

PRE-BOARD- I (2024-25)
GRADE -X
HISTORY & CIVICS, PAPER- I

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two Hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper 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** question 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 intended marks for questions are given in the brackets [].

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt all questions from this part

Question 1

[16]

Choose the correct answer:

(i) Prior to 2020 how many Anglo- Indian members were nominated by President in Lok Sabha.

- (a) 2 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 4

(ii) The Council of Ministers has to resign, when _____ motion is passed.

- (a) Substantive (b) Adjournment
(c) No-confidence (d) Disrespect

(iii) A person should be completed the age of _____ to be eligible for election as Vice-President.

- (a) 21 years (b) 30 years
(c) 35 years (d) 25 years

(iv) The _____ is considered to be the leader of the Lok Sabha.

- (a) President (b) Speaker
(c) Vice President (d) Prime Minister

(v) _____ can increase or decrease the number of Supreme Court judges as required.

- (a) The President (b) The High Court
(c) The Supreme Court (d) The Parliament

(vi) For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court can issue .

- (a) Judgements (b) Orders
(c) writs (d) rules

(vii) The Session Court deals with _____ cases.

- (a) criminal (b) civil
(c) Constitutional (d) revenue

- (viii) Who remarked 'The Revolt of 1857' as 'The First War of independence'?
- (a) RC Mazumdar (b) John Seeley
 (c) VD Savarkar (d) SN Sen
- (ix) The period of 1905-1919 is known as
- (a) Moderate Era (b) The Era of Assertive Nationalism
 (c) The Gandhian Era (d) The Last Era
- (x) Which day is referred as 'a day of mourning'?
- (a) 12th January 1902 (b) 14th March 1904
 (c) 16th October 1905 (d) 18th December 1906
- (xi) Who got the title of the Maker of Modern India by Gandhi?
- (a) BR Ambedkar (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- (xii) POW stands for
- (a) Power of Warriors (b) Portrait of Workers
 (c) Pressure of West (d) Prisoners of War
- (xiii) The United States joined the First World War in
- (a) April 1915 (b) April 1917
 (c) April 1918 (d) April 1919
- (xiv) Axis Powers included
- (a) Germany, Italy, Japan (b) Italy, USSR, France
 (c) USA, Italy, Japan (d) France, Germany, Italy
- (xv) At the end of the Second World War, after Germany surrendered it was divided into
- (a) 2 parts (b) 4 parts
 (c) 5 parts (d) 3 parts
- (xvi) _____ recommend use of military action when needed.
- (a) The General Assembly (b) The Secretariat
 (c) The International Court of Justice (d) The Security Council

Question 2

[14]

- (i) Whose actions were known as 'The Initiative of Five' in the establishment of the NAM?
- (ii) What is meant by the Veto Power?
- (iii) Give the form of UNICEF and WHO.
- (iv) What is meant by the term Cold War?
- (v) Name the signatory countries of the Triple Alliance.
- (vi) Name any four writs which can be issued by the Supreme Court.
- (vii) Mention the way by which authority of the Prime Minister can be checked?

PART II (50 Marks)

Section A (Civics)

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3

With reference to the Union Parliament discuss.

- (a) What is a 'Parliament'?
- (b) Write any three difference between the two Houses of Parliament.

[3]

[3]

- (c) Explain how the Parliament controls the Council of Ministers. [4]

Question 4

With reference to the Supreme Court as the Apex Court in our Indian Judiciary, explain the following.

- (a) Any three cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
(b) Power of Judicial Review. [3]
(c) Supreme Court as a Court of Record. [4]

Question 5

The Constitution of India provides for a High Court for each State. With reference to the High Courts and Subordinate Courts, answer the following questions.

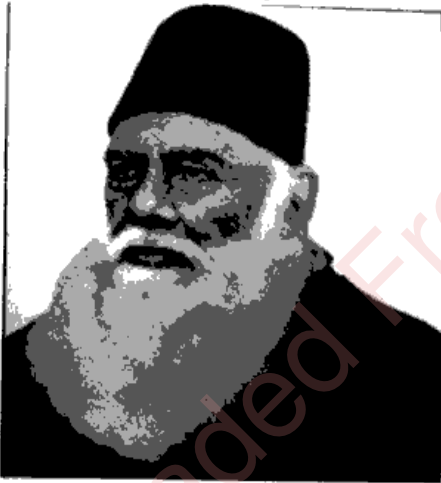
- (a) Who appoints the judges of the High Court? Mention any two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of a High Court. [3]
(b) Mention any three cases that come under the original jurisdiction of the High Court. [3]
(c) What are Lok Adalats? Mention any three advantages of the Lok Adalats. [4]

Section B (History)

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

With reference to the picture, answer the following questions.



- (a) Identify this leader who was also the founder of the 'Aligarh Movement'. What was the Aligarh Movement? [3]
(b) How did the English policy of Divide and Rule lead to the formation of the Muslim League? [3]
(c) When and where was the Muslim League founded? What were, its aims. [4]

Question 7

The Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 by the British Government. Subsequently the Civil Disobedience Movement began. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Why was the Simon Commission appointed by the British Government? [3]
- (b) The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhi with his famous Dandi March on 12 March 1930. Mention the significance of this historic event? [3]
- (c) Why did Gandhi call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and later renew it? [4]

Question 8

With reference to Cabinet Mission, answer the following questions:

- (a) Why was the Cabinet Mission sent to India? [3]
- (b) What were its main Proposals? [3]
- (c) What was the reaction of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Sikhs and the Scheduled classes to it? [4]

Question 9

Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow-

The Second World War was the most destructive war in history. The fascist had converted a large part of Europe into a vast graveyard and a slave-camp. The Nazis hatred of the Jews were major incidents worldwide during the phase of two World Wars. Inside Germany and in these parts of Europe which came under German occupation before and during war, Jews were picked up and six million of them were exterminated. The labour of the countries occupied by Germany was utilized and most horrible labour camps and killed. Many of these camps such as those in Buchenwald, Oswiecim and Dachau were death camps where new ways of killing people were introduced. People were burnt in gas chambers. There were mass massacres. Prisoners were made to dig mass graves, were shot and then buried in those graves.

- (a) How was the Treaty of Versailles responsible for the Second World War? [3]
- (b) How did the rise of Nazism and Fascism became one of the major causes of the Second World War? [3]
- (c) Mention any four consequences of the Second World War. [4]

Question 10

With reference to the United Nations, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the main functions of the UNESCO? [3]
- (b) Clearly indicate any three functions of the UNICEF. [3]
- (c) Mention the composition and functions of the International Court of Justice. [4]