

SpellIndia

INDIA'S **1**
No.

SPELLING BEE

Preparatory Study Material
Provider

www.phonicsestore.com

ICSE ACADEMY
www.spellbeeacademy.com



PREPARE

for

ICSE

Class 10

HISTORY

Questions ONLY

A Collection
of Questions
from Prelim
exam papers of
various
ICSE schools



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.spellbeesacademy.com

Pati's

PREPARE
for
ICSE
Classes 9 & 10
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
(Includes : Board Specimen Papers of 5 years & Competency-focused questions)

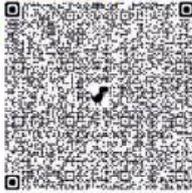
28
YEARS
Past Questions

75
Practice TESTS

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.

Authoring by **ICSE Author** 2024-2027 exams

Debashis Pati
ing / Vocabulary / Grammar Olympiad Exam conductor.



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

ICSE ACADEMY
www.spellbeesacademy.com

Pati's

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

1000+
Practice QUESTIONS*

30
Practice TESTS
(Practise exam questions of 30 minutes)

Past Years' Questions (13 years: 1960 onwards)
Competency focused Questions (1 year)
Multiple choice Questions (850+ nos*)
Extract based Questions (85+ extracts*)
* includes the questions in the 13 past years' questions and the 30 Tests.

Authoring by **ICSE Author** 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.spellbeesacademy.com

Pati's

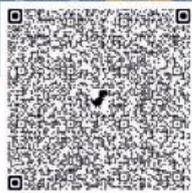
PREPARE
for
ICSE
Class 10
HINDI GRAMMAR
350+ Sample practice questions & # 51 Tests

350+
SAMPLE QUESTIONS

51
TEST PAPERS

Authoring by **ICSE Author** 2025 / 2026 onwards

तामसी पति
Tamasee Pati



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

ICSE ACADEMY
www.spellbeesacademy.com

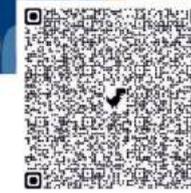
Pati's

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.

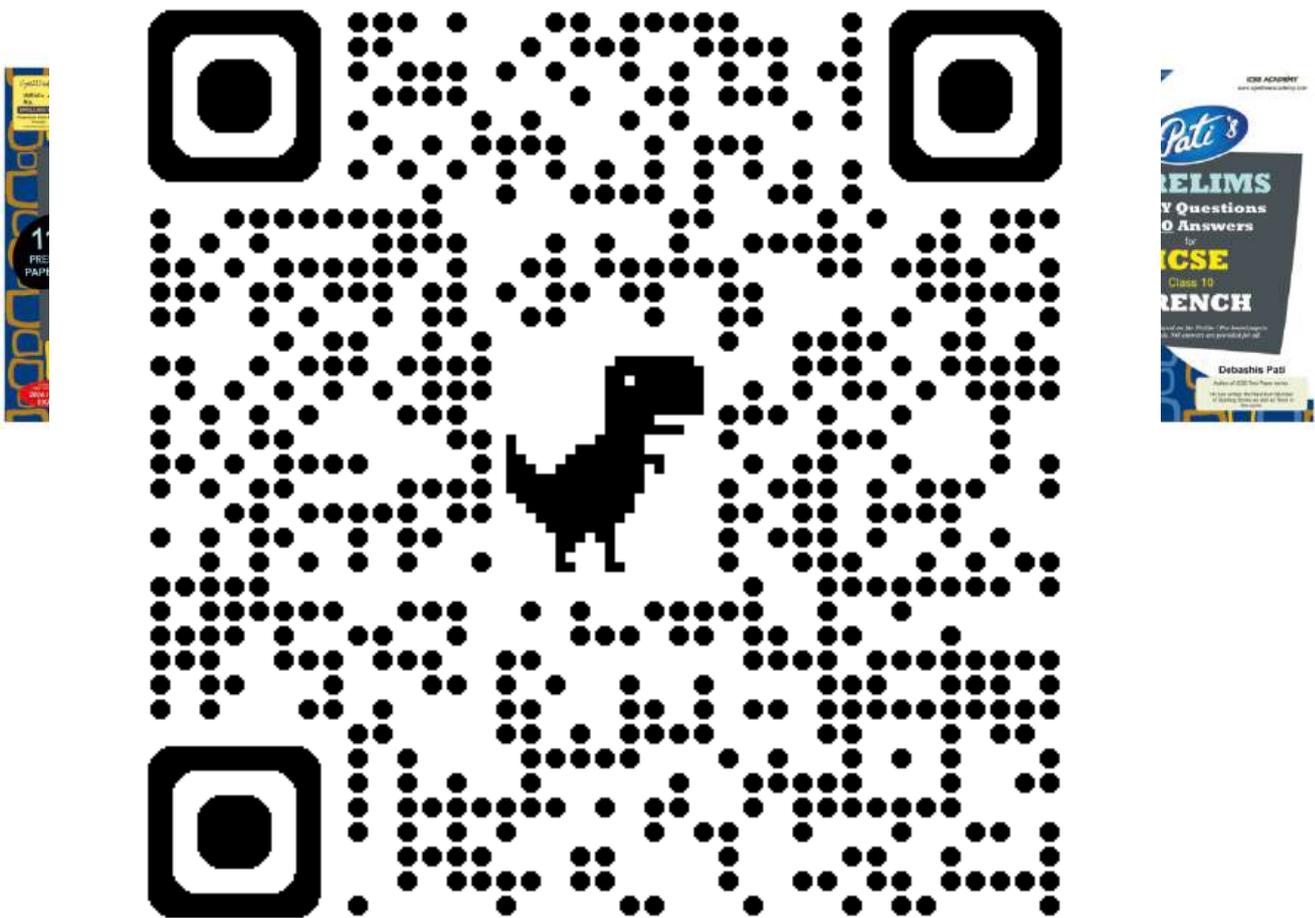
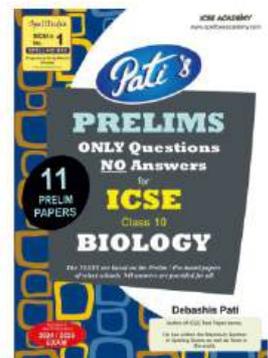
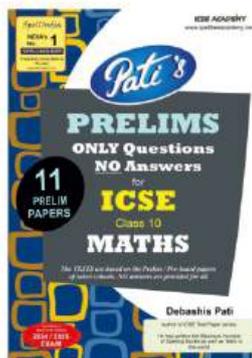
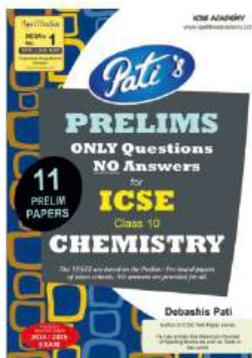
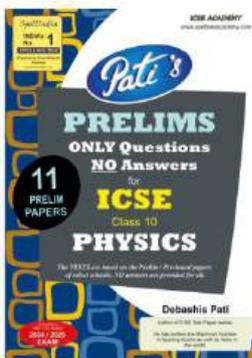
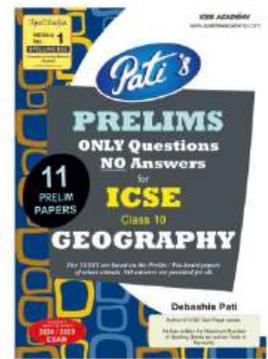
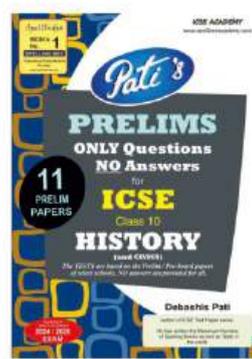
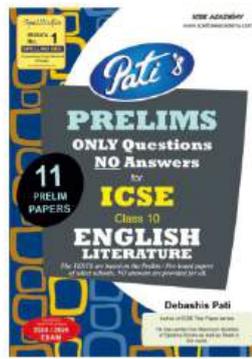
40
TEST PAPERS

Authoring by **ICSE Author** 2024 / 2025 EXAM

Debashis Pati
Author of ICSE Test Paper series. He has written the Maximum Number of Spelling Books as well as Tests in the world.



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





ICSE ACADEMY

Set 3b : Question Papers

(In this flipbook)

11. Thakur International, Mumbai
12. Thakur Public, Mumbai
13. Christ the King, Navi Mumbai
14. Kapol Vidyanidhi International - A, Mumbai
15. Kapol Vidyanidhi International - B, Mumbai
16. DPS Megacity, Kolkata
17. Beacon High, Mumbai
18. Gokuldham, Mumbai
19. Lakshdham, Mumbai
20. Queen Mary, Mumbai

2025-2026 - Prelim 2



ICSE ACADEMY

Set 3c : Question Papers

(not in this flip book but are in the next flip book - 3c)

21. Jasudben, Mumbai

22. Greenlawns, Mumbai

23. Bhaktivedanta, Mumbai

24. IES Manik Vidyamandir, Mumbai



SECOND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2025 – 2026

Paper: History and Civics

Grade: 10

Date: 12/01/2026

Marks: 80

Time: 2 hours

Answer to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all 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 section.)

Question 1

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

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

[16]

- i) Raj, a 30 year old Indian national, has his name in the electoral roll and is not insolvent. He is an undischarged bankrupt and also works as a professor in a state university (a government institution). Which of the following statement is true about his eligibility?
- He is eligible because he is not in debt.
 - He is ineligible because of both insolvency and government office.
 - He is eligible if he resigns from the university.
 - He is ineligible only because of the government office.
- ii) Which of the following matters give the Rajya Sabha equal power with the Lok Sabha in law-making?
- Financial bills
 - Money bills
 - Cabinet appointments
 - Constitutional amendments
- iii) The impeachment of the President requires approval from both Houses. If the Rajya Sabha passes the impeachment motion but the Lok Sabha rejects it, what is the constitutional outcome?
- The President is removed immediately.
 - The motion fails because both Houses must approve.
 - The Supreme Court decides the impeachment.
 - A joint sitting is mandatory to resolve the disagreement.

iv) The Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha but refuses to resign, and a national security threat emerges requiring immediate executive action.

What are the President's appropriate steps under emergency and discretionary powers?

- The President can impose a Financial Emergency and force the Ministers to resign.
- The President can only dissolve the Lok Sabha and cannot proclaim an emergency.
- The President must accept the Ministers' refusal to resign and wait for a parliamentary
- The President can dismiss the Ministers and proclaim a National Emergency under the 352, then appoint a caretaker government.

v) The image provided refers to an act initiated in 2009 which envisions Education for All in India. Who can initiate such an act?

- The Council of Ministers
- The Parliament
- The Cabinet
- The President



vi) P.D. Dinakaran J, Chief Justice of Sikkim High Court, against whom the Rajya Sabha Chairman had set up a judicial panel to investigate allegation of corruption, resigned in July 2011, before impeachment proceedings could be initiated against him.

On what grounds can a Supreme or High Court Judge be impeached?

- That he has criminal charges brought against him.
- That of proven misbehavior or incapacity.
- That he is grave and of unsound mind.
- That he has violated the Constitution.

vii) You have studied the economic causes of the Revolt of 1857 and come across a small but, fascinating riddle. Being a riddle enthusiast, you read it carefully and confidently solve it as follows:

*This is a story of a hard work and sorrow,
Where farmers had no better tomorrow.
They had to grow a crop of blue,
And sell it cheap, with no power to argue.
If they planted other crops in their field,
Their harvest was destroyed, their fate was sealed.
Another chapter in India's colonial fight.
Can you identify this injustice, hidden in the plain sight?*

- Condition of the peasants due to Inam Commission.
- Condition of the Indigo cultivators.
- Condition of the farmers due to the famines of Bengal.
- Conditions of Zamindars under the British land reforms.

viii) The Assertive nationalists differ from the Early Nationalists because they.....

- Supported British policies for modernisation.
- Preferred polite requests and soft diplomacy with the British.

d) Wanted to dissolve the Indian National Congress, and direct action to challenge British authority.

- ix) Identify the ODD ONE out with respect to the significance of the Lucknow Pact.
- The Hindu and Muslim community agreed to compromise in some areas.
 - The government promised a policy of gradual development of self-government institution of India.
 - The Assertive and Early Nationalist were united.
 - The pact provided for Muslim representation in the Council in excess.

- x) This person is a great educationist and social reformer who regarded Hindus and Muslims to be one Quam. Name him.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Maulana Azad | b) Sayyed Ahmed Khan |
| c) Mohammed Ali Khan | d) Mohammed Jinnah |

- xi) Read the description and identify the person-
He strengthened the Congress Socialist Party by his leadership and heroic role in the Quit India Movement.
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Ram Manohar Lohia | b) Jai Prakash Narayan |
| c) Mahatma Gandhi | d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru |

xii) Which of the following best explains the historical context of this push?



- Mahatma Gandhi's leadership in the 1942 Quit India Movement
- The presence of British in India is an invitation to Japan to invade India.
- The Indian independence struggle urging Britain to leave India
- Mahatma Gandhi using non-violence pressure to urge Britain to 'Quit India.'

xiii) This picture best describes the cause leading to the rise of dictatorship.

- Political instability
- Establishment of Volunteer Corps
- Charismatic Personality of Hitler
- Resurgence of Militant Nationalism



xiv) Observe the given political cartoon and respond what message is this strongly trying to convey?



- The failure of the Security Council.
 - The lack of support from the P5 members for the smaller nations.
 - The Veto Power only with the P5 members of the Security Council.
 - The Security Council shown as the most important organ of the UN.
- xv) A severe cyclone has hit your coastal town damaging many homes and schools. Many children are left without access to education. Which organisation could you approach to help rebuild schools and provide education to affected children?
- World Health Organization
 - United National Educational, scientific and Cultural Organization
 - United Nations Children's Fund
 - Your School
- xvi) Who among the following is **NOT** one of the 'founding fathers' of NAM?
- Prime Minister Nehru of India
 - President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana
 - President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia
 - President Nasser of Egypt

Question 2

Answer the following questions:

- Explain the functions of the Lok Adalat.
- The Vice President of India does not receive any salary. How does he sustain himself? Who heads the Rajya Sabha in his absence?
- How did the misinterpretation of history encourage communal divisions in Indian society?
- Mention any two objectives of the Indian National Army.
- State the difference between nationalism and aggressive nationalism.
- How was the political instability in Italy responsible for the rise of Fascism in Italy? Justify.
- Explain the dual role of the International Court of Justice.

Part-II

Section-A (20 Marks)

(Attempt any two questions from this section)

Question 3

The Parliament is the body of people's representatives who have supreme power of governance in a democratic country.

With reference to the given statement answer the following.

- How does the Parliament exercise its financial Powers? [3]
- Explain the composition of Rajya Sabha. [3]
- Elucidate the Parliamentary Procedures for the Question Hour. [4]

Question 4

According to Dr. Ambedkar, "The President represents the nation but does not rule the nation."

With reference to the above given statement, answer the following.

- Explain the legislative powers of the President that makes him/her a nominal head of our Country. [3]
- Distinguish between Council of Ministers and Cabinet. [3]
- Briefly discuss the administrative powers of the Cabinet. [4]

Question 5

With reference to the Judiciary, answer the following.

- A retired Supreme Court Judge wants to start practicing as a lawyer in the High Court to "stay active in the legal field." What is your viewpoint on this, substantiate your answer with suitable explanation. [3]
- Differentiate between Court of the District Judge and Session Court. [3]
- Explain the meaning of Appellate Jurisdiction? Mention any three types of cases in which the Supreme Court can hear appeals. [4]

Section - B (30 Marks)

(Attempt any three questions from this section)

Question 6

The First War of Independence was a culmination of people's dissatisfaction with the British rule.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- How did the relations between the British crown and the Princely States in India change because of the First War of Independence? [3]
- How was the Indian army reorganized after the Revolt of 1857? [3]
- Even though the Uprising of 1857 was suppressed, it shook the British rule in India to its very foundation. How did the Government of India Act, 1858, bring about a change in the way India was governed? [4]

Question 7

In its initial years the Congress was led by a group of leaders known as the Early Nationalists.

In the context of the above statement, answer the following.

- a) Name the leader who was popularly known as 'Punjab Kesari'. Explain any two of his contributions. [3]
- b) Discuss the social and economic reforms of Bipin Chandra Pal. [3]
- c) Give a brief comparison between Early nationalists and Assertive Nationalists. [4]

Question 8

The movement arose amid a political earthquake that shook the subcontinent. The heavy-handedness of the British raj, as illustrated in its passage of the Rowlatt Acts (1919) despite fierce Indian opposition, provoked a strong backlash.

(From: Article History, Britannica)

- a) What were the provisions of the Rowlatt Act of 1919? [3]
- b) The slogan 'Simon Go Back' became popular during a nationwide protest. Explain the reasons behind such mass opposition. [3]
- c) What was the immediate task of Lord Mountbatten when he came to India as a Governor-General in 1947? Explain any three main points of his plan. [4]

Question 9

Although invasion of Poland by Germany was the immediate cause for the outbreak of the Second World War, the real causes for the outbreak of the war were much deeper and varied in character.

With reference to above context, answer the following.

- a) Explain the reasons for Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939. [3]
- b) How did the humiliating Treaty of Versailles become one of the main causes for the growth of Nazism? [3]
- c) Describe the new world order that emerged after the Second World War. [4]

Question 10

Look at the picture and answer the questions that follow.



- a) Identify the organization associated to the given picture. Where is its headquarters located? Mention any two of its functions. [3]
- b) What is known as Executive body of the United Nations? Explain two of its functions. [3]
- c) The Non-Aligned Movement owes a lot to the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. Justify. [4]



HISTORY & CIVICS H.C.G. Paper - 1 (Two Hours Paper)

Maximum marks: 80

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

You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).

A total of **five** questions is 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

[16]

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

(Do not copy the questions. Write the correct answers only.)

- (i) N. C. Chatterjee moved a motion against the government of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Voting took place on September 18, 1964, and 307 members of the Parliament voted against the motion while fifty voted for it. The motion was defeated.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/India/>

What conclusion can be drawn from the above information?

- (a) An Adjournment motion was moved in the Rajya Sabha in the Monsoon Session and was defeated.
- (b) A No-confidence motion was moved in the Rajya Sabha in the Winter Session, and a confidence motion was approved.
- (c) A No-confidence motion was moved in the Lok Sabha in the Budget Session and was defeated.
- (d) A No-confidence motion was moved in the Lok Sabha in the Monsoon Session, and it was defeated.

- (ii) In 2023, the Prime Minister of India introduced a new policy aimed at improving rural infrastructure. The policy was formulated by the Cabinet and approved by the Parliament. Which function of the Prime Minister is highlighted in this case?

- (a) Administrative function
- (b) Legislative function
- (c) Judicial function
- (d) Financial function

- (iii) As a 'Court of Record', the Supreme Court has the power to

- (a) punish for contempt of itself.
- (b) fine for collusion of opposing parties.
- (c) Declare evidence as indisputable.
- (d) confer titles to appellants.

(iv) If you are elected as the President of India, which of the following decisions can you take on your own?

- (a) Select the person you like as the Prime Minister.
- (b) Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in the Lok Sabha.
- (c) Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both Houses.
- (d) Nominate the leaders of your choice to the Council of Ministers.

(v) Consider the following details.

Candidate	Age	Details
P	31	He is a Professor at the Government College
Q	35	Belongs to rural areas
R	34	Bankrupt
S	32	Member of the Lok Sabha

Select the candidate who fulfils the criteria of becoming the Vice-President of India.

- (a) P
- (b) Q
- (c) R
- (d) S

(vi) In a judgment, the Supreme Court issued a writ when an inferior tribunal has acted in a way that is not in accordance with the law or has exceeded its jurisdiction. Which of the following writs do you think the Supreme Court in this case would likely issue?

- (a) Quo Warranto
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Habeas Corpus
- (d) Certiorari

(vii) At the National Archives of India, as part of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' being celebrated to commemorate 75 years of Independence, an exhibition of a historical movement of 1942 was arranged and with reference to this, which of the following statements are true?

- (a) The August offer was made in the year 1942 due to the Japanese threat.
- (b) A resolution of the Congress Working Committee was adopted on August 8, 1942, in Bombay.
- (c) Jai Prakash Narayan demanded the timely withdrawal of the British from India in 1942.
- (d) A resolution of the Congress Working Committee was adopted on August 8, 1942, in Wardha.

(viii) Read the two statements given below and select the options that show the correct relationship between (A) and (B).

Assertion (A): Dadabhai Naoroji is known for the Drain of Wealth theory, which criticized the economic exploitation of India by the British.

Reason (R): Dadabhai Naoroji was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress.

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

(ix) A community is facing heavy taxation imposed by the colonial government. The community leaders, who follow the principles of the Early Nationalists, are deciding on a course of action. Which of the following actions are they NOT likely to take?

- (a) Organising a public protest demanding a reduction in taxes.
- (b) Writing a petition to the government explaining the hardships caused by the taxes.
- (c) Organising a boycott of British goods in protest.
- (d) Starting an armed rebellion against the government.

Members of city X are discussing a peaceful way to demand their rights. Being followers of the Cabinet Mission Plan, which of the following methods are they MOST LIKELY to approve of?

- (a) Start a violent revolution.
- (b) Propose a federal structure with provincial autonomy.
- (c) Demand the complete partition of their city.
- (d) Advocate for foreign rule to continue.

(xi) Identify the incorrect reason for the educational and economic backwardness of Muslims during British rule?

- (a) Lack of interest in the industrial sector.
- (b) Opposition to Western education by upper-class Muslims.
- (c) Over-representation of Muslims in government jobs.
- (d) Discriminatory Policy of the Britishers against Muslims.

(xii) Which incident is depicted in the cartoon below?



- (a) Sarajevo Crisis
- (b) The Treaty of Versailles
- (c) Territorial Rearrangement
- (d) Nationalism and Imperialism

(xiii) Which of the following statements is incorrect about the President and Vice-President of the International Court of Justice?

- (a) The term in office is three years.
- (b) They are both nominated by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.
- (c) The Vice-President takes charge in the absence of the President.
- (d) The President and Vice-President may be re-elected.

(xiv) Consider the following statements:

- (i) The Belgrade Conference, 1961, is associated with the first summit of NAM.
- (ii) The Bandung Conference marked the first concrete expression of Afro-Asian unity.

Identify the incorrect statement from the above ones.

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

(xv) Identify the woman in the given picture



- (a) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (b) Usha Mehta
- (c) Dr Laxmi Swaminathan
- (d) Matangini Hazra

(xvi) Arrange the following events in chronological order.

- (i) Treaty of Versailles
 - (ii) Hitler's invasion of Poland
 - (iii) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour
 - (iv) Japanese invasion of China
- (a) (i),(ii),(iii) and (iv)
 - (b) (i),(iv),(ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (i),(iii),(iv) and (ii)
 - (d) (i),(iv),(iii) and (ii)

Question 2

(i) Read the given news carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Congress won with a great majority, and Jawaharlal Nehru was sworn in as Prime Minister. On May 14, 1952, a banner headline in HT read, "Nehru's New 15-Member Cabinet Sworn in", and its ministers: besides Azad and Amrit Kaur, there were Dr KN Katju (home affairs and states), Gulzari Lal Nanda (planning), NG Ayyangar (defence), and CD Deshmukh (finance).
The Hindustan Times, May 14, 1952.

Based on the above news, discuss any two legislative powers of the Cabinet. [2]

(ii) Who is often referred to as the political Guru of Gandhi, and why? [2]

(iii) What are the basic principles of Panchsheel? [2]

(iv) 'Volunteer Corps in Germany influenced the nation's military and political landscape. [2]

What were the Volunteer Corps? For whom did they work?

(v) Who was the chief architect of the Partition of Bengal? What was his real motive behind the Partition of Bengal? [2]

(vi) In a remote village in Bellary, the infant mortality rate is one in every ten live births. [2]

Which agency of the UN could help this village? Give the full form of this agency. [2]

(vii) What are Residuary powers? To whom do the Residuary powers, to make law, belong? [2]

PART – II

SECTION – A (Civics)

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

Question 3

With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions: -

(i) Explain the amendment process of the Constitution that reflects the principles of federalism and democracy? [3]

(ii) What additional roles does the Speaker play beyond legislative duties? [3]

(iii) State formalities that the legislators have to observe in the Parliament. [4]

Question 4

The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the High Court of India, answer the following:

(i) State the contrast between the district judge and the session court. [3]

(ii) Describe the types of cases that can be filed directly in a High Court. [3]

(ii) A company has a pending case against a client for non-payment of dues. Can they approach the Lok Adalat? What are the advantages of resolving the dispute through Lok Adalat? [4]

Question 5

In our Parliamentary form of government, the President is only a nominal head of the state, and the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, is the most powerful institution in the Indian polity. Answer the following questions in this context.

(i) Mention any three types of emergencies that can be declared by the President. [3]

(ii) What are the key responsibilities of the Prime Minister as the leader of the Nation? [3]

(iii) Briefly explain the judicial powers of the President. [4]

SECTION B (History)

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

The Indian Nationalists described the Great Uprising of 1857 as the First War of Independence. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) State three announcements that adversely affected the Mughal dynasty in India. [3]

Imagine you are an Indian ruler who has signed the Subsidiary Alliance. Mention the conditions of this agreement which will affect you. [3]

Why were the sepoys discontent? Discuss. [4]

Question 7

The concept of Non-Alignment emerged during the Cold War. After the Second World War, the World was divided into two power blocs. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- What is meant by the Cold War? Mention any two characteristics of the Cold War. [3]
- Explain the term 'Non-Alignment'. Who are regarded as the founders of NAM? [3]
- What was Jawaharlal Nehru's contribution to the formation and development of the Non-Aligned Movement? [4]

Question 8

Assam's Preventive Detention Act, 1980, allows for detention without charge or trial for up to two years. Similarly, Bihar has the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, which enables detention without trial. These laws infringe on personal liberties.

- Which similar situation did colonial law allow the British government to detain individuals without trial? What did this Act imply? [3]
- Which movement did Gandhiji launch to get the Act annulled? What did the programme of the movement include? [3]
- How did Subhash Chandra Bose's criticism of Gandhi calling off the Non-cooperation movement shape his role in India's fight for independence? [4]

Question 9

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

India criticizes further delay over UNSC reforms and says the process could go on for another seventy-five years.

As the UN General Assembly decided to roll over the Inter-Government Negotiations on Security Council reform to its next session. India has termed it as 'yet another wasted opportunity' and said the process could well go on for another seventy-five years.

- Discuss the composition of the Security Council. [3]
- What is the significance of the veto power held by the permanent members of the UN Security Council? [3]
- What are the key responsibilities of the UN Security Council under the UN Charter? [4]

Question 10

The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the role of the Moderates and Assertive in arousing national awakening in India, answer the following questions:

- Who was known as 'the Father of Indian Nationalism'. State any two of his contributions to India's freedom struggle. [3]
- Name the Assertive Nationalist leader who was wounded when he was leading a protest against the Simon Commission. Mention any two of his contributions to India's freedom struggle. [3]



- Identify the person in the picture below and state his efforts made to remove economic evils from society. [4]

**ICSE 2026 PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
H.C.G. PAPER - I
(HISTORY & CIVICS)**

*Maximum Marks: 80
Time Allowed: Two hours*

1. Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
2. You will not be allowed to write during 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.

*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 (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part)

Question 1

Choose the correct option and write the answer along with it –

[16]

1. A bill that imposes or abolishes a tax is called:
 - a. Non - Money Bill
 - b. Money Bill
 - c. Constitutional Amendment Bill
 - d. Private member's Bill
2. A. The allotment of the number of members of Lok Sabha allocated to the various States is made on the basis of the size of the State.
R. The Rajya Sabha can have a total of 250 members from all the States in the Union.
 - a. (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - b. (A) is false, but (R) is true
 - c. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - d. Both (A) and (R) are false
3. A. The President of India can dissolve the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha and order fresh elections.
R. The President of India has the power to summon both the Houses of Parliament after a gap of more than six months.
 - a. (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - b. (A) is false, but (R) is true
 - c. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - d. Both (A) and (R) are false
4. Read the following statements regarding powers and functions of Cabinet:
 - A. After a decision is taken by the Cabinet Ministers it is conveyed to the Ministers of State and the Deputy Ministers who implement the policies with the help of bureaucracy.
 - B. All important appointments made by the President are decided by the Cabinet under the leadership of the Prime Minister.
 - 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
5. Consider the following details for appointment in H.C.

Candidate	Age	Other Details
A	57	Judge for 14 years
B	66	Lawyer
C	35	M.P. of Lok Sabha
D	52	Magistrate for four years
6. A. The Lok Adalats provide legal aid and quick justice to those who cannot afford to engage lawyers.
R. The Lok Adalats restrict social justice by providing legal aid to weaker sections of society only.
 - a. (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - b. (A) is false, but (R) is true

16. Which of the following is an objective of the NAM?
- To oppose colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination
 - To advocate non – settlement of international disputes.
 - To challenge the UN as an organ of World peace.
 - None of the above.

Question 2

[7 × 2 = 14]

- How are the speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?
- State two points of distinction between a District Judge and a Session Judge.
- What were the reasons for passing the Quit India Resolution?
- Mention any two objectives of the Forward Bloc.
- State any one reason why Congress finally accepted the Partition of India. What did the Indian Independence Act state about Bengal and Punjab?
- What is meant by the 'Cold War'?
- State any two objectives of the UN.

PART II

SECTION – A [20 MARKS]

(Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 3

With reference to the Union Legislature, answer the following questions –

- State any three Legislative powers of the Union Parliament. [3]
- Explain any three exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha that is not enjoyed by the other House. [3]
- List any four ways by which the Union Parliament keeps control over the executive. [4]

Question 4

With reference to the Union Executive, answer the following questions –

- State the composition of the Electoral College and two discretionary powers enjoyed by the President of India. [3]
- Explain three functions of the Prime Minister in relation to his Council of Ministers. [3]
- Read the following excerpt and answer the following:
 “A train tragedy in Ariyur that led to the resignation of Lal Bahadur Shastri on the night of November 22, 1956, the train derailed while crossing Ariyalur claiming the lives of more than 150 passengers.”
 - *The Hindu*
 - Does his resignation reflect individual responsibility or collective responsibility? [1]
 - State three important differences between individual responsibility and collective responsibility. [3]

Question 5

With reference to the Supreme Court as the Apex court in our Indian Judiciary, explain the following: -

- Any three cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
- Power of Judicial Review. [3]
- Mention four ways in which the Constitution ensures the Independence of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. [4]

SECTION – B [30 MARKS]

(Attempt any three questions from this Section)

Question 6

Numerous causes gave rise to the First War of Independence and its consequences led to several changes in the British Government in India. In this context, answer the following –

- Explain any three political causes of the Uprising of 1857. [3]
- The laws that interfered with the socio – religious customs of the people. [3]
- Two administration and two military changes introduced after the uprising of 1857. [4]

Question 7

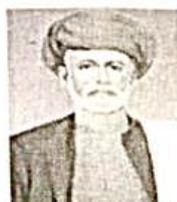
With reference to the rise of National Consciousness in India, explain the following –

1. Mention the regional associations that each nationalist was associated with to protect and promote General Public interest. [3]
 - a. Surendranath Bannerjee
 - b. Dadabhai Naoroji
 - c. Who presided over the 1st session of the Indian National Congress?
2. What role did Gopal Krishna Gokhale play as a member of Imperial Legislative Council? List any two methods of Assertive Nationalists to attain Swaraj. [3]
3. Identify the persons in the given pictures and name the organizations formed by them and two issues that these organizations worked for. [4]

A



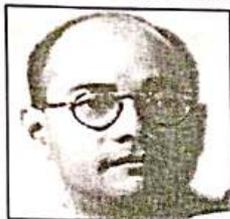
B



Question 8

With reference to the Mass Phase of the National Movement under the leadership of Gandhi, Answer the following questions –

1. Explain briefly the reason for the suspension of Non – Cooperation Movement in 1922 and Give two effects of Non – corporation movement on the Indian National Movement. [3]
2. What did the programme of Civil Disobedience Movement consists of? What led to the failure of Second Session of the Round Table conference held in London? [3]
3. Identify the person in the picture and name the army organized by him. What were the two main objectives of this army? [4]



Question 9

With reference to the two major world wars, answer the following –

1. Explain briefly the causes of World War I with reference to Nationalism and Race for Armaments. [3]
2. How did the treaty of Versailles seek to cripple Germany's military strength? [3]
3. Explain the consequence of the Second World War on the Axis Powers. [4]

Question 10

With reference to the UNO and its specialized Agencies, answer the following –



1. Name the organization associated with the emblem given alongside. Mention any two of its objectives. [3]
2. Name the Executive organ of this organization and explain its composition. [3]
3. Write the expanded form of UNESCO. Mention three of its functions in the field of Education. [4]

KAPOL VIDYANIDHI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL(ICSE) TEMPLE OF KNOWLEDGE		
Date 8-1-26 STD X	II PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION <u>HISTORY & CIVICS</u> <u>GROUP A</u>	Marks :80 DUR:2 hrs
<p>Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes This time is to be spent in reading the question paper. The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers. Attempt all questions from PART 1 (Compulsory). A total of FIVE QUESTIONS is to be attempted from PART 2, Two out of three questions from Section A and Three out of five questions from Section B.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Part 1(Compulsory)</p> <p>Question I Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct option along with the correct answer only.)</p> <p>Which parliamentary right enables the Opposition to question ministers and demand explanations regarding government policies and actions?</p> <p>a. Right to Vote b. Right of Interpellation c. Right to Adjourn the House d. Right to Pass a Resolution</p> <p>2.The Minister of Health was solely responsible for improving government hospitals. Despite repeated warnings, conditions in hospitals did not improve. After a discussion in Parliament, the Prime Minister asked only the Health Minister to resign, stating that the failure was limited to his department and not the entire Cabinet.</p> <p>Question: Which type of ministerial responsibility is shown in this situation?</p> <p>a. Collective Responsibility b. Moral Responsibility c. Judicial Responsibility d. Individual Responsibility</p> <p>3. Case Study: Ram Chand and Shyam Chand had a minor dispute over repayment of a small loan. Instead of going to a regular court, they approached a Lok Adalat. Through discussion and mutual agreement, the matter was settled on the same day, saving time and effort.</p>		[16]

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

- a. It is inexpensive
- b. Encourages legal awareness
- c. Strengthens community bonding
- d. Provides quick and speedy justice

4. Match the correct pair:

Column A	Column B
(i) Quorum <i>b</i>	a. Suspension of the session of Parliament without dissolving the House
(ii) Anti-Defection Law <i>c</i>	b. Minimum number of members required to conduct a meeting
(iii) Adjournment <i>a</i>	c. Law that prevents members from changing political parties
(iv) Prorogation <i>d</i>	d. Terminating the session

Options:

- a. (i)-a, (ii)-b, (iii)-c, (iv)-d
- b. (i)-b, (ii)-c, (iii)-d, (iv)-a
- c. (i)-d, (ii)-b, (iii)-a, (iv)-c
- d. (i)-b, (ii)-c, (iii)-a, (iv)-d

5. Powers and Functions of the President

Exclusive: Control over State Government :: Legislative: _____

- a. Appointment of the Prime Minister
- b. Head of the Union Territory
- c. Issue an Ordinance
- d. Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces

6. Rita's scholarship case was decided by the High Court. Later, it was discovered that an error had crept into the court's judgment due to a clerical mistake. The case DOES NOT involve the constitutionality of any law or the validity of any executive action. The Court takes steps to correct its own mistake so that justice is properly delivered.

Which power of the Court is being exercised in this situation?

- a. Judicial Review
- b. Advisory Jurisdiction

- c. Revisory Jurisdiction
- d. Original Jurisdiction

7. Read the two statements given below about the Partition of Bengal and select the option that correctly shows the relationship between Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A):

The Partition of Bengal was carried out by the British Government to weaken the growing nationalist movement in India.

Reason (R):

Bengal had become the nerve centre of Indian nationalism, and the British Government wanted to break its strength.

- 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

8. What is the main idea depicted in the picture below regarding Italy's role in the Second World War?



- a. Italy was fully satisfied with the territorial and political gains promised under the Treaty of Versailles.
- b. The harsh and unfair terms of the Treaty of Versailles created dissatisfaction in Italy, encouraging aggressive policies that eventually led it to join the Second World War.
- c. The Treaty of Versailles successfully prevented Italy from pursuing expansionist ambitions.
- d. Italy remained neutral in WWII.

9. Country G was facing mass unemployment and national humiliation. A leader with great speaking skills started gaining massive public support. He blamed a particular community for all the country's problems and used anti-Semitic propaganda to spread fear and hatred. With no strong opposition, he quickly increased his control over the country.

Which method did this leader most likely use to gain power?

- a. Encouraging all political parties to work together freely
- b. Taking complete control of the government and spreading negativity about a group of people
- c. Sharing power with other parties to make decisions fairly
- d. Letting opposition leaders speak freely without restriction

10. Which of the following was NOT part of the British policies of expansion that led to the Revolt of 1857?

- a. Disrespect shown to Bahadur Shah
- b. Subsidiary Alliance
- c. Doctrine of Lapse
- d. Outright wars

11. Match the Column:

Column A	Column B
(i) Indian National Congress (INC) founded <i>d</i>	a. 1920
(ii) Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) launched <i>b</i>	b. 1930
(iii) Quit India Movement (QIM) launched <i>c</i>	c. 1942
(iv) Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) launched <i>a</i>	d. 1885

- a. (i)-a (ii)-b, (iii)-c, (iv)-d
- b. (i)-d, (ii)-b, (iii)-c, (iv)-a
- c. (i)-d, (ii)-c, (iii)-b, (iv)-a
- d. (i)-b, (ii)-a, (iii)-c, (iv)-d

12. Which of the following authors is INCORRECTLY MATCHED with their work?

- a. Dadabhai Naoroji- Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy- Samwad Kaumudi
- c. Lokmanya Tilak- Mirat-Ul-Akhbar
- d. Jyotiba Phule- Ghulamgiri

13. The UN Security Council has 15 members, out of which 5 are permanent. A resolution was proposed and 14 members voted in favor, but one permanent member used its Veto. Because of this Veto, the resolution did not pass, even though almost all members supported it.

Which rule of the UN Security Council is shown in this case?

- a. All 193 members must vote in favor for a resolution to pass
- b. Any permanent member can block a resolution using their Veto, even if most others support it
- c. The General Assembly can overrule the Security Council
- d. Non-permanent members can delay decisions

14. Which of the following is NOT among the aims and objectives of the INC in 1885?

- a. To promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country
- b. To train and organize public opinion in the country
- c. To formulate popular demands and present them before the government
- d. To demand Poorna Swaraj

15. Radhika was researching a leader who believed in one-party rule, had a charismatic personality, was called the Führer, and wrote the book Mein Kampf. Who was she studying?

- a. Adolf Hitler
- b. Benito Mussolini
- c. Francisco Franco
- d. Lord Curzon



16. Identify the personality shown in the picture and the organization he founded.

- a. Jyotiba Phule – Satya Shodhak Samaj
- b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Brahmo Samaj
- c. Swami Vivekananda – Ramakrishna Mission
- d. Swami Dayanand Saraswati – Arya Samaj

Question II

Answer the following questions:

1. Explain two legislative powers of the Parliament with reference to:

- a. Union List
- b. Concurrent List

2. Identify which power of the Cabinet is being discussed in the following situations:

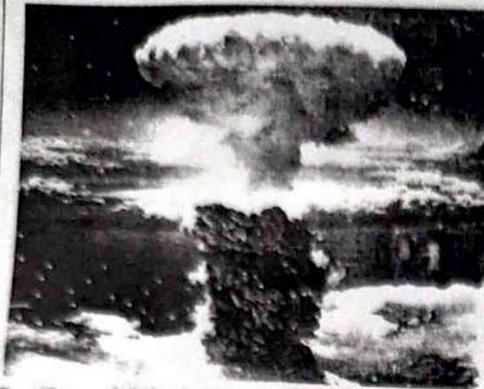
- a. The Cabinet decides the policies and programs the government will follow and supervises their implementation.
- b. The Cabinet prepares and controls the budget and finances of the government.

3 a. Who founded the Forward Bloc?

b. What was the immediate objective of the Forward Bloc?

4. State any two repressive policies by Lord Lytton.

5. Explain what is Non-Aligned movement.



6. Look at the picture. Name two places where disastrous events contributed to the end of World War II.

7. On which date are the following days celebrated?

- a. World Health Day
- b. United Nations Day

PART 2

SECTION A CIVICS

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question III

The Constitution of India has provided for a federal system of Government. In this context, explain the following:

- 1. Name the three sessions of the Parliament and mention the months in which each session is held. (3)
- 2. Give the composition of the Parliament. (3)
- 3. Mr. Ravi Shanker is an Indian citizen. What qualifications must he have to become a member of the Lok Sabha? (4)

Question IV

The executive power of the Indian Union is vested in the President of India.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- 1. Give 3 points of distinction between Council of Ministers and Cabinet (3)
- 2. State any three Financial powers of the President. (3)
- 3. The Prime Minister is the leader of the Cabinet. Describe the powers of the Prime Minister in this capacity. (4)

Question V

With reference to Judiciary answer the following questions:

- 1. What is Lok Adalat? Give 2 of its advantages. (3)

2. Give three instances wherein the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court applies. (3)

3. Explain the following in detail: (4)

a. Court of Record

b. Judicial Review

SECTION B HISTORY

(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)

Question VI ✓

The First War of Independence was a turning point in Indian History. The end of the Uprising of 1857 led to end of Company's rule. Based on this answer the following questions:

1. Elaborate on the following Economic Exploitations that led to rise of Nationalism: (3)

a. The educated Indians

b. Impact on artisans and craftsmen

c. The working class

2. Give the any three Military cause that led to the revolt of 1857 (3)

3. Discuss the consequences of the Revolt of 1857 regarding changes in the army. (4)

Question VII ✓

With reference to the Indian Freedom Struggle answer the following questions:



1. a. Identify the personality shown in the picture. (3)

b. Who was he popularly known as?

c. How did he die?

2. Describe Passive Resistance as an impactful method used by Assertive Nationalists. (3)

3. Give 4 Significances of the Lucknow Pact. (4)

Question VIII

The leader gave an 11-point ultimatum to the government, demanding reforms, and justice for the people. He then started his march from Sabarmati Ashram, walking hundreds of miles with his followers to the seashore. On reaching the coast, they collected salt from the sea, attracting the attention of people across the country. The march inspired millions, showing that peaceful, determined action could unite the nation. It became a symbol of courage, collective effort, and moral strength, motivating citizens to join the struggle for independence. Read the excerpt and answer the following questions:

1. a. Identify the event referred to in the above excerpt. (3)
- b. How was this movement different from the earlier movements undertaken before it? (3)
2. Mention any three clauses of the Pact which led to the temporary suspension of the movement. (4)
3. Why was the Mountbatten plan sent to India? Why did Congress accept the it. (4)

Question IX

With reference to the World Wars, answer the following questions:

1. State three common causes that led to the rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany. (3)
2. Describe the immediate cause of World War I (3)
3. Elaborate on the following as causes that led to World War II (4)
 - a. Japanese Invasion of China
 - b. Hitlers Invasion of Poland.

Question X

The United Nations Organization aims to maintain international peace. With reference to its organs and agencies, answer the following questions. (3)

1. State the composition of Security Council. (3)
2. Give any 3 functions-WHO (4)
3. UNESCO provides technical advice, assistance, equipment, and funds for the preservation of monuments and other works of art. Mention any two contributions of that agency in each of the following
 - a. Education.
 - b. Science

*****ALL THE BEST*****

KAPOL VIDYANIDHI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL(ICSE) TEMPLE OF KNOWLEDGE		
Date- 8-1-26 STD X	II PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION <u>HISTORY & CIVICS</u> <u>GROUP B</u>	Marks :80 DUR:2 hrs
<p>Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes This time is to be spent in reading the question paper. The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers. Attempt all questions from PART 1 (Compulsory). A total of FIVE QUESTIONS is to be attempted from PART 2, Two out of three questions from Section A and Three out of five questions from Section B.</p>		
Part 1(Compulsory)		
Question I		
<p>Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct option along with the correct answer only.)</p>		
1. Case Study		
<p>During a mock parliamentary session in Class X, students were assigned roles as ministers and opposition members. One group was responsible for introducing a new policy on digital learning. However, the policy draft was prepared in a hurry without adequate research, data, or justification. When presented in the House, several members raised objections, stating that an incomplete or rushed policy could lead to confusion, poor implementation, and misuse of resources. The Speaker reminded the House that any new policy must go through detailed study, consultation, and proper scrutiny before being introduced.</p>		
<p>Based on the case study, why is it important that new policies are not introduced in Parliament without thorough research and preparation?</p>		
<p>a. Because incomplete policies may invite strong Interpellations from the Opposition, compelling the minister to justify gaps and weaknesses in the proposal. b. Because the Speaker may penalize any minister whose policy is not prepared within a fixed timeframe. c. Because policies without research prevent the Opposition from exercising their right to question the government. d. Because an Adjournment Motion can only be moved in the month of March, so rushed policies should not be introduced at any other time.</p>		
2. Observe the news headline:		
<p>“Education Minister states that the new National Curriculum Framework was approved unanimously by the Union Cabinet, and therefore, every minister stands accountable for its implementation.” Which type of responsibility is being highlighted here?</p>		
1		

[16]

- a. Individual Responsibility
- b. Collective Responsibility
- c. Moral Responsibility
- d. Judicial Responsibility

3. The Tribune (Chandigarh Edition)

Reported that over 21,500 cases were disposed of in a single day during a National Lok Adalat, involving disputes worth over ₹35 crore, enabling courts to focus on complex cases.

Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is MOST clearly highlighted in the above report?

- a. Reduces the workload of the courts
- b. Encourages legal awareness
- c. Strengthens community bonding
- d. Provides free legal aid

4. In March 2017, the state government of Nagaland collapsed due to a vote of no confidence. With no party able to form an alternative government immediately, the Union Cabinet advised the President to impose President's Rule, citing the inability of the state government to function properly.

Which specific power empowers the President to impose such a rule in a state?

- a. Breakdown of Constitutional machinery of the state
- b. National Emergency
- c. Financial Emergency
- d. Based solely on the Governor's personal report without any legal grounds

5. Powers and Functions of the President

Executive
Exclusive: Control over State Government:: Legislative: _____

- a. Recommend Money bill
- b. Appointment of the PM
- c. Head of the Union Territory
- d. Message to Parliament

6. A student files a petition in the High Court claiming that the Court's earlier judgment in her scholarship case contains a clear error apparent on the face of the record. She does *not* challenge the constitutionality of any law, nor does she question any executive order. She only requests the Court to correct its own accidental mistake in the judgment so that justice is delivered.

Which power of the High Court is being exercised in this situation?

- a. Judicial Review
- b. Revisory Jurisdiction
- c. Advisory Jurisdiction
- d. Original Jurisdiction

7. Read the two statements given below about the Formation of Muslim League and select the option that correctly shows the relationship between Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A):

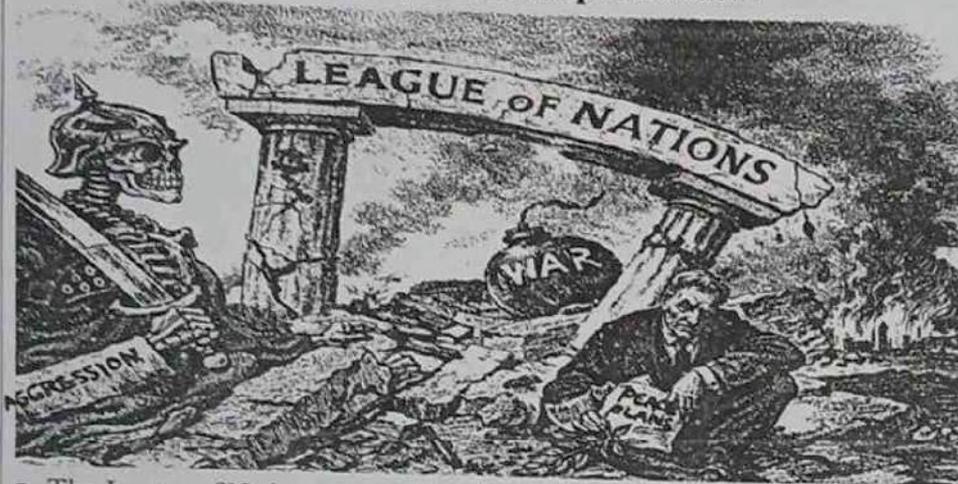
The "All India Muslim League" was set up on December 30, 1906 under the Presidentship of Nawab Salimullah.

Reason (R):

The objective of Muslim League in 1906 was independent nation Pakistan.

- 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

8. What is the main theme depicted in the picture below?



- a. The League of Nations emerged as a decisive authority capable of enforcing global peace.
- b. The League of Nations' structural weaknesses allowed aggressive totalitarian regimes to expand unchecked.
- c. Member nations displayed exemplary unity in countering international threats.
- d. Diplomatic negotiations under the League successfully averted major conflicts worldwide.

9. Country G was suffering from mass unemployment and national humiliation. A leader with extraordinary oratory skills and a magnetic personality began to attract huge public support. Since there was no strong opposition to challenge him, he rapidly expanded his influence. In such circumstances, which method would this leader resembling a dictator most likely adopt?

- a. Encouraging multi-party participation and allowing free political criticism
- b. Centralizing authority by suppressing rival parties and spreading powerful propaganda
- c. Promoting coalition governments to ensure balanced decision-making
- d. Reducing state control to give more freedom to opposition groups.

10. According to traditional belief, it was a taboo for a brahmin to cross the seas. To curb this, Britishers passed the _____. This was one of the leading _____ cause for the rise of the revolt.

- a. General Service Enlistment act, Military
- b. The Grand Delhi Durbar, Economic
- c. The Post office act, Political
- d. The Illbert Bill, Socio- Religious

11. Rearrange the events in their correct chronological order:

1. USSR mobilized its army in support of Serbia against Austria-Hungary.
2. Germany declared war on France
3. Germany declared war on Russia.
4. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by a Serbian youth at Sarajevo. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia

Select the correct sequence:

- a. 4,1,2,3
- b. 4,2,3,1
- c. 4,1,3,2
- d. 4,3,1,2

12. Match the correct pair

(i) Dadabhai Naoroji	a. First President of INC
(ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	b. Indian National Conference
(iii) W. C Banerjee	c. Thrice president of INC
(iv) Surendranath Banerjee	d. Gift to Monotheists

- a. (i)-a, (ii)-b, (iii)-c, (iv)- d
- b. (i)-c, (ii)-d, (iii)-a, (iv)- b
- c. (i)-a, (ii)-d, (iii)-c, (iv)- b
- d. (i)-c, (ii)-b, (iii)-a, (iv)- d

13. Which of the following situations best explains the *impact* of Veto Power in the United Nations Security Council?

- a. It ensures that all member of UNICEF have equal authority in passing resolutions.
- b. It allows any permanent member to block a resolution even if it is supported by majority of the permanent members
- c. It enables the General Assembly to overrule decisions of the Security Council.
- d. It allows non-permanent members to delay decisions for further discussion.

14. Which of the following is NOT among the aims and objectives of the INC in 1885?

- a. To promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country
- b. To train and organize public opinion in the country
- c. To formulate popular demands and present them before the government
- d. To demand Poorna Swaraj



15. Identify the leaders who were the main architects of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) along with the countries they represented:

- a. Stalin (USSR), Roosevelt (USA), and Churchill (UK)
- b. Nehru (India), Nasser (Egypt), and Tito (Yugoslavia)
- c. Mountbatten (UK), Jinnah (Pakistan), and

Clement (UK)

d. Nehru (India), Cripps (UK), and Alexander (UK)

16. The idea of the Indian National Army (INA) was conceived by _____, while _____ was the supreme commander of the INA.

- a. Madan Mohan Malviya, Subhas Chandra Bose
- b. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Mohan Singh
- c. Netaji, Subhas Chandra Bose
- d. Mohan Singh, Subhas Chandra Bos

Question II

Answer the following questions:

1. The Rajya Sabha may, by a resolution adopted by a two-thirds majority, empower Parliament to make laws with respect to matters in the State List. State any two other exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha.
2. What is Writ of Certiorari? How is it different from the Writ of Prohibition?
3. Pressure on the Government and the necessity to pacify Indians were two significances of the Lucknow Pact. State any two other significances of the Lucknow Pact.
4. State any two repressive policies by Lord Lytton and explain how Illbert Bill was different from the repressive policies.

[14]

5. The Forward Bloc's objectives were the liberation of India and the abolition of Zamindari system. Which were the other two objectives of the Forward Bloc?



6. Identify the event. When and in which locations did it take place?

7. Name any two written works authored by the Grand Old Man of India.

PART 2
SECTION A CIVICS

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

Question III

The Constitution of India has provided for a federal system of Government In this context, explain the following:

1. Name the three sessions of the Parliament and mention the months in which each session is held. (3)
2. The financial powers of Parliament include granting permission for taxes and passing a Vote on Account. Name any three other financial powers of the Parliament. (3)
3. Explain the terms: (4)
 - a. Anti-defection Law
 - b. Quorum
 - c. Adjournment Motion
 - d. Residuary powers

Question IV

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

1. Explain the procedure for the impeachment of the President of India. (3)
2. State any three reasons for the indirect election of the President. (3)
3. The Prime Minister is the leader of the Cabinet. Describe the powers of the Prime Minister in this capacity. (4)

Question V

With reference to Judiciary answer the following questions:

1. What is the composition of the Supreme Court? (3)

Furthermore, how do Supreme Court Judges differ from High Court Judges in terms of:

- a. Qualifications
- b. Retirement Age

2. Give three instances wherein the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court applies. (3)

3. How is the judiciary independent from the control of the executive and legislature regarding the following: (4)

- a. Removal of judges
- b. Security of tenure
- c. Full control over its procedure of work
- d. Security of salaries

SECTION B HISTORY

(Attempt any three questions from this Section.)

Question VI

The First War of Independence was a turning point in Indian History. The end of the Uprising of 1857 led to end of Company's rule. Based on this, answer the following questions:

1. Elaborate on the following as the leading causes of revolt of 1857: (3)
 - a. Subsidiary Alliance
 - b. Apprehensions of the Modern Innovation
 - c. The drain of wealth
2. How did British interference in the religious and sectarian practices of Indian soldiers contribute to the military cause of the Revolt of 1857? What was the immediate cause that led to its outbreak? (3)
3. Discuss the consequences of the Revolt of 1857 regarding changes in the army. (4)

Question VII

With reference to the Indian Freedom Struggle answer the following questions:



1. What was the popular trio in the picture known as? How did Sher-E-Punjab die? (3)

2. State the reasons for the Surat Split of the Indian National Congress. When did the split take place? When were the two groups reunited? (3)

3. Both the Early and Assertive nationalists did not support violent methods for achieving freedom. However, they differed in their approach and objectives. Explain these differences with reference to the following points: (4)

- The immediate objectives of the Early nationalists versus the Assertive nationalists.
- Their beliefs regarding British rule.
- The sources of support they relied upon.
- One important method they used in their struggle.

Question VIII



With reference to the picture, answer the following questions:

- Which movement did this March lead to? Give two causes of this movement. (3)
- Mention any three clauses of the Pact which led to the temporary suspension of the movement. (3)
- Who sent the Cabinet Mission to India? Explain the grouping of Province under the Cabinet Mission Plan (4)

Question IX

With reference to the World Wars, answer the following questions:

1. Give three similarities in the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism (3)
2. Explain any three ways in which the failure of the League of Nations contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War. In your answer, mention how certain countries annexed territories and how the League failed to take effective action. Name the countries involved. (3)



3. Study the map: (4)
 - a. Describe the consequences faced by Germany after the Second World War.
 - b. What is meant by the Cold War? Name the two powerful blocs involved in it.

Question X

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

1. State the composition of General Assembly. (3)
2. UNESCO provides technical advice, assistance, equipment and funds for the preservation of monuments and other works of art. Mention any three other contributions of that agency in the preservation of culture. (3)
3. Give any four powers and functions of the Security Council. (4)



Delhi Public School Megacity, Kolkata

Pre-Board I 2025-26

Subject: History & Civics

Full Marks: 40

Class: X

Time: 1 Hrs

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 intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets []

This paper contains 5 printed pages.

PART 1

Attempt all the questions.

✓ Question 1. (1x6= 6)

- ✓ 1. Which of the following correctly shows the chronological order of causes?
- a) Jallianwala Bagh → Salt Tax → Failure of Cripps Mission
 - b) Salt Tax → Jallianwala Bagh → Failure of Cabinet Mission
 - c) Khilafat → Cripps Mission → Simon Commission
 - d) Rowlatt Act → Quit India Resolution → Nehru Report

✓ 2. Assertion (A): The Provisional Government of Free India was internationally recognized.

Reason (R): It received recognition mainly from Axis powers and their allies.

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

✓ 3. Which of the following situations best reflects the role of nationalism in causing WWI?

- a) German naval expansion to challenge Britain

- b) Slavic support for Serbia against Austria-Hungary in the Balkans
- c) French resentment over Morocco crisis
- d) Italy's search for new colonies in Africa

✓ 4. Why did the fear of socialism and communism play a crucial role in the rise of Fascist and Nazi regimes?

- a) Middle-class and elite groups supported authoritarian regimes to protect property and social hierarchy.
- b) Socialist parties led mass support for Hitler and Mussolini.
- c) Communism was never considered a threat in Italy or Germany.
- d) It encouraged democratic reforms that strengthened moderate parties.

✓ 5. Which of the following best describes the relationship between NAM and Panchsheel?

- a) Panchsheel focused on India-China relations, while NAM was a broader platform for global non-alignment.
- b) Panchsheel and NAM are identical in objectives and membership.
- c) Panchsheel opposed Non-Alignment principles.
- d) NAM was primarily a military alliance, unlike Panchsheel.

✓ 6. Country Z, UNICEF partners with local authorities to provide vaccinations, safe water, and temporary schools after a flood. WHO monitors outbreak risks and provides technical guidance.

Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- a) UNICEF focuses only on education, while WHO only treats diseases
- b) Both organizations coordinate to ensure child health and disease prevention
- c) WHO replaces UNICEF in child welfare programs
- d) Both organizations act as local government authorities

✓ **Question 2. (2x2= 4)**

- a) "Opposition parties on Sunday demanded the resignation of Railway Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw following the tragic stampede at New Delhi Railway Station that claimed 18 lives and injured several others. They said the government cannot escape responsibility by blaming railway staff and called upon the Minister to step down on moral grounds."

Source (The Week, Feb 2025):

✓ Question 4

- ✓ a) Under what condition can a civil case be appealed to the Supreme Court? (2)
- ✓ b) When does a criminal case qualify for appeal to the Supreme Court without a certificate from the High Court? (2)
- ✓ c) How does the Supreme Court and High Court play the role of a protector of fundamental rights? (2)
- ✓ d) How is the judiciary an independent body? (4)

Section B

Attempt two questions.

Question 5

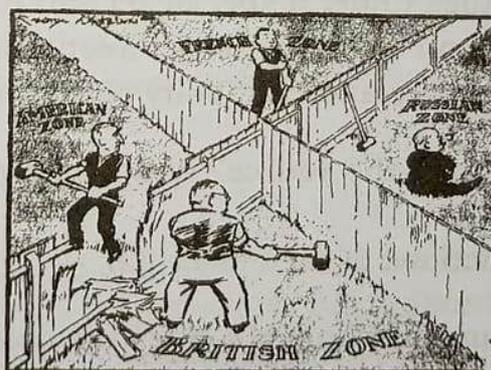
During the Second World War, British leaders offered dominion status to India after the war if local leaders cooperated with them. The proposals were rejected. Five years later, the last Viceroy proposed dividing the country into two independent nations, giving provinces the choice to join either dominion, and set a date for independence."

- ✓ a) Which two historical events proposed by the British government are referred to in the source? (1)
What was promised to India during the first event, and why was it rejected? (3)
- ✓ b) What major solutions were proposed by the last Viceroy? (3)
- ✓ c) Mention three reasons as to why this plan was the only alternative suitable that time? (3)

Question 6



Caricature 1.



Caricature 2

- a) What policy is shown in the caricature 1.? How does it help us to understand why this approach was followed despite its risks? (3)

✓ Question 4

- ✓ a) Under what condition can a civil case be appealed to the Supreme Court? (2)
- ✓ b) When does a criminal case qualify for appeal to the Supreme Court without a certificate from the High Court? (2)
- ✓ c) How does the Supreme Court and High Court play the role of a protector of fundamental rights? (2)
- ✓ d) How is the judiciary an independent body? (4)

Section B

Attempt two questions.

Question 5

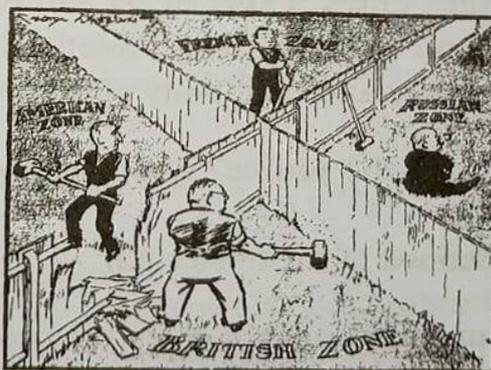
During the Second World War, British leaders offered dominion status to India after the war if local leaders cooperated with them. The proposals were rejected. Five years later, the last Viceroy proposed dividing the country into two independent nations, giving provinces the choice to join either dominion, and set a date for independence."

- ✓ a) Which two historical events proposed by the British government are referred to in the source? (1)
What was promised to India during the first event, and why was it rejected? (3)
- ✓ b) What major solutions were proposed by the last Viceroy? (3)
- ✓ c) Mention three reasons as to why this plan was the only alternative suitable that time? (3)

Question 6



Caricature 1.



Caricature 2

- a) What policy is shown in the caricature 1?
How does it help us to understand why this approach was followed despite its risks? (3)

- b) What message does the caricature 2 convey about the consequence of the second world war? (3)
- c) The Potsdam Declaration of July 1945 demanded Japan's unconditional surrender. Japan initially hesitated but finally accepted the terms after witnessing the devastation caused by the atomic bomb.

What were the two factors that influenced Japan to surrender according to the source? Explain the political changes in Japan after World War II. (1+3)

✓ Question 7

- ✓ a) Mention the important functions and Composition of executive wing of the UN. (4)

✓ b)



Mention three functions of the UN agency associated with the given picture.

✓ c)

- ✓ c) Freedom of expression and access to information are essential for democracy.
How does a UN agency ensure these values in today's digital era? (3)



BEACON HIGH
WE DARE TO CARE

BEACON HIGH
Preliminary Evaluation
History & Civics – H.C.G Paper 1
Grade X

Maximum Marks: 80
Time allowed: 2 Hours
Date: 13th January 2026

1. *Answer to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately*
2. *You will not be allowed to write during 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 any two question from Section A and any three questions from Section B.*
6. *All the working, including rough work, must be clearly shown, and must be done on the same sheet as the rest of the answer.*
7. *Omissions of essential working will result in the loss of marks.*
8. *The intended marks for questions or parts of question are given in the []*
9. *Mathematical tables and graph papers are to be provided by the school*

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

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

PART - I (30 Marks)

Attempt all questions from this Part.

(16)

Question 1:

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

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

i) The house has 550 members. On a particular day, 45 members are present. The Government wants to present a Bill. What do you think will happen?

- (a) The Government has a majority, so the Bill will be passed.
- (b) The Government cannot pass the Bill because the opposition is against it.
- (c) The Government is unable to introduce the Bill because the Speaker adjourns the House.
- (d) The Government can introduce the Bill but cannot pass it.

ii) 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

iii) Given below are details of few Indian citizens:

Person	Age (in years)	Description
W	34	Is a Professor in Government School
X	35	Has taken up citizenship in the United Kingdom
Y	28	Is a reputed Sports person
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

iv) Which of the following is an Executive function of the President in a parliamentary system:

- (a) Issuing ordinances
- (b) Appointing the Prime Minister
- (c) Granting assent to bills passed by Parliament
- (d) Addressing the nation on Independence Day

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

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court applicable in the above-mentioned situation is _____.

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

vi) Which of the following is true with respect to Contingency Fund.
(i) The Contingency Fund is at the President's disposal.
(ii) He/She can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure.
(iii) It must be approved by the Parliament.

- (a) All the above
- (b) (i) & (iii)
- (c) (ii) & (iii)
- (d) (i) & (ii)

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).

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

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

ix) Which of the following objectives of the United Nations Organisation has been recently added?

- (a) Maintain international peace.
- (b) Develop friendly relations among nations.
- (c) Centre for harmonising the actions of nations.
- (d) Disarm, decolonise and develop.

- x) Why did Britain and France follow the policy of appeasement towards Japan in the period before the outbreak of WWII?
- (a) Japan could be used to weaken China.
 - (b) Japan was supporting Britain and France.
 - (c) Japan was a weak country.
 - (d) Japan wanted to occupy the colonies of France.

xi)



Which movement is depicted in the above cartoon?

- (a) Formation of UN
- (b) Beginning of Cold War
- (c) Non-Aligned movement
- (d) None of the above.

xii) Identify the odd one out of the following Assertive Nationalist Leaders:

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

xiii) Which of the following is true with respect to the proposals for the Princely States in the Mountbatten Plan of 1947?

- (i) There will be a compulsory grouping of provinces.
- (ii) They would be free to join India or Pakistan or to remain sovereign.

- (a) Only (i)
 (b) Only (ii)
 (c) Both (i) and (ii)
 (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

xiv)

Column A		Column B	
(i)	Lord Dalhousie	(a)	Subsidiary Alliance
(ii)	Lord Canning	(b)	Doctrine of Lapse
(iii)	Lord Wellesley	(c)	First Viceroy of India

- (a) i - c, ii - b, iii - a
 (b) i - c, ii - a, iii - b
 (c) i - b, ii - c, iii - a
 (d) i - a, ii - b, iii - c

xv) Identify the correct pair from the given options.

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

xvi) UN Secretary General heads which principal organ of the United Nations

- (a) General Assembly
 (b) Security Council
 (c) Economic and Social
 (d) The Secretariat

Question 2.

i)



Picture Source: Cartoon by R. K. Laxman

With reference to the picture given above, explain a common problem of the judicial system and how it can be solved through a subordinate court. (2)

ii) If the parliament has prorogued its session by the end of February, within which month it must have its next session? Why. (2)

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.

iv) Mention any two ways in which the British Government in India reacted to the Quit India Resolution. (2)

v) Explain the term: Doctrine of Lapse. Name two Indian States annexed by the British using the Doctrine of Lapse. (2)

vi) State two objectives of the League of Nations. (2)

vii) What was the main objective of the Non-Aligned movement? Name the 'founding fathers' of NAM.

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 three exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha. (3)

ii) 'Rajya Sabha adjourned sine die, overall productivity at 79 percent.'

- Deccan Herald, 21 December 2023

Who can adjourn the above session? Explain the composition of this House. (3)

iii) State any four financial powers of the Parliament. (4)

Question 4.

With reference to the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers, answer the following:

i) State any three powers of the Prime Minister as a Chairperson of the Cabinet. (3)

ii) Explain the term 'Collective Responsibility'. (3)

ii i) Distinguish between Council of Ministers and Cabinet. (4)

Question 5.

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

- i) Mention the three main qualifications to become a judge of the Supreme Court besides being a citizen of India. (3)
- ii) Under Article 129, the Supreme Court of India is called a Court of Record. Justify this statement with any three points. (3)
- iii) State four ways to show how the judiciary is independent from the control of the Executive & Legislature. (4)

SECTION - B (30 MARKS)

(Attempt any three questions from this section)

Question 6.

One of the most distinguishing features of the later half of the 19th century was the birth of national awakening in India. With reference to the statement, answer the following questions:

- i) Explain any four policies of Lord Lytton that showcased his attitude of racial superiority, eventually leading to the growth of nationalism. (4)
- ii) Briefly mention any two aims of the Congress. Who was the first President of the Congress back then? (3)
- ii i) Newspapers played a significant role in developing strong national sentiments among Indians. State three points to analyse the role of press in the growth of nationalism. (3)

Question 7.

"The time has come for Indians to rely on their own strength and service to the motherland rather than depend upon the mercy of foreign rulers."

- Editorial, Kesari, 1907.

- i) What message does the quote convey about the changing attitude of Indian nationalists during that period? (3)
- ii) Who founded the newspaper Kesari? Mention any two contributions towards the freedom struggle. (3)
- iii) State any four methods used by the leaders of this time. (4)

Question 8.

THE AMRITSAR MASSACRE.
'Darkest Stain on British Rule.'
GREAT SENSATION IN ENGLAND.
 Dismissal and Impeachment of Gen. Dyer and
 Sir Michael Demanded.
 (ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BOMBAY, Dec. 14.
 The Sunday Chronicle publishes a cable from
 Mr. R. C. Hartman which runs like this:—
 The Westminster Gazette says:—The sensa-
 tion of Belgium and the Potemkin massacre.
 General Dyer must be recalled and death sent
 to such a way that the Amritsar massacre be
 solemnly repudiated by the Imperial Govern-
 ment. If he is not condemned by the nation
 he will be condemned by the world.
 The Star says:—It is the darkest stain on
 British rule in India and asks how shall we
 redress our humanity.
 Eight large Labour meetings in Glasgow
 demand the dismissal and impeachment
 of General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Donoghue.
 Scottish Liberals are also taking action.

- i) Name the incident related to the above newspaper article and examine the cause and effect of the incident. (4)
- ii) Briefly state the incident that prompted Gandhi to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement. (3)
- iii) When and where was the Second Round Table Conference held? State the demand raised during this conference? (3)

Question 9.

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941 — a date which will live in infamy — the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan."

- Franklin D. Roosevelt, U.S. President.

- i) What event is President Roosevelt describing in this quote? (1)
- ii) How did the U.S respond to this event which in turn created a turning point in the Second World War? (2)
- iii) What was the immediate cause of the World War II? (3)
- iv) State four similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. (4)

Question 10.

Children of Syria



Escaping war trauma, Syrian children reconnect with their childhood

- i) Mention the agency associated with the above picture. Where are its headquarters. (2)
- ii) State any three functions of the above agency. (3)
- iii) Mention three main objectives of the United Nations as defined in Article 1 of the Charter. (3)
- iv) Discuss a special power enjoyed by the permanent members of the UN Security Council that impacts the decision-making by the Council. (2)

GOKULDHAM HIGH SCHOOL & JUNIOR COLLEGE

SECONDARY SECTION (2025-2026)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

SUBJECT: HISTORY/ CIVICS

H.C.G. PAPER I

GRADE: 10

MARKS: 80

DATE: 06:01:2026

TIME: 2 Hours

-
- Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
 - You will **NOT** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
 - This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
 - The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
 - Part I is compulsory. Attempt all questions.
 - A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from Part II, **two** out of **three** questions from **Section A** and three questions out of five questions from **Section B**.
 - The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].
 - This question paper consists of **11** printed pages.
-

PART-I (30 marks)

*Attempt **all** questions from this part*

Question 1

[16]

Choose the correct option:

- (i) Suppose you are a member of the opposition party in Lok Sabha. You want to express lack of confidence in the ruling government. Which motion will you move in the Parliament to do so?

- (a) Censure motion
- (b) Adjournment motion
- (c) Cut motion
- (d) No-confidence motion

(ii)



Who made the amendment which resulted in the above headline?

- (a) People's court
- (b) House of the people
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Council of Ministers

(iii) **Assertion (A):** The President can promulgate an ordinance only when he is satisfied that circumstances exist which make it necessary.

Reason (R): The President's satisfaction in issuing an ordinance is always based strictly on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Options:

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

(iv) C P Radhakrishnan took oath as India's Vice-President .What is the minimum age to be elected as the Vice-President of India?

- (a) 35 years
- (b) 65 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 20 years

(v) _____ is a written order issued by Supreme court or High court to protect the Fundamental Rights of a citizen.

- (a) Detention
- (b) Wrap
- (c) Offense
- (d) Writ

(vi) Identify the picture:



- (a) WHO
- (b) ILO
- (c) UNESCO
- (d) UNICEF

Grade: 10

(vii) Which among the following was **not** an economic cause of First War of Independence, 1857?

- (a) Ruin of trade and Indian handicrafts
- (b) Poverty-stricken peasants
- (c) Introduction of Enfield rifle
- (d) India became an agricultural colony of the British

(viii) Gujarat's famed Garba dance received the intangible heritage tag. Which agency of the United Nations is authorised to give this tag?

- (a) ILO
- (b) UNESCO
- (c) UNICEF
- (d) WHO

(ix) The Khilafat movement was started by _____.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Hassan and Hasan
- (c) Ali brothers
- (d) Ashfaqullah Khan

(x)

Indian National Army	Subhas Chandra Bose
?	Mahatma Gandhi

- (a) Forward Bloc
- (b) Simon Commission
- (c) Provisional Government of free India
- (d) Dandi March

(xi) Identify the personality.



- (a) Rani Laxmi Bai
- (b) Zeenat Mahal
- (c) Kamala Nehru
- (d) Savitribai Phule

(xii) Identify the ODD one out of the following objectives of Indian National Congress during its early years.

- (a) To promote unity among Indian nationalist.
- (b) To present Indian grievances to British Government.
- (c) To demand complete independence from British rule.
- (d) To seek constitutional reforms and greater Indian representation in government.

(xiii) Civil Disobedience movement was suspended after Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Why did Congress decide to resume the movement in January 1932?

- (a) Failure of Second Round Table Conference
- (b) Failure of Cripp's Mission
- (c) Chauri-Chaura incident
- (d) Simon Commission

Grade: 10

(xiv) Slogan by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose _____

- (a) Jai Hind
- (b) Vande Mataram
- (c) Inquilab Zindabad
- (d) Do or Die

(xv) Arrange the following events in chronological order

- (i) Quit India Resolution
- (ii) Cripps' Mission
- (iii) Resignation of Congress Ministers
- (iv) Government's repression

- (a) (i), (iv), (iii) and (ii)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (i), and (iv)
- (c) (iii), (ii), (iv) and (i)
- (d) (iv), (iii), (ii) and (i)

(xvi) Cities associated with nuclear bombs during second world war .

- (a) Tokyo and Kyoto
- (b) Osaka and Sapporo
- (c) Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- (d) Kobe and Nara

Question 2

(i) The Finance Minister introduces a Money Bill in the Lok Sabha, but some MPs argue it should be treated as an ordinary bill.

Who determines if it is a Money Bill? What powers does the Lok Sabha have over Money Bills compared to the Rajya Sabha?

- (ii) "Maharashtra News: Pimpri-Chinchwad Gets Its Own District And Sessions Court After Long Wait". The historic and long-awaited decision marks a major relief for the residents of Pimpri-Chinchwad.

The Free Press Journal, July 30, 2025

State any two differences between Sessions Court and the Court of the District judge. [2]

- (iii) Muslim league was formed in 1906. Mention any two factors leading to the formation of it. [2]
- (iv) In context to World War II, explain Policy of Appeasement. [2]
- (v) How did the press play an important role in spread of nationalism in India? [2]
- (vi) Mention the objectives of Non-Aligned movement. [2]
- (vii) Name the Judicial organ of the UN. What is its composition? [2]

Part II (50 marks)

Section A(Civics)

*Attempt any **two** questions from this section*

Question 3

The Parliament of India is a House where Ministers discuss public matters and orders. In context to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Rajya Sabha has both elected and nominated members. What is the composition of Rajya Sabha? [3]
- (ii) Discuss any three legislative powers of the Parliament. [3]
- (iii) Mr. Om Birla has been Speaker of Lok Sabha since 19 June 2019. He was re-elected as Speaker of the 18th Lok Sabha on 26th June 2024. State any four functions of the Speaker. [4]

Question 4

The Prime Minister is the head of the government and the Council of Ministers, which consists of various ministers to aid and advise the President. The Prime Minister, appointed by the President, is typically the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Cabinet plays a crucial role in the functioning of Indian Parliamentary Government. Who are Cabinet ministers? **[3]**
- (ii) Explain administrative powers of the Cabinet. **[3]**
- (iii) The Union Council of Ministers of India is the principal executive body, headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and sworn in on June 9, 2024. It includes 30 Cabinet Ministers, 5 Ministers of State with Independent Charge, and 36 Ministers of State.
Discuss the relationship between Prime Minister and the Cabinet. **[4]**

Question 5

Under the Single Integrated Judicial system, there are no separate sets of law and Supreme court stands at the apex of the system. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) How does Supreme Court maintain independence of judiciary? **[3]**
- (ii) Mention any three cases where Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme court is applicable. **[3]**
- (iii) Explain the following terms: **[4]**
 - (a) Advisory Jurisdiction
 - (b) Judicial review

Section B (History)

Attempt any **three** questions from this section

Question 6

Early nationalists were moderates who sought self-government within the British Empire. Assertive nationalists were radicals who emerged later, aiming for complete, immediate independence. In context to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What were the reasons behind the Surat Split of 1907? **[3]**
- (ii) Name any three methods followed by Assertive Nationalists. **[3]**
- (iii) Explain any two contributions of the following leaders-
a. Surendranath Banerjee b. Lala Lajpat Rai **[4]**

Question 7

Study the given picture and answer the following questions.



- (i) Action of General Dyer associated with the above memorial led to the launch of which movement? Name other causes of the movement. **[3]**
- (ii) What was the impact of this movement on Indian National Movement? **[3]**
- (iii) Mention the programmes of the movement. **[4]**

Question-8

Mid-20th century, British colonial rule in India deteriorated due to various factors, including the impact of World War 2 and the subsequent economic strain on Britain. In response to the growing unrest in India, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee appointed Lord Louis Mountbatten to succeed Lord Wavell as Viceroy, empowering him with the authority to make quick decisions on transferring power. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Cabinet Mission was sent to India to facilitate the process of transfer of power. Mention any three clauses of this plan. **[3]**
- (ii) Why did All India Congress Committee accept the Mountbatten Plan? **[3]**
- (iii) In 1947, the Indian Independence Act was approved. The legislation established two new sovereign nations. Mention any four provisions of this Act. **[4]**

Question 9

Germany, Italy, Japan, and the Soviet Union are among those who saw dictators rise to power between World War I and World War 2. After the World War I ended the Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919. In this context, explain the following:

- (i) Race for armaments **[3]**
- (ii) Similarity between ideology of Fascism and Nazism **[3]**
- (iii) Four clauses of the Treaty of Versailles **[4]**

Question 10

United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Currently made up of 193 Member States, the UN and its agencies are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.

With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any three objectives of United Nations. [3]
- (ii) What is the composition of Security Council? [3]
- (iii) Give the full form of WHO. List any three of its functions. [4]

LAKSHDHAM HIGH SCHOOL

SECONDARY SECTION

FIRST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (2025-2026)

SUBJECT - History & Civics (H.C.G - I)

Grade: X

Marks: 80

Date: 06.01.2026

Time: 2 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 [].

This paper consists of 9 printed pages.

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. During a hung assembly when no party gets the majority, the President appoints the Prime Minister. What power is the President exercising?

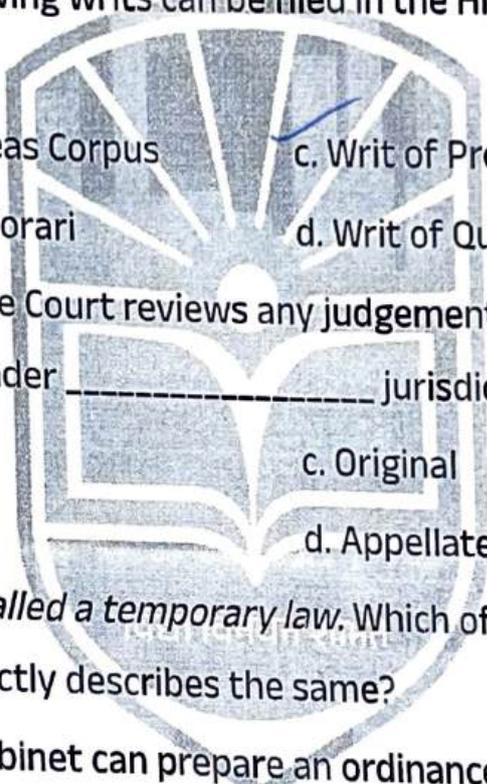
a. Legislative

c. Discretionary

b. Executive

d. Judicial

- ii. The President of India needs advice on a particular matter of legal importance. Whom will he approach for the advice?
- a. Personal Secretary c. Home Minister
 b. Prime Minister ✓ d. Chief Justice of India
- iii. Case Study: - "In the year 1955, the Election of the applicant, Hari Vishnu Kamath, to the Lok Sabha was challenged before the Tribunal Court"
 Which of the following writs can be filed in the High Court against this case?
- a. Writ of Habeas Corpus ✓ c. Writ of Prohibition
 b. Writ of Certiorari d. Writ of Quo Warranto
- iv. When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under _____ jurisdiction.
- a. Advisory c. Original
 ✓ b. Revisory d. Appellate
- v. *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.
- vi. *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 c. Motion of Thanks
 ✓ b. No-confidence Motion d. Censure Motion



CAET
Lakshdham

vii. Identify the options which show the correct chronological sequence of the following events.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1) Mountbatten Plan | 3) Simon Commission |
| 2) Cabinet Mission Plan | 4) Indian Independence Act |
| a. 2-3-1-4 | c. 1-3-4-2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. 3-2-1-4 | d. 4-1-2-3 |

viii. In a proud achievement this year, India's remarkable Maratha Military landscapes has earned global recognition as the 44th UNICEF World Heritage Site.

- Times of India, Sept 09, 2024

Identify what is wrong in the given news article.

- a. Landscapes cannot be considered as World Heritage Sites.
- b. Maratha Military landscapes are not a part of Indian Heritage.
- c. UNICEF doesn't have the authority to give World Heritage titles.
- d. Only architectures are considered as World Heritage sites.

ix. 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. Prioritizing 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.

x. The International Court of Justice has _____ judges.

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 12
- d. 15

xi. Identify the ODD ONE out of the following objectives of the League of Nation:

- a. To prohibit the states from entering into secret treaties.

GRADE X

- b. To promote cultural and socio-economic cooperation
✓ c. To protect and advance the political rights of nations.
d. All states must respect each other's independence.
- xii. Which of the following statements about Subhash Chandra Bose is NOT true?
- a. He gave the slogan 'Jai Hind'.
b. He was the President of the Congress twice.
✓ c. He gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'.
d. He presided over the historic Lahore Session of Congress.
- xiii. Assertion (A) The Brahmin soldiers felt that the British policies were a danger to their caste.
Reason: (R) The British Parliament passed the General Service Enlistment Act.
- 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).
- xiv. Which of the following quotes aptly describes the Surat Split?
- a. If you can't win by reason, go for volume.
b. ✓ You are what you do, not what you say you will do.
c. A house divided against itself cannot stand.
d. Rulers don't compete, they empower and support.
- xv. By the provision of which of the following, 20,000 estates of landlords were confiscated by East India Company?
- a. The Hunter Commission c. The Inam Commission
b. Frazer Commission d. The Wood's Dispatch

Identify the correct pair from the given options.

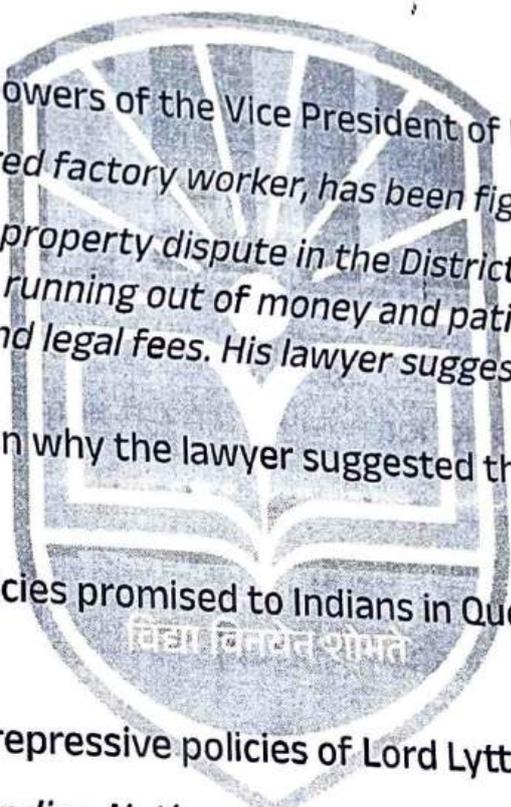
- Surendranath Banerjee - Assertive Nationalist
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Delhi Durbar
- Dadabhai Naoroji - First President of Congress
- Jyotiba Phule - Women's Education

Question 2.

- Mention any two powers of the Vice President of India. [2]
- Mr. Sharma, a retired factory worker, has been fighting a case regarding a minor property dispute in the District Court for the last 12 years. He is running out of money and patience due to the constant delays and legal fees. His lawyer suggests moving the case to a "Lok Adalat."*

Mention the reason why the lawyer suggested the Lok Adalat for Mr. Sharma. [2]
- State any two policies promised to Indians in Queen Victoria's Proclamation. [2]
- Mention any two repressive policies of Lord Lytton. [2]
- For decades, the Indian National Congress strongly advocated for a united India. However, on June 3, 1947, they formally accepted the plan which guaranteed the partition of the country.*

Give two reasons for the acceptance of the above-mentioned plan by Indian National Congress. [2]
- Mention any two objectives of Forward Bloc. [2]
- State any two functions of the World Health Organization. [2]



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 all democratic political processes. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

(i) What is the tenure of Rajya Sabha? [3]

(ii) "The Speaker plays key role in maintaining order and ensuring the smooth functioning of the Lok Sabha."

Mention any three functions of the speaker to support this statement. [3]

(iii) *The Parliament controls the Executive.*

Mention any four ways in which it exercises its control. [4]

Question 4

Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions;

In 1979, the Janta Party government led by Prime Minister Morarji Desai faced a no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha. Due to internal dissent and the subsequent withdrawal of support by key coalition partners, the government realized it had lost its majority. Before the motion could be put to a vote, Prime Minister Desai submitted the resignation of his entire Council of Ministers to the President.

(i) Does Morarji Desai's resignation reflect Individual Responsibility or Collective Responsibility? [1]

(ii) Highlight two important differences between both types. [2]

(iii) What is the power of the Prime Minister as the leader of the Cabinet? [3]

(iv) With reference to the powers of the Cabinet, answer the following questions: H.C.G - I

- a. Mention any two Administrative powers. [2]
- b. Mention any two Financial powers [2]

Question 5

The Judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and guards the Indian Constitution. With reference to the Indian Judiciary, answer the following:

- (i) "The key to fostering and establishing the 'rule of law' is to ensure that the judiciary is not only independent but appears to be independent in order to gain the confidence of the public."
State three ways by which this independence is ensured by the Constitution. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three Original Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court. [3]
- (iii) Justify how the High Court is the Court of Record. [4]

Section B

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 6

The second half of the 19th century witnessed the growth of a strong feeling of Nationalism. With reference to the statement, answer the following:

- (i) State any three contributions of Jyotiba Phule in reforming the society in the 19th Century. [3]
- (ii) What was the Role of the Press in spreading nationalism? [3]
- (iii) State any four objectives of the Indian National Congress. [4]

Question 7:

Gandhi was the dominant figure on the political stage, commanding an influence never before attained by any political leader in India or perhaps in any other country. He refashioned the 35-year-old Indian National Congress into an effective political instrument of Indian Nationalism.

With reference to this, answer the questions given below:

- (i) Mention any three programmes of the movement initiated by Gandhiji in the year 1920. [3]
- (ii) What was the impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement? [3]
- (iii) Mention any four reasons for the failure of the Cripps' Mission. [4]

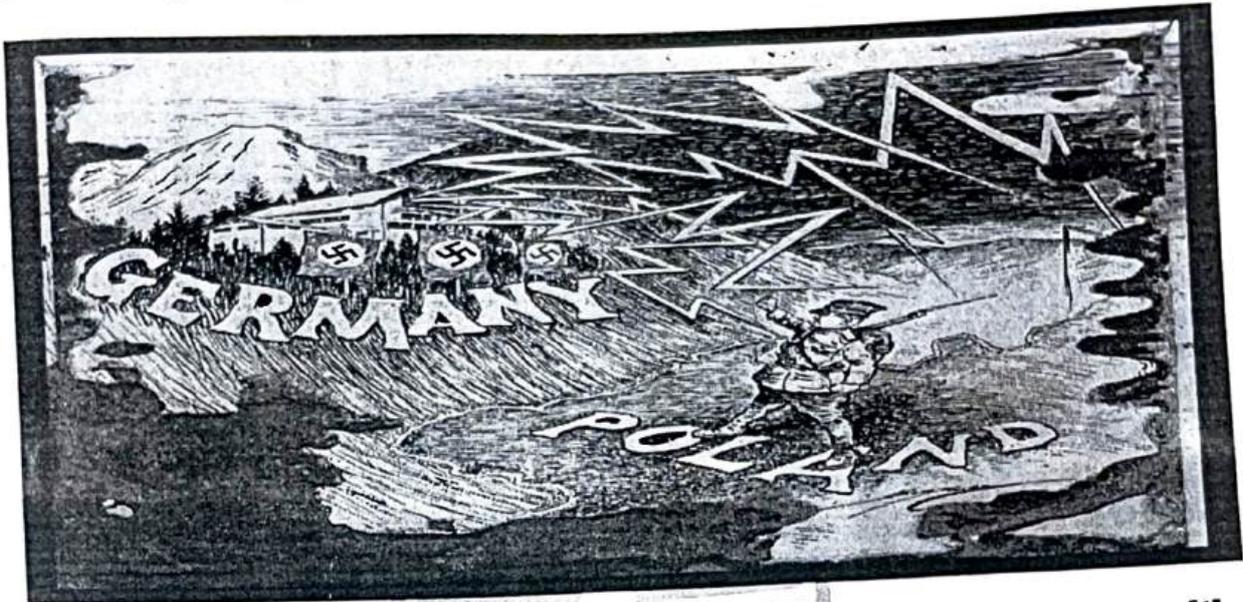
Question 8:

The Indian National Movement is divided into three phases. With reference to the Indian National Movement, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who partitioned Bengal? Mention any two points to explain the perspective of the Nationalists regarding the actual motive behind the decision of the partition. [3]
- (ii) Imagine you are a member of the Assertive Congress group. Mention any three methods you would follow to pursue independence. [3]
- (iii) Mention any two contributions of the following leaders:
 - a. Surendranath-Bannerjee [2]
 - b. Lala Lajpat Rai [2]

Question 9:

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



- (i) Which event is depicted in the above image? [1]
- (ii) How did this event become the immediate cause for World War II? [3]
- (iii) Mention any three causes which led to World War I. [3]
- (iv) State any three consequences of World War II. [3]

Question 10:

Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions;

Neutral Nations Forge New Path: 'Non-Aligned Movement' Born in Belgrade Summit

BELGRADE, SEPT. 6—In a historic display of unity and defiance, twenty-five heads of state and government from Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America concluded a six-day summit here today, formally establishing the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

The new bloc, an unprecedented force in world politics, declares its firm intention to remain independent of the East-West struggle, rejecting alignment with both the American-led NATO alliance and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

- *The Daily World Chronicle, Sept 7, 1961 / Yugoslavia*

- (i) Name the three architects of this movement which gave rise to the 'Third World Nations'. [3]
- (ii) State any three objectives of this movement. [3]
- (iii) Mention any four terms of Panchsheel. [4]

Form: 10

Date: 9/01/2026

Name: _____

Preliminary Examination 2025-26

Roll No _____

Marks: 80

Time: 2 hrs.

Std/Div _____

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 [].*

Part I (30 marks)

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 answers only.

(i) Identify the exclusive powers of the Loksabha.

P – No confidence Motion

Q – Money Bill

R – Creation of All India Services

S – Appointment of the Prime Minister

a) S and P

b) P and Q

c) Q and S

d) R and S

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

BILL INTRODUCED

**THE MANIPUR GOODS
AND SERVICES TAX
(SECOND AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2025.**

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

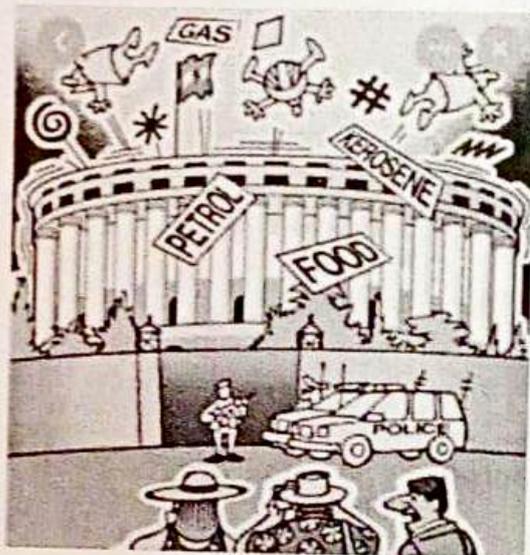
(iii) Given below are details of few Indian citizens:

Person | Age in years | Description

- P | 69 | Is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.
- Q | 65 | He has been a Judge of a High Court for five years.
- R | 30 | He has taken up citizenship of the USA.
- S | 55 | He has been an advocate of a High Court for ten years.

Select the person who fulfills the eligibility criteria to become a Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

- (a) S
 - (b) R
 - (c) Q
 - (d) P
- (iv) Observe the given picture. In case of a similar situation in the Lok Sabha, choose the action that may be taken by the Speaker.



- (a) Dissolve the Loksabha.
 - (b) Extending the tenure of the Lok Sabha by one year.
 - (c) Resignation of the Prime Minister.
 - (d) Adjourn the House for lack of discipline.
- (v) Choose the correct option to replace the underlined word:

The President has to accept the choice of the _____ in the matter of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers.

- (a) Governors
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Chief Ministers
- (d) Prime Minister

The one day event,

vi) Baramati Lok Adalat Resolves 7383 Cases, Recovers 5.44 Crore in Settlements.
23 March 2025 The Bridge Chronicle.

Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is highlighted in the above news headline?

- a. Works on the spirit of compromise
- b. Speedy justice
- c. To resolve cases
- d. Lawyers are not engaged

vii) (A) All sections of Indian society gradually realised that their salvation lay in freeing themselves from the yoke of British rule.

(B) All sections of society came together on one platform to work together towards their salvation.

- a. (B) contradicts (A)
- b. (A) is false but (B) is true
- c. (A) and (B) are false
- d. (B) is the reason for (A)

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

1. Quit India Movement
2. Chauri Chaura incident
3. Dandi March

- (a) 1 – 2 – 3
- (b) 3 – 2 – 1
- (c) 2 – 3 – 1
- (d) 1 – 3 – 2

ix. "The real spirit is to make the country your family instead of working only for your own."

B. G. Tilak

Which of the following methods of the Assertive nationalists is highlighted in the above quote of B. G. Tilak?

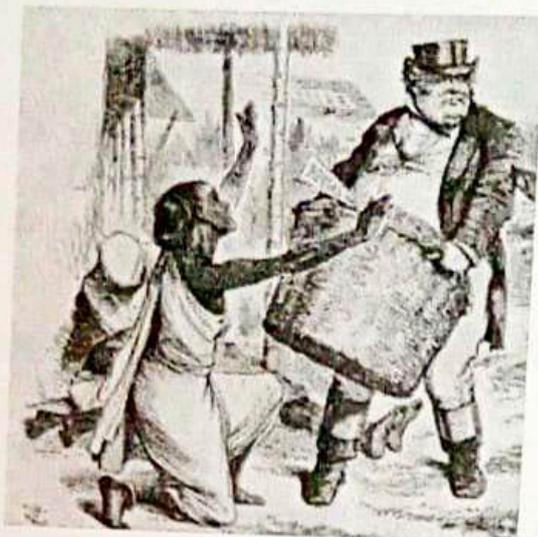
- a. National education
- b. Mass movement

- c. Revivalism
- d. Boycott

x) Identify the power blocs that divided the world during the Cold War.

- (a) Triple Alliance and Triple Entente
- (b) Communist bloc and Capitalist bloc
- (c) The Axis Powers and the Allied Powers
- (d) The Axis Powers and the Central Powers

xi) Which policy of the British government is depicted in the picture given?



- a. The Arms Act
- b. Organizing the Grand Delhi Durbar
- c Economic exploitation
- d The Vernacular Press Act

xii) Identify the odd one out of the following Early Nationalist Leaders:

- a Dadabhai Naoroji
- b Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c Surendranath
- d Bipin Chandra Pal

xiii) Read the description and choose the correct option:

"It is our will that our subjects of whatever race or creed, be freely admitted to offices (jobs) the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity to discharge."

Who made the above assurance to the Indian people?

- a Queen Elizabeth
- b Queen Mary
- c Queen Victoria
- d Queen Katherine

- xiv) Which of the following countries do not exercise the veto power?
- a) India
 - b) China
 - c) Russia
 - d) USA

xv) Identify the ^{if} correct pair from the given options.

- a) President Joseph Broze Tito – Yugoslavia
- b) Prime Minister of India – Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Chinese Prime Minister – Ho Chi Minh
- d) President of Egypt – Gamal Abdel Nasser

xvi) Which of the following is the objective of the United Nations.

- a) To encourage secret alliances
- b) To encourage armament
- c) To develop enmity among nations
- d) To achieve international cooperation

Question 2

(i) Which category of power is being exercised by the Supreme Court in the following: (2)

- (a) Any dispute between Government of India and one or more states
- (b) To declare a law 'ultra vires'

(ii) Read the extract given below and answer the question which follows: (2)

The no-confidence motion moved by the Opposition against the NDA government, led by Prime Minister Modi, was defeated on Thursday.

In which house of the Parliament the

No confidence motion is passed? What does this motion mean? (2)

ii) Why did the Congress announce the Quit India Movement? (2)

iv) Imagine you are an Indian soldier in the army of English East India Company. Mention any two ways in which military policies of the British would have affected you.

v) Mention any two contributions made by Lala Lajpat Rai to the Indian freedom struggle. (2)

vi) Mention any two causes for the ^{Second} ~~First~~ World War. (2)

vii) Mention any two functions of the International Court of Justice. (2)

Part II
Section A (20 marks)

Question 3

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

- (i) Mention any three legislative / financial powers of the Parliament. (3)
- OR**
- (ii) Who can adjourn the session of the Lok Sabha? Explain the composition of this house. (3)
- (iii) State any four qualifications needed to contest for the Lok Sabha seat? (4)

Question 4

With reference to the Union Executive, answer the following questions:

- i) The Prime Minister is the "keystone of the arch of the cabinet." Mention any powers of the Prime Minister which justify his importance in the cabinet. (3)
- ii) Describe individual responsibility of the Ministers. (3)
- iii) Mention any ~~4~~ points to enumerate the legislative powers vested in the President of India. (4)

Question 5

The Supreme Court is at the apex of the entire judicial system in India. With reference to the Supreme Court and the High Courts in India, answer the following questions:

- i) The Supreme Court is at the apex of the entire judicial system in India. Justify this statement with any three points. (3)
- ii) Who appoints the judges of the High Court? What is the composition of the High Court? (3)
- iii) Explain the following terms: (4)
- a) Original Jurisdiction of the High Court.
- b) Revisory Jurisdiction of the High Court.

Section B (30 marks)

Question 6

With reference to the Indian freedom movement from 1905 to 1917, answer the following questions:

- i) What methods did the Early Nationalists adopt? (3)
- ii) What were the issues on which the two wings of the Congress had differences of opinion? (Two points) When did the Surat split take place?
- iii) The British government felt it necessary to pacify the Indians by the Declaration of August 20, 1917 which promised a gradual development of self-government in India. Justify this statement by stating any four points of importance of the Lucknow Pact. (4)

Question 7

Non-violence is the most vital and integral part of Non-co-operation. We may fail in everything else and still continue our battle if we remained non-violent.

Young India, 28-7-21 page 237

- i) In which year was the movement being discussed above launched? Mention any two causes that led to the movement? (3)
- ii) The above movement discussed above made a considerable impact on the social and political surroundings of the country." Analyse this statement by mentioning any three impacts. (3)
- iii) Describe the incident that led to the suspension of this movement. (4)

Question 8

With reference to the last phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following questions:

- i) Mention contributions of the Indian National Army to India's freedom struggle? (3)
- ii) Why did the Congress accept the Mountbatten Plan? (3)
- iii) Mention any four provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. (4)

Question 9

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

- i) What are the causes of the First World War? (3)
- ii) Mention any three points to describe how Europe was reorganized because of the First World War. (3)
- iii) The Treaty of Versailles was described as harsh and humiliating for Germany. Give any four reasons that justify this statement.

Question 10

With reference to the International Organizations and Movements that work for world peace, answer the following questions:

- i) Mention any three functions of ^{the} UNICEF. (3)
- ii) What was the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the Non-Aligned Movement? (3)
- iii) The list of intangible cultural heritage from India includes Deepavali festival (added in 2023) and Garba, a traditional dance form from Gujarat. 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)

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

