

ICSE 2023 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

HISTORY & CIVICS
(H.C.G. Paper – 1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

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 intended 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]

- (i) The interval between two sessions of the Parliament should not be more than

_____.

- (a) Two months
- (b) Three months
- (c) Four months
- (d) Six months

(ii) The maximum composition of the Lok Sabha is:

(a) 530

(b) 540

(c) 550

(d) 556

(iii)

Lok Sabha member term	5 years
Rajya Sabha member term	?

(a) 1 year

(b) 2 years

(c) 4 years

(d) 6 years

(iv) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the _____.

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) Rajya Sabha

(c) Prime Minister

(d) President

(v) A house has 350 members on a given day 25 members are present. For which of the following reasons does the Speaker adjourn the session for the day?

(a) Indiscipline in the House

(b) Lack of quorum

(c) Business of the day is over

(d) There are no questions to admit

(vi) When a case comes from a Subordinate Court, the High Court deals with it under _____.

(a) Revisory Jurisdiction

(b) Advisory Jurisdiction

(c) Original Jurisdiction

(d) Appellate Jurisdiction

(vii) Which of these was NOT an aim of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) To train and organise public opinion in the country.
- (b) To promote friendly relations between nationalists political workers.
- (c) To make the world aware of the true nature of the British.
- (d) To formulate popular demands and present them before the government

(viii) _____ announced that the successors of Bahadur Shah could not use imperial titles.

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Wellesley
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Ripon

(ix) Which of these is NOT a repressive policy of Lord Lytton?

- (a) Arms Act
- (b) Ilbert Bill
- (c) Vernacular Press Act
- (d) Grand Delhi Durbar

(x) Jyotiba Phule: Satya Shodak Samaj :: Raja Rammohan Roy :: _____

- (a) Arya Samaj
- (b) Brahmo Samaj
- (c) Satya Shodak Samaj
- (d) Prarthana Samaj

(xi) The Khilafat Movement was started in India by _____.

- (a) Ali Brothers
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jinnah
- (d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

- (xii) The Non Cooperation Movement was suspended due to the _____.
- (a) Gandhi -Irwin pact
 - (b) Chauri-Chaura Incident
 - (c) Cripps Mission
 - (d) Rowlatt Act
- (xiii) Which of the following clauses was NOT part of the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
- (a) There would be a Governor General for each Dominion.
 - (b) The country would be divided into two Dominions.
 - (c) The British Parliament had legislative control over India.
 - (d) There would be a division of army and assets.
- (xiv) Which of the following is a common ideology of Fascism and Nazism?
- (a) To believe in democracy
 - (b) To encourage political systems
 - (c) To uphold One party and one leader
 - (d) To support communism.
- (xv) Hitler attacked Poland because he wanted to _____.
- (a) seize the coal mines
 - (b) militarise the Rhine valley
 - (c) regain the Danzing port
 - (d) control the trade
- (xvi) Identify the founders of Non Aligned Movement.
- (a) Nasser, Tito, Nehru
 - (b) Naseer, Nehru, Stalin
 - (c) Churchill, Stalin, Tito
 - (d) Tito, Sukarno, Roosevelt

Question 2

- (i) Mr. Koushal is 26 yrs of age, Which House of Parliament can he be a member of? [2]
Why?
- (ii) Ms. Anita wants to approach the Lok Adalat regarding a case. Mention *any two* [2]
advantages she will have by taking her case to the Lok Adalat.
- (iii) Mention *any two* ways in which the British ill-treated the Indian soldiers. [2]
- (iv) State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
- (v) What are the causes of the Quit India Movement? [2]
- (vi) Mention *any two* objectives of the Indian National Army. [2]
- (vii) Mention *any two* objectives of the United Nations Organisation. [2]

PART II

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3

The Legislature makes the laws which govern the country. With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the maximum composition of the Rajya Sabha? Why is it called a [3]
Permanent House?
- (ii) Mention *any three* exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The President of India is the nominal head of the Union Administration. With reference to the President, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the term of the President? Give *two* reasons for the indirect election of the President. [3]
- (ii) Name the *three* kinds of emergencies which the President can declare. [3]
- (iii) State *any four* legislative powers of the President. [4]

Question 5

An independent judiciary is a feature of federal governance. With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? What is the composition of the Supreme Court? [3]
- (ii) Mention the *three* kinds of cases which come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
- (iii) Explain the terms: [4]
 - (a) Revisory Jurisdiction.
 - (b) Advisory Jurisdiction

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

The culmination of discontent against the British rule came with the Great Revolt of 1857. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What was the Doctrine of Lapse? Name the queen who became a victim of this policy. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* economic causes of the Revolt. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* administrative changes made by the British after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

With reference to first and second phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following:

- (i) What was the objective of the Assertive Nationalists? Mention *any two* contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [3]
- (ii) Who partitioned Bengal? State *any two* actual reasons behind the Partition. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* methods used by the Early Nationalists. [4]

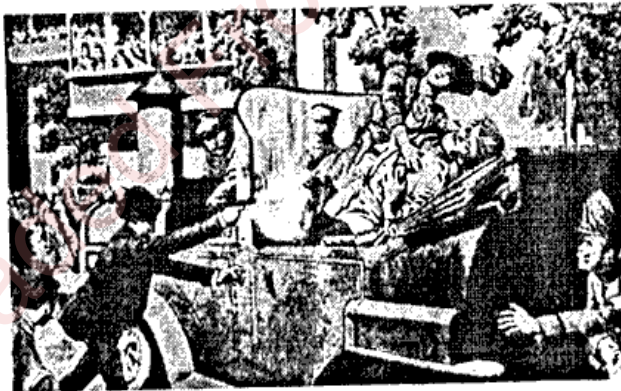
Question 8

The mass phase of the National Movement led to the freedom of India. With reference to this phase, answer the following questions:

- (i) What were the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Name the march which marked the beginning of this movement. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* causes of the Non Cooperation Movement. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* clauses of the Mountbatten Plan. [4]

Question 9

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify and briefly explain the above incident. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any four* conditions imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles. [3]
- (iii) Name the organization established to maintain peace after the First World War. [4]
Mention *any three* of its objectives.