

Pre-Board Examination : 2022-23

Class - X

History & Civics [H.C.G. Paper-I]

Time allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Answers to this paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

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.

The indented marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

Part – (I)

Attempt all questions from this part

Question 1.

Choose the correct option :

[16]

- (a) In a system of government all administrative powers are divided between the Central and the State governments.
- (i) Democracy (ii) Communist
(iii) Parliamentary (iv) Federal
- (b) Motion which lay aside all other business to take up definite matter of urgent importance :
- (i) Cut (ii) Adjournment
(iii) Prorogation (iv) No-confidence
- (c) The Union territory which participates in the procedure of President's election is
- (i) Puducherry (ii) Andaman Islands
(iii) Daman and Diu (iv) Lakshadweep
- (d) The maximum duration can a non-parliament member remain in the office is
- (i) 1 year (ii) 3 months (iii) 5 months (iv) 6 months
- (e) The District Judge acts as a and maintains law and order in a district.
- (i) Deputy Commissioner (ii) District Collector
(iii) Sessions judge (iv) Municipal Commissioner

P.T.O.

History and Civics

(2)

X/SJ/1100

- (f) The term of Vice-President is years.
(i) 9 ~~(ii) 5~~ (ii) 7 (iv) 6
- (g) The Act which ended the East India Company's rule :
(i) Government India Act of 1857
(ii) Government India Act of 1856
~~(iii) Government India Act of 1858~~
(iv) Government India Act of 1935
- (h) Who among them is an Assertive Nationalist ?
(i) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (ii) Surendranath Banerjee
(iii) Dadabhai Naoroji ~~(iv) Bal Gangadhar Tilak~~
- (i) Which of these NOT an objective of the INA ?
(i) Formation of Council of Action
(ii) Armed Revolution
(iii) Formation of Provisional Government
(iv) Mobilisation of Indian man-power
- (j) is the movement formed by the Ali brothers.
(i) Non-Cooperation (ii) Civil Disobedience
~~(iii) Khilafat~~ (iv) Quit India
- (k) The German coal mines, Saar was ceded to :
(i) USA (ii) Russia (iii) Britain ~~(iv) France~~
- (l) Which of the following clauses was NOT a part of the Mountbatten plan ?
(i) Partition of India
(ii) Formation of a Boundary Commission
~~(iii) Governor-General for each dominion~~
(iv) Formation of Constituent Assembly.
- (m) The Non- Cooperation movement was suspended due to the
(i) Gandhi-Irwin Pact ~~(ii) Chauri-chaura Incident~~
(iii) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy (iv) Rowlatt Act
- (n) The sense of unity felt by the people, who share a common history, language and culture is called
(i) Imperialism ~~(ii) Nationalism~~
(iii) Aggressive nationalism (iv) Colonialism
- (o) The first country which was attacked by Mussolini after breaking the treaty of Versailles :
(i) France (ii) Britain
~~(iii) Abyssinia~~ (iv) Bulgaria

- (p) The UN agency which published the monthly magazine "Courier" :
(i) UNICEF (ii) UNESCO (iii) WHO (iv) FAO

Question 2.

- (a) What do you mean by the term 'quorum' ? If the strength of a House is 450, what would be the quorum ? [2]
- (b) What is meant by the term 'Ordinance' ? On what background can the President issue an ordinance ? [2]
- (c) Explain the General Service Enlistment Act. [2]
- (d) Name the Act which passed in 1919, which allowed the British government to arrest a person without warrant. Mention one more term of the same Act. [2]
- (e) Mention any two contributions of Subhas Chandra Bose towards the freedom struggle of India. [2]
- (f) Name the organisation which formed after the First World War to maintain international peace and security. Write one of its objectives. [2]
- (g) Explain the meaning of NAM.— [2]

Part – (II)**Section – (A)**

Attempt any TWO questions.

Question 3.

The Parliament is the legislative organ of the Union Government and occupies an eminent position in the democracy. In this context, answer the following questions :

- (a) Explain the composition of the Lok Sabha. [3]
- (b) Differentiate between the election procedure of both the Houses of the Parliament. Who are the presiding officers of both the Houses? [3]
- (c) Mention two exclusive powers of each House of the Parliament. [4]

Question 4.

The Constitution of India provides for a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head, to aid and advise the President. In this context, answer the following questions :

History and Civics

(4)

X/SJ/1100

- (a) Give two reasons for indirect election for the President of India. [3]
- (b) State the qualifications required for the Vice-President. [3]
- (c) Differentiate between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [4]

Question 5.

With reference to an integrated Judiciary, answer the following :

- (a) Explain the jurisdiction by which the Supreme Court protects the Constitution of India. [3]
- (b) Mention three conditions given in the Constitution of India for an independent judiciary. [3]
- (c) What do you mean by 'Lok Adalat'? State any three advantages of the Lok Adalat. [4]

Section – (B)

Attempt any THREE questions from this Section.

Question 6.

With reference to Nationalism and the birth of the Indian National Congress in the 19th century, answer the following questions :

- (a) Three contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. [3]
- (b) Three objectives of Indian National Congress. [3]
- (c) The repressive policies of Lord Lytton. [4]

Question 7.

With reference to the First and the Second phases of Indian National Movement, answer the following questions :

- (a) Who is known as the 'Grand Old Man' of India ? State any two contributions given by him towards the Indian National Movement. [3]
- (b) Who implemented the Partition of Bengal ? Write two causes for the Partition. [3]
- (c) With reference to the formation of Muslim League, Write the objectives of Muslim League. [4]

Question 8.

With reference to the Mass phase of a National Movement (1915-1947), answer the following questions :

- (a) Write three causes for the formation of the Non-cooperation movement. [3]

- (b) Explain the importance of the Lahore Session of the Congress (1929). [3]
- (c) Mention any four clauses of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. [4]

Question 9.

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions :



- (a) Identify the person in the picture and write how did he become an immediate cause for the Second World War. [1+2]
- (b) How far was the treaty of Versailles responsible for the dictatorship in Germany? [3]
- (c) Write two impacts of the War on Germany. [4]

Question 10.

The United Nations Organisation was established to maintain peace in the world. With reference to this organisation, answer the following questions :

- (a) What is the composition of the International Court of justice ? Mention one function. [3]
- (b) Write the full form of UNICEF. Mention any two functions. [3]
- (c) Which is the executive body of the UN ? Write any three functions. [4]