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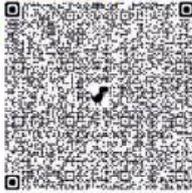
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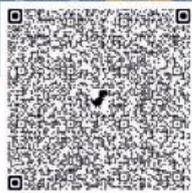
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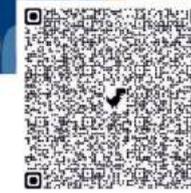
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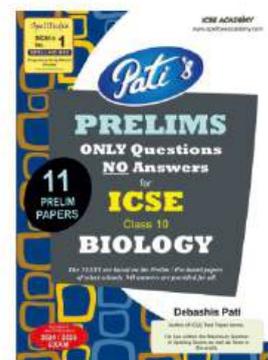
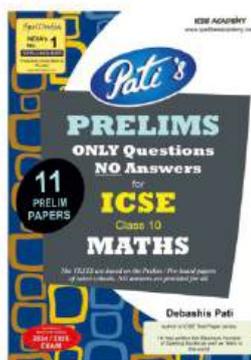
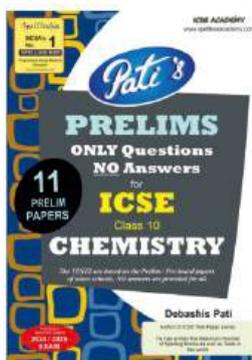
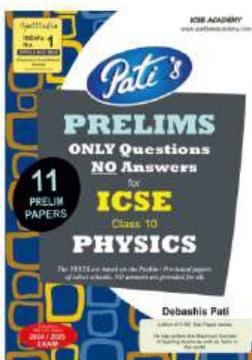
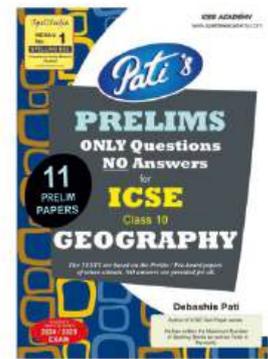
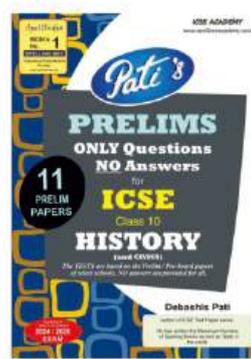
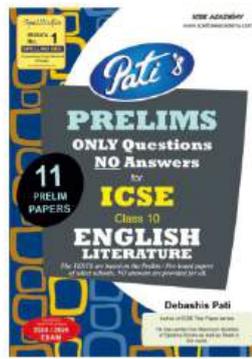
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2025-2026

Preliminary Examination

Std: X B

Subject: History & Civics

Date: 05/12/2025

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 80

-----  
This question paper has **8** printed sides.  
All **Main Questions** must begin on a **new side**.  
The chronology of the questions is to be followed strictly.  
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-----  
*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:

[16]

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

Write the correct option and the answer. [Example: (3) d) Red Fort ]

**NO CANCELLATIONS OR OVERWRITING**

1. How is the President of our country elected?

P) Directly

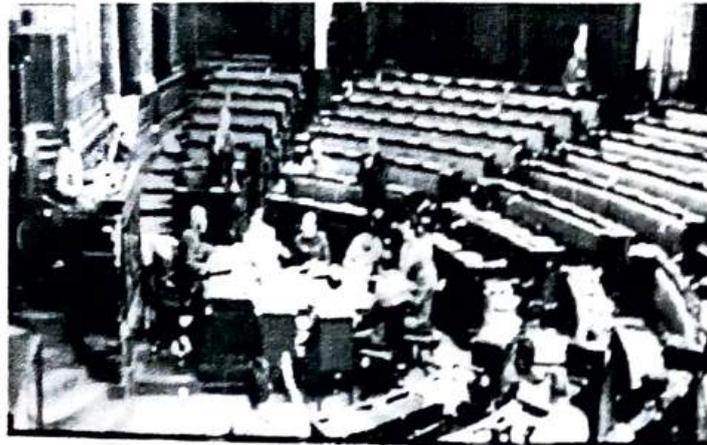
Q) Electoral College consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament

R) Proportional representation by means of single transferable vote

S) Secret Ballot

- a. P and Q  
b. Q and R  
c. R and S  
d. Q and S

2. Why would the Speaker adjourn the session for the day?



- a. Indiscipline in the House
  - b. Lack of Quorum
  - c. Business of the day is over
  - d. There are no questions to admit
3. What happens if Kiran, a non-member of Parliament is appointed as a Minister?
- a. She must become a member within six months of appointment
  - b. She must become a member by the next elections
  - c. She can defer the appointment until she becomes a member
  - d. She must resign
4. The appellate jurisdiction extends to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Constitutional cases
  - b. Political cases
  - c. Economic cases
  - d. International cases
5. All \_\_\_\_\_ are empowered to issue writs.
- a. Lok Adalats
  - b. High Courts
  - c. Sessions Court
  - d. District Courts

6. Identify the correct pair with reference to Queen Victoria's Proclamation
- P) It promised a policy of non-intervention in the social matters of the Indians  
Q) It advocated the advancement of the spinning and weaving industries  
R) It would promote works of public utility in India  
S) It would grant pardon to all who had partaken in the War
- a. P and Q  
b. R and S  
c. P and R  
d. Q and S
7. Which of the following is incorrect?
- a. Triple Entente: France, Russia, Japan  
b. Allied Powers: Britain, France, Russia  
c. Triple Alliance: Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary  
d. Central Powers: Germany, Austria, Italy
8. Which of the following does NOT come under Panchsheel?
- a. Mutual non-interference in internal affairs  
b. Mutual aggression  
c. Equality for mutual benefit  
d. Peaceful co-existence
9. Which of the following is an objective of the Non-Aligned Movement?
- a. To oppose colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination  
b. To challenge the UN as an organ of world peace  
c. To resist settlement of international disputes  
d. To encourage passive observance of domination
10. INA: \_\_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_\_ :: Quit India: Do or Die
- a. Give me blood and I will give you freedom  
b. Delhi Chalo  
c. Unity, Faith, Sacrifice  
d. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
11. Gopal Krishna Gokhale criticized the Government on issues such as:
- a. A sharp decrease in the army expenditure  
b. Imposition of tax on cotton  
c. Governmental ignorance of atrocities against the zamindars  
d. The Minto-Morley Reforms

11 2012

12. Objectives of the Indian Association included:

- a. To train and organize public opinion in the country
- b. To carry on unjust criticism of the unjust policies of the British
- c. Promotion of friendly relations between the Hindus and Muslims
- d. Spread primary education among the masses

13. Aims of the Indian National Congress:

- a. To spread the message of patriotism
- b. To formulate popular demands and present them before the government
- c. To prevent the rise of hostility and communal tendencies among the people
- d. Mass participation in public movements

14. Sankalp is promoting the teachings and ideals of the Assertive Nationalists. Which of the following would **NOT** fall under Passive Resistance?

- a. Non- Cooperation with the government
- b. Boycott Government services
- c. Sending memorandums and petitions to the government
- d. Courage and sacrifice to achieve Swaraj

15. Shravani is studying about a leader who opposed the caste system, advocated widow remarriage and preached the use of Swadeshi. Identify the historical figure.

- a. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- b. Bipin Chandra Pal
- c. Raja Rammohan Roy
- d. Jyotiba Phule

16. Pick the odd one out

- a. Grand Delhi Durbar
- b. Vernacular Press Act
- c. Indian Arms Act
- d. Preventive Detention Act

**Question 2:**

127" [14]

Answer the following:

1. Kirti wants to approach the Lok Adalat regarding a case. How would this benefit her? [2]
2. What is the current strength of the Supreme Court? Who decides this strength? [2]
3. How can the President vacate his/her office? On what grounds can the President of India be removed from office? [2]
4. Why did <sup>not</sup> the Muslim League accept the Cabinet Mission's proposals? [2]
5. Mention any two terms accepted by the Congress as a part of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. [2]
6. Explain the term: Doctrine of Lapse. Name one state annexed using this doctrine. [2]
7. List any two books written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [2]

**PART II (50 marks)**

**SECTION A- Civics**

Attempt any two questions from this Section

**Question 3:**

9, 10 [10]

"Parliament is more than procedure - it is the custodian of the nation's freedom." - John Diefenbaker

Answer the following with reference to this:

1. If Smitha wants to become a member of the Lok Sabha, what qualifications should she possess? [3]
2. How does the Parliament exercise control over the Executive? [3]
3. What is the composition of the Rajya Sabha? [4]

**Question 4:**

[10]

The executive power of the Indian Union is vested in the President. Keeping this in mind answer the following questions:

1. Elucidate the President's powers over Ordinary Bills. [3]
2. When can the President grant pardons or remissions? [3]
3. List the conditions that must be fulfilled for the President to promulgate an ordinance. [4]

**Question 5:**

67

[10]

5) Observe the image and answer the questions that follow:

In 1973, came the watershed moment, when a 13-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court, in the case of *I.I Keswananda Bharati v State of Kerala*, evolved the doctrine of Basic Structure. While recognizing the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution, the Bench passed an injunction against it, from altering the basic structure which in turn remained undefined and only to be interpreted on a case to case basis.

1. Identify and explain the power exercised by the Supreme Court in the above image. [3]
2. What are the qualifications required by a person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court? [3]
3. When is the revisory jurisdiction of the High Court applicable? [4]

**SECTION B- History**

Attempt **any three out** questions from this Section

**Question 6:**

[10]

Answer the following questions with reference to 'The First War of Independence':

1. How did frequent famines sow the seeds of discontentment against the British? [3]
2. Why did Nana Saheb become one of the biggest adversaries of the British? [3]
3. Explain the importance of nationalism as a by-product of the Great Uprising. [4]

**Question 7:**

[10]

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

6

1. State the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
2. What prompted the Non- Cooperation Movement? [3]
3. Mention any four clauses of the Moutbatten Plan. [4]
- 4.

**Question 8:**

[10]

'Communal harmony could not be permanently established in our country so long as highly distorted versions of history were taught in her schools.' - M.K. Gandhi

1. How did some British and communal historians weaponize existing ignorance to create a rift among the Indians? [3]
2. What was the impact of the relative backwardness of the Muslim Community in education, trade and industry in pre-independent India? [3]
3. British colonial policies contributed to the growth of communalism in India. Justify. [4]

**Question 9:**

[10]

Observe the given image and answer the questions that follow:



1. List and explain any three important consequences of the war mentioned in the image above. [3]
2. What is meant by the 'Cold War'? Mention any two of its characteristics. [3]
3. How did the Capitalist Bloc and the Communist Bloc view each other? Name two countries each belonging to these Blocs. [4]

**Question 10:**

at

**[10]**

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

1. What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
2. Mention any three functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
3. What is the full form of UNESCO? Mention any three of its functions. [4]

\*\*\*\*\*

Std: X  
Date: 19/01/26

Greenlawns School, Worli  
Preliminary Examination  
History/Civics

Marks: 80  
Time: 2 hrs

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes. time is to be spent reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of the 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 []

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Part I (30 marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part)

**Question 1**

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

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only)

1) The composition of the Rajya Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_ members

- i. 238+12 /
- ii. 230+20
- iii. 232+18
- iv. 235+15

2) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens:

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

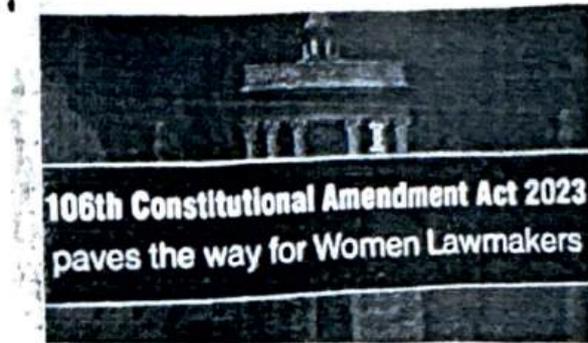
Person	Age [in years]	Description
W	35	Is holding an office of profit
X	73	Is a tribal leader ✓
Y	30	Is a reputed sportsperson
Z	32	Is a reputed politician

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

3) Mr. Sharan has been illegally detained by the police. If the family approaches the court, which writ will be issued?

- i. Quo Warranto
- ii. Writ of Certiorari
- iii. Habeas Corpus ✓
- iv. Mandamus

4) Which body can plan and move the amendment which resulted in the below headline?



- i. The Supreme Court ✓
- ii. The Cabinet
- iii. The Parliament ✓
- iv. The President

5) *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?

- i. Adjournment Motion
- ii. No-confidence Motion ✓
- iii. Motion of Thanks
- iv. Censure Motion

6) Identify the officials who form the electorate for the Vice Presidential elections in India:

- P: Elected members of the Lok Sabha
  - Q: Elected members of the Rajya Sabha
  - R: The members of the Rajya Sabha
  - S: Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
- (a) P and Q
  - (b) R and S ✓
  - (c) P and R
  - (d) Q and S

7) Read the two statements given below about the Gandhian Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).  
**Assertion : (A)** The Civil Disobedience Movement was renewed by Mahatma Gandhi.

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

- (a) Both A and R are true but independent of each other
- (b) A contradicts R
- (c) A is true and leads to R.
- (d) R is the reason for A

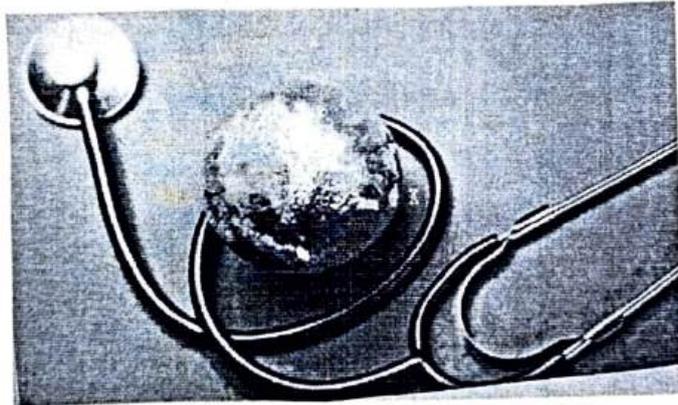
8) The government of Country X has introduced a law similar to the Indian Arms Act. What will be result of this Act on citizens?

- (a) They can be arrested without a warrant
- (b) They cannot publish anything against the government.
- (c) They cannot carry arms without a licence
- (d) They can be punished without a trial

9) The provision to frame the Constitution came from -

- (a) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) The Cripps Mission
- (c) The Simon Commission
- (d) The Indian Independence Act

10) Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is connected with this picture?



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

11) Identify the **ODD ONE OUT** of the following objectives of the League of Nations:

- (a) To prohibit the states from entering into secret treaties
- (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

(12) The school has organized a panel discussion on girl education. In the discussion, which of the following names would **MOST LIKELY** feature?

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji

(d) Jyotiba Phule

13) Which of the following policies is **NOT** aligned with the ideologies of Mussolini?

- (a) Prioritising military expansion
- (b) Promoting racist policies
- (c) Hosting an anti-communist seminar
- (d) Holding pro-democracy rallies

14) Which of the following statements about Subash 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

15) The *Triple Alliance* consisted of –

- (a) Italy, Germany, Austria
- (b) Austria, Russia, France
- (c) France, Britain, Russia
- (d) Russia, Germany, Britain

16) Sahiba notices that the students in her school are littering the school ground. Instead of criticising the students, she takes inspiration from the methods of the Early Nationalists.

Which method will she **MOST LIKELY** follow with regard to the students, who are littering the ground?

- (a) Beat the students
- (b) Ask other students to boycott them
- (c) Write a petition to the Principal
- (d) Sacrifice her time and clean the ground.

### Question 2

Read the given news carefully:

*Opposition MPs, in this case, largely the Congress legislature party is mooting an idea of a resolution against Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla, for being "unfair" to the opposition.*

Source: The Hindu, March 29th 2023

- (i) What is the consequence when the Lok Sabha passes a resolution against the Speaker? Who elects the Speaker? [2]
- (ii) Mention any two reasons for the formation of the **United Nations Organisation**? [2]
- (iii) Imagine you were an artisan, in the year 1856. Mention any two ways in which the economic policies of the British would have affected you. [2]
- (iv) Give any two reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan [2]  
*Parti + in*
- (v) Mention any two factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League with regards to the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. [2]
- (vi) List the objectives of the INA [2]
- (vii) How does the promotion of *Swadeshi* programme under the Non-Cooperation movement make a country self-reliant? [2]

**PART II [50marks]**

**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 centre of all democratic political process.*

With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any three disciplinary functions of the Lok Sabha Speaker. [3]
- (ii) Mention the term of office of the Rajya Sabha [3]
- iii) Write short notes on: [4]
- a) Quorum
- b) Question Hour

**Question 4**

'The Supreme Court is at the Apex of The Indian Judicial System' :With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- i) Describe the process of impeachment of the Supreme Court Judge : [3]
- (ii) Mention any three cases under the *Original Jurisdiction* [3]
- (iii) What is meant by the following terms?

- (a) Court of Record (b) Revisory Jurisdiction [4]

### Question 5

**The President of India is the nominal head of the Union Administration.;**

With reference to the President of India, answer the following questions:

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

### SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

### Question 6

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

- (i) Mention any three political causes for the Revolt. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three terms of the *Subsidiary Alliance*. [3]
- (iii) Mention any four changes made in the administration after the Revolt. [4]

### Question 7

**'The Britishers encouraged the communal forces to wreck the national movement from within, it led to the rise of communal trend and the formation of the Muslim League.' In this regard answer the following questions:**

- (i) Discuss the factors that led to the formation of the Muslim league. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three objectives of the Muslim league? [3]
- (iii) Elaborate on the significance of the Lucknow Pact [4]

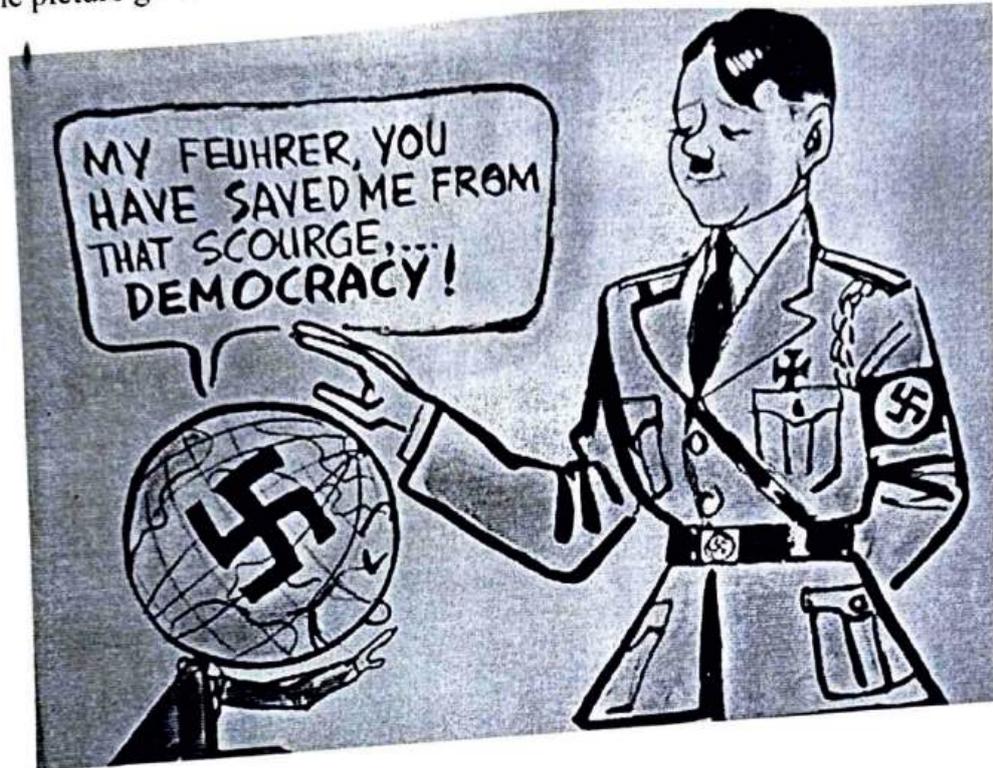
### Question 8

The Gandhian Era was responsible for a mass uprising against the British. With reference to the role of **Mahatma Gandhi in the national movement**, answer the following questions:

- (i) Elucidate the programme of the Non-Cooperation Movement with regards to the Boycott programme highlighting any three features [3]
- (ii) State the unjust laws of the Rowlatt Act [3]
- (iii) Why had Gandhiji suspended the Non Cooperation Movement? Elaborate [4]

**Question 9**

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



- (i) Identify the man in the picture. Elucidate his invasion of Poland [3]
- (ii) List any three terms of the **Treaty of Versailles** that led to the second world war [3]
- (iii) Write a short note on the attack on **Pearl harbour** [4]

**Question 10**

The United Nations Organisation aims to maintain international peace. With reference to this, answer the following:

- (i) Mention any three functions of the General Assembly [3]
- (ii) Give the full form of **UNESCO**; Mention any two ways in which it preserves **culture** [3]
- (iii) What is the composition of the International Court of Justice? Mention any two of its functions [4]

## Question Paper 23

**BHAKTIVEDANTA SWAMI MISSION SCHOOL**

**PRE-PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION [2025-26]**

**STD: X**

**HISTORY & CIVICS**

**MARKS: 80**

**DATE: 5/12/2025**

**TIME: 2 HRS**

*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.*

*Answer 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**

**[16]**

- i) Indian State A and B are in conflict over sharing of river water. They approach Supreme Court for the resolution of their dispute. Such a dispute comes in which of the following type of jurisdiction of Supreme Court?
- a) Appellate Jurisdiction
  - b) Original Jurisdiction
  - c) Advisory Jurisdiction
  - d) None
- ii) A person is under a trial for theft. Which Court will he be tried in?
- P-District Court
  - Q- Sessions Court
  - R-Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
  - S- Munsif's Court
- a) P and Q
  - b) R and S
  - c) P and S
  - d) Q and R
- iii) President has to address his/her resignation to the \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Prime Minister
  - b) Council of Ministers
  - c) Vice-President
  - d) Chief Justice of India
- iv) Who settles disputes arising in connection with the election of the President?
- a) The Parliament
  - b) The Prime Minister
  - c) The Supreme Court of India
  - d) The Electoral College

- v) Speaker : House of People :: Vice-President : \_\_\_\_\_
- a) House of Ministers
  - b) Council of States
  - c) Council of States and Union Territories
  - d) House of Elected representatives
- vi) In a federal system of government, the administrative powers are divided between the Central government and the \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Panchayat
  - b) Municipal Corporation
  - c) State government
  - d) Civil Servants
- vii) The British Principal of Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, founded by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, was \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Theodore Beck
  - b) Th Theodore Roosevelt
  - c) Edward Hume
  - d) Harold Wilson
- viii) The British Prime Minister, \_\_\_\_\_ announced that a Cabinet Mission would be sent to India.
- a) Winston Churchill
  - b) Anthony Eden
  - c) Clement Attlee
  - d) Neville Chamberlain
- ix) The motto of the Indian National Army was \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Able, action, achieve
  - b) Belief, confidence, team
  - c) Focus, strength, freedom
  - d) Unity, faith, sacrifice
- x) According to the Indian Independence Act, a plebiscite would be held in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Bihar
  - b) Sylhet
  - c) Princely States
  - d) Central Provinces

- xi) The Assertive Nationalists drew their inspiration from \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Eastern Philosophers
  - b) Western Philosophers
  - c) Gandhiji
  - d) India's past
- xii) The Non-Permanent members of Security Council are elected for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- a) Two
  - b) Four
  - c) Five
  - d) Ten
- xiii) Which of the following is not correct about the Treaty of Versailles?
- a) Germany was held responsible for the war
  - b) Rhine Valley was given to the Allied Powers
  - c) The League of Nations was created
  - d) It was signed on 29<sup>th</sup> July 1919.
- xiv) Read the two statements given below and select the correct option that shows the correct relationship between Assertion (A) and Reason (R)  
Assertion (A) The Early Nationalists believed in moderate politics.  
Reason (R) They asked for constitutional and other reforms within the framework of the British rule.
- a) (R) contradicts (A)
  - b) (A) is the reason for (R)
  - c) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - d) (A) and (R) are independent of each other
- xv) Which is the executive body of the United Nations?
- a) General Assembly
  - b) Security Council
  - c) International Court of Justice
  - d) The Trusteeship Council
- xvi) The \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1850 enabled a convert from Hinduism to other religions to inherit the property of his father.
- a) Religious Disabilities
  - b) Inam Commission
  - c) Charter
  - d) Post Office

- a) If the Supreme Court declares a law made by the Central government as null and void, which power is used by it? On what grounds can the Supreme Court make use of this power?
- b) Which category of power is being exercised by the President in the following:  
(i) Approval of Bills (ii) Appointment of Supreme Court judges
- c) If you were a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement, what additional actions would you undertake, along with Boycott and Swadeshi to strengthen the struggle for freedom against the British?
- d) Mention any two functions of the World Health Organisation.
- e) Mention any two ways in which Treaty of Versailles benefitted France.
- f) What was the Lucknow Pact?
- g) When and where was the Second session of the Indian National Congress held?

**PART II**  
**SECTION A**

[Attempt any two questions from this Section]

**Question 3**

[10]

**The Parliament of India (Union Parliament) is Supreme power holding body of the country. In this context, answer the following questions:**

- a) *In 1961, the Parliament reprimanded the Editor of the Blitz for ridiculing a member of the Parliament.* Which power of the Parliament was exercised in the above incident? Mention two others powers in the same criteria. [3]
- b) Under what circumstances can the house be adjourned by the Speaker? [3]
- c) Highlight two exclusive powers each for the two houses of the Union Parliament. [4]

**Question 4**

[10]

**Article 63 stipulates that there shall be a Vice- President of India. The Vice-President acts as President in the absence of the President. In this context, answer the following questions:**

- a) What is an Emergency? State any two Emergency powers of the President. [3]
- b) Even though the President of India is just a nominal head, there are certain grey areas where the President can act independently. With regards to this, explain the discretionary powers of the President. [3]
- c) 'The Prime Minister's resignation implies the resignation of the whole Cabinet.' Elaborate the Prime Minister's role within the Cabinet. [4]

**Question 5** [10]  
An independent judiciary is a feature of federal governance. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- a) Distinguish between the Court of the District judge and the Session Court. [3]
- b) Explain three kinds of cases which come under Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
- c) With reference to High Court, explain the following terms: [4]
  - (i) Advisory Jurisdiction
  - (ii) Revisory Jurisdiction

**PART II**  
**SECTION B- HISTORY**  
[Attempt any three questions from this Section]

**Question 6** [10]  
The resentment of the British rule culminated in the First War of Independence in 1857. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- a) What were the terms of the Subsidiary Alliances which the Indian rulers had to agree with? [3]
- b) What changes were brought about in the army by the British to prevent the reoccurrence of the First Uprising of 1857? [3]
- c) Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Renaissance'? Name the organisation founded by him. State any two of his contributions in the freedom struggle. [4]

**Question 7** [10]  
One of the distinguishing features of the second half century of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the birth of national awakening in India. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- a) Who presided over the first Session of the Indian National Congress? Mention any two of its aims. [3]
- b) Analyse any three methods of the Assertive Nationalists. [3]
- c) Who set up the Servants of India Society in 1905? What title was he awarded? Mention his contribution to the freedom struggle. [4]

**Question 8** [10]  
Britain was in dire need of India's support to fight the Japanese marching towards Assam after having attacked Burma, the then Myanmar. Gandhiji and other leaders were convinced that this situation called for complete independence from the British immediately. Gandhiji said, "India's safety lies in the orderly and timely British withdrawal from India." So they decided to launch a movement.

- a) When and where was the Quit India Movement passed? State any one of its impact. [3]
- b) Why did the Cripps' Mission fail? [3]
- c) Which movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1920? Explain three causes for the launch of this mass movement in 1920. [4]

**Question 9**

[10]

America, from the very beginning, followed the isolationist policy by which it maintained strict neutrality in the world political scenario. In this context, answer the following questions:



- a) How did the above incident bring an end to the Second World War? [3]
- b) How did the Treaty of Versailles become a cause for the rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany? [3]
- c) Discuss the Cold War that developed after the Second World War. Name the two power blocs formed and the countries associated with it. [4]

**Question 10**

[10]

The United Nations Organisation was established to maintain peace and promote socio-economic cultural progress. With reference to his, answer the following questions:

- a) Enumerate the functions of the General Assembly related to maintaining World Peace. [3]
- b) Elaborate the scientific activities undertaken by the UNESCO. [3]
- c) List any four principles of Panchsheel. [4]



INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S  
MANIK VIDYAMANDIR ICSE  
SECONDARY  
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (2025-26)



Std-X

SUBJECT: HISTORY AND CIVICS (H.C.G -1)

Marks: 80

Date: 07.01.26

Time: 2 Hours

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

*You will **not** be allowed to write during 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 6 printed pages.*

**PART I**

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

**Question 1**

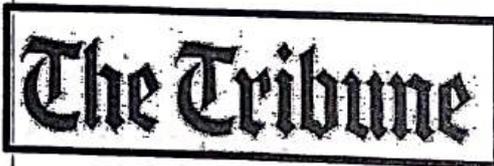
Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

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

[16]

- (i) In a joint session, the Rajya Sabha is on a weaker footing because \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) It has been elected by the people of India
  - (b) It has less than half the members as compared to the Lok Sabha
  - (c) It is indirectly elected.
  - (d) It consists of nominated members who cannot vote.
- (ii) Who decides the salaries and allowances of MPs, Ministers, and Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts?
- (a) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
  - (b) Parliament
  - (c) Finance Minister
  - (d) President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- (iii) Administration of Border areas is a \_\_\_\_\_ Power of the President.
- (a) Discretionary
  - (b) Legislative
  - (c) Executive
  - (d) Emergency
- (iv) The resignation of the President of India is communicated by \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) the Speaker to the Vice President
  - (b) the Vice President to the Lok Sabha
  - (c) the Lok Sabha to the Rajya Sabha
  - (d) the Vice President to the Speaker

- (v) The Additional Judges are appointed for a period of \_\_\_\_  
(a) 2 years  
(b) 3 years  
(c) 2 ½ years  
(d) 4 years
- (vi) Read the given excerpt and identify the Viceroy:  
*An English politician, who served as Viceroy of India, is commonly regarded as a ruthless viceroy due to his approach to the Great Indian Famine of 1876-1878.*  
(a) Lord Ripon  
(b) Lord Curzon  
(c) Lord Lytton  
(d) Lord Dalhousie
- (vii) If Rahul is currently reading Ghulamgiri, which is based on the suppression of the lower castes of India, the author is: \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(c) Jyotiba Phule  
(d) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (viii) Chauri Chaura Incident: Suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement: \_\_\_\_\_: Launch of Quit India Movement  
(a) Round Table Conference  
(b) Simon Commission  
(c) Cripps Mission  
(d) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (ix) Refer to the following image and choose their role in spreading nationalism.



1. Gathering masses support for British
  2. Highlighting unjust British policies to Indians
  3. Explain the political and social development of the outside world to the Indians
  4. Exposed the true nature of the British to Indians
- (a) All are true  
(b) All except 1 are true  
(c) 3 and 4 are true  
(d) Only 4 is true
- (x) Arrange the following events in Chronological order of their occurrence.
1. Civil Disobedience Movement.
  2. Chauri Chaura Incident
  3. Quit India Movement
  4. Rowlatt Act.
- (a) 1,3,4,2  
(b) 1,3,2,4  
(c) 2,4,3,1  
(d) 4,2,1,3

- (xi) The Japanese Army's advance into Assam made Gandhiji call for a Do or Die situation for the Indians. Which mega movement did he declare by this slogan?
- (a) Non-Cooperation
  - (b) Civil Disobedience
  - (c) Poorna Swaraj
  - (d) Quit India
- (xii) The province of \_\_\_\_ decided to join Pakistan through a special meeting of the Legislative Assembly.
- (a) Sylhet
  - (b) North West Frontier Province
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Sindh
- (xiii) (A) In the latter half of the 19th century, every major power began stockpiling armaments in the name of self-defence and preservation of peace.  
(R) The race for armaments increased hostilities between nations and became one of the reasons for the First World War.
- (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
- (xiv) Which of the following did not contribute to the rise of Fascism?
- (a) Treaty of Versailles
  - (b) Rise of democracy
  - (c) Economic crisis
  - (d) Fear of Communism
- (xv) (A) Hitler wanted to re-establish the prestige of Germany after the First World War.  
(R) Hitler flouted the military clauses in the Treaty of Versailles and declared re-armament.
- (a) (R) contradicts (A)
  - (b) (A) is the reason for (R)
  - (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (d) (A) and (R) are independent of each other.
- (xvi) In a remote village in Rwanda the infant mortality rate is one in every ten live births. Which agency of the UN could help this village?
- (a) UNICEF
  - (b) WHO
  - (c) UNESCO
  - (d) None of the above

**Question 2.**

- (i) Rajya Sabha is a mere Constitutional formality with regards to Money Bills. Explain. [2]
- (ii) 'Prime Minister is a link between the Cabinet and the President.' Elucidate the statement. [2]
- (iii) Lok Adalats help reduce the burden on the regular courts. Justify this statement with any two points. [2]
- (iv) Why was signing of Lucknow Pact an important event towards the growth of unity in India? [2]
- (v) Explain any two objectives of the Indian National Army. [2]
- (vi) Write a note on: Any two proposals of the Cabinet Mission. [2]

(vii) Study the picture and answer the question:

[2]



Name the organisation associated with the emblem. Mention any one function of this organisation.

**PART- II**  
**SECTION-A**

*Attempt any two questions from this Section*

**Question 3.**

**India has the Parliamentary form of Government. In this context, answer the following:**

- (i) What are the qualifications for being a member of Rajya Sabha? [Any three] [3]
- (ii) What are the Disciplinary functions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha? [3]
- (iii) Explain any two Exclusive Powers of the Lok Sabha and any two Exclusive Powers of the Rajya Sabha. [4]

**Question 4.**

**The President of India is the nominal head of the country, but holds significant powers. With reference to this, answer the following questions:**

- (i) The President of India is elected through an indirect process. Mention any three reasons for the indirect election of the President. [3]
- (ii) Enlist any three areas where the President may have to use his wisdom and discretion. [3]
- (iii) Explain any four Legislative powers of the President. [4]

**Question 5**

**With reference to the High Court, answer the following questions:**

- (i) Mention any three qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the High Court. [3]
- (ii) Substantiate the statement 'The High Court is a Court of Record'. [3]
- (iii) Explain the following terms: (a) Revisory Jurisdiction (b) Its power of Judicial Review. [4]

**SECTION B**

*Attempt any three questions from this Section*

**Question 6**

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

- (i) Examine any three military causes for the Revolt of 1857. [3]
- (ii) How did the failure of this Revolt impact the Mughals and the Peshwas? [3]
- (iii) The Indian army was reorganised after 1858, to prevent the reoccurrence of another uprising. Analyse this statement by stating any four changes made in the army after the Revolt. [4]

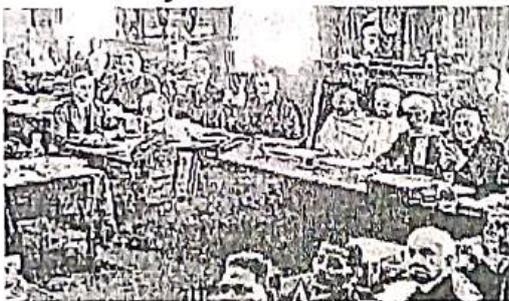
**Question 7**

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

- (i) Mention any three methods used by the Assertive Nationalists. [3]
- (ii) What were the reasons responsible for the Surat Split in 1907 between the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists? [3]
- (iii) State two contributions of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Surendranath Banerjee. [4]

**Question 8**

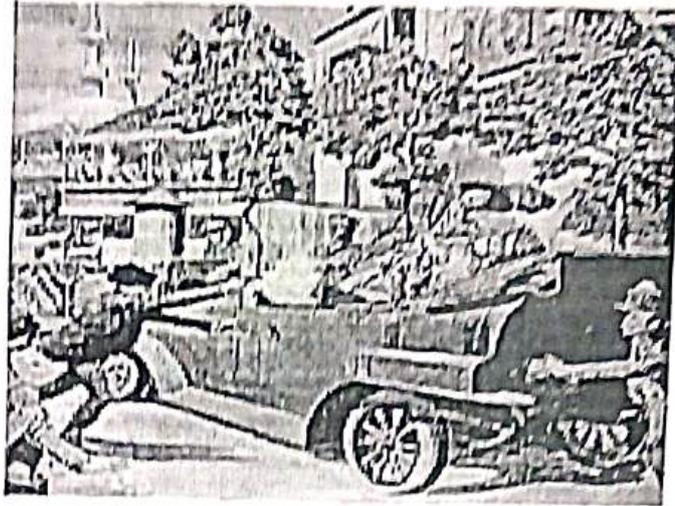
Look at the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions:



- (i) (a) Identify the event in the above picture. [3]  
(b) Where was it held?  
(c) Which movement was renewed after the failure of this event?
- (ii) State any three provisions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. [3]
- (iii) Explain the impact of the national movement, which was renewed after the failure of this event. [4]

**Question 9**

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



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

**Question 10**

The United Nations plays an important role in maintaining global peace. With reference to United Nations and NAM, answer the following:

- (i) Enlist any three objectives of the NAM. [3]
- (ii) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
- (iii) Mention any four functions of the General Assembly. [4]

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