant Organization

Option:

- a) ii and iv only
- b) iv and iii only
- c) i and ii only
- d) all the above

41. In India, planning was conceived as the main instrument of:
- Political development
 - Cultural development
 - Social development
 - Socio-economic development
42. When did the American become aware of the weapon placed in Cuba by USSR?
- On the first day
 - One week later
 - Three week later
 - None of the above
43. **Assertion:** Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.
Reason: Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it.
- Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
 - The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.
44. **Assertion:** The Shock Therapy brought success which was not anticipated at all.
Reason: Each of these countries was required to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during the Soviet period.
- Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
 - The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.
45. **Assertion:** US power can't be easily checked.
Reason: US can undermine UN legally if she has to attack any of the countries of the world.
- Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
 - The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

46. **Assertion:** The Nizam of Hyderabad never negotiated with Sardar Patel. He was not at all agreed to accept any offer to join India.

Reason: The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

47. **Assertion:** 'Development' was about becoming more 'modern' and modern was about becoming more like the industrialized countries of the West.

Reason: It was believed that every country would go through the process of modernization as in the West, which involved the breakdown of traditional social structures and the rise of capitalism and liberalism.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

48. **Assertion:** Indian air crafts attacked parts of Pakistan and the army moved into POK and Swat Valley.

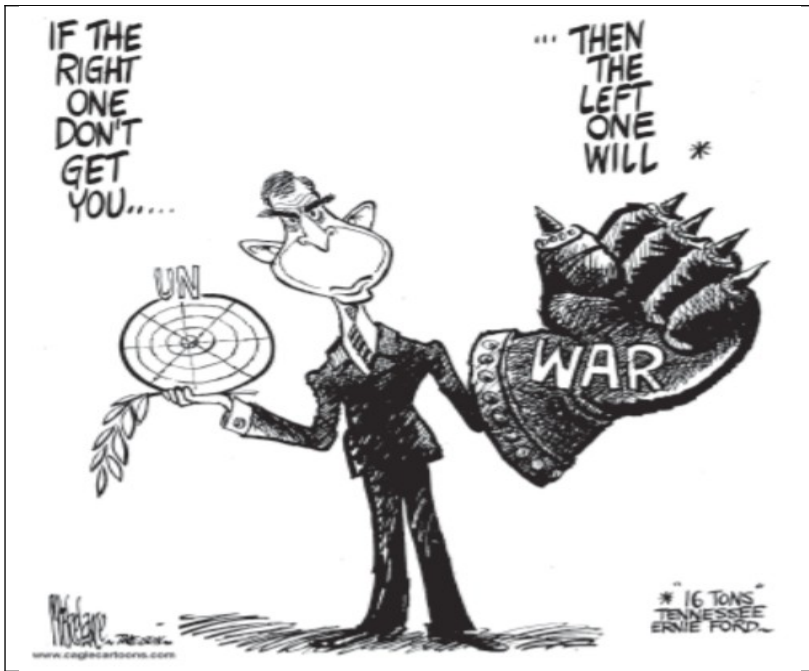
Reason: After months of diplomatic tension and military build-up, a full-scale war between India and Pakistan broke out in December 1971.

- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

Section C

Attempt any 10 questions.

49. Study the cartoon given below and answer the question that follows:



What does this cartoon depict?

- a) UN's influence on the world
- b) USA's influence on UN
- c) US Hegemony
- d) None of the above

50. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



Who is the person being commented in this cartoon?

- a) The UN Secretary General
- b) The US President
- c) Pakistani Army General
- d) Director-General of WHO

51. Study the cartoon given below and answer the question that follows:



What message does this cartoon convey?

- a) Scenario of recession.
- b) Persisting Indo-China tensions.
- c) Boycotting Chinese product.
- d) Reduce import from China.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

A coup took place in 1991 that was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners. The people had tasted freedom by then and did not want the old-style rule of the Communist Party. Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup. The Russian Republic, where Yeltsin won a popular election, began to shake off centralized control. Power began to shift from the Soviet centre to the republics, especially in the more Europeanized part of the Soviet Union, which saw themselves as sovereign states. The Central Asian republics did not ask for independence and wanted to remain with the Soviet Federation. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was banned. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet republics. The declaration on the disintegration of the USSR and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) came as a surprise to the other republics, especially to the Central Asian ones. The exclusion of these republics was an issue that was quickly solved by making them founding members of the CIS. Russia was now accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union. It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN Security Council. Russia accepted all the international treaties and commitments of the Soviet Union. It took over as the only nuclear state of the post-Soviet space and carried out some nuclear disarmament measures with the US. The old Soviet Union was thus dead and buried.

52. Who opposed the coup of 1991?

- a) Mikhail Gorbachev
- b) Post-Soviet Republics
- c) Communist Party
- d) Boris Yeltsin

53. Which were the three major republics of USSR?

- a) Poland, Cuba, Russia
- b) Sweden, Germany, France
- c) Russia, Ukraine, Belarus
- d) Ukraine, Poland, Sweden

54. Which type of government was adopted by the post-soviet countries?
- a) Socialist
 - b) Capitalist and Democratic
 - c) Communist and Democratic
 - d) None of the above
55. Which country became the successor state of the Soviet Union?
- a) Belarus
 - b) Ukraine
 - c) Central Asian Republics
 - d) Russia

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange. The international community was extremely critical of the nuclear tests in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waived. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world.

56. Which of the following nuclear treaties were rejected by India?
- a) NPT, CTBT
 - b) Kyoto Protocol
 - c) Panchsheel Agreement
 - d) None of the above
57. When did India conduct series of nuclear tests?
- a) June 1998
 - b) May 1998
 - c) April 1998
 - d) March 1998
58. Why India's foreign policy shifted to become more pro-US?
- a) Because Russia betrayed India.
 - b) Because Russia attacked India.
 - c) Because US derived more profit to India.
 - d) Because Russia lost its global pre-eminence.
59. Which of the following is India's stand for the use of nuclear weapon?
- a) No use of nuclear weapon at all.
 - b) No first use of nuclear weapon.
 - c) Use nuclear weapon in case of war.
 - d) None of the above.
60. Which country is not included in nuclear weapon states?
- a) France
 - b) Germany
 - c) United Kingdom
 - d) United States

