

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2025-2026

STANDARD - X

SUBJECT - HISTORY/CIVICS

TIME: 2 HRS.

M.M:80

Note. Attempt all the questions from Part 1 (compulsory).
A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part 11.
Two out of three questions from section A and three out of five from section B.

Part 1

Q1 Choose the correct option and write the correct answer. (MCQ's) (16)

I. How are the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?

- a) By the people during general elections.
- b) By the members of the Lok Sabha from amongst themselves
- c) By the members of the Rajya Sabha
- d) By the members of the State Legislature

II. Identify the functions of the speaker of Lok Sabha.

P) The Speaker votes on all issues, put to vote in the House.

Q) The Speaker presides over the joint session of both the houses of Parliament.

R) The Speaker's decision is final with regard to Anti-Defection Law.

S) The Speaker is the ex-officio Chairman of all the committees of the House.

a) P and Q

b) P and S

c) Q and R

d) Q and S

c) Mysore

d) Sandalpur

III. **Jyotiba Phule: Satyashodhak Samaj**, Raja Ram Mohan Roy: —

- a) Aiyasamaj
- b) Brahmo samaj
- c) Prathana samaj
- d) Ramakrishna mission

IV. **Read the description and identify the personality 'She is associated with the proclamation of 1858'**

- a) Zeenat Mahal
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- d) Queen Victoria

X. **Which of the following is ODD ONE OUT with the objectives of Congress?**

- a. To formulate popular demands and place them before Government
- b. To train and organise public opinion
- c. To demand immediate freedom
- d. To develop and consolidate feelings of nationalism and patriotism.

XI. **Saloni is preparing a Case Study on Early Nationalist phase of freedom struggle. Whose role is she most likely to highlight?**

- e. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- f. Dadabhai Nauroji
- g. Surendranath Banerjee
- h. All of the above

XII. **On the day-----was wounded, he said,'Lathi blows inflicted on me would prove some day as nails in the coffin of the British Empire'.**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Bhagat Singh
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

XIII. Bengal was partitioned into two parts in

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| i. 1905 | ii. 1903 |
| iii. 1902 | iv. 1899 |

XIV. Arrange the following events in chronological order

- A) Battle of Plassey
- B) Queen Victoria's proclamation
- C) Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh
- D) Introduction of Enfield Rifle

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) A, B, C, D | b) C, A, B, D |
| c) A, C, D, B | d) A, D, C, B |

XV. A) The social reformers launched crusade against social- religious evils prevalent in Indian society in the 19th century.

R) Many newspapers and magazines in vernacular languages were launched.

- 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.

XVI. A) the British wanted to prevent Muslims from participating in any political movement.

R) The British opposed the formation of the Mohammedan Anglo- Oriental (M.A.O) Defence Association in 1893.

- 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. Mention any two circumstances under which the seat of a member of the Parliament becomes vacant.

- II. Define Quorum and Question Hour.
- III. What was Lucknow Pact?
- IV. Why was the war of 1857 hailed as the first war of Independence?
- V. Why did Tilak revive Ganpati and Shivaji festivals?
- VI. Why was the split in the Congress unfortunate for the Indians?
- VII. Who repealed the Vernacular Press Act in 1882? What impact did the Act have on Indians?

PART (II) SECTION - A (CIVICS) (20 MARKS)

Attempt any two questions from this section

Q3 Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituents units of the country. With reference to the powers of the Union Parliament state the following

- I. Three of its legislative powers (3)
- II. Three of its financial powers (3)
- III. Four of its Administrative or Executive Powers (4)

Q4. The Union Legislature comprises the President and the two houses of the parliament. With reference to the composition of the Lok Sabha, answer the following questions.

- I. Mr. Raj wants to be a member of the Lok Sabha. Mention any three qualifications required to contest elections for the Lok Sabha. (3)
- II. Three exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha. (3)
- III. What is the maximum strength fixed by the Constitution? What is the term of the house? By whom and on whose advice can the Lok Sabha be dissolved?

Q5) With reference to the powers and functions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha, state the following. (4)

- I. Any three functions to regulate proceedings of the House. (3)
- II. Any three disciplinary functions. (3)
- III. The speaker of the Lok Sabha occupies a position of great authority and responsibility. Give reasons to support this statement. (4)

SECTION (B) HISTORY (30 MARKS)

Answer any three questions from this section

Q6) Economic exploitation of the country produced discontent, resentment and resistance among the people that culminated in the great uprising of 1857.

- I. The ruins of trade and handicrafts. (3)
- II. Impoverishment of the cultivators. (3)
- III. Subordination of Indian economy to British interests (making India an agricultural colony of British capitalism). (4)

Q7) Various factors led to the rise and growth of nationalism in India in the 19th century. In this context, explain the role of each of the following:

- I. Economic exploitation (3)
- II. Repressive colonial policies. (3)
- III. Role of the press. (4)

Q8) Surendranath Banerjee was popularly known as father of Indian Nationalism. In this context answer the following questions.

- I. Trace his contribution towards the formation of the Indian National Congress (3)

- II. What was India's political goal, according to him?
What were the methods he advocated to attain it? (3)
- III. What was his contribution to India's freedom struggle? (4)

Q9) Read the excerpt given below and answer the following:

"You will have observed the word 'boycot' attached to the word 'movement'. It means that it shall move, move from point to point, move from City to city, move from division to division, move from province to province till we realise the highest destiny of our people as a nation in the comity of nations. I mean Swaraj".

Bipin Chandra Pal, 1906 Calcutta Session of the Congress

- I. Mention Bipin Chandra Pal's political aims. (3)
- II. State his ideas on National Education. (3)
- III. What remedies did he propose to eradicate India's poverty and unemployment? (4)

Q10 Picture Study



- I. What were his views regarding Hindu Muslim unity? (3)
- II. What role did he play in the formation of the Muslim league? (3)
- III. State the impact of the Muslim league on the National movement. (4)

