

SECOND TERM EXAMINATION 2025-2026

STANDARD - X

SUBJECT - HISTORY CIVICS

TIME: 2 HRS.

M.M:80

Note:- Attempt all questions from Part- I (Compulsory). A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part- II. Two out of three questions from section - A and three out of five questions from section B.

Part -I

Attempt all the questions from this part.

Q1. Choose the correct option and write the correct answer.

(MCQ's)

[16]

i) Who is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of India?

- A) The President C) The Defence Minister
B) The Prime Minister D) The Vice President

ii) The Prime Minister is the link between the Cabinet and the _____

- A) The Election Commission
B) The Speaker
C) The Vice President
D) The President

iii) Who performs the duties of the President in his absence?

- A) Council of Minister's B) Vice President
C) Prime Minister D) Judge of the Supreme Court

iv) Whose resignation implies resignation of the whole Cabinet?

- A) Prime Minister B) President
C) The Chief Justice D) Deputy Minister of India

v) What is the main function of the Vice President of India?

- A) He is the ex- officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
B) He presides over the Lok Sabha sessions.
C) He is the commander- in- chief of the Armed Forces.
D) He acts as the Head of the Government.

vi) Name the treaty that ended World War 1

- A) Treaty of Saint German
B) Treaty of Versailles
C) Treaty of Servres
D) Treaty of Neuilly

vii) The Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army was

- A) Subhash Chandra Bose

- B) Rash Bihari Bose
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Lord Wavell

viii) Who was the leader of the Nazi Germany during World War II?

- A) Benito Mussolini
- B) Adolf Hitler
- C) Stalin
- D) Churchill

ix) _____ movement was organised to protest against the injustice done to Turkey.

- A) Khilafat Movement
- B) Non- Cooperation Movement
- C) Quit India Movement
- D) Satyagraha

x) Japan surrendered unconditionally on _____

- A) September 1, 1946
- B) September 2, 1946
- C) September 2, 1945
- D) August 28, 1945

xi) Which of these countries was NOT one of the Axis country?

- A) Italy
- B) Japan
- C) Germany
- D) Russia

xii) Which British Prime Minister announced the plan to transfer power to the India?

- A) Neville Chamberlain
- B) Winston Churchill
- C) Clement Attlee
- D) Harold Macmillan

xiii) Under the Mountbatten Plan, Princely states were allowed to

- A) Merge into either dominion or remain independent.
- B) Join India only
- C) Join Pakistan only
- D) Join either India or Pakistan only

xiv) For how many years the coal mines in the German area called Saar were ceded to France?

- A) 14
- B) 13
- C) 12
- D) 15

xv) Complete this: Mahatma Gandhi: _____ ? :

Dadabhai Naoroji: Indian Association.

- A) All India Congress
- B) Indian Association
- C) Indian National Congress
- D) Natal Indian Congress

xvi) Assertion (A): The Indigo cultivators of Champaran, Bihar was greatly exploited by European planters.

Reason (R): They were bound by law to grow Indigo on behalf of their land and sell it to the British.

- A) (R) contradicts (A)
- B) (R) is the reason for (A)
- C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- D) (A) and (R) are independent of each other

Q2. Answer the following questions.

(14)

- I. Define the term 'Collective Responsibility'.
- II. Name the two blocs that were formed after the World War II?
- III. What was the main objective of the League of Nations and why did it fail to achieve it?
- IV. Name the two slogans which became the war cry of the INA. Which islands were renamed as 'Shahid' and 'Swaraj'?
- V. Define Satyagraha? How does it differ from Passive Resistance?
- VI. Give any two salient features of August Offer?
- VII. On what grounds can the President of India be removed from office?

PART-II

SECTION -A [20 MARKS]

Attempt any two questions from this section.

Q3. According to Dr. Ambedkar, " The President represents the nation but does not rule the nation." In this context answer the following questions:

- i) The President of India is referred to as a nominal head of the State. State two examples of legislative powers that suggest his/her nominal status. **(3)**

ii) Mention the circumstances when the President can declare a national emergency (3)

iii) Explain two discretionary powers of the President. (4)

Q4. The Constitution provides a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President. In this context, answer the following questions:

i) Briefly mention three of their functions. (3)

ii) How does the Parliament exercise an effective control over the Council of Ministers? (3)

iii) State the Cabinet's role in the formulation of policies of the Government. (4)

Q5. With reference to the Prime Minister of India, answer the following questions:

i) How can we say that the Prime Minister occupies a unique position in the Parliament? (3)

ii) State any three qualifications for the election of the Prime Minister? (3)

iii) Mention three ways in which the Constitution ensures the pre-eminent position of the Prime Minister in relation to the Union Council of Ministers (4)

SECTION - B (30 MARKS)

Attempt any three questions from this section.

Q6. With reference to Rise of Dictatorships, answer the following questions:

i) Discontentment after the Treaty of Versailles? (3)

- ii) Mention the aims of Nazism. (3)
- iii) What were the similarities between the Ideologies of Fascism and Nazism? (4)

Q7. Various circumstances were responsible for the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji. In this context, write short notes on the following:

- i) Rowlatt Act, 1919. (3)
- ii) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy. (3)
- iii) Khilafat Movement. (4)

Q8. "World War II was the bloodiest conflict in human history, a stark reminder of how far hatred can go — and how much courage it takes to stand against it."

Keeping the above statement in mind, respond to the causes of the Second World War in detail.

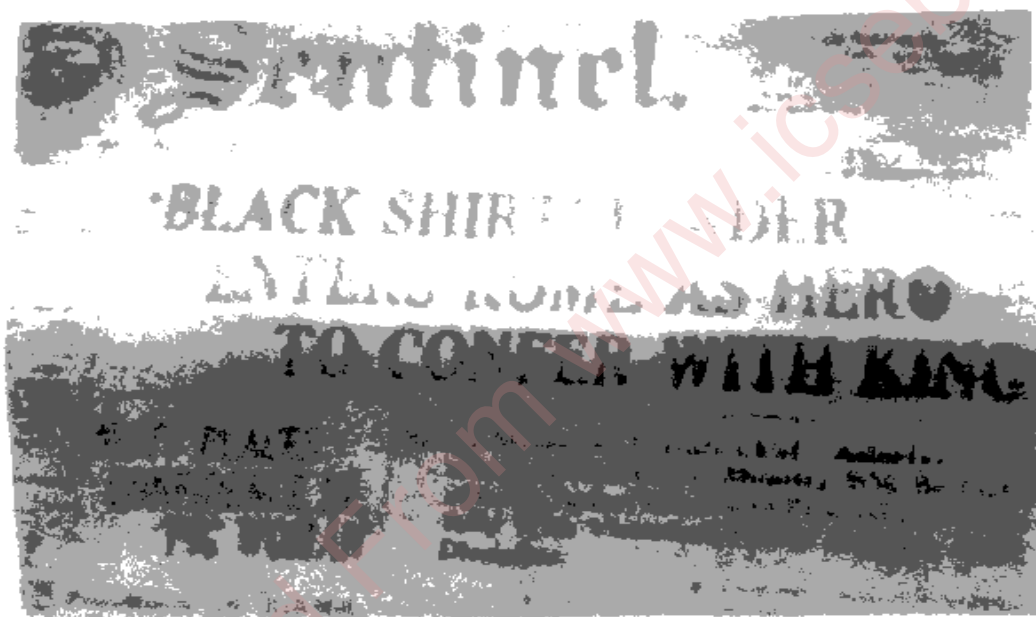
- i) Dissatisfaction with the treaty of Versailles. (3)
- ii) Japanese invasion of China. (3)
- iii) Failure of the League of Nations. (4)

Q9. "I, therefore, want freedom immediately, this very night, before dawn, if it can be had.... Fraud and untruth today are stalking the world. You may take it from me that I am not going to strike a bargain with the Viceroy for ministeries and the like. I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. Here is a mantra, a short one, that I give you. You may imprint it on your hearts and let every breath of yours

give expression to it. The mantra is: "Do or Die". We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery.

- i) What did Mahatma Gandhi emphasize in the Quit India speech? (3)
- ii) Explain briefly what happened during the movement. (3)
- iii) Was this movement a success or a failure? Give reasons to support your answer. (4)

Q10. Picture Study.



- i) Who is referred to as 'Black Shirt' in the newspaper clipping shown above? Why did he enter Rome? (3)
- ii) Who was the 'King' with whom the 'Black Shirt Leader' was to confer? What did the king do? (3)

