

SpellIndia

INDIA's **1**
No.

SPELLING BEE

Preparatory Study Material
Provider

www.phonicstore.com

ICSE ACADEMY
www.spellbeeacademy.com



Specimen Papers

PREPARE

for

ICSE

Class 10

History & Civics

- 2026

- 2025

- 2024

- 2023

- 2022



ICSE ACADEMY: How to Prepare for ICSE Class 10 exams

<https://www.spellbeeacademy.com/icse.html>



How to Prepare for ICSE Class 10 exams : Free Resources

Please click on subject to proceed further.

We will keep adding resources here till "March 2026".

So, save this link, keep visiting and stay updated.

(Resources include : Syllabus, Past Year Papers, Specimen Papers, Competency based Questions, Books pdf downloadable, 350+ Term Papers / Prelim Papers of various schools - across subjects, etc.)

01 English Literature

02 English Language

03 Geography

04 History & Civics

05 Physics

06 Chemistry

07 Mathematics

08 Biology

09 Computer Applications

10 Physical Education

11 Hindi

12 Commercial Studies

13 Economics

14 Technical Drawing

15 Environmental Science

16 Home Science

17 Gujarati

18 Marathi

19 French



SCAN QR code to buy the book at amazon NOW.

SpellIndia
INDIA's No. 1 SPELLING BEE
Preparatory Study Material Provider
www.spellindia.com

ICSE ACADEMY
www.spellbeeacademy.com

Pati's

PREPARE
for
ICSE
Classes 9 & 10
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
(Includes - Board Specimen Papers of 6 years & Competency-focused questions)

28 YEARS Past Questions
75 Practice TESTS

Authoring to board exams 2024-2027 exams

Debashis Pati
Author is the 1st individual to write preparatory books on various topics of 'multiple' Spelling Bee competitions in India. He has written the Maximum Number of Spelling Books as well as Tests in the world.
ing / Vocabulary / Grammar Olympiad Exam conductor.



SpellIndia
INDIA's No. 1 SPELLING BEE
Preparatory Study Material Provider
www.spellindia.com

ICSE ACADEMY
www.spellbeeacademy.com

Pati's

PREPARE
for
ICSE
Class 10
(Acts 3 to 5 only)
Julius Caesar

1000+ Practice QUESTIONS*
30 Practice TESTS
(With short questions of 10 marks)

Past Years' Questions (13 years: 1990 onwards)
Competency focused Questions (1 year)
Multiple choice Questions (850+ nos*)
Extract based Questions (65+ extracts*)
*Includes the questions of last 13 past years' questions and the 20 tests.

Authoring to board exams 2024-2027 exams

Debashis Pati
Author is the 1st individual to write preparatory books on various topics of 'multiple' Spelling Bee competitions in India. He has written the Maximum Number of Spelling Books as well as Tests in the world.
ing / Vocabulary / Grammar Olympiad Exam conductor.



SpellIndia
INDIA's No. 1 SPELLING BEE
Preparatory Study Material Provider
www.spellindia.com

ICSE ACADEMY
www.spellbeeacademy.com

Pati's

PREPARE
for
ICSE
Class 10
HINDI GRAMMAR
350+ Sample practice questions & # 51 Tests

350+ SAMPLE QUESTIONS
51 TEST PAPERS

Authoring to board exams 2025 / 2026 onwards

तामसी पति
Tamasee Pati



SpellIndia
INDIA's No. 1 SPELLING BEE
Preparatory Study Material Provider
www.spellindia.com

ICSE ACADEMY
www.spellbeeacademy.com

Pati's

PREPARE
for
ICSE
Class 10
CIVICS
The TESTS are based on the Prelim / Pre-board papers of various schools. Answers are provided for all.
Competency Based Questions and 3 Specimen Papers are provided.

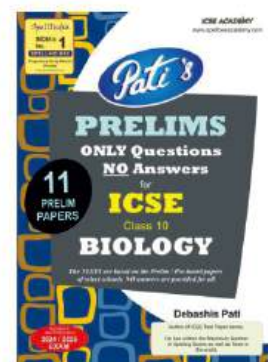
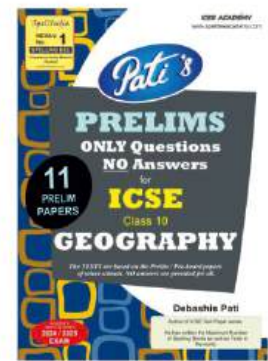
40 TEST PAPERS

Authoring to board exams 2024 / 2025 EXAM

Debashis Pati
Author of ICSE Test Paper series.
is the Maximum Number books as well as Tests in the world.



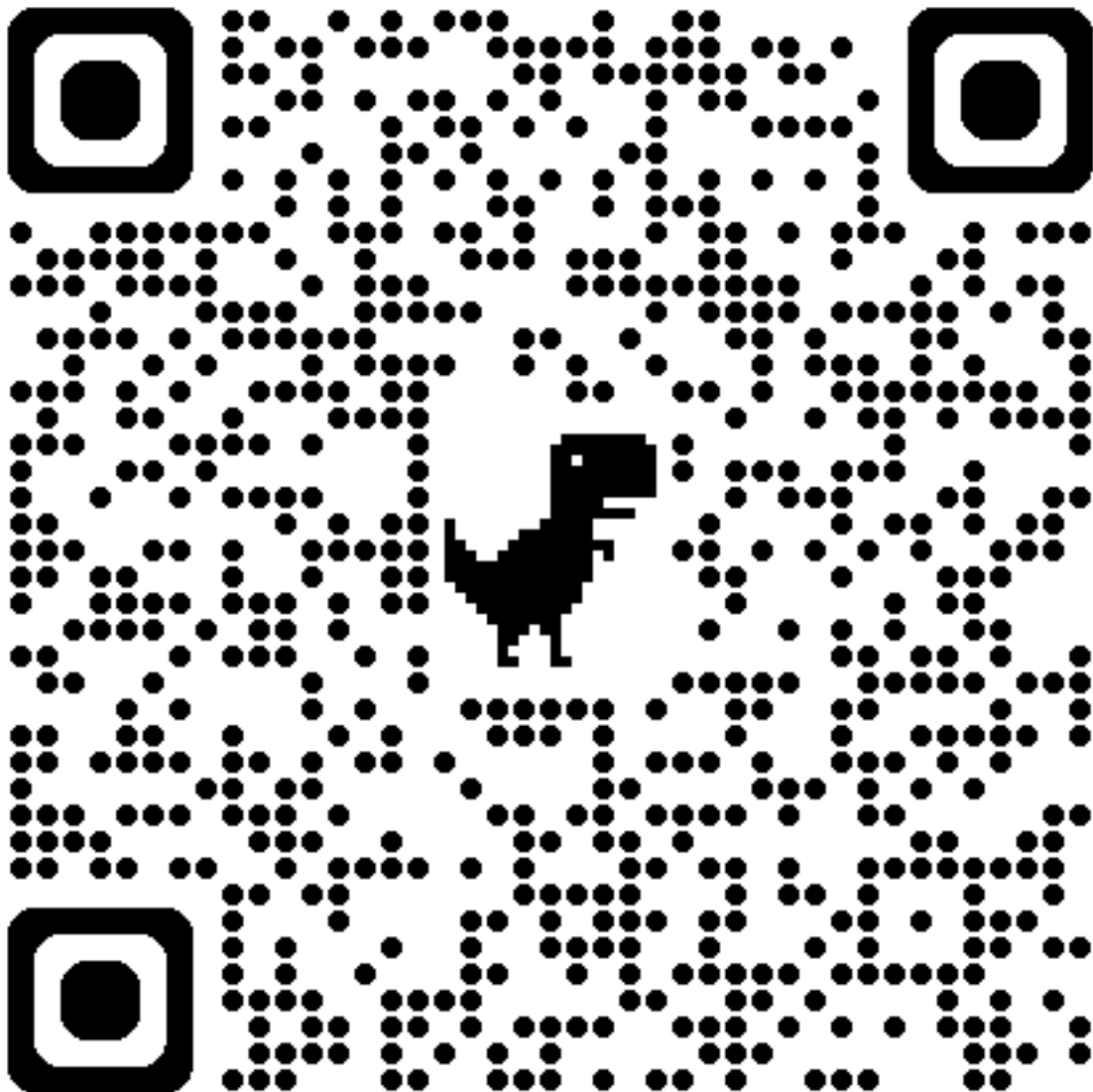
Scan QR code for Free Access to 500+ Prelim Papers across 20 subjects



Prepare for ICSE CLASS 10 History & Civics

Free Resources

SCAN QR CODE Now





ICSE ACADEMY

Specimen Papers

- 2026

- 2025

- 2024

- 2023

- 2022

ICSE 2026 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER
HISTORY & CIVICS
(H.C.G. Paper – 1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

- 1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.*
- 2. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*
- 3. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*
- 4. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

- 5. Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).*
- 6. 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**.*
- 7. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets[].*

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt *all* questions from this *Part*

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

(i) Identify the exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha.

P: Can introduce a new All India Service

Q: Can impeach the President

R: Can never be dissolved as a whole

S: Can introduce a Money Bill

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

[Recall]

(ii) Who made the amendment which resulted in the headline given below?



(a) The Supreme Court

(b) The President

(c) The Parliament

(d) The Prime Minister

[Recall]

(iii) Given below are details of few Indian citizens:

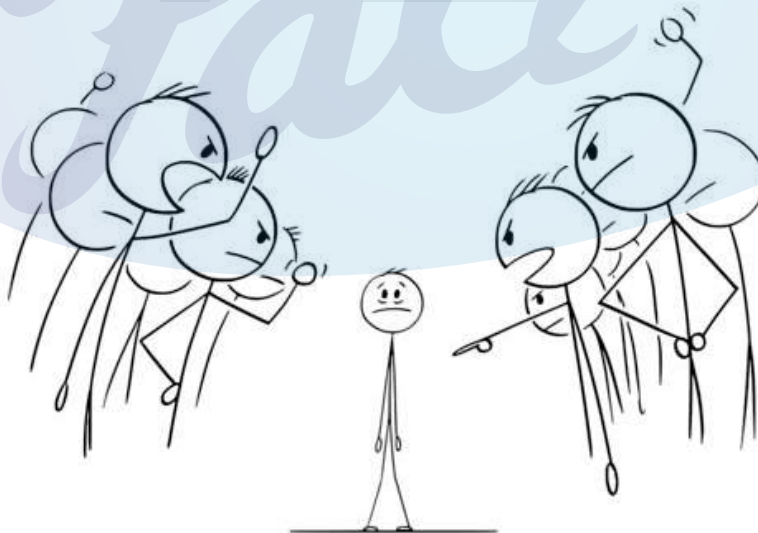
Person	Age [In years]	Description
W	34	Is a Professor in a Government College
X	35	Has taken up citizenship of the United States of America
Y	27	Is a reputed sportsperson
Z	36	Is a scientist

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the President of India.

- (a) W
- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

[Understanding]

(iv) Observe the given picture. In case of a similar unruly situation in the Lok Sabha, choose the action that may be taken by the Speaker.



- (a) Adjourn the house for lack of quorum.
- (b) Dissolve the Lok Sabha.
- (c) Adjourn the house for lack of discipline.
- (d) Disqualify the members under Anti-defection law.

[Application]

- (v) Choose the correct option to replace the underlined word:

The Union ministers are collectively responsible to the Prime Minister.

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) President
- (d) Speaker

[Application]

- (vi) *Residents of Jodhpur, X and Y got married in the year 2014 and after 4 months of wedlock, petty family issues and arguments resulted in their separation for 6 years. The matter was placed before the Bench of Lok Adalat Family Court, Jodhpur wherein all efforts were made to reunite the family again. With constant efforts of counselling parties agreed to live together and withdraw their Divorce Petition.*

Case Study, Lok Adalat, District – Jodhpur

Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is highlighted in the above case?

- (a) Saves money
- (b) Speedy justice
- (c) Works on the spirit of compromise
- (d) Reduces the burden on High Courts

[Application]

- (vii) **Assertion (A):** The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885.

Reason (R): The main aim of the Indian National Congress at its inception was to demand complete independence for India.

- (a) (A) is true and (R) is false.
- (b) (A) is false and (R) is true.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

[Analysis]

(viii) Identify the option which shows the correct chronology of the following events:

1. The Dandi March
 2. The Second Round Table Conference
 3. The Simon Commission
- (a) 3-1-2
(b) 1-3-2
(c) 3-2-1
(d) 2-1-3

[Understanding]

(ix) The area in which Anand stays has had no water supply for three days in spite of repeated complaints. The residents have a meeting and discuss a few methods to resolve this problem. Being a follower of the beliefs and methods of the Early Nationalists, which of the following methods is Anand **NOT LIKELY** to approve?

- (a) Peaceful procession by the residents
(b) Follow the method of boycott
(c) Write a petition to the government
(d) Write an article in the newspaper highlighting the problem

[Application]

(x) Identify the cities most affected by American action in World War II.

- (a) Rome, Berlin
(b) Tokyo, Berlin
(c) Hiroshima, Nagasaki
(d) Tokyo, Rome

[Recall]

- (xi) Which repressive policy of Lord Lytton is depicted in the picture given?



- (a) Organising the Grand Delhi
(b) The Arms Act
(c) Reduction of the maximum age of Civil Service Examination
(d) The Vernacular Press Act
- (xii) Identify the **odd one** out of the following Assertive Nationalists Leaders.

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

[Analysis]

- (xiii) Read the description and choose the correct option-

This was a significant event in Indian history. Many underlying causes of the revolt included economic exploitation, social reforms, and political annexations by the British. Even in its failure it ignited nationalism in the people of India. Its immediate cause was _____.

- (a) introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse
(b) annexation of Indian states by the British
(c) use of greased cartridges in Enfield rifles
(d) establishment of English as the medium of instruction

[Recall]

(xiv) Which of the following countries will NOT be part of this cartoon?



- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) Russia
- (d) Britain

[Application]

(xv) Identify the correct pair from the given options.

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee – Assertive Nationalist
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Delhi Durbar
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji – First President of Congress
- (d) Jyotiba Phule – Women's Education

[Understanding]

(xvi) Which of the following scenarios describes the Non-Alignment Policy (NAM)?

- (a) A country forms a military alliance only with the United States.
- (b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.
- (c) A country is part of a religious movement advocating non-violence
- (d) A country aligns with the Soviet Union and receives military aid.

[Understanding]

Question 2

- (i) Read the extract given below and answer the question which follow: [2]

Congress member's adjournment motion disallowed The notice, along with another moved demanding a discussion on China, was disallowed in the Lok Sabha.

The Times of India, Feb 10, 2023

Who can allow or disallow the above motion? What does this motion mean? [Understanding]

- (ii) Which category of power is being exercised by the President in the following: [2]

(a) Approval of Bills

(b) Appointment of the Supreme Court judges [Recall]

- (iii) *The whole plan may not be perfect but like all plans, its success will depend on the spirit of goodwill with which it is carried out.* [2]

-Lord Mountbatten

Give two reasons for the acceptance of the above plan by the Congress. [Understanding]

- (iv) Imagine you were an artisan in the year 1856. Mention any two ways in which the economic policies of the British would have affected you. [2]

[Understanding]

- (v) Look at the picture given and answer. [2]



Identify the leader seen in the picture above. Mention *any one* of his contributions.

[Recall]

(vi) Mention *any two* objectives of the League of Nations. [2]

[Recall]

(vii) Mention *any two* ideologies of the dictators. [2]

[Recall]

PART II

SECTION A (20 Marks)

Attempt *any two* questions from this Section.

Question 3

The Union Legislature of India is the law-making body of the country. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

(i) Mention any three key differences in power between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha that make the Lok Sabha more influential. [3]

[Analysis]

(ii) *Rajya Sabha adjourned sine die, overall productivity at 79 percent.* [3]

- Deccan Herald, 21 December 2023.

Who can adjourn the above session? Explain the composition of this house. [Recall]

(iii) Mention *any four* legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]

[Recall]

Question 4

The President is the nominal head of the executive and the first citizen of the country. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) The President is the nominal head of the country and cannot act independently. Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President which justify the nominal position. [3]

[Understanding]

(ii) Mention *any three* points to enumerate the financial powers vested in the President of India. [3]

[Recall]

(iii) Describe the constitutional procedure to remove the President. [4]

[Recall]

Question 5

The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of the Republic of India. With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? [3]
What is the composition of the Supreme Court? [Recall]
- (ii) Under Article 129, the Supreme Court of India is called a Court of Record. [3]
Justify this statement with *any three* points. [Analysis]
- (iii) Explain the following terms: [4]
(a) Revisory Jurisdiction
(b) Original Jurisdiction [Recall]

SECTION B (30 Marks)

Attempt *any three* questions from this Section.

Question 6

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising against the rule of the British East India Company. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) The British used many policies of expansion. Mention *any three* such policies. [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) Analyse the impact of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 on the Mughals and the Peshwas. [3]
[Recall]
- (iii) The Indian army was reorganised after 1858, to prevent the reoccurrence of another uprising. Justify this statement by stating *any four* changes made in the army after the Revolt. [4]
[Analysis]

Question 7

Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness that emerges when people consider themselves as one nation. With reference to the growth of nationalism, answer the following:

- (i) Name the first President of the Congress. Mention *any two* objectives of the Congress. [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) Whether it is fiction, non-fiction, or periodical, all kinds of literature contributed at large in the national consciousness of India in pre-independence times. Mention *any three* points to analyse the role of the press in the growth of nationalism. [3]
[Analysis]
- (iii) Explain *any two* policies of Lord Lytton that showcased his attitude of racial superiority, eventually leading to the growth of nationalism. [4]
[Recall]

Question 8

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

The March, which took place in India, was led by Mohandas Gandhi to protest British rule in India. During the march, thousands of Indians followed Gandhi from his religious retreat near Ahmedabad to the Arabian Sea coast, a distance of some 240 miles. The march resulted in the arrest of nearly 60,000 people, including Gandhi himself. ”

— *The Marion (Ohio) Star [Edited]*

- (i) Name the March being discussed above. Which movement did this March lead to? In which year was that movement launched? [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) The movement which began with this March made a considerable impact on the social and political surroundings of the country. Analyse this statement by mentioning *any three* impacts. [3]
[Analysis]
- (iii) Mention *any four* clauses of the treaty which led to the suspension of this movement. [4]
[Recall]

Question 9

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- (i) How did the assassination mentioned above become a cause for the First World War? [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) Mention *any three* points to analyse how Europe was reorganised because of the war triggered by this incident. [3]
[Recall]
- (iii) The Germans described the Treaty of Versailles as harsh and humiliating. Give *any four* reasons that justify this statement. [4]
[Analysis]

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following:

- (i) What is the composition of the International Court of Justice? [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) Mention *any three* exclusive functions of the General Assembly. [3]
[Recall]
- (iii) *Kolkata's famous Durga Puja received the intangible heritage tag.* Which agency of the United Nations is authorised to give this tag? Mention *any three* other contributions of that agency in the preservation of culture. [4]
[Application & Recall]

PART I

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1		[16x1]
(i)	(c) P and R	
(ii)	(c) The Parliament	
(iii)	(d) Z	
(iv)	(c) adjourn the house for lack of discipline.	
(v)	(a) Lok Sabha	
(vi)	(c) Works on the spirit of compromise	
(vii)	(a) (A) is true and (R) is false.	
(viii)	(a) 3-1-2	
(ix)	(b) Follow the method of boycott	
(x)	(c) Hiroshima, Nagasaki	
(xi)	(d) The Vernacular Press Act	
(xii)	(b) Dadabhai Naoroji	
(xiii)	(c) Use of greased cartridges in Enfield rifles	
(xiv)	(b) Japan	
(xv)	(d) Jyotiba Phule – Women’s Education	
(xvi)	(b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.	
Question 2		
(i)	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha. To give up on the business of the house and take up a matter of urgent importance.	[1 1]
(ii)	(a) Approval of Bills - Legislative (b) Appointment of the Supreme Court judges – Executive	[2]

	<p>It was the only solution to the communal problem of India. The experience of working with the League in the Interim Government had convinced the Congress that it is impossible to have a joint administration. The League had joined the Government to obstruct and not to cooperate. The only alternative to partition was a weak Centre. A smaller India with a strong authority was better than a bigger State with a weak Centre. Any further continuation of British rule would mean a greater calamity for India. Any further delay in transfer of power could lead to a Civil War. Partition would rid the Constitution of separate electorates and other undemocratic procedures.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	[2]
(iv)	<p>Loss of livelihood spinning and weaving stopped heavy taxation competition from machine made goods loss of patronage unavailability of raw materials Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	[2]
(v)	<p>Bal Gangadhar Tilak</p> <p>He advocated Swadeshi, Swaraj and Boycott. He started two newspapers Mahratta and esri. Revived the Ganapathi and Shivaji festival. Organised the Akharas and Lathi Clubs for the youth. He led a no rent campaign. Opposed the Partition of Bengal. Launched the Home Rule Movement. Gave the slogan <i>'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.'</i> Advocated National Education. He is regarded as the 'Forerunner of Gandhi'. He wrote three great works – Gitarahasya, The Orion, The Arctic Home in the Vedas.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any one)</i></p>	[2]
(vi)	<p>States were prohibited from entering into secret treaties and alliances could not maintain huge armies had to respect each other's independence had to refer their mutual disputes if any to the League had to take necessary action as directed by the League had to promote cultural, social and economic cooperation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	[2]
(vii)	<p>Belief in totalitarian rule despise democratic political systems state is supreme suppress rights of citizens one party one leader believe in aggressive nationalism imperialism regard war as an instrument anti-democratic anti-communist.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Any two]</i></p>	[2]
<p>PART II</p> <p>SECTION A</p> <p><i>(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)</i></p>		
Question 3		
(i)	<p>Motions of No-Confidence against the government can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha the Council of Ministers is answerable to the Lok Sabha only enjoy power only until they enjoy the trust of the house Money bills can be</p>	[3]

	introduced only in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend it Budget is passed controls the national purse has complete control over finance In case of a deadlock between the two houses, the will of the Lok Sabha prevails due to its higher numerical strength Can pass an Adjournment Motion <i>(Any three)</i>	
(ii)	The Chairman or the Vice President of India There is a total of 250 members, 238 from the states and 12 members are nominated by the President.	[1 2]
(iii)	To make laws in the union list Matters in the concurrent list Residuary powers or matters not mentioned in 3 lists Matters in the state list - during an emergency or approved by 2 3 majority by the Rajya Sabha or when two or more states ask Ordinances must be approved Powers during emergency. <i>(Any four)</i>	[4]
Question 4		
(i)	The President performs the following functions on the advice of the Prime Minister and his cabinet-Addresses the first session of the Parliament sends messages to the Parliament can summon and prorogue the Parliament can dissolve the Lok Sabha nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha gives assent to a bill to make it a law can promulgate ordinances can give his assent to some state bills Previous sanction to the Money bills Introduction of Bills Give approval for introduction of Bills regarding alteration of State formation of state Can call for a joint session of parliament. <i>(Three points)</i>	[3]
(ii)	Approve introduction of Money Bills Annual budget is presented on behalf of the President Annual Financial statement is laid on his behalf can authorized withdrawal of advances from the Consolidated Fund of India Appoints the Finance Commission. <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	Can be introduced in any house passed by 2 3 majority and sent to the second house in the second house it is investigated and the President can also be present If both houses pass it by 2 3 majority the President will be impeached.	[4]
Question 5		
(i)	The President 33 judges and 1 Chief justice. <i>(Any two points)</i>	[1 2]
(ii)	Its judgement and orders are preserved as a record This can be produced in any court as precedents future references If a person commits a contempt of court,	[3]

	<p>the court has the authority to punish him for contempt The Supreme Court acts as the Guardian of the constitution.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) Revisory Jurisdiction – The Supreme Court revises its own cases to remove any error that might have crept in because the judgements of the Supreme Court are like laws.</p> <p>(b) Original Jurisdiction - The cases that come to the Supreme Court in the first instance.</p>	[2 2]
<p>Section B</p> <p><i>(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)</i></p>		
Question 6		
(i)	<p>Doctrine of Lapse Subsidiary Alliance Pretext of misgovernance outright wars</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Any three]</i></p>	[1 1 1]
(ii)	<p>The rule of the Mughals came to an end as Bahadur Shah was deported The rule of the Peshwas ended as Nana Saheb fled from the country.</p>	[3]
(iii)	<p>The strength of the European troops in India was increased European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions All Indian artillery units except the mountain units were disbanded Sophisticated weapons were not given to the Indians discrimination on the basis of caste was practised introduction of caste and community in regiments newspaper and journals were kept away from soldiers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any four points)</i></p>	[4]
Question 7		
(i)	<p>W.C. Bonnerjee</p> <p>To promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country To develop and consolidate feelings of national unity irrespective of caste, religion or province to formulate popular demands and present them before the government to train and organize public opinion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two points)</i></p>	[1 2]
(ii)	<p>The press helped spread the ideals of patriotism, modern liberal ideas of liberty freedom equality home rule and independence criticized the British policies helped Indians exchange views made them aware of the happenings in the world Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[3]

	<p>The Vernacular Press Act Gagging Act Press Regulation The Indian Arms Act Organising the Grand Delhi Durbar reduced the maximum age for the Indian Civil Service Examination from 21 to 19 years removed the import duties on British textiles which destroyed Indian Industries</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[4]
Question 8		
(i)	<p>Dandi March Civil Disobedience Movement 1930</p>	[1 1 1]
(ii)	<p>Created patriotic feelings widened the base of freedom struggle made people understand the significance of non-violence there was improvement in the status of the depressed classes women became part of the movement new methods of propaganda like Prabhat Pheris were used Congress took part in Legislative elections.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[3]
(iii)	<p>The British agreed to-</p> <p>Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops restore the confiscated properties of satyagrahis permit the free collection of salt by persons near seacoast.</p> <p>The Congress agreed to:</p> <p>Suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement participate in the Second Round Table Conference not to press for investigation into police atrocities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any four points)</i></p>	[4]
Question 9		
(i)	<p>Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria was assassinated at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia on June 28, 1914. This assassination was carried out by a secret society called 'Union of Death' formed by extremist Serbian nationalists whose aim was to unite all Serbians into a single state. Austria served an ultimatum to Serbia making 11 demands. Serbia accepted most of them except those that would have led to the loss of sovereignty. On July 28 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. This was the beginning of the First World War.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points of explanation)</i></p>	[1 1 1]
(ii)	<p>Three ruling dynasties Russia, Germany and Austria were destroyed The rule of Ottomans came to an end Austria and Hungary became separate independent states Monarchy collapsed and there was a rise of democracy It was an end of European Supremacy USA emerged as the world Superpower Led to the rise of dictatorship Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[3]

	<p>It was declared guilty of aggression had to pay war reparation of 33 billion dollars The area of the Rhine valley was demilitarized and the German territory, west of Rhine was to be occupied by the Allied troops for 15 years Danzig became a free port in Polish territory Lost Alsace Lorraine to France The Saar coal mines were given to France Lost all her colonies to the allies The German force was restricted to 1 lakh the Navy to 15,000 men and 24 ships The Air force and submarines were banned German merchant ships were distributed among the allies Germany had to supply huge quantities of coal to France Germany ceded the Ruhr industrial areas to the allies German colonies in the Pacific and the areas under her control in China were given to Japan Italy got only two small islands and the coastal region of Dalmatia Belgium- Got Eupen-et –Malmedy Germany ceded Schleswig to Denmark Complete Independence was granted to Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia The League of Nations was set up to maintain peace and prevent another war.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any four points)</i></p>	[4]
Question 10		
(i)	<p>Consists of 15 judges Elected for a period of 9 years Elected by General Assembly and Security Council Each judge is from different country Elects its President and Vice President for a period of 3 years Appoints a registrar Retired judge may be re-elected.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[3]
(ii)	<p>To make recommendations in maintenance of international peace and security discuss any question relating to peace and security to make recommendations on any question within the scope of the charter initiate studies to make recommendations to promote international political, social and economic cooperation make recommendations for peaceful settlement of disputes receive and consider reports from Security Council and other organs to consider and approve the budget of the United Nations to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council The ECOSOC Trusteeship Council and judges of the International Court of Justice Uniting for peace to appoint Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council Admission of new members Amend the charter Distribute the Contributions among member states friendly relations between nations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[3]
(iii)	<p>UNESCO</p> <p>Provides technical advice and assistance provides funds to preserve monuments and works of art prepared a World Heritage list identifies monuments to be protected protects rare manuscripts encourages artistic creations in literature and fine arts cultural development through films Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[1 3]

ICSE 2025 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[].

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.

PART I

Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) On May 19, 2023, the President of India exercised legislative power under Article 123 of the Constitution, during the period Parliament was in recess, to promulgate *The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Ordinance, 2023*.
- *The Hindu, May 26, 2023*

What information about an ordinance can we obtain from the above passage?

- (a) The ordinance must be approved within six weeks
(b) Only the Cabinet can prepare an ordinance.
(c) It is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.
(d) If the Parliament does not approve it within six weeks it becomes inoperative.

[Application]

- (ii) Given below are details of few Indian citizens:

Person	Age [In years]	Description
W	34	Is a Professor in the Government College
X	35	Has taken up the citizenship of the United States of America
Y	27	Is a reputed sportsperson
Z	36	Is a scientist

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the President of India.

- (a) W
(b) X
(c) Y
(d) Z

[Understanding]

- (iii) Who made the amendment which resulted in the below headline?



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

[Application]

- (iv) Residents of Jodhpur, X and Y got married in the year 2014 and after 4 months of wedlock, petty family issues and arguments resulted in their separation for 6 years. The matter was placed before the Bench of Lok Adalat Family Court, Jodhpur wherein all efforts were made to reunite the family again. With constant efforts of counselling parties agreed to live together and withdraw their Divorce Petition

Case Study, Lok Adalat, District – Jodhpur

Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is highlighted in the above case?

- (a) Saves money
- (b) Speedy justice
- (c) Works on the spirit of compromise
- (d) Reduces the burden on High Courts

[Application]

- (v) District Judge : _____ cases : : Sessions Judge : Criminal Cases

- (a) Advisory
- (b) Civil
- (c) Constitutional
- (d) Appellate

[Recall]

(vi) Identify the exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha

P: Can introduce a new All India Service

Q: Can impeach the President

R: Can never be dissolved as a whole

S: Can introduce a Money Bill

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

[Recall]

(vii) Read the two statements given below about the Civil Disobedience Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).

Assertion (A): The Civil Disobedience Movement was renewed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Reason (R): The Second Round Table Conference was a failure.

(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.

[Analysis]

(viii) The government of Country X has introduced a law similar to Ilbert Bill introduced in 1883. Who will be impacted by this Bill?

(a) The Farmers

(b) The Artisans

(c) The Soldiers

(d) The Judges

[Understanding]

(ix) The area in which Anand stays has had no water supply for three days in spite of repeated complaints. The residents have a meeting and discuss a few methods to resolve this problem. Being a follower of the beliefs and methods of the Early Nationalists, which of the following methods is Anand NOT LIKELY to approve?

- (a) Peaceful procession by the residents
- (b) Follow the method of boycott
- (c) Write a petition to the government
- (d) Write an article in the newspaper highlighting the problem.

[Application]

(x) Which of the given policies is NOT aligned with the ideologies of the leader seen in the picture?



- (a) prioritising military expansion
- (b) promoting racist policies
- (c) hosting an anti-communist seminar
- (d) holding pro-democracy rallies

[Understanding]

(xi) Identify the ODD ONE out of the following objectives of the Muslim League:

- (a) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British
- (b) To promote cultural and socio-economic cooperation among Muslims
- (c) To protect and advance political rights and interests of the Muslims
- (d) To present the needs and demands of the Muslims to the government

[Analysis]

(xii) Your school has organized a poster making competition on the topic - Education empowerment for Girls in India. Which of the following leaders would MOST LIKELY be part of the poster?

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee
- (b) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

[Understanding]

(xiii) Read the description and identify the person –

He established the Forward Bloc and coined the slogan, 'Delhi Chalo'.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Subash Chandra Bose
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

[Recall]

(xiv) Which of the following countries will NOT be part of this cartoon?



- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) Russia
- (d) Britain

[Application]

(xv) Identify the cities most affected by American action in World War II.

- (a) Rome, Berlin
- (b) Tokyo, Berlin
- (c) Hiroshima, Nagasaki
- (d) Tokyo, Rome

[Recall]

(xvi) Which of the following scenarios describes the Non-Alignment Policy (NAM)?

- (a) A country forms a military alliance only with the United States.
- (b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.
- (c) A country is part of a religious movement advocating non-violence
- (d) A country aligns with Soviet Union and receives military aid.

[Understanding]

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the question which follows:

Congress member's adjournment motion disallowed. The notice, along with another moved demanding a discussion on China, was disallowed in the Lok Sabha.

The Times of India, Feb 10, 2023

- (i) Who can allow or disallow the above motion? What does this motion mean? [2]
[Understanding]
- (ii) Which category of power is being exercised by the President in the following: [2]
 - (a) Approval of Bills
 - (b) Appointment of the Supreme Court judges [Recall]
- (iii) Imagine you were an artisan, in the year 1856. Mention any two ways in which the economic policies of the British would have affected you. [2]
[Understanding]
- (iv) Give *two* reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. [2]
[Recall]
- (v) Mention any two leaders of the Assertive Nationalists. [2]
[Recall]
- (vi) Mention any two objectives of the League of Nations. [2]
[Recall]

- (vii) Name the two alliances formed in Europe before the beginning of the First World War. [2]
[Recall]

PART II

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3

The Union Legislature of India is not only the law-making body, but the center of alldemocratic political process. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Justify this by mentioning any three points. [3]
[Analysis]
- (ii) *Rajya Sabha adjourned sine die, overall productivity at 79 percent.* [3]
- Deccan Herald, 21 December 2023.
Who can adjourn the above session? Explain the composition of this house. [Recall]
- (iii) Mention *any four* legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]
[Recall]

Question 4

The President is the nominal head of the executive, the first citizen of the country, as well as the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) The President is the nominal head of the country and cannot act independently. [3]
Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President which justifies the nominal position. [Understanding]
- (ii) Mention *any three* financial powers of the President. [3]
[Recall]
- (iii) Describe the procedure of impeachment of the President. [4]
[Recall]

Question 5

The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial authority and the highest court of the Republic of India. It is the final court of appeal for all civil and criminal cases.

With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

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

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) The British used many policies of expansion. Mention any three such policies. [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) How did the failure of this Revolt impact the Mughals and the Peshwas? [3]
[Recall]
- (iii) The India army was reorganised after 1858, to prevent the reoccurrence of another uprising. Analyse this statement by stating any four changes made in the army after the Revolt. [4]
[Analysis]

Question 7

Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness that emerges when people consider themselves as one nation. With reference to the growth of nationalism, answer the following:

- (i) Name the first President of the Congress. Mention any two of its objectives. [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) The press played an important role in the growth of Indian Nationalism. Thus, the British saw the need for curbs on the press. Mention *any three* points to analyse the role of the press in the growth of nationalism. [3]
[Analysis]
- (iii) Lord Lytton's repressive policies led to the growth of Nationalism. Mention *any four* policies enforced by him. [4]
[Recall]

Question 8

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

The March, which took place in India, was led by Mohandas Gandhi to protest British rule in India. During the march, thousands of Indians followed Gandhi from his religious retreat near Ahmedabad to the Arabian Sea coast, a distance of some 240 miles. The march resulted in the arrest of nearly 60,000 people, including Gandhi himself. "

— *The Marion (Ohio) Star* [Edited]

- (i) Name the march being discussed above. Which movement did this march lead to? In which year was that movement launched? [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) The movement which began with this march made a considerable impact on the social and political surroundings of the country. Analyse this statement by mentioning any three impacts. [3]
[Analysis]
- (iii) Mention *any four* clauses of the Gandhi Irwin Pact. [4]
[Recall]

Question 9

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- (i) Describe the incident depicted in the cartoon. [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) Mention *any three* points to analyse how Europe was rearranged as a consequence of the war caused by this incident. [3]
[Recall]
- (iii) The Germans described the Treaty of Versailles as harsh and humiliating. Give *any four* reasons that justify this statement. [4]
[Analysis]

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following:

- (i) What is the composition of the International Court of Justice? [3]
[Recall]
- (ii) Mention any three functions of the General Assembly. [3]
[Recall]
- (iii) *Gujarat's famed garba dance received the intangible heritage tag.* Which agency of the United Nations is authorized to give this tag? Mention any three other contributions of that agency in the preservation of culture. [4]
[Application & Recall]

ICSE 2025 SPECIMEN
DRAFT MARKING SCHEME - HISTORY AND CIVICS (H.C.G. PAPER 1)
PART I
(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1		[16x1]
(i)	(c) It is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.	
(ii)	(d) Z	
(iii)	(c) The Parliament	
(iv)	(c) Works on the spirit of compromise	
(v)	(b) Civil	
(vi)	(c) P and R	
(vii)	(b) (R) is the reason for (A)	
(viii)	(d) The Judges	
(ix)	(b) Follow the method of boycott	
(x)	(d) holding pro-democracy rallies	
(xi)	(b) To promote cultural and socio-economic cooperation	
(xii)	(d) Jyotiba Phule	
(xiii)	(b) Subash Chandra Bose	
(xiv)	(b) Japan	
(xv)	(c) Hiroshima, Nagasaki	
(xvi)	(b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.	
Question 2		
(i)	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha. To give up on the business of the house and take up a matter of urgent importance.	[1+1]
(ii)	(a) Approval of Bills - Legislative (b) Appointment of the Supreme Court judges – Executive	[2]

	Loss of livelihood/spinning and weaving stopped/ heavy taxation/competition from machine made goods/loss of patronage/ unavailability of raw materials/ Any other relevant point.	[2]
(iv)	It was the only solution to the communal problem of India/The experience of working with the League in the Interim Government had convinced the Congress that it is impossible to have a joint administration/. The League had joined the Government to obstruct and not to cooperate./The only alternative to partition was a weak Centre./ A smaller India with a strong authority was better than a bigger State with a weak Centre./Any further continuation of British rule would mean a greater calamity for India/Any further delay in transfer of power could lead to a Civil War/Partition would rid the Constitution of separate electorates and other undemocratic procedures. <i>(Any two)</i>	[2]
(v)	Lala Lajpat Rai/ Bala Gangadhar Tilak/ Bipin Chandra Pal <i>(Any two)</i>	[2]
(vi)	States were prohibited from entering into secret treaties and alliances/ could not maintain huge armies/ had to respect each other's independence/had to refer their mutual disputes if any to the League/ had to take necessary action as directed by the League/had to promote cultural, social and economic cooperation. <i>(Any two)</i>	[2]
(vii)	Triple Entente/ Triple Alliance	[2]
PART II SECTION A <i>(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)</i>		
Question 3		
(i)	Motions of No-Confidence against the government can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha/the Council of Ministers is answerable to the Lok Sabha only/ enjoy power only until they enjoy the trust of the house Money bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend it./Budget is passed./controls the national purse/has complete control over finance/ In case of a deadlock between the two houses, the will of the Lok Sabha prevails due to its higher numerical strength./Can pass an Adjournment Motion <i>(Any three)</i>	[3]
(ii)	The Chairman or the Vice President of India/[1] There are a total of 250 members, 238 from the states and 12 members are nominated by the President	[1+2]

	To make laws in the union list / Matters in the concurrent list / Residuary powers or matters not mentioned in 3 lists / Matters in the state list - during an emergency or approved by 2/3 majority by the Rajya Sabha or when two or more states ask / Ordinances must be approved / Powers during emergency. <i>(Any four)</i>	[4]
Question 4		
(i)	The President performs the following functions on the advice of the Prime Minister and his cabinet-Addresses the first session of the Parliament/sends messages to the Parliament/can summon and prorogue the Parliament/can dissolve the Lok Sabha/nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha/gives assent to a bill to make it a law/can promulgate ordinances/can give his/her assent to some state bills/Previous sanction to the Money bills /Introduction of Bills/Give approval for introduction of Bills regarding alteration of State /formation of state /Can call for a joint session of parliament. <i>(Three points)</i>	[3]
(ii)	Approve introduction of Money Bills/ Annual budget is presented on behalf of the President/Annual Financial statement is laid on his behalf/can authorized withdrawal of advances from the Consolidated Fund of India/ Appoints the Finance Commission <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	Can be introduced in any house/ passed by 2/3 majority and sent to the second house/in the second house it is investigated and the President can also be present/ If both houses pass it by 2/3 majority the President will be impeached.	[4]
Question 5		
(i)	The President Must be a citizen of India/must have been a High Court judge for 5 years/Must have been an advocate of the High Court for 10 years/is a distinguished judge in the eyes of the President. <i>(Any two points)</i>	[1+2]
(ii)	Its judgement and orders are preserved as a record./ This can be produced in any court as precedents / future references / If a person commits a contempt of court, the court has the authority to punish him for contempt / The Supreme Court acts as the Guardian of the constitution. <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	(a) Revisory Jurisdiction – The Supreme Court revises its own cases to remove any error that might have crept in because the judgements of the Supreme Court are like laws.	[2+2]

	(b) Advisory Jurisdiction - The Supreme Court can advise the President on constitutional matters/the advice is not binding on the President/ the SC is also not obliged to give advice.	
	Section B <i>(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)</i>	
Question 6		
(i)	The Doctrine of Lapse/ Subsidiary alliance/ Pretext of misgovernance/ Outright wars <i>(Any three)</i>	[1+1+1]
(ii)	The rule of the Mughals came to an end /as Bahadur Shah was deported/ The rule of the Peshwas ended as Nana Saheb fled from the country.	[3]
(iii)	The strength of the European troops in India was increased/ European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions/All Indian artillery units except the mountain units were disbanded/Sophisticated weapons were not given to the Indians/discrimination on the basis of caste was practised/introduction of caste and community in regiments/newspaper and journals were kept away from soldiers. <i>(Any four points)</i>	[4]
Question 7		
(i)	W.C. Bonnerjee To promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country/To develop and consolidate feelings of national unity irrespective of caste, religion or province/to formulate popular demands and present them before the government /to train and organize public opinion. <i>(Any two points)</i>	[1+2]
(ii)	The press helped spread the ideals of patriotism, modern liberal ideas of liberty/freedom/equality/home rule/ and independence/criticized the British policies/ helped Indians exchange views/ made them aware of the happenings in the world/ Any other relevant point. <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	The Vernacular Press Act Gagging Act / Press Regulation /The Indian Arms Act/Organising the Grand Delhi Durbar/reduced the maximum age for the Indian Civil Service Examination from 21 to 19 years/removed the import duties on British textiles which destroyed Indian Industries <i>(Any three points)</i>	[4]

(i)	Dandi March Civil Disobedience Movement 1930	[1+1+1]
(ii)	Created patriotic feelings/widened the base of freedom struggle/made people understand the significance of non-violence/there was improvement in the status of the depressed classes/women became part of the movement/new methods of propoganda like Prabhat Pheris were used /Congress took part in Legislative elections. <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions/release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence / permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops / restore the confiscated properties of satyagrahis / permit the free collection of salt by persons near seacoast. The Congress agreed to- Suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement/participate in the Second Round Table Conference/not to press for investigation into police atrocities. <i>(Any four points)</i>	[4]
Question 9		
(i)	Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria was assassinated at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia on June 28, 1914. This assassination was carried out by a secret society called 'Union of Death' formed by extremist Serbian nationalists whose aim was to unite all Serbians into a single state. Austria served an ultimatum to Serbia making 11 demands. Serbia accepted most of them except those that would have led to the loss of sovereignty. On July 28 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. This was the beginning of the First World War. <i>(Any three points of explanation)</i>	[1+1+1]
(ii)	Three ruling dynasties {Russia, Germany and Austria} were destroyed/The rule of Ottomans came to an end/Austria and Hungary became separate independent states/Monarchy collapsed and there was a rise of democracy / It was an end of European Supremacy /USA emerged as the world Superpower/Led to the rise of dictatorship/ Any other relevant point. <i>(Any three points)</i>	[3]
(iii)	It was declared guilty of aggression and had to pay war reparation of 33 billion dollars/The area of the Rhine valley was demilitarized and the German territory, west of Rhine was to be occupied by the Allied troops for 15 years/Danzig became a free port in Polish territory./Lost Alsace Lorraine to France/The Saar coal mines were given to France/ Lost all her colonies to the allies/The German force was restricted to 1 lakh,/ the Navy to 15,000 men /and 24 ships./The Air force and submarines were banned./German merchant ships were distributed among the	[4]

	<p>allies/Germany had to supply huge quantities of coal to France / Germany ceded the Ruhr industrial areas to the allies/German colonies in the Pacific and the areas under her control in China were given to Japan/ Italy got only two small islands and the coastal region of Dalmatia/Belgium- Got Eupen-et –Malmedy / Germany ceded Schleswig to Denmark/Complete Independence was granted to Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia./The League of Nations was set up to maintain peace and prevent another war.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any four points)</i></p>	
Question 10		
(i)	<p>Consists of 15 judges/ Elected for a period of 9 years/ Elected by General Assembly and Security Council/ Each judge is from different country/ Elects its President and Vice President for a period of 3 years/Appoints a registrar/Retired judge may be re-elected.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[3]
(ii)	<p>To make recommendations in maintenance of international peace and security/discuss any question relating to peace and security/to make recommendations on any question within the scope of the charter/initiate studies/to make recommendations to promote international political, social and economic cooperation/make recommendations for peaceful settlement of disputes /receive and consider reports from Security Council and other organs /to consider and approve the budget of the United Nations/to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council /The ECOSOC /Trusteeship Council and judges of the International Court of Justice/Uniting for peace/ to appoint Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council/ Admission of new members /Amend the charter/Distribute the Contributions among member states/friendly relations between nations</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[3]
(iii)	<p>UNESCO</p> <p>Provides technical advice and assistance/provides funds to preserve monuments and works of art/prepared a World Heritage list /identifies monuments to be protected /protects rare manuscripts/encourages artistic creations in literature and fine arts/ cultural development through films/ Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three points)</i></p>	[1+3]

ICSE 2024 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 answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) An ordinance is called a *temporary law*. Which of the following statements correctly describes the same?
- (a) Only the Cabinet can prepare an ordinance.
 - (b) It is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.
 - (c) If the Parliament does not approve it within six weeks it becomes inoperative.
 - (d) Only the President can promulgate an ordinance.

- (ii) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens.

Candidate	Age	Other Details
W	35	recently declared bankrupt
X	25	a successful industrialist
Y	30	belongs to a socially and educationally backward class
Z	31	convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment for two years

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become a member of the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament.

- (a) W
(b) X
(c) Y
(d) Z
- (iii) *The opposition feels that the ruling government does not have the majority in the Lok Sabha and wants to bring down the Government.*

Which of these motions will the Leader of the Opposition move?

- (a) Adjournment Motion
(b) No-confidence Motion
(c) Motion of Thanks
(d) Censure Motion
- (iv) When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under _____ jurisdiction.
- (a) Advisory
(b) Revisory
(c) Original
(d) Appellate

(v) Identify the officials who form the electoral college for the Presidential elections in India.

P: elected members of Parliament

Q: nominated members of Parliament

R: elected members of State Legislative Assemblies

S: nominated members of State Legislative Councils

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

(vi) Court of District Judge : Civil Cases : : Sessions Court : _____ Cases

(a) Advisory

(b) Criminal

(c) Constitutional

(d) Appellate

(vii) Read the two statements given below about the Civil Disobedience Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (B).

(A) Gandhi's Civil Disobedience was based on engaging in dialogue and negotiation with the British.

(B) Gandhi believed that violence and aggression are counterproductive to achieve any goal.

(a) (B) contradicts (A).

(b) (B) is the reason for (A).

(c) (A) is true but (B) is false.

(d) (A) and (B) are independent of each other.

- (viii) The central government of a country named X has decided to enforce a law similar to the Vernacular Press Act, which was enacted by the British in India in 1878 to control and regulate the vernacular press.

Based on this information, who among the following is most likely to benefit from the enforcement of the law in X?

- (a) its citizens
 (b) the media industry
 (c) the opposition party
 (d) the ruling political party
- (ix) In 1856, the British East India Company justified the annexation of Awadh, a princely state in northern India, on what grounds?
- (a) acquire more land for British colonies
 (b) stop the rebellion against the British
 (c) punish the Nawab of Awadh for opposing British rule
 (d) due to alleged misgovernance by the Nawab of Awadh



Source: Daily Express, 29th June, Monday 1914

Which of the following is an **immediate** impact of the above incident?

- (a) It led to the supremacy of America
 (b) It led to the First World War
 (c) Austria and Hungary became two independent nations.
 (d) Democracy replaced monarchy in many countries.

- (xi) Identify the odd one out of the following objectives:
- (a) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British government
 - (b) To remove any misconceptions regarding the intention of the government
 - (c) To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims
 - (d) To abolish the zamindari system
- (xii) A college student named Roshni is doing a project on a prominent Indian leader whose core work revolved around Dalit rights.
- Who is Roshni MOST LIKELY writing about?
- (a) Surendranath Banerjee
 - (b) Pherozeshah Mehta
 - (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (d) Jyotiba Phule
- (xiii) _____ was the cause for the renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference
 - (b) Rowlatt Act
 - (c) Mountbatten Plan
 - (d) Failure of the Cripps Mission
- (xiv) The non-permanent members of the Security Council have a term of _____ years.
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 10

- (xv) Which of the following policies of a dictator ruling over Country X is MOST aligned with the ideologies of Mussolini during his time in power?
- (a) prioritising military expansion
 - (b) promoting environmental sustainability
 - (c) creating a healthcare program for all citizens equally
 - (d) offering financial aid to support the education of students from poor backgrounds
- (xvi) Which of the following scenarios describes the Non-Alignment Policy (NAM)?
- (a) A country forms a military alliance only with the United States.
 - (b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.
 - (c) A country is part of a religious movement advocating non-violence
 - (d) A country aligns with Soviet Union and receives military aid

Question 2

- (i) Read the given news carefully. [2]
- Headline: Mysuru Lok Adalat settles 53-year-old civil case involving Kannada poets' kin. This case went on for a total of 53 years in various courts and involved 10 advocates and 40 witnesses.
- Source: news18.com published on March 14, 2022*
- State *any two* advantages of Lok Adalats that can be deduced from the above news headline.
- (ii) Imagine you were part of the German military in the year 1919, mention any two [2]
terms of the *Treaty of Versailles* which would impact you.
- (iii) Mention *any two* contributions of Subash Chandra Bose. [2]
- (iv) Give *two* reasons for the acceptance of the *Mountbatten Plan* by the Congress. [2]
- (v) Mention any two methods of the Assertive Nationalists. [2]

- (vi) Mention any two objectives of the League of Nations. [2]
- (vii) Name the two alliances formed in Europe before the beginning of the First World War. [2]

PART II

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3

The Union Legislature of India is not only the lawmaking body, but the center of all democratic political process. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* circumstances under which the Lok Sabha can make laws on a subject in the State list. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* financial powers of the Union Parliament. [3]
- (iii) The Speaker plays a key role in maintaining order and ensuring the smooth functioning of the Lok Sabha. Mention any four functions of the Speaker to support this statement. [4]

Question 4

The President is the nominal head of the executive, the first citizen of the country, as well as the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* qualifications required for a person to be nominated to the post of the President. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* discretionary powers of the President. [3]
- (iii) Describe the procedure of impeachment of the President. [4]

Question 5

The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial authority and the highest court of the Republic of India. It is the final court of appeal for all civil and criminal cases . With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? [3]
Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court.
- (ii) Explain the term Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with *any two* [3]
examples.
- (iii) Name *any four* writs issued by the Supreme Court. [4]

SECTION B

Attempt *any three* questions from this Section.

Question 6

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention *any three* administrative changes made in India as a consequence of the [3]
Revolt.
- (ii) How did the failure of this Revolt impact the Mughals and the Peshwas? [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* changes made in the army after the Revolt. [4]

Question 7

Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness that emerges when people consider themselves as one nation. With reference to the growth of nationalism, answer the following:

- (i) Name the founder of the Indian National Congress. [3]
Mention *any two* of its objectives.
- (ii) How did the press contribute to the growth of nationalism? [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* repressive policies of Lord Lytton. [4]

Question 8

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

The movement had generated worldwide publicity, and British were looking for a way to end it. Gandhiji was released from custody in January 1931, and the two men began negotiating the terms of the pact. For many conservatives in England, the meetings and talks seemed unacceptable. They thought it was inappropriate for the Viceroy, who was the representative of the British Monarch, to receive their arch-enemy. Gandhiji was authorised by the then President of the Congress, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, to negotiate with the Viceroy. He advised the nation to wait, watch, pray and hope for a better prospect for India. He was full of admiration for the people, their heroic struggle and hard suffering.

Source: The Hindu

- (i) Who was the Viceroy who negotiated with Gandhiji? [3]
Name *any two* causes of the movement being discussed above.
- (ii) Mention any three impacts of this movement. [3]
- (iii) As a consequence of this meeting, a pact was signed. [4]
Mention *any four* conditions that the Congress and the British Government agreed to according to this pact.

Question 9

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify the leader in the above picture. Mention *any two* of his ideologies. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* causes for his rise to power. [3]
- (iii) What was the immediate cause of the Second World War? [4]
Mention *any three* reasons given by this leader to justify his action.

Question 10

The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following:

- (i) What is the composition of the International Court of Justice? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the Security Council. [3]
- (iii) Give the full form of UNICEF. Mention *any three* of its functions. [4]

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.

Question 10

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

- (i) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (iii) What is the full form of UNESCO? Mention *any three* of its functions. [4]



ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

HISTORY & CIVICS

H.C.G. - Paper – 1

Maximum Marks: 40

Time allowed: One and a half hours

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

You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 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 three** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, **one** out of two questions from Section A and **two** out of three questions from Section B.*

The marks intended for questions are given in brackets []

PART I

*(Attempt **all** questions from this Part.)*

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.)

[10]

- (i) The procedure to remove the President is called _____.
- (a) Impeachment
 - (b) Interpellation
 - (c) Resolution
 - (d) Prorogation
- (ii) The term of office of the Vice President is _____.
- (a) Five years
 - (b) Six years
 - (c) Two years
 - (d) Ten years

- (iii) The _____ is considered to be the Leader of the Lok Sabha.
- (a) President
 - (b) Speaker
 - (c) Vice President
 - (d) Prime Minister
- (iv) The power of the Supreme Court to review laws passed by Union Legislature is _____.
- (a) Revisory Jurisdiction
 - (b) Advisory Jurisdiction
 - (c) Original Jurisdiction
 - (d) Judicial Review
- (v) The High Court judges are appointed by the _____.
- (a) President
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Governor
 - (d) Chief Justice of India
- (vi) Which of the following was not a common ideology of the dictators?
- (a) Faith in totalitarian rule
 - (b) One party and One Leader
 - (c) Faith in Communism
 - (d) Aggressive Nationalism and Imperialism
- (vii) The International Court of Justice consists of _____ judges.
- (a) 9
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 10
 - (d) 20

- (viii) The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the members of _____.
- (a) General Assembly
 - (b) International Court of Justice
 - (c) The Trusteeship Council
 - (d) The Secretariat
- (ix) The Treaty of Versailles mandated Germany to pay a war reparation of _____.
- (a) 35 billion dollars
 - (b) 40 billion dollars
 - (c) 33 billion dollars
 - (d) 50 million pounds
- (x) Which of these countries was not part of the *Berlin-Rome –Tokyo Axis*?
- (a) Germany
 - (b) Italy
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) France

PART II

SECTION A

*(Attempt **any one** question from this Section.)*

Question 2

The executive power of the Indian Union is vested in the President of India. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) Give any two reasons for the indirect election of the President. [2]
- (ii) Mention any two discretionary powers of the President. [2]
- (iii) Mention any three legislative powers of the President [3]
- (iv) Name the three kinds of emergencies that can be proclaimed by the President

Question 3

The Supreme Court is the head of the entire system of judiciary. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any two qualifications required by a person to be the judge of the Supreme Court. [2]
- (ii) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? What is their term of office? [2]
- (iii) Mention any three cases which come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
- (iv) Why is the Supreme Court called the *Court of Record*? [3]

SECTION B

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question 4

With reference to the First World War, answer the following questions:

- (i) Name the two alliances formed in Europe during the First World War. [2]
- (ii) Name the two countries which came under dictatorship after the First World War. Name the dictators. [2]
- (iii) Explain the *Sarajevo Crisis*. [3]
- (iv) Mention any three ways in which the Treaty of Versailles benefited France. [3]

Question 5

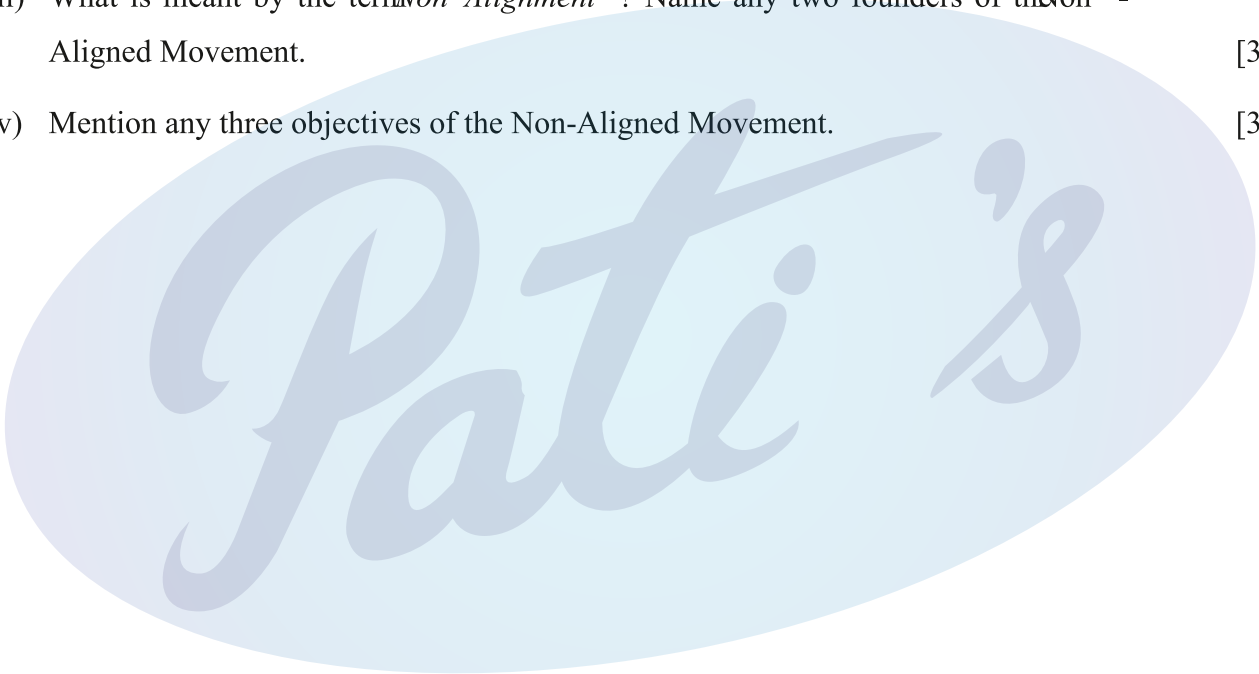
Look at the picture given and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Which organization does this emblem represent? [2]
- (ii) Mention any two objectives of this organization. [2]
- (iii) Mention any three functions of the General Assembly. [3]
- (iv) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]

Question 6

- (i) Give the full form of UNICEF and UNESCO. [2]
- (ii) Mention any two functions of WHO. [2]
- (iii) What is meant by the term *Non-Alignment* ? Name any two founders of the Non - Aligned Movement. [3]
- (iv) Mention any three objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [3]



ICSE SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER
HISTORY & CIVICS
H.C.G. Paper – 1

Maximum Marks: 40

Time allowed: One hour (inclusive of reading time)

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.

The marks intended for questions are given in brackets [].

Select the correct option for each of the following questions.

Question 1

If the strength of the House is 350 members, the quorum will be _____. [1]

1. 36 members
2. 40 members
3. 60 members
4. 35 members

Question 2

Lok Sabha	550
Rajya Sabha	?

[1]

1. 250
2. 545
3. 500
4. 350

Question 3

How many members of the Rajya Sabha retire once every two years? [1]

1. One-sixth
2. One-fourth
3. Two-third
4. One-third

Question 4

Residuary power refers to the power to make laws on subjects which are in the [1]

_____.

1. Union List
2. State List
3. Concurrent List
4. Not part of these three lists

Question 5

Who determines the salaries and allowances of MPs and Ministers? [1]

1. The President
2. The Parliament
3. The Chairman of UPSC
4. The Finance Minister

Question 6

Who is empowered to promulgate an Ordinance when the Parliament is not in session? [1]

1. The Vice-President
2. The President
3. The Prime Minister
4. The Attorney General of India

Question 7

Which of the following procedures authorizes the Executive to draw funds from the Consolidated Fund until the Budget is passed by the Parliament? [1]

1. Vote on Account
2. Veto
3. Prorogation
4. Supplementary Grants

Question 8

Who elect the members of the Rajya Sabha? [1]

1. The members of the Lok Sabha
2. The members of the Vidhan Sabha
3. The members of the Vidhan Parishad
4. The Citizens of India

Question 9

Complete the given analogy. [1]

Lok Sabha : Speaker :: Rajya Sabha : ?

1. Vice President
2. Prime Minister
3. President
4. Chief Justice of India

Question 10

Which statement does not apply to the Subsidiary alliance? [1]

1. The kings virtually lost their powers
2. It was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
3. The kings had to maintain the British army at their cost
4. They had a British resident in their court

Question 11

The year in which the Congress was established-

[1]

1. 1885
2. 1856
3. 1898
4. 1886

Question 12

Which of the following is a method of the Assertive Nationalists?

[1]

- (i) Swadeshi
 - (ii) Boycott
 - (iii) Passive Resistance
 - (iv) Revivalism
1. (i)
 2. (ii)
 3. (iii) and (iv)
 4. All

Question 13.

Complete the given analogy.

[1]

Simon Commission: Civil Disobedience Movement:: Cripps Mission :?

1. Non Cooperation Movement
2. Anti Partition Movement
3. Quit India Movement
4. Khilafat movement

Question 14.

The Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army: [1]

1. Subash Chandra Bose
2. Ras Behari Gosh
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Lord Wavell

Question 15.

Which of these was not a provision of the Indian Independence Act, 1947? [1]

1. There would be a Governor General for each Dominion.
2. There would be no division of the army.
3. The office of the Secretary of State was abolished.
4. The jurisdiction of the British Parliament would end.

Question 16.

Replace the underlined word to correct the statement. [1]

Unity, Faith, Sacrifice was the motto of the Forward Bloc.

1. Indian National Congress
2. Indian National Army
3. East India Association
4. The Muslim League

Question 17.

_____ was denied pension under the Doctrine of Lapse [1]

1. Zeenat Mahal
2. Baji Rao II
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar
4. Nana Saheb

Question 18.

The General Service Enlistment Act implied that soldiers [1]

1. would not be given promotions
2. would have to travel overseas to fight
3. would be given less salaries
4. would not be given extra allowance

Question 19.

Mahatma Gandhi signed a pact with _____ to end the Civil Disobedience Movement. [1]

1. Lord Mountbatten
2. Lord Irwin
3. Lord Wavell
4. Stafford Cripps

Question 20.

The nationalists felt Bengal was partitioned. [1]

1. To divide Hindus and Muslims.
2. For effective administration.
3. To stop the spread of Swadeshi.
4. To help the Muslims.

Question 21.

When can the Parliament not legislate on subjects included in the State List? [1]

1. When the State is ruled by a coalition
2. During the Proclamation of an Emergency
3. When the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority
4. When two or more States are of the opinion the Parliament should legislate on the subject.

Question 22.

Which of these are not exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha? [1]

1. Introduction of a Money Bill
2. Passing of an Adjournment Motion
3. Passing of the No Confidence motion
4. Amendment of the Constitution

Question 23.

Assuming the powers of the State which is under an Emergency, is a _____ [1]
power of the Parliament.

1. Financial
2. Emergency
3. Legislative
4. Executive

Question 24.

The right of the members to ask questions in the House is known as _____. [1]

1. Interpellation
2. Interjection
3. Defection
4. Prorogation

Question 25.

Who elect the Speaker of the Lok Sabha? [1]

1. The President
2. Only the members of the ruling party
3. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
4. The members of the Lok Sabha.

Question 26.

The creation of a new All India Services is an exclusive power of the _____. [1]

1. President
2. Lok Sabha
3. Rajya Sabha
4. Supreme Court

Question 27.

Which of the following is not the aim of the Muslim League? [1]

1. To develop and consolidate the feelings of national unity among Muslims.
2. To protect and advance the political rights of Muslims.
3. To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British Government.
4. To prevent hostilities between Muslims and other communities.

Question 28.

Identify the clauses of the Rowlatt Act. [1]

1. In camera trial
2. Arrest people with a warrant
3. Vernacular Press must not publish anything against the British
4. Compulsory License for arms

Question 29.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in _____. [1]

1. 1929
2. 1920
3. 1930
4. 1942

Question 30.

In 1857, the Hindu and Muslim soldiers refused to use the new cartridges because: [1]

1. they were greased with cow and pig fat
2. they were paid less salaries
3. they were forced to go abroad on duty
4. they were ill fed

Question 31.

To reorganise agriculture and industry on socialist lines was an aim of: [1]

1. Indian National Congress
2. The Indian National Army
3. The Forward Bloc
4. The Muslim League

Question 32.

Choose the correct option to match the following: [1]

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Jyothiba Phule | (i) Indian National Congress |
| (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | (ii) Forward Bloc |
| (c) Subash Chandra Bose | (iii) Brahmo Samaj |
| (d) A. O Hume | (iv) Sathya Shodak Samaj |

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) | 1. i | 2. ii | 3. iii | 4. iv |
| (b) | 1. ii | 2. I | 3. iv | 4. iii |
| (c) | 1. iii | 2. iv | 3. i | 4. ii |
| (d) | 1. iv | 2. iii | 3. ii | 4. I |

Question 33.

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

On February 4, 1922, a large group of nationalist volunteers had gathered on the streets of a small, obscure hamlet. More than a year had passed since Mahatma

Gandhi had launched the movement with the aim of attaining 'Purna Swaraj' (full independence). The volunteers marched through the streets shouting slogans of Gandhi and the Khilafat. Soon they walked into the police. Sticks and stones were thrown from one end in return for bullets from the other. As the crowd grew larger and fiercer, the cops retreated inside the police station. The protestors doused the building in kerosene and set it on fire. Twenty-three policemen perished. A total of 228 people were brought to trial in the incident, out of which 19 were sentenced to death.

Source- The Indian Express

- (a) Where did this incident take place? [1]
1. Lahore
 2. Chauri Chaura
 3. Dandi
 4. Awadh
- (b) Which movement did Gandhiji withdraw because of this incident? [1]
1. Non-Cooperation Movement
 2. Civil Disobedience Movement
 3. Quit India Movement
 4. Anti Partition Movement
- (c) Identify the programmes which were adopted during this movement. [1]
1. Swadeshi and Boycott
 2. Violent agitations
 3. Walked barefoot and bathed in the Ganga
 4. Established many British schools
- (d) Identify any two impacts of the movement that was suspended due to this event. [1]
1. Instilled confidence in people
 2. Led to large scale communal riots
 3. Promoted Social reforms
 4. Led to the First Round table Conference

Question 34.

Look at the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



(a) Identify the man with Mahatma [1]

1. Lord Mountbatten
2. Lord Curzon
3. Lord Wavell
4. Lord Dalhousie

(b) He was deputed to India for the following reason: [1]

1. To implement Lord Wavell Plan
2. For effective administration
3. for peaceful transfer of power
4. to delay the partition of India

(c) Identify from the list, two proposals of the plan formulated by him. [1]

1. The country would be divided into two dominions
2. Formation of a Constituent Assembly
3. There would be grouping of provinces
4. Setting up of a Boundary Commission

(d) Which of the following clauses about the Princely States was not part of the plan proposed by him? [1]

1. Princely states had to join only India
2. All treaties with the Princely states would come to an end
3. Princely states could remain independent
4. The states could join either India or Pakistan



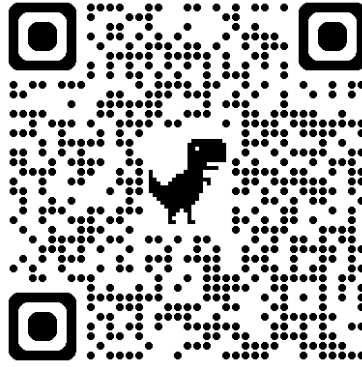


Prepare for ICSE CLASS 10
Free Resources

SCAN QR CODE Now



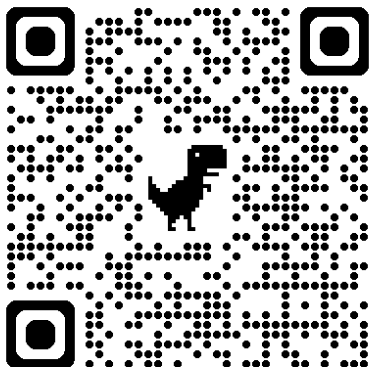
History/Civics



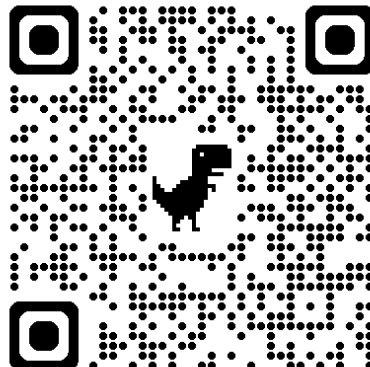
Geography



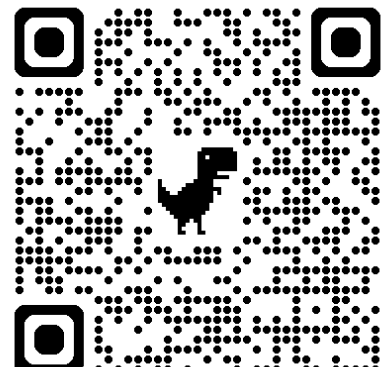
Maths



Physics



Chemistry



Biology



Hindi



Physical
Education



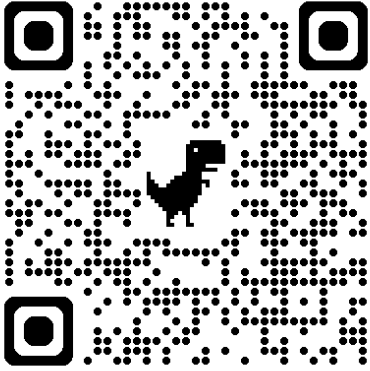
Computer
Applications





Prepare for ICSE CLASS 10
Free Resources

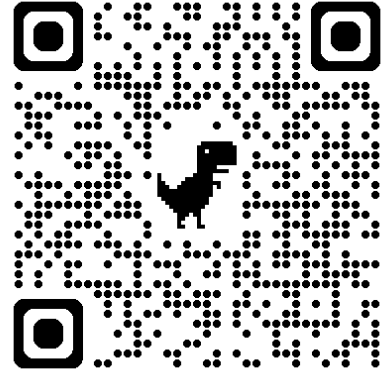
SCAN QR CODE Now



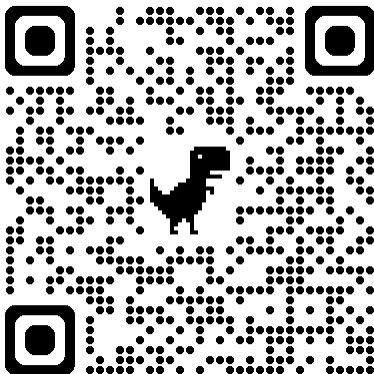
Economics



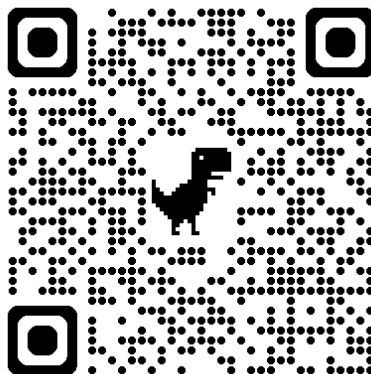
Commercial
Studies



French



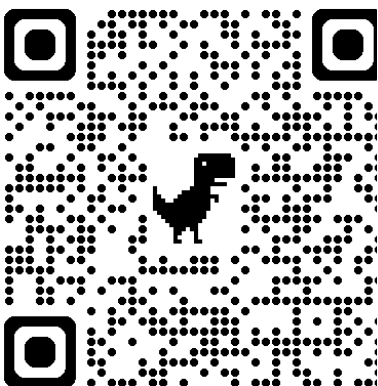
Robotics & AI



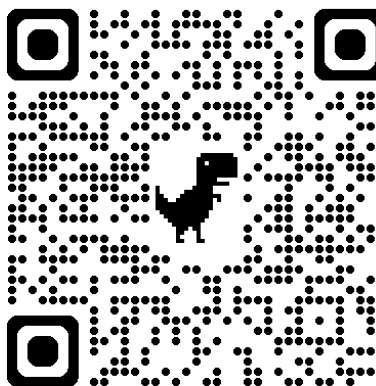
Home Science



EVS



Marathi



Gujarati



Odiya



Scan QR code for Free Access to 500+ Prelim Papers across 20 subjects

