

FYBAMMC – FOUNDATION COURSE II -QUESTION BANK / SEMESTER- II

UNIT 1:

1. _____ aims at minimizing the labour participation and downsizing the workforce in the industry in the name of removing the dead wood to maximize efficiency.
 - A. Privatization
 - B. Globalization
 - C. Liberalization
 - D. Modernization

2. brands like _____ hardly existed a decade ago.
 - A. Infosys
 - B. Micromax
 - C. Tata
 - D. Lenovo

3. In _____ of the following year the process of Liberalization started in India.
 - A. Early 1980's
 - B. Early 1990's
 - C. 2000
 - D. None of the above

4. Since liberalization increases the extent of market orientation, the industry's decisions shall be based largely on profit, thereby ignoring the _____ welfare considerations.
 - A. Social
 - B. Political
 - C. Economical
 - D. Traditional

5. Liberalization is the thus of the policy and is the freedom for the _____
 - A. Poor
 - B. Sales worker
 - C. Entrepreneurs
 - D. Labourer

6. _____ refers to any process that reduces the involvement of the state and public sector in economic activities of a nation.
 - A. Globalization
 - B. Privatization

- C. Liberalization
 - D. Industrialization
7. Privatization insists on the government to concentrate on areas such as education, administration and _____
- A. Business
 - B. Running Industries
 - C. Infrastructure
 - D. Capital Market
8. _____ are the advantages of Privatization.
- A. Research and development.
 - B. Political Interference
 - C. Incompetence
 - D. Autocratic
9. _____ Alone Should Not Become the Sole Yardstick to Measure Efficiency
- A. Price fixing
 - B. Profitability
 - C. Mobilizing
 - D. Revitalize
10. During which quarter of the _____ century spaced of globalization picked up
- A. Fourth
 - B. Third
 - C. Second
 - D. First
11. International migration leads to _____ due to exchange of cultural traits such as food habits, dressing style, language, etc.
- A. Foreign Exchange
 - B. Fusion of culture
 - C. Brain drain
 - D. Psychological problem
12. Economic development of a country is directly related to the Growth of _____
- A. Industrialization
 - B. Agriculture

- C. Modernization
 - D. All the above
13. _____ population of India depends upon agriculture.
- A. 90%
 - B. 80%
 - C. 70%
 - D. 60%
14. _____ cultivate plantations
- A. ADAG
 - B. SYP
 - C. IEEFL
 - D. AG
15. _____ is undertaken by large corporate firms and sharing the rewards
- A. Contract farming
 - B. Corporate farming
 - C. Government farming
 - D. Private farming
16. As per new industrial policy 1991, licensing is required only in _____ industries
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 5
 - D. 6

UNIT 2:

1. _____ rights are essentially the rights of people.
- A. Political
 - B. Economic
 - C. Civil
 - D. Human
2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948) defines human rights' as _____
- A. Rights derived from the inherent dignity of the human person
 - B. Human rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be himself at his best

- C. Human rights are those minimal rights, which every individual must have, against the State or other public authority
 - D. Virtue of his being a member of the human family, irrespective of any other consideration
3. The Magna Carta was signed in _____
- A. 1215 AD
 - B. 1216 AD
 - C. 1217 AD
 - D. 1218 AD
4. Natural Law can be traced to the thoughts of _____ and _____
- A. Hobbes and Rousseau
 - B. Aristotle and Kant
 - C. Sophocles and Aristotle
 - D. Sophocles and Kant
5. The theory of Natural Rights had a great influence on the American and revolutions
- A. England
 - B. Europe
 - C. French
 - D. Russian
6. The declaration is _____
- A. Universal
 - B. Not Universal
 - C. Individualistic
 - D. Public
7. The UDHR has treat impact on several _____
- A. Constitutions
 - B. Laws
 - C. Agreements
 - D. Treatise
8. The UDHR is not a _____
- A. Treaty
 - B. Declaration

C. Guideline

D. Law

9. the Constituent Assembly of India, composing of elected representatives under the presidency of _____

A. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

C. Jawaharlal Nehru

D. Rajendra Prasad

10. Commence hearing in the court on their behalf. This is known as _____

A. CIV

B. PIL

C. SRV

D. VRS

11. The Constitution of India classifies the fundamental rights under _____ groups

A. Three

B. Ten

C. Six

D. Eight

12. _____ constitutes a civil wrong as well as a crime.

A. Robbery

B. Murder

C. Defamation

D. Domestic violence

13. _____ Freedom to practice any Profession or to carry on any Occupation, Trade or Business

A. Article 17 (1) a

B. Article 19 (5) e

C. Article 30

D. Article 14

14. The expression 'life' includes _____

A. The right to travel abroad.

B. Right to privacy

- C. Right to legal aid
- D. Right to livelihood

15. "Personal liberty" includes _____

- A. Right to live in a healthy environment.
- B. Right to live with human dignity.
- C. Right to education and so on.
- D. The right to travel abroad.

16. Practices like _____ and bonded labour forced upon tenants, who lost their land due to indebtedness also come under the scope of this clause.

- A. Sati
- B. Devadasi
- C. Dowry
- D. Female foeticide

17. 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. 18
- B. 16
- C. 17
- D. 14

UNIT 3:

1. _____ is something that happens to individual either encouragement or harms them.

- A. Conflict
- B. Stress
- C. Aggression
- D. Stereotypes

2. _____ has been generally viewed as a set of neurological and physiological reactions that serves as an adaptive function.

- A. Conflict
- B. Violence
- C. Stress
- D. Gender discrimination

3. Bad health such as smoking, drinking too much, eating junk food etc puts _____ stress on body
 - A. Environmental
 - B. Social
 - C. Body
 - D. Physiological
4. The aggression, tension, mental fatigue, negative thoughts - terrorism, nexalism, insecurity, murder, theft are some outcomes of _____ stress
 - A. Psycho-social stress
 - B. Physiological stress
 - C. Body stress
 - D. Environmental stress
5. _____ is a negative stress
 - A. Eustress
 - B. Hyper stress
 - C. Distress
 - D. Hypo-stress
6. _____ means that all parties end up being worse off
 - A. Win-Win
 - B. Intergroup
 - C. Lose-Lose
 - D. Intrastate
7. _____ is a lifelong adoption process during which we must learn about things like behaviour such as style of communication, ethical values, code of conduct, respect to elders or teachers etc.
 - A. Modernization
 - B. Socialization
 - C. Demonetization
 - D. Adaptation
8. In _____ socialization the Child gets trained systematically by this other through teaching, training, observation, repetition and follow up e.g. discipline in classroom.
 - A. Positive
 - B. Gender

- C. Artificial
 - D. Negative
9. _____ always supports to develop sense of security. stability and belongingness, accepting the changes in life.
- A. Peer group
 - B. School
 - C. Workplace
 - D. Family
10. _____ is when a person feels they discriminated and get harassed against because they homosexual.
- A. Religious prejudice
 - B. Homophobia
 - C. Class stratification
 - D. Gender discrimination
11. _____ is a reaction to the unacceptable relations between individuals or group of people with differences in identities.
- A. Prejudice
 - B. Aggression
 - C. Violence
 - D. Discrimination
12. High level of expectations and competitiveness are _____ of aggression
- A. Causes
 - B. Effects
 - C. Consequences
 - D. None of the above.

UNIT 5:

1. The word conflict has been derived from a Latin word "Conflicts" meaning _____ at the same time
- A. Practice things at the same time
 - B. Strike two things
 - C. Avoid things
 - D. Repeat things

2. _____ is a process, having developed from their past interactions
 - A. Aggression
 - B. Violence
 - C. Conflict
 - D. None of the above
3. They arise as result of two or more motives or goals to be achieved at a time; hence these are called _____ conflicts.
 - A. Interpersonal
 - B. End
 - C. Goal
 - D. Motivational
4. In this type of _____ individual will have two desires with positive valence(chemistry) which are equally powerful.
 - A. Goal Conflict
 - B. Approach- approach conflict
 - C. Interstate conflict
 - D. Intrapersonal conflict
5. This conflict involves two goals with negative valence, this is called_____ conflict
 - A. Approach- approach conflict
 - B. Avoidance- Approach conflict
 - C. Avoidance – Avoidance conflict
 - D. All the above
6. The four A's are Avoid _____ Adapt and Accept
 - A. Alter
 - B. Arrange
 - C. Agree
 - D. Assist
7. _____ can change the situation
 - A. Learn to say no
 - B. Avoid people
 - C. Avoid hot debated topics
 - D. Be more assertive

8. Don't try to control the _____
- A. Situation
 - B. People
 - C. Thoughts
 - D. Uncontrollable
9. Adopting the right attitude can convert a negative stress into positive one." - Hans Selye, Father of _____
- A. Emotions
 - B. Stress
 - C. Intelligence
 - D. Anxiety
10. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory in psychology proposed by _____
- A. Carl Jung
 - B. Thomas Hobbes
 - C. Abraham Maslow
 - D. Jean Piaget
11. _____ needs are the physical requirements for human survival, If these requirements are not met, the human body cannot function properly
- A. Safety
 - B. Physiological
 - C. Self-actualization
 - D. Love
12. Air, water, and food are _____ requirements
- A. Metabolic
 - B. Hyperbolic
 - C. Parabolic
 - D. Katabolic
13. Safety and Security needs include _____
- A. Prestige
 - B. Friends
 - C. Potentiality
 - D. Financial security

14. According to Maslow, humans need to feel a sense of _____ among their social groups, regardless whether these groups are large or small.
- A. Security
 - B. Safety
 - C. Belonging
 - D. Protection
15. All humans have a need to feel respected; this includes the need to have _____
- A. Authority
 - B. Love
 - C. Intimacy
 - D. Self-esteem
16. Maslow describes _____ level as the desire to accomplish everything that one can, to be become the most that one can be.
- A. Physiological
 - B. Safety
 - C. Belonging
 - D. Self-actualization
17. _____ refers to the very highest and most inclusive or holistic levels of human consciousness
- a. Motivation
 - b. Transcendence
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. Truth

UNIT 3

1. The area near the surface of the earth can be divided into four interconnected _____
- A. Hydrosphere
 - B. Lithosphere
 - C. Geo-sphere
 - D. Atmosphere
2. The _____ is the solid, rocky crust covering entire planet.
- A. Lithosphere
 - B. Biosphere

C. Atmosphere

D. None of the above

3. The hydrosphere covers about ____ % of the surface of the Earth and is the home for many plants and animals.
 - A. 80%
 - B. 70%
 - C. 90%
 - D. 60%
4. Ecology is a sub-discipline of _____
 - A. Zoology
 - B. Ontology
 - C. Biology
 - D. Aden-ology
5. E. Haeckel defined ecology as "the science of relations between _____ and _____"
 - A. Science and environment
 - B. Nature and Ecology
 - C. Organism and Sustainability
 - D. Organism and Environment
6. The natural surroundings of an organism, both living and physical comprise the _____
 - A. Ecology
 - B. Environment
 - C. Ecosystem
 - D. Degradation
7. The ecology that takes place in a defined area is called _____
 - A. Environment
 - B. Sustainability
 - C. Ecosystem
 - D. None of the above
8. _____ are primary producers because they can produce their own food from the sunlight.
 - A. Animals
 - B. Human beings

- C. Plants
 - D. Birds
9. Some animals consume herbivorous animals, and they are called as _____ consumers
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary
 - D. Quaternary
10. When humans or natural forces release chemicals or other substances into the environment, the process is known as _____
- A. Emission
 - B. Alteration
 - C. Pollution
 - D. Surface creep
11. _____ takes place when the wind blows small particles along the ground, picking up soil particles and blowing them away through the air.
- A. Surface creep
 - B. Gully
 - C. Erosion
 - D. None of the above
12. _____ can ruin farmland, wetlands, habitats, streams, and even whole ecosystems.
- A. Pollution
 - B. Floods
 - C. Earthquake
 - D. Erosion