

**RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER , CHENNAI- 82. WHATSAPP -
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Consumer Rights MCQ

10th Standard

Social Science

67 x 1 = 67

- 1) Which one of the following logos is used for standardization of agricultural products?
(a) ISI (b) Hallmark (c) Agmark (d) ISO
- 2) In which one of the following courts consumer should file a case if he or she exploited in the market?
(a) Local court (b) State court (c) Supreme court (d) Consumer court
- 3) Hallmark is used as a logos for which one of the following?
(a) Agricultural product (b) Jewellery (c) Electric goods (d) Electronic goods
- 4) In which one of the following the logos ISI is used for?
(a) LPG cylinder (b) Jewellery (c) Gold (d) Agricultural product
- 5) The district court deals with the cases involving claim up to the
(a) Rs. 1 crore (b) Rs. 40 lakhs (c) Rs. 30 lakhs (d) Rs. 20 lakhs
- 6) The district level consumer court deals with the cases involving claims
(a) Up to 20 lakhs (b) Up to 15 lakhs (c) Up to 1 crore (d) Up to 25 lakhs
- 7) Which of the following rights related to availing details of ingredients of a product?
(a) Right to safety (b) Right to choose (c) Right to be informed (d) Right to represent
- 8) In which one of the following years was the right to information act implemented?
(a) 2004 (b) 2005 (c) 2006 (d) 2007
- 9) The district level court deals with the cases involving claims
(a) Up to Rs. 10 lakhs (b) Up to Rs. 20 lakhs (c) Between Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore
(d) Exceeding Rs. 1 crore
- 10) When did the United Nations adopt the guidelines for consumer protection?
(a) 1983 (b) 1984 (c) 1985 (d) 1986
- 11) Which one of the following statements is false?
(a) The consumer has right to represent in the consumer court
(b) The consumer redressal process is very simple and very quick
(c) Hall mark is the certification maintained for standardisation of jewellery
(d) The consumer has the right to be informed.
- 12) In the market place rules and regulation are required for the protection of the
(a) sellers (b) suppliers (c) consumers (d) owners
- 13) In India, the consumer movement as a originated with the necessity of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.
(a) cultural force (b) social force (c) economical force (d) political force

- 14) Rampant food shortages, hoarding, black marketing gave birth to the consumer movement in an organized form in the year
- (a) 1947 (b) 1970 (c) 1960 (d) 1965
- 15) At international level, this has become the foundation for consumer movement
- (a) Consumers international (b) COPRA (c) Consumer forum (d) None of the above
- 16) A major step taken in 1986 by the Indian government was the enactment of
- (a) RTI act (b) Consumer protection act (c) Consumer movement (d) Consumer court
- 17) In the case of Reijo Mathew, he suffers due to anesthesia which resulted in brain abnormalities. Who was held responsible by the national commission after looking in to complain?
- (a) Father (b) Mother (c) Hospital (d) Patient himself
- 18) Because of this right, rules have been made so that the manufacturer displays all the information relating to the commodity
- (a) Right to choose (b) Right to be heard (c) Right to seek redressal (d) Right to be informed
- 19) In October 2005, the government of India enacted a law known as
- (a) Right to choose act (b) Right to information act (c) COPRA (d) Public distribution system
- 20) A student who has paid lump sum fees for a course of three years to a coaching institute, now decides in between to discontinue that institute due to lack of quality of teaching. Can this student get proportionate amount of fee refunded as per the law?
- (a) No (b) Yes (c) May be or may not (d) None of them
- 21) Consumers have the right to be protected against any danger cause by goods like electrical goods and pressure cookers. The right referred here is
- (a) Right to seek redressal (b) Right to be heard (c) Right to safety (d) Right to consumer education
- 22) Manufacturer should not use aggressive selling techniques to sell a particular product without giving the consumer a chance to select to select from alternative products available. Which right is mentioned here?
- (a) Right to safety (b) Right to choose (c) Right to heard (d) Right to be informed
- 23) Which right of consumer is violated if the consumers are not allowed to get their claims settled against manufacturer in case they are cheated or exploited?
- (a) Right to seek redressal (b) Right to choose (c) Right to heard (d) None of them
- 24) Consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organization locality known as
- (a) Consumer protection council (b) COPRA (c) Resident welfare association (RWA) (d) None of them
- 25) The focal length of a plane mirror is
- (a) -1 (b) Infinity (c) Zero (d) $+1$

26) Which of the following letter does not show lateral inversion

- (a) I (b) F (c) G (d) L

27) When a mirror is rotated through an angle θ , the reflected ray from it turns through an angle of

- (a) θ (b) $\theta/2$ (c) 2θ (d) none of the above

28) Which among the following is not true for a plane mirror?

- (a) Image is always formed at infinity (b) Image formed is always erect
(c) Lateral inversion always takes place in a plane mirror
(d) Image formed by a plane mirror is always virtual

29) The power of a lens of focal length 50 cm is

- (a) 0.5 D (b) 10.5 cm (c) 2D (d) 0.5 D

30) According to the new cartesian sign convention

- (a) Focal length of convex mirror is negative and that of concave mirror is positive
(b) Focal length of both, convex and concave mirror is negative
(c) Focal length of both, convex and concave mirror is positive
(d) Focal length of convex mirror is positive and of concave mirror is negative

31) Angle of reflection is

- (a) the angle between the incident ray and the normal
(b) the angle between the reflected ray and the incident ray
(c) the angle between the reflected ray and the mirror surface
(d) the angle between the reflected ray and the normal

32) In order to get a diminished and virtual image, the object can be placed anywhere in front of a:

- (a) Convex mirror (b) Plane mirror (c) all these mirrors (d) Concave mirror

33) Which lens always forms diminished and erect image?

- (a) Convex lens (b) Concave lens (c) Converging lens (d) Both convex and concave

34) A spherical mirror and a thin spherical lens have each a focal length of -12 cm. The mirror and the lens are likely to be

- (a) Both concave (b) Both convex (c) The mirror is concave and the lens is convex
(d) The mirror is convex and the lens is concave

35) MRP on a product means

- (a) minimum retail price (b) maximum retail price (c) micro retail price
(d) none of the above

36) When was the 'Right to Information Act' passed ?

- (a) In January 2002 (b) In March 2004 (c) In October 2005 (d) In July 2007

37) Which one of the following is the agency that develops standards for goods and services in India?

- (a) COPRA (b) National Consumer Court (c) Consumer Protection Councils
(d) Bureau of Indian Standards

38) The department of consumer affairs are found at

- (a) National level (b) State level (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

39) The National Consumer Day is celebrated on

- (a) 24th December (b) 24th November (c) 24th October (d) 24th September

40) A consumer

- (a) Sells goods and services (b) Buy goods and services
- (c) Produces goods and services

41) Adulteration is

- (a) Selling defective items (b) Overpricing (c) Underweight measurement
- (d) Mixing cheap materials

42) Causes of consumer exploitation

- (a) Right to Information (b) Proper Supply (c) Low literacy (d) High literacy

43) Which is not a function of PDS

- (a) Control Hoarding (b) Control Prices (c) Control over charging
- (d) Consumer Redressal

44) COPRA stands for

- (a) Consumer Protection Act (b) Consumer Prevention Act (c) Consumer Police Act
- (d) Consumer Power Act

45) National Consumer Day is celebrated in India

- (a) 24 December (b) 25 December (c) 26 December (d) 27 December

46) COPRA does not propose formation of

- (a) National Consumer Court (b) State Consumer Court (c) District Consumer Court
- (d) High Court

47) ISO stands for

- (a) International Standard Organisation
- (b) International Organistion for Standardisation
- (c) International School Organisation (d) International Standardisation

48) In which year Right to information act was passed

- (a) 2008 (b) 2009 (c) 2005 (d) 2010

49) Consumer Complaint forum is called

- (a) Consumer forum (b) RTI (c) High court (d) Police Station

50) Organisation which sets International food standards

- (a) Consumer International (b) Codex Alimentarius Commission (c) ISO (d) COPRA

51) World Consumers Rights Day is celebrated on

- (a) Jan 15 (b) Feb 15 (c) March 15 (d) Jan-01

- 52) Consumer Forums guide consumers on how to file cases and represent individual consumers in the consumer court. Is this statement true ?
(a) No (b) May or May Not (c) Yes (d) Never
- 53) The organisation which sets standards of products at the International level
(a) ISO (b) COPRA (c) Agmark (d) BIS
- 54) A person purchasing goods and services for self use is referred as
(a) consumer (b) producer (c) investor (d) worker
- 55) The other name of goods that is used interchangeably in Economics is
(a) things (b) material (c) commodity (d) article
- 56) Shopkeepers who sell goods and services to people in small quantities are called
(a) retailers (b) wholesalers (c) producers (d) shop owners
- 57) In what ways people can be exploited by traders?
(a) Traders charging more price than listed (b) Giving less quantity
(c) Not giving complete information about the product (d) All of the above
- 58) Large companies also exploit people. They do this by which of the following ways?
(a) Ensuring consumer protection (b) listening to consumer complaints
(c) Giving false information through media (d) Helping in consumer movement
- 59) The consumer grievances redressal cell formed by Government of India is
(a) Consumer Forum Council (b) COPRA (c) ISI (d) Consumer Protection Council
- 60) The Bureau of Indian Standards gives a mark of certification to products of the Indian industries for quality assurance which is known as
(a) AGMARK (b) ISO (c) COPRA (d) ISI mark
- 61) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ensures that every consumer in India should possess _____ consumer rights.
(a) four (b) two (c) ten (d) six
- 62) You have bought a packet of biscuits whose advertisement you saw in television. The packet has price, batch number, manufacturing and expiry date but does not mention its ingredients. It is the violation of which of the following rights
(a) Right to Information (b) Right to Safety (c) Right to Seek Redressal
(d) Right to Choice
- 63) The movement that arose due to dissatisfaction of people as many unfair practices done by the shopkeepers is known as
(a) producer movement (b) protection movement
(c) movement against unfair practice (d) consumer movement
- 64) What does COPRA stands for
(a) Consumer Protection Amendment (b) Consumer Protection Act
(c) Consumer Protection Association (d) Consumer Protection Assembly

65) Consider the following statements and select the correct option associated with COPRA

- (a) COPRA stands for Consumer Protection Amendment
- (b) Under COPRA, three tier quasi-judicial machinery was set up at District, State and National levels
- (c) The district level court deals with the cases involving claims up to 30 Lakh
- (d) COPRA was enacted in 1987, by Government of India.

66) Find the incorrect option

- (a) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is popularly known as COPRA
- (b) The National levels Court deals with cases involving claims exceeding Rs 3 crores.
- (c) In October 2005 RTI Act was enacted by Government of India
- (d) The consumer redressal process is difficult, expensive and time consuming .

67) Find the incorrect option.

- (a) Consumers have the Right to Seek Redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation
- (b) In India 25th December is celebrated as National Consumer's Day
- (c) Law enforcement in unorganised sector is weak.
- (d) While seeking any redress, the consumer have the right to be represented in Consumer Courts.

1 x 4 = 4

68) The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers as many unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers. There was no legal system available to consumers to protect them from exploitation in the marketplace. For a long time, when a consumer was not happy with a particular brand product or shop, he or she generally avoided buying that brand product, or would stop purchasing from that shop. It was presumed that it was the responsibility of consumers to be careful while buying a commodity or service. It took many years for organisations in India, and around the world, to create awareness amongst people. This has also shifted the responsibility of ensuring quality of goods and services on the sellers.

1 Why did the consumers were dissatisfied?