

PRE-BOARD- I (2025-26)
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) 31st July 2023, ANI reported:

Government to introduce Delhi Services Ordinance Bill in Lok Sabha tomorrow

Why should the Government introduce an ordinance in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) The Government needs the approval of only the Lok Sabha.
- (b) The Government needs the approval of the Opposition.
- (c) The Rajya Sabha has no power over an ordinance.
- (d) Every ordinance needs to be approved by both houses of the Parliament to become law.

(ii) 12 February 2023, *The Economics Times* reported:

More than 97.64 lakh cases settled in the first National Lok Adalat of 2023: NALSA.

Which advantages of the Lok Adalat is MOST highlighted in the above headline?

- (a) Saves money
- (b) Speedy justice.
- (c) Works on compromise.
- (d) Reduces burden on Higher courts.

(iii) *In August 2002, President Dr. Abdul Kalam sought the help of the Supreme Court in connection with the controversy between the Election Commission and the Government on elections in Gujarat.*

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court applicable in the above-mentioned situations _____

- (a) Revisory
- (b) Appellate
- (c) Advisory
- (d) Original

(iv) **Identify the exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha.**

P: Introduces the Money Bill

Q: Passes an ordinary bill

R: Can vote a government out of power

S: Can impeach the President

(a) P and Q

(c) P and R

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

(a) The President

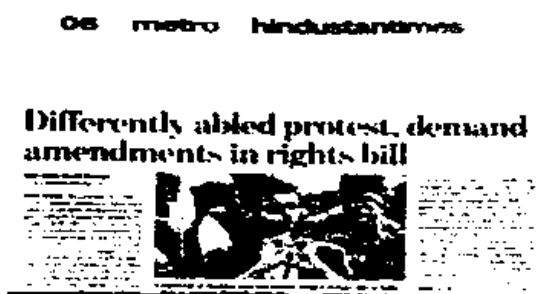
(c) The Supreme Court

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

(a) Judgements

(c) writs

(vii) Which of the following can make the amendment as shown in the picture?



(a) The Parliament

(c) The Supreme Court

(b) R and S

(d) Q and S

(b) The High Court

(d) The Parliament

(b) Orders

(d) rules

(b) The High Court

(d) The President

(viii) Replace the underlined phrase with the correct option:

The objective of the Non-Cooperation Movement was to demobilise public opinion all over the country.

(a) to make the movement rare and unique.

(b) to provide an international base for Congress.

(c) to generate a wedge between Hindu-Muslim unity

(d) to attain self-governance

(ix) The issue on which the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 was launched was _____.

(a) equal employment opportunities for Indians

(b) the proposed execution of Bhagat Singh.

(c) salt monopoly exercised by the British Government.

(d) complete freedom.

(x) Which one of the following objectives of the UNO has been recently added?

(a) Maintain international peace

(b) Develop friendly relations among nations

(c) Centre for harmonising the actions of nations

(d) Disarm, decolonise and develop.

(xi) Which of these statements regarding the status of Princely States are INCORRECT with reference to the Mountbatten Plan?

(a) Princely states would receive the choice to be independent or join the Indian Union

(b) All existing treaties with the Princely states would end.

(c) A plebiscite will be held for all states

(d) Freedom to associate with any dominion

(xii) POW stands for

(a) Power of Warriors

(b) Portrait of Workers

(c) Pressure of West

(d) Prisoners of War

(xiii) *Your uncle is a renowned scientist. He has neither contested nor won any election to the Rajya Sabha. But he has recently become a member of the Rajya Sabha and has been appointed as a Minister. How is this Possible?*

(a) He was appointed by the Chief Justice of India

(b) He was nominated by the President.

(c) He was appointed by the Prime Minister.

(d) He was nominated by the Governor.

(xiv) Axis Powers included

(a) Germany, Italy, Japan

(b) Italy, USSR, France

(c) USA, Italy, Japan

(d) France, Germany, Italy

(xv)



Which movement is depicted in the above cartoon?

(a) Formation of UN

(b) Non-Aligned movement

(c) Beginning Cold War

(d) None of the Above

(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

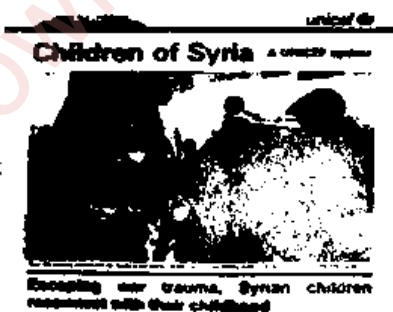
[14]

(i) *"It is our duty to pay for our liberty with our own blood. The Freedom that we shall win through our sacrifice and Exertions, we shall be able to preserve with our own strength."*

With reference to the above quote, put forth the slogans given by the great Indian freedom fighter Subhash Chandra Bose.

(ii) What is meant by the Veto Power?

(iii)



Mention ANY two functions of the UN agency associated with the above picture.

(iv) *The Madras High Court has accepted a request made on behalf of a Minister's wife, for an urgent hearing of a Habeas Corpus petition filed by her accusing the Enforcement Directorate (ED) of not having followed due procedure while arresting her husband early on Wednesday.*

Reference: <https://www.thehindu.com>

In the situation given above, what does the 'Habeas Corpus' mean? Which bodies in our Country are authorised to issue such orders?

(v) Give two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress.

(vi) Mention any two clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

(vii) The League of Nations failed in preventing the Second World War II. Give two reasons for the same.

PART II (50 Marks)

Section A (Civics)

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3

With reference to Union Legislature, Compare the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha under following heads:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Composition and Term of office | [3] |
| (b) Manner of election | [3] |
| (c) Powers: (i) Legislature (ii) Control over the Executive. | [4] |

Question 4

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

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? Mention any two qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court. | [3] |
| (b) Under Article 129, the Supreme Court of India is called a Court of Record. Justify this statement with any three points. | [3] |
| (c) Explain the following terms: | [4] |
| (a) Revisory Jurisdiction | |
| (b) Advisory Jurisdiction | |

Question 5

On 26 January 1950, when India became a Republic within the Commonwealth of Nations, Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru became the Republic of India's first Prime Minister. The first elections to Indian legislative bodies (the Parliament and State legislative Assemblies) were held during his prime ministership in 1952. In this context, answer the following:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) How is the Prime Minister of India selected? | [3] |
| (b) What is the term of office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers? | [3] |
| (c) Mention any two powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the President. | [4] |

Section B (History)

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

With reference to the picture, answer the following questions.



- (a) Identify the organisation associated with the emblem. Name the principal judicial organ of this organisation. What is the main deliberative organ of this organisation? [3]
- (b) State any three functions of the deliberative organ of this organisation. [3]
- (c) Mention any four objectives of this organisation. [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

The oppressive British colonial rule led to the growth of nationalism in India. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (a) The repressive policies of Lord Lytton became a catalyst to the growth of nationalism. Mention any three of his repressive policies to justify this statement. [3]
- (b) Mention any three ways in which the press promoted nationalism. [3]
- (c) Who presided over the second session of the Indian National Congress? Mention any three objectives of the Congress. [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 become one of the major causes of the Second World War? [3]
- (c) Mention any four consequences of the Second World War. [4]

Question 10

The heroism of the Indians was revealed by the courage of Subhash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (a) Mention any three objectives of the Forward Bloc. [3]
- (b) Mention any three contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose. [3]
- (c) Who was the founder of the Indian National Army? Mention any three of its objectives. [4]

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