ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO. 2, MUMBAI

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION EXAMINATION - 4 (31.10.2023)

Time Allowed: 3 hours CLASS: IX Maximum Marks: 120

Attempt all questions.

	Section A - Mathematics	
1	If $x = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{x} = p\sqrt{7}$ then the value of p is	[1]
	a) $\frac{15}{7}$ b) $\frac{25}{7}$ c) $\frac{7}{15}$	
2	$\frac{\sqrt{32}+\sqrt{48}}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{12}}$ is equal to	[1]
	a) 8 b) 2 c) 4 d) $\sqrt{2}$	
3	a) 8 b) 2 c) 4 d) $\sqrt{2}$ (125) ^{-1/3} =?	[1]
	a) $-\frac{1}{5}$ b) - 5 c) $\frac{1}{5}$ d) 5	
4	If x - 2 is a factor of x^2 + 3ax - 2a, then a =	[1]
	a) 1 b) - 1 c) 2 d) - 2	
5	a) 1 b) - 1 c) 2 d) - 2 The value of $(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})(x + y)(x^2 + y^2)$ is	[1]
	a) $(x^4 + y^4)$ b) $(x^4 - y^4)$ c) $(x + y)^4$ d) $(x - y)^4$ The value of $x^3 - 8y^3 - 36xy - 216$, when $x = 2y + 6$ is	
6	The value of $x^3 - 8y^3 - 36xy - 216$, when $x = 2y + 6$ is	[1]
	a) 0 b) 3 c) 1 d) 2	
7	$\sqrt{2}$ is a polynomial of degree	[1]
	a) 0 b) 1 c) $\sqrt{2}$ d) 2	
8	The points (other than the origin) for which the abscissa	[1]
	is equal to the ordinate lie in	
	a) quadrants I and III b) quadrant I only	
	c) quadrant III only d) quadrants II and IV	F43
9	The point whose ordinate is 6 and which point lies on the	[1]
	y - axis? a) (0, 6) b) (6, 6) c) (6, 0) d) none of these	
10	The point whose abscissa and ordinate have different	[1]
10	signs will lie in	│ ┃ ┃
	a) II and III quadrants b) I and II quadrants	
	c) II and IV quadrant d) I and III quadrants	
11	The line represented by the equation $x + y = 16$ passes	[1]

	through (2, 14). How many more lines pass through the	
	point (2, 14)	
	a) 10 b) 2 c) many d) 100	
12	Which of the following points lie on the line $y = 3x - 4$?	[1]
	a) (2, 2) b) (4, 12) c) (5, 15) d) (3, 9)	
13	The value of kif $x = 3$ and $y = -2$ is a solution of the	[1]
	equation $2x - 13y = k$ is	
	a) 31 b) 23 c) 32 d) 30	
14	Which of the following needs a proof?	[1]
	a) Postulate b) Axiom c) Theorem d) Definition	
15	The basic facts which are taken for granted, without proof,	[1]
	are called	
	a) theorems b) axioms c) propositions d) lemmas	
16	A polygon is a closed figure made up of	[1]
	a) three line segments only b) two line segments	
	c) three or more line segments d) none of these	
17	Two straight linesAB andCD intersect one another at the	[1]
	point O. If∠ AOC+ ∠ COB+ ∠ BOD= 274°, thenAOD=	
	a) 86° b) 137° c) 94° d) 90°	
18	The number of line segments determined by three given	[1]
	non - collinear points is:	
	a) infinitely many b) two c) three d) four	
19	An angle is one - fifth of its supplement. The measure of	[1]
	the angle is : -	
	a) 15 ⁰ b) 75 ⁰ c) 150 ⁰ d) 30 ⁰	
20	Two complementary angles are such that twice the	[1]
	measure of the one is equal to three times the measure of	
	the other. The larger of the two measures.	
	a) 54° b) 63° c) 72° d) 36°	
21	In an isosceles triangle, if the vertex angle is twice the sum	[1]
	of the base angles, then the measure of vertex angle of the	
	triangle is	
	a) 100° b) 130° c) 110° d) 120°	
22	The side BC of△ ABC is produced to a point D. The	[1]
	bisector of \angle A meets side in L. If \angle ABC = 30° and \angle ACD =	
	115°, then ∠ ALC =	

	1 0	
	a) 85° b) $72\frac{1}{2}$ c) 145° d) None of these	
23	If two acute angles of a right triangle are equal, then each	[1]
	acute is equal to	
	a) 45° b) 60° c) 30° d) 90°	
24	PQR is a right - angled triangle in which $\angle P = 90^{\circ}$ and PQ	[1]
	= PR. What is the value of \angle Q and \angle R	
	a) 45°, 45° b) 30°, 60° c) 40°, 50° d) 20°, 60°	
25	In triangles ABC and PQR, AB = AC, \angle C = \angle P and \angle B = \angle	[1]
	Q. The two triangles are	
	a) isosceles but not congruent b) isosceles and congruent	
	c) congruent but not isosceles	
	d)neither congruent nor isosceles	
26	In Triangle ABC which is right angled at B. Given that AB =	[1]
	9cm, AC = 15cm and D, E are the mid - points of the sides	
	AB and AC respectively. Find the length of BC?	
27	a) 13cm b) 13.5cm c) 12cm d) 15cm	F4.1
27	The figure forms by joining the mid - points of the sides of	[1]
	a Rhombus, taken in order are:	
28	a) Rhombus b) Rectangle c) Triangle d) Parallelogram A diagonal of a Rectangle is inclined to one side of the	[1]
40	rectangle at an angle of 25°. The Acute Angle between the	[1]
	diagonals is:	
	a) 115° b) 40° c) 50° d) 25°	
29	If APB and CQD are 2 parallel lines, then the bisectors of	[1]
	the angles APQ, BPQ, CQP and PQD form, square only if	L*J
	a) Diagonals of ABCD are equal b) ABCD is a Rhombus	
	c) Diagonals of ABCD are unequal d) None of these	
30	In a parallelogram ABCD, if \angle DAB = 75 o and \angle DBC = 60 o	[1]
	, then ∠ BDC =	
	a) 75° b) 65° c) 45° d) 50°	
31	A diagonal of a rectangle is inclined to one side of the	[1]
	rectangle at 35^o . The acute angle between the diagonals is	
	a) 55° b) 45° c) 50° d) 70°	
32	The lengths of the diagonals of a rhombus are 16 cm and	[1]
	12 cm. The length of each side of the rhombus is	- -
	a) 9 cm b) 12 cm c) 8 cm d) 10 cm	

33	If a chord of a circle is equal to its radius, then the angle	[1]
	subtended by this chord in major segment is a) 30° b) 90° c) 45° d) 60°	
34	ABC is a triangle with B as right angle, AC = 5 cm and AB =	[1]
34	4 cm. A circle is drawn with A as centre and AC as radius.	L*J
	The length of the chord of this circle passing through C	
	and B is	
	a) 5 cm b) 3 cm c) 4 cm d) 6 cm	
35	A chord of length 14 cm is at a distance of 6 cm from the	[1]
	centre of a circle. The length of another chord at a	
	distance of 2 cm from the centre of the circle is	
	a) 12 cm b) 16 cm c) 14 cm d) 18 cm	
36	The area of an isosceles right angled triangle of equal side	[1]
	30 cm, is given as	
	a) 45 cm^2 b) 900 cm^2 c) 450 cm^2 d) $225\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$	
37	If the area of an isosceles right triangle is 8 cm ² , what is	[1]
	the perimeter of the triangle?	
	a) $8 + 4\sqrt{2}$ cm ² b) $8 + \sqrt{2}$ cm ² c) $12\sqrt{2}$ cm ² d) $4 + 8\sqrt{2}$ cm ²	
38	The sides of a triangle are 325 m, 300 m and 125 m. Its	[1]
	area is a) 48750 m ² b) 18750 m ² c) 97500 m ² d) 37500 m ²	
39	The length of each side of an equilateral triangle of	[1]
39	area $4\sqrt{3}$ cm ² , is	[1]
	a) 4cm b) 3 cm c) 5 cm d) 6 cm	
40	An isosceles right triangle has area 8 cm ² . The length of	[1]
40	its hypotenuse is	[T]
	a) $\sqrt{32}$ cm b) $\sqrt{24}$ cm c) $\sqrt{16}$ cm d) $\sqrt{48}$ cm	
	Section B - Science	
41	On the basis of composition, matter is classified as	[1]
	a) Metal, non metal and metalloid	[*J
	b) Solution, suspension and colloid	
	c) Element, metal and compound	
	d) Element, compound and mixture	
42	When water boils its temperature	[1]
	a) keeps on increasing as long as heating is continued.	
	b) may decreases or increases depending on the place	

	where the experiment is being carried out.	
	c) remains constant	
	d) keeps decreases then increases.	
43	The process of a gas changing directly into a solid is	[1]
	known as:	
	a) Freezing b) Condensation c) Sublimation d) Deposition	
44	Which of the following statements are correct?	[1]
	1. Temperature changes during the change of a state.	
	2. Dry ice gets converted directly into gaseous state	
	under normal atmospheric conditions.	
	3. Higher boiling point of liquid indicates weaker	
	intermolecular forces.	
	4. Latent heat of vaporisation is generally higher than	
	the latent heat of fusion for a substance.	
	a) 2 and 3 only b) 1 and 4 only	
	c) 2 and 4 only d) 3 and 4 only	
45	Which of the following settles down when allowed to	[1]
	stand undisturbed doe sometimes?	
	a) Copper sulphate solution b) Blood	
	c) Muddy water d) Solution of egg albumin in water	
46	Tincture of iodine has antiseptic properties. This solution	[1]
	is made by dissolving	
	a) iodine in Vaseline b) iodine in potassium iodide	
<u> </u>	c) iodine in water d) iodine in alcohol	F 4 7
47	Which type of solution is formed when sand and water are	[1]
	mixed thoroughly and then kept undisturbed for some	
	time?	
40	a) True solution b) Mixture c) Colloidal d) Suspension	F47
48	Which one of the following will result in the formation of a mixture?	[1]
	a) Breaking of ice cubes into small pieces	
	b) Adding sodium metal to water c) Agitating a detergent with water in a washing machine	
	c) Agitating a detergent with water in a washing machine	
40	d) Crushing of a marble tile into small particles Which of the following elements are present in Quick	[4]
49	lime?	[1]
	HHIC:	

	1. Calcium, Oxygen	
	2. Sodium, Hydrogen, Oxygen	
	3. Calcium, Bromine	
	4. Calcium chloride	
	a) (2) b) (4) c) (3) d) (1)	
50	An element X is divalent and another element Y is	[1]
30	tetravalent. The compound formed by these two elements will	[1]
	be:	
	(a) XY (b) XY_2 (c) X_2Y (d) XY_4	
51	What is the chemical formula of sodium carbonate?	[1]
31	(a) Na ₂ CO ₃ (b) NaHCO ₃ (c) NaCO ₃ (d) Na ₂ HCO ₃	[1]
		F47
52	A change in the physical state can be brought about	[1]
	a) when energy is either given to, or taken out from the	
	system	
	b) without any energy change	
	c) only when energy is taken out from the system	
5 0	d) only when energy is given to the system	F4 7
53	Which of the following statements are incorrect?	[1]
	i.Dichromate ion is a divalent and positive ion.	
	ii.Barium ion is trivalent and positive.	
	iii.Solid sulphur is a polyatomic molecule.	
	iv.Ammonium ion is divalent and positive.	
	a) i, ii and iv only b) i, ii and iii only	
-	c) iii and iv only d) i and ii only	F47
54	Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding	[1]
	endoplasmic reticulum?	
	a) None of these b) SED being in deterrification in the liver of wortebrotes	
	b) SER helps in detoxification in the liver of vertebrates.	
	c) ER helps in the transport of materials from one part of the cell to another.	
	d) RER helps in the synthesis of proteins. The most abundant material on the plant cell well is:	[4]
55	The most abundant material on the plant cell wall is:	[1]
F.C	a) proteins b) lipids c) wax d) cellulose	[4]
56	Lysosomes are formed by:	[1]
L-7	a) SER b) Golgi apparatus c) Plasma membrane d) RER	[4]
57	Chromosomes are made up of	[1]

	a) RNA b) DNA c) DNA and protein d) Protein	
58	Most of the substances in the living world are transported	[1]
	across the cell membrane by the process of:	L~J
	a) osmosis b) diffusion c) endocytosis d) plasmolysis	
59	The major function of the Golgi apparatus is:	[1]
	a) secretion b) detoxification	L*J
	c) fermentation d) translocation	
60	Lysosomes are the reservoirs of:	[1]
	a) steroid hormones b) glycogen	L~J
	c) digestive enzymes d) oxidising enzymes	
61	Which of the following tissues has dead cells?	[1]
01	a) Collenchyma b) Epithelial tissue	L*J
	c) Parenchyma d) Sclerenchyma	
62	Nerve cell does not contain:	[1]
02	a) Axon b) Nerve endings c) Tendons d) Dendrites	L~J
63	The extremely thin and flat cells forming a delicate lining	[1]
	in the lung alveoli constitute	L~J
	a) stratified squamous epithelium	
	b) simple squamous epithelium	
	c) ciliated epithelium	
	d) simple cuboidal epithelium	
64	Roshini is making a temporary mount of onion peel. What	[1]
	precautions should be taken to avoid the entry of air	
	bubbles in the slide?	
	a) Coverslip should be gently dropped over the peel	
	b) Peel should be immersed in stain for over an hour	
	c) Peel should be allowed to fold over itself once or twice	
	d) Coverslip should be dropped on to the peel from a	
	certain height	
65	in the cell wall of cork/bark makes it impervious	[1]
	to water.	
	a) Cellulose b) Lignin c) Suberin d) Pectin	
66	The epithelium is separated from the underlying	[1]
	connective tissue by	
	a) thick deposition of fat b) mucosa	
	c) vesicles d) basement membrane	

67	A nail is inserted in the trunk of a tree at a height of 1	[1]
	metre from the ground level. After 3 years the nail will	
	a) move downloads b) remain at the same position	
	c) move sideways d) move upwards	
68	Which of the following is a correct statement?	[1]
	1. Distance is the magnitude of displacement in all	
	cases.	
	2. When a body moves with uniform speed, then the	
	average speed is same as instantaneous speed.	
	3. Average speed is greater than the average velocity if	
	a body is moving in a straight line without reversing	
	its direction.	
	4. When a body moves with constant velocity, the	
	average velocity is zero.	
	a) Statement (1) is correct. b) Statement (4) is correct.	
	c) Statement (3) is correct. d) Statement (2) is correct.	
69	After jumping out from the plane, a parachutist falls 80 m	[1]
	without friction. When he opens up the parachute, he	
	decelerates at 2 m s ^{-2} . He reaches the ground with a	
	speed of 4 m s ^{-1} . How long did the parachutist spend his	
	time in the air? (Take $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$)	
	a) 18 s b) 16 s c) 4 s d) 22 s	F47
70	A dancer is demonstrating dance steps along a straight	[1]
	line. The position - time graph of the dancer is given here.	
	$\uparrow \stackrel{4}{3}$ AB	
	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \widehat{\mathbb{E}} \\ 1 \\ \times \end{bmatrix}$	
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	-2 $t(s) \longrightarrow$	
	The average velocity of the dancer during time interval t =	
	2 s to t = 9 s is	
	a) 2.75 m s^{-1} b) - 0.29 m s^{-1} c) - 0.57 m s^{-1} d) 1 m s^{-1}	
71	A 20 kg gun fires a bullet of mass 20 g with a velocity of	[1]
	400 m/s. The action on the shoulder of the person per	
	second by the gun is:	
	a) 8000 N b) 8 N c) 4000 N d) 4 N	
72	The acceleration of a body has to be doubled without any	[1]

	change in force. Then one has to	
	a) decrease the mass to half b) increase the mass by half	
	c) double the mass d) cannot be made	
73	While catching a stone thrown by your friend you pull the	[1]
	hands back to	
	a) avoid the breaking of the stone b) avoid getting hurt	
	c) increase the time to slow down	
	d) decrease the time to slow down	
74	The gravitational force between two masses kept at a	[1]
	certain distance is p N. The same two masses are now	
	kept in water and the distance between them is kept	
	same. The gravitational force between these two masses	
	in water is q N. Then	
	a) $p > q$ b) $p < q$ c) $p = q$ d) None of these	
75	Two bodies, one held 1 m vertically above the other, are	[1]
'	released simultaneously and fall freely under gravity.	L-J
	After 2 second, the relative separation of the bodies will	
	be	
	a) 4.9 m b) 19.6 m c) 9.8 m d) 1 m	
76	Two objects of different masses falling freely near the	[1]
'	surface of the moon would	L*J
	a) Have different acceleration	
	b) Have same velocities at any instant	
	c) Undergo a change in their inertia	
	d) Experience forces of same magnitude	
77	A boy is whirling a stone tied with a string in a horizontal	Г 1 Т
/ /	circular path the string breaks, the stone	[1]
	a) Will continue to move in the circular path	
	b) Will move along a straight line towards the centre of	
	the circular path	
	c) Will move along a straight line perpendicular to the	
	circular path away from the boy.	
	d) Will move along a straight line tangential to the circular	
	path	F47
78	If we want to determine the volume of a solid by	[1]
	immersing it in water, the solid should be	

	a) heavier than water and insoluble in it	
	b) lighter than water c) heavier than water	
	d) insoluble in water	
79	The weight of an object at the center of the earth of radius	[1]
	Ris	
	a) $\frac{1}{R^2}$ times the weight at surface of the earth	
	b) Zero c) Infinite	
	d) R times the weight at the surface of the earth	
80	A ball is thrown up and attains a maximum height of 100	[1]
	m. It is thrown upwards with a speed of	•
	a) 9.8 ms^{-1} b) 19.69 ms^{-1} c) 98 ms^{-1} d) 44.2 ms^{-1}	
	Section C - Social Science	
81	Which group opened their minds to the need for change?	[1]
	a) Kulaks b) Radicals c) Conservatives d) Liberals	
82	Bolsheviks were also called as?	[1]
	a) Feudals b) Social Revolutionaries	
	c) Peasants d) Social Democrats	
83	The event, 'Bloody Sunday' was later on called:	[1]
	a) 1905 Revolution b) 1917 February Revolution	
	c) 1917 October Revolution d) 1917 Revolution	
84	Who in France, wanted the government to encourage	[1]
	cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises?	
	a) Robert Owen b) Louis Blanc c) Rousseau d) Karl Marx	
85	Who were kulaks?	[1]
	a) Businessmen of Russia b) Philosophers of Russia	
	c) Women of Russia d) Well to - do farmers of Russia	
86	The Jadidists were those who:	[1]
	a) Followed Judaism b) Formed a socialist party	
	c)Were social democrats	
	d)Were Muslim reformers in Russia	
87	What does the word Soviet mean?	[1]
	a) Governing council b) Security police	
	c) Duma d) An autonomous organisation of Russia	
88	Which demands of the following were not included in	[1]
	April Theses of Lenin?	
	a) Formation of Duma b) Transfer of land to peasants	

	N	
	c) End of World War - I d) Nationalization of banks	
89	Who was the writer of the books The Communist	[1]
	Manifesto and Das Capital?	
	a) Rasputin b)Karl Marx c)Julius Martov d) Vladimir Lenin	
90	Which of the following refers to women's right to vote?	[1]
	a)Suffragette b)Jadidist	
	c)April Theses d) Universal suffrage	
91	Who is known as the Father of Communism?	[1]
	a) Father Gapon b) Robert Owen c) Lenin d) Karl Marx	
92	What was the name of the Russian Parliament?	[1]
	a) Reichstag b) City hall c) National Guard d) Duma	
93	Who was the emperor of Russia at the start of the First	[1]
	World War?	
	a)Carl Marx b)Tsar Nicholas II	
	c)Valdimir Lenin d)Louis XVI	
94	Which of the following group of people are prone to food	[1]
	Insecurity?	
	i.SC ii.ST iii.OBC iv.Landless	
	a) Only iii b) Only i and iii c) All of these d) Only i and ii	
95	The poorest states in India are	[1]
	i. Orissa ii. Bihar iii. Punjab iv. Haryana	
	a) (i) and (ii) b) (i) and (iv) c) (ii) and (iii) d) All of these	
96	Which of the following are the components of human	[1]
	poverty?	
	i.Education ii.Health iii.Shelter	
	a) Only (ii) and (iii) b) Only (i) and (iii)	
	c) All of these d) Only (i) and (ii)	
97	Which of the following social group has not seen a decline	[1]
	in poverty ratio?	
	a) Scheduled Caste b) Backward Class	
	c) Urban Casual Laborers d) Scheduled Tribes	
98	In which region of the world poverty has risen up?	[1]
	a) Asia b) Europe c) Sub Saharan Africa d) None of these	
99	What is MNREGA?	[1]
	a) Marginal National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.	
	b) Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment	

	Guarantee Action.	
	c) Marginal Natural Rural Employment Guarantee Act.	
	d) Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment	
100	Guarantee Act.	F 4 7
100	Which of the following state has focused more on human	[1]
	resource development?	
	a) Madhya Pradesh b) Kerala c) Uttar Pradesh d) Orissa	
101	Which of the following state has the lowest poverty rate?	[1]
	a) Madhya Pradesh b)Jammu and Kashmir c)Goa d)Orissa	
102	What is NSSO?	[1]
	a) Nation's Sample Survey Organisation	
	b) National Sarva Siksha Organisation	
	c) National Sample Survey Organisation	
	d) National Statistics Survey Organisation	
103	Which of the following yojna provide additional central	[1]
	assistance to states for basic services such as primary	
	education, health, etc.?	
	a) PMGY b) AAY c) SGSY d) NREGA	
104	For how many days NRGEA provide employment?	[1]
	a) 100 b) 90 c) 70 d) 80	L-3
105	Which of the following group is not a vulnerable group to	[1]
	poverty?	
	a) Scheduled Tribes b) Urban casual labourers	
	c) Rural agriculturalist d) Upper Caste	
106	Which of the following states has shown a significant	[1]
100	decline in poverty ratio?	L
	a) Punjab and Haryana b) Kerala and Andhra Pradesh	
	c) Punjab and Bihar d) Orissa and Bihar	
107	Which of the following has the power to bring No -	[1]
107	confidence motion ?	│ ┃ ┃
	a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha	
	c) Opposition d) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	
100	7 11 7	[4]
108	Which one among the following is not an important power of the President of India?	[1]
	i. The President is the Chairperson of the Planning	
	Commission.	

	ii. The President invites the leader of the majority party	
	to form a government.	
	iii. The President as ahead of the state can declare war	
	or sue for peace and conclude treaties with other	
	countries.	
	iv. The President is the supreme commander of the	
	armed forces and appoints the three chiefs of the	
	army, air force, and navy.	
	a) Only iv b) Only i c) Only ii d) Only iii	
109	Which of the following institutions can make changes to	[1]
	an existing law of the country?	
	a) The President b) The Supreme Court	
	c) The Parliament d) The Prime Minister	
110	Impeachment refers to:	[1]
	A. A process to legislate on the matters in the state list	
	during an emergency.	
	B. A process to conduct smooth and fair elections in a	
	country.	
	C. A process in which a bill becomes a law.	
	D. A process in which the charges are levelled against	
	the President.	
	a) Only B b) Only C c) Only A d) Only D	
111	What is the tenure of Prime Minister?	[1]
	a) 8 Year b) 6 Year c) 5 Year d) No fix tenure	
112	Who is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of	[1]
	India?	
	a) Air Force Chief b) President c) Army Chief d) Naval Chief	
113	Who appoints Chief Justice of India?	[1]
	a)Speaker b)Prime Minister	•
	c)President d)Deputy Speaker	
114	Some of the important Legislative powers of the President	[1]
	are given below. List out the one that is not a power of the	
	President of India.	
	A. The President summons and prorogues	
	Parliament and can dissolve the Lok Sabha.	
	B. The President is the ex - officio Chairperson of	
	B. The President is the ex - officio Chairperson of	

	D 1 0 11	
	Rajya Sabha.	
	C. The President addresses the joint session when	
	there is a deadlock over an important Ordinary	
	bill.	
	D. A bill becomes a law only after President assent.	
	a) Only B b) Only C c) Only A d) Only D	
115	A procedure through which the High Court or the	[1]
	Supreme Court determine the Constitutional validity of	
	any legislation -	
	a) Memorandum b) Impeachment	
	c) Judicial Review d) Judgment	
116	They are usually top - level leaders of the ruling party	[1]
	a) Civil Servants b) Cabinet	
	c) Council of ministers d) None of these	
117	Who chairs Cabinet meetings?	[1]
	a) Prime Minister b) Deputy speaker	
	c) President d) Speaker	
118	For how many years does the President of India remains	[1]
	in office?	
	a) Five b) Two c) Four d) Ten	
119	Who appoints the Governors of various States after	[1]
	consultations with the Chief Minister of the State?	
	a)Speaker b)Prime Minister c)President d) Vice President	
120	Which one among the following list is not a function of the	[1]
	Speaker of Lok Sabha?	
	a) Presides over the Lok Sabha	
	b) Casts a vote to resolve a deadlock if there is a tie after	
	voting	
	c) Presides over the Rajya Sabha	
	d) Maintains discipline in the Lok Sabha	