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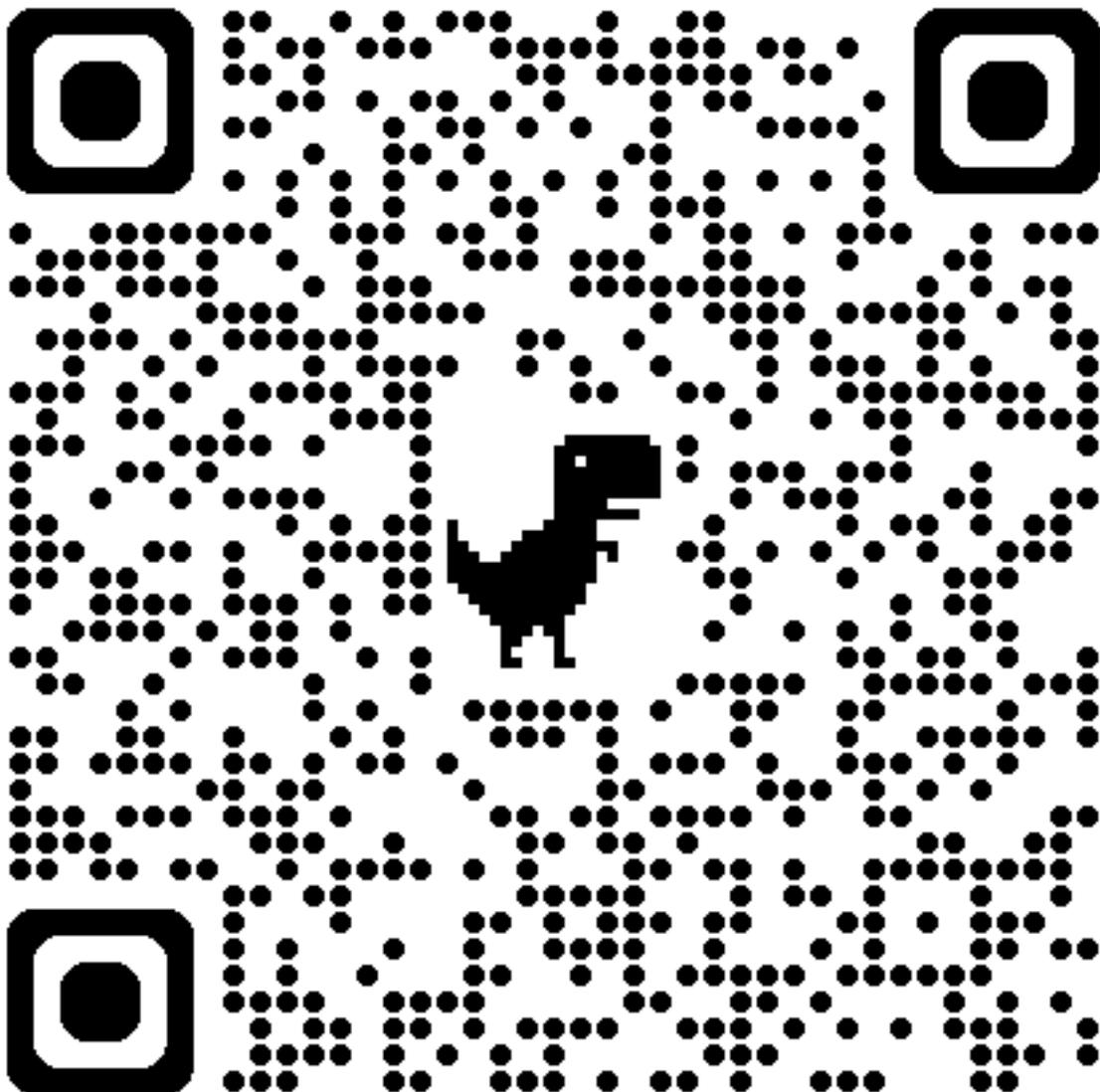
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SHRI VILE PARLE KELAVANI MANDAL'S
C.N.M. School & N.D. Parekh Pre-Primary School
CLASS X (2024-2025)
HISTORY & CIVICS
MUST KNOW QUESTIONS

CH 1. THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

With reference to the First War of Independence, answer the following questions:

Question -1 Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

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

1. Which among the following was not one of the ways adopted by the British to expand their political power?
 - a. Subsidiary Alliance
 - b. Doctrine of Lapse
 - c. Absentee Sovereignty
 - d. Outright wars

2. Which was the family seat of Nana Saheb?
 - a. Poona
 - b. Kanpur
 - c. Nagpur
 - d. Allahabad

3. Which act withdrew the privilege of free postage enjoyed by sepoys?
 - a. The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856
 - b. The Indian Services Act 1820
 - c. The Post Office Act of 1854
 - d. The Charter Act of 1813

4. In which regiment did the rumour of the greased cartridge rise?
 - a. Madras
 - b. Meerut
 - c. Awadh
 - d. Bengal

5. What did the General Service Enlistment Act state?
 - a. Indian soldiers could be sent overseas on duty.
 - b. Indian soldiers will be paid eight times more than the British soldiers.
 - c. Indian soldiers will not be promoted
 - d. Indian soldiers will not be enlisted for outdoor campaigns.

6. The and.....were looked down upon as means to break social order and caste rules
 - a. Army, court
 - b. Western education, lawyers
 - c. Pandits, Maulvis
 - d. Railways, telegraphs.

7. What did Nana Saheb do with the enormous wealth that he inherited from the ex-Peshwa?
 - a. He bribed the British officials to win back his territory
 - b. He sent emissaries to establish traditional schools
 - c. He sent emissaries to different parts of the country and instigated revolt everywhere
 - d. He encouraged the British officials to pay his pension by bribing them

8. This Act mentioned that all recruits to the Bengal Army had to serve everywhere, within or outside India.
 - a. General Service Enlistment Act
 - b. Religious Disabilities Act
 - c. Rowlatt Act
 - d. Subsidiary Alliance

9. The loss in which war revealed the weakness of the British?
 - a. Anglo-Mysore war
 - b. First War of Independence
 - c. Battle of Plassey
 - d. Anglo-Afghan

10. Who saw Western education as an attempt to discourage Islamic and Hindu studies?
 - a. Christian missionaries
 - b. Brahmins
 - c. Muslims
 - d. Pandits and maulvis

11. Why did the Indian sepoy refuse to go outside India?
 - a. Sea voyage was forbidden by their religion
 - b. They feared they would catch infection and diseases
 - c. They feared sea storms
 - d. They feared attack by the pirates

12. The Subsidiary Alliance had reduced the ruler of an Indian State to the position of
 - a. Puppet
 - b. Sepoy
 - c. Clown
 - d. Peasant

13. What was the highest rank that a native sepoy could rise to?
 - a. Subedar
 - b. Commander
 - c. Brigadier General
 - d. Colonel

14. What was the immediate cause of the First War of Independence?
 - a. Introduction of Brown Bess Guns
 - b. Introduction of Enfield Rifles
 - c. Racial discrimination
 - d. Establishment of Christian missionaries

15. Complete the given analogy - Kanpur : Nana Saheb :: Lucknow : ?
 - a. Bahadur Shah Zafar
 - b. Rani Laxmibai
 - c. Begum Hazrat Mahal
 - d. Tantia Tope

16. The adopted son of Rani Jhansi was not recognized as a lawful to the throne.
- Court official
 - Successor
 - Advisor
 - Army official
17. Identify one of the features of the Subsidiary Alliance
- The Indian rulers had to keep a British official called 'Resident' at capitals of their respective State
 - A State was taken over by the British when the ruler died without a natural heir
 - The officials openly preached Christian doctrines in the temples and mosques
 - The British officials took all steps to colonize India as an agricultural nation
18. What was changed in the Religious Disabilities Act?
- Sati was abolished
 - Widows were allowed to remarry
 - Female infanticide was prohibited
 - Hindu Law of Property
19. Shifting of emphasis from to was not well received by the people.
- Oriental learning, Western education
 - Western education, Oriental learning
 - English, Sanskrit
 - Sanskrit, Persian
20. All the high ranks in the army were reserved for the only.
- Sepoys
 - Natives
 - Indian rulers
 - British
21. The cartridge used for the Enfield Rifles were greased with the fat of and
- Buffaloes, Cows
 - Eggs, Chicken
 - Pigs, Buffaloes
 - Pigs, Cows
22. Complete the given analogy
Doctrine of Lapses : Lord Dalhousie :: Subsidiary Alliance : ?
- Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Curzon
 - Lord Minto
 - Lord Macaulay
23. The East India Company's territorial power began to increase rapidly in India after which of the following Battles?
- The Battle of Buxar
 - The Battle of Plassey
 - The First Anglo-Mysore War
 - The Third Anglo-Maratha War
24. Lord Dalhousie annexed a number of Indian States to the East India Company using
- The Subsidiary of Lapse
 - The Doctrine of Lapse
 - The Government of India Act of 1858
 - Queen Victoria's Proclamation

25. Nana Saheb was the adopted son of-
- Bahadur Shan Zafar
 - Tantia Tope
 - Baji Rao I
 - Baji Rao II
26. Which of the following reforms was resented by the Indians?
- The Abolition of Sati
 - The Widow Remarriage Act
 - Opening of Girls' school
 - Both (a) and (b)
27. Jhansi was annexed by applying which of the following?
- Alleged misrule
 - Subsidiary Alliance
 - Queen's Proclamation
 - The Doctrine of Lapse
28. By the provisions of which of the following, 20,000 estates of the landlords were confiscated by the East India Company?
- The Hunter Commission
 - Frazer Commission
 - The Inam Commission
 - The Woods' Dispatch
29. Who was the first native ruler to enter into subsidiary alliance?
- Nawab of Awadh
 - Peshwa
 - Bhonsle
 - Nizam of Hyderabad
30. Which of the following was not one of the terms accepted by the Indian Ruler entering Subsidiary Alliance?
- The ruler had to disband his military force.
 - The ruler had to allow the British to station their troops within his kingdom.
 - The ruler had to act in accordance with the advice of the British.
 - The British would not protect the ruler in case of foreign attack
31. Who was the Governor General of India during the Revolt of 1857?
- Lord Dalhousie
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Bentick
 - Lord Canning
32. Which among the following was not the military cause behind the Revolt of 1857?
- Because all the high ranks in the army were reserved for the British only.
 - Provisions of General Service Enlistment Act which provided that all recruits to the Bengal Army should be ready for service everywhere whether within or outside India.
 - Faulty distribution of Troops between the Indian and British soldiers.
 - Indian Soldiers wanted modern weapons and technology

33. What were the reasons for insecurity in the minds of Pandits and Maulvis?
- Shifting of focus from oriental learning to Western Education.
 - Growing no of schools in India by the Christian Missionaries.
 - Prisoners in the jail were begun to be instructed in Christianity.
 - All of the above.
34. Where was Bahadur Shah Exiled?
- Rangoon
 - Ahmednagar
 - Raxaul
 - Sasaram
35. Where was the family seat of Nana Saheb located?
- Nagpur
 - Lucknow
 - Pune
 - Kanpur
36. Which of the following reforms was resented by the Indians?
- The Abolition of Sati
 - The Widow Remarriage Act
 - Opening of Girls' school
 - Both (a) and (b)
37. By the provisions of which of the following, 20,000 estates of the landlords were confiscated by the East India Company?
- The Hunter Commission
 - Frazer Commission
 - The Inam Commission
 - The Woods' Dispatch
38. (A) The Indian soldiers, who helped East India Company to establish the British Empire in India, were poorly paid, ill-fed and badly housed.
(B) A large proportion of British Army consisted of Indian Soldiers.
- (B) contradicts (A)
 - (B) is the reason for (A)
 - (A) is true but (B) is false
 - (A) and (B) are independent of each other

Question-2

- What was the Subsidiary Alliance? What were its terms?
- What did the Doctrine of Lapse imply? Name the states annexed by applying this doctrine.
- Explain how Awadh was affected after it was annexed by the British.
- Why did Zeenat Mahal begin plotting against the British?
- Explain the term 'Absentee Sovereignty'
- What apprehensions did the Indians have about the transport and communication system introduced by the British?
- Define 'Drain of Wealth'. How was India's wealth being drained to England?
- Give reasons why cottage industries and handicrafts in India declined.
- List the military causes of the revolt of 1857.
- Discuss the change in the administration brought about by the Government of India Act 1858.

11. State two announcements which adversely affected the Mughal dynasty in India.
12. State any two consequences of the disbanding of the armies of the annexed States by the British.
13. Give the meaning of Absentee Sovereignty. Why was it resented by the Indians?
14. Study the picture and answer the following questions:

- (a) Who are the persons in the picture? How were they treated by their British counterparts?
- (b) State any three grievances they had against the British.
- (c) What changes were brought in their status after the Uprising of 1857?
- (d) Discuss the political causes for the revolt of 1857.



15. What disrespect was shown to Bahadur Shah and Nana Saheb by the British?
16. What apprehension did the Indians have about Modern Innovations?
17. Discuss the Economic Causes for the revolt of 1857.
18. What was Inam Commission?
19. Discuss the military causes for the revolt of 1857.
20. What was the General Service Enlistment Act?
21. Discuss the immediate cause for the revolt of 1857.
22. What promises were made by the British under Queen Victoria's Proclamation?
23. How did the Mughal and the Peshwa rule come to an end?
24. What relations did the British have with the Princely States after the Revolt of 1857?
25. What changes were made in the army after the revolt?
26. What was Nana Saheb's grievance against the British?
27. Why did the 'Doctrine of Lapse', become a political cause for the result of 1857?
28. Mention any two social evils that existed in India during the 19th century. What measures did the British Government take to stop them.
29. "The introduction of Enfield Rifles was the major factor in causing the great upsurge of 1857." Discuss.
30. The First War of Independence, 1857, led to several changes. With reference to this explain the rights granted to the Indian Princes and Chiefs.

31. Answer the following:

- (i) Name the lady in the picture shown.
- (ii) Which proclamation was passed by this lady and when?



32. Name two ways in which the British expanded their territorial power in India.
33. Give the meaning of Absentee Sovereignty. Why was it resented by the Indians?

CH 2. GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

With reference to the Growth of Nationalism, answer the following questions:

Question -1

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

- Why did Lord Lytton organise the Grand Delhi Durbar?
 - To declare Indian Independence
 - To proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress of India.
 - To welcome the king of England
 - To discuss reforms for India.
- Which among the following was not a prominent newspaper of the 19th century?
 - Lok Mat
 - The Bengali
 - The Hindu
 - The Statesman
- Where was the second session of the Indian National Congress held?
 - Kolkata
 - Lahore
 - Lucknow
 - Bombay
- Name the Viceroy who abolished the Sati system.
 - William Bentinck
 - Warren Hastings
 - Dufferin
 - Wellesley
- Who introduced the Indian Arms Act?
 - Lord Ripon
 - Lord Lytton.
 - Lord Macaulay
 - Lord Dufferin
- Complete the given analogy.
Swami Vivekananda : Ramkrishna Mission :: Jyotiba Phule : ?
 - Brahmo Samaj
 - Satya Shodhak Samaj
 - Atmiya Sabha
 - Arya Samaj
- Name the Persian paper started by Raja Rammohan Roy.
 - Rast Gofar
 - Punjab Kesari
 - Mirat-ul-Akhbar
 - Mahratta

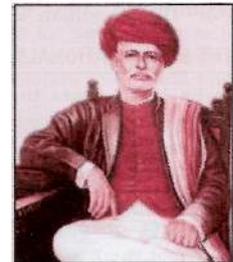
8. Name the book written by Jyotiba Phule.
- Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
 - Dharma Marg Darshak
 - Ghulamgiri
 - Nation in Making
9. Identify one of the immediate objectives of the Congress as stated by W.C. Bonnerjee.
- Holding of Indian Civil Service examination both in England and India
 - Appointment of Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Indian administration
 - To train and mobilise public opinion all over the country
 - Expansion of the Legislative Councils
10. Who was the President of the Congress Session held in Calcutta in 1886?
- W.C. Bonnerjee
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Badruddin Tyabji
 - George Yule
11. Nationalism is defined as feeling of oneness that emerges when people living in a common territory share the same _____.
- historical background;
 - political background;
 - cultural values;
 - religion.
- (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - (ii), (iii) and (iv)
12. Ilbert Bill proposed to be introduced in 1883 during the reign of Lord Ripon, advocated which of the following?
- Higher power for European Magistrates
 - Equal power for European and Indian Magistrates
 - Abolishment of the appointment of Indian Judges in High Courts
 - None of these.
13. Nationalism is defined as feeling of oneness that emerges when people living in a common territory share the same _____.
- historical background;
 - political background;
 - cultural values;
 - religion.
- (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - (ii), (iii) and (iv)

14. The Ilbert Bill proposed to be introduced in 1883 during the reign of Lord Ripon, advocated which of the following?
- Higher power for European Magistrates
 - Equal power for European and Indian Magistrates
 - Abolishment of the appointment of Indian Judges in High Courts
 - None of these.
15. W.C. Bonnerjee : Mumbai :: Dadabhai Naoroji :
- Nagpur
 - Mumbai
 - Kolkata
 - Allahabad
16. Why did Lord Dufferin favour the formation of the Congress?
- He wanted to promote the growth of nationalism in India
 - He wanted it to act like a safety-valve for popular discontent.
 - He wanted to mould public opinion in favour of the British
 - None of the above.
17. Sakshi was given an assignment to study in detail about the evil practice of 'Sati' in India. While doing so, she came to know that this practice was abolished by William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India in 1829. Who was the Indian social reformer whose efforts led to the abolition of this evil practice.
- Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 - Rammohan Roy
 - Jyotiba Phule
 - Swami Vivekananda
18. (A) The British government used to take away a large part of the farmers' produce in the form of land revenue and other taxes.
(B) The farmers were led into the clutches of landlords and moneylenders.
- (B) contradicts (A)
 - (B) is the reason for (A)
 - (A) is true but (B) is false
 - (A) and (B) are independent of each other.

Question 2

- Define Nationalism.
- With reference to the repressive policies of Lord Lytton explain the following:
 - The Grand Delhi Durbar
 - The Vernacular Press Act
 - The Indian Arms Act
- Discuss in detail, the Ilbert Bill Controversy
- How were the working class and the educated Indians exploited under the British rule?
- Mention two contributions of Jyotiba Phule in the socio-religious reform movement in India.
- State any two contributions of Raja Rammohan Roy in the reform movement.
- What was the role of Press in uniting the people of India?
- Name the precursors of the Indian National Congress.
- Give details of the first session of the Indian National Congress.
- List the aims of the Indian National Congress.

11. Who passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? Why was it passed?
12. Name any two prominent newspapers of the 19th century which played a significant role in arousing national sentiment among the Indians.
13. Various factors led to the rise and growth of nationalism in India in the 19th century. In this context, explain the role of each of the following:
 - (a) Economic Exploitation.
 - (b) Repressive Colonial Policies.
 - (c) Role of the Press.
14. With reference to Nationalism and the birth of the Indian National Congress, explain each of the following:
 - (a) Vernacular Press Act, 1878.
 - (b) State any three objectives of the Indian National Congress.
 - (c) Role of Dadabhai Naoroji.
15. Study the picture and answer the following questions:
 - (a) Identify the person in the given picture. Name the organisation formed by him. State any two beliefs of this organisation with regard to upliftment of women.
 - (b) Mention his contribution to the growth of Indian National movement.
 - (c) How did the socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century act as pioneers of Indian Nationalism?



CH 3. FIRST PHASE OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

With reference to the First Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following questions:

Question -1

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

1. The first objective of the early Nationalists was to _____.
 - a. Educate people of India in modern politics.
 - b. Arouse political consciousness.
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
2. The Early nationalists sent _____ and petitions to the government and British parliament.
 - a. Memorandums
 - b. Cards
 - c. Bouquets
 - d. Calls
3. _____ demanded Swaraj for the first time from the Congress platform.
 - a. Lokmanya Tilak
 - b. Dadabhai Naoroji
 - c. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - d. Pherozshah Mehta
4. Who is called the political mentor of Gandhiji?
 - a. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - b. Lokmanya Tilak
 - c. Dadabhai Naoroji
 - d. Surendranath Banerjee

5. Who was known as the father of Indian Nationalism?
- Surendranath Banerjee
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dayanand Saraswati
 - Swami Vivekanand
6. From the given list, identify the objectives of early nationalists.
- to awaken and organize public opinion.
 - to achieve complete independence
 - to arouse political consciousness and national spirit of the Indians
 - to use swadeshi as a weapon against the British.
- Only 1 & 3
 - Only 2
 - Only 1
 - Only 3 & 4
7. Arrange the following in correct chronological order.
- Partition of Bengal
 - Formation of Indian National Congress
 - Swaraj party
 - Indian National Association
- iii, iv, ii, i
 - iv, iii, ii, i
 - iv, ii, i, iii
 - iii, iv, i, ii
8. Which policy of Lord Curzon did Gokhale oppose?
- The partition of Bengal
 - The partition of India
 - The partition of Punjab
 - The partition of Bihar
9. What were the 3P's of the Early Nationalists?
- Petition, Protests and Passion
 - Purpose, Persistence and Prayers
 - Petition, Prayers and Protests
 - Protests, Petition and Process
10. Which of the following was achieved by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, as a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council?
- Reduction in land revenue
 - Abolition of salt tax
 - Primary education made compulsory
 - Reduction in toll tax.
11. Dadabhai Naoroji : London India Society :: Gopal Krishna Gokhale :
- Servants of India Society
 - East India Association
 - Indian Association
 - Indian National Conference.

- 12.(A) The Early Nationalists believed in moderate politics.
(B) They asked for constitutional and other reforms within the framework of British rule.
- (B) contradicts (A)
 - (A) is the reason for (B)
 - (A) is true but (B) is false
 - (A) and (B) are independent of each other

CH 4: SECOND PHASE OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following questions:

Question -1

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

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

- The partition of Bengal was announced by_____.

 - Lord Lytton.
 - Lord Curzon
 - Lord Dalhousie
 - Lord Tennyson

- The main objective of the Assertive Nationalists was_____.

 - Immediate attainment of Swaraj
 - Better job prospects in railways
 - Gradual attainment of Swaraj
 - Organise boycott movement

- By whose ideas were the Early Nationalists inspired?

 - Vedas
 - Indian historians
 - Assertive Nationalists
 - Western philosophers

- Who was the first Nationalist leader to seek close contact with the masses?

 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Surenranath Banerjee
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dayanand Saraswati

- Which among the following is not a literary contribution of Lala Lajpat Rai?

 - Vande Mataram
 - Young India
 - People
 - The Tribune

- Who wrote the weeklies Mahratta and Kesari?

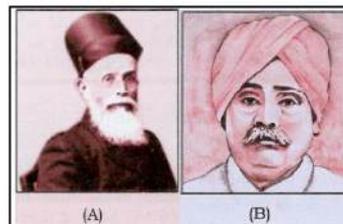
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Lala Lajpat Rai

7. Identify what Bipin Chandra suggested to eradicate India's poverty.
- To develop lot of industries in the country
 - To establish libraries
 - 48 hours of work in a week and increase in wages
 - Both (a) and (c)
8. Tilak is known for organizing and clubs in Maharashtra.
- Akhara, political
 - Literary campaigns, religious
 - Akhara, lathi
 - Swadeshi, boycott
9. **Assertion (A):** The assertive nationalists had no faith in British sense of justice and fair play.
Reason (R): They highlighted the goodwill of the British when they took over India.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
10. Complete the given analogy.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak : Gita Rahasya :: Lala Lajpat Rai : ?**
- Vande Mataram
 - National Education
 - Punjabi
 - New India
11. Early Nationalists: Ideas of western philosophers: Assertive Nationalists:?
- Ideas of eastern philosophers
 - Ideas of Swadeshi
 - Ideas of Karl Marx
 - India's past
12. (A) Bengal, according to the British, was too big to be efficiently administered by a single provincial government.
(B) The British wanted to stop the rising tide of nationalism by partitioning Bengal.
- (B) contradicts (A)
 - (B) is the reason for (A)
 - (A) is true but (B) is false.
 - (A) and (B) are independent of each other.

Question 2

- What were the concealed motives of the British behind the partition of Bengal?
- What was the opinion of the Indian nationalists regarding the Partition of Bengal?
- State the main focus of the Assertive Nationalists. Name the methods that they adopted.
- Bring out the difference between the Early and the Assertive Nationalists. (3 points)
- Who was known as the 'Father of Assertive Nationalism'? Mention any two of his contributions to the freedom movement.
- In what ways did Bal Gangadhar Tilak preach Nationalism?
- Why was Tilak called the forerunner of Gandhiji?
- What was Bipin Chandra Pal known as? Why was he arrested and imprisoned?
- List any 3 social and economic reforms supported by Bipin Chandra Pal

10. State two contributions each of Lala Lajpat Rai as an educationist and his political work outside India.
11. Who were Assertive Nationalists? Why were they so called?
12. Name three prominent Assertive Nationalist leaders. What was the aim of the Assertive Nationalists as far as the national movement was concerned?
13. Name the two books written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
14. Why did Tilak revive Ganapati and Shivaji festivals?
15. Mention any two contributions of Bipin Chandra Pal.
16. In the second phase of the national movement, there emerged a new younger group of leaders within the Congress who did not agree with the old leadership. In this context, answer the following questions:
 - (a) Explain how the repressive policies of Lord Curzon and influence of international events led to the Assertive nationalism.
 - (b) Name the Assertive Nationalist leader who was wounded when he was leading a protest against Simon Commission. How were his words, when he was wounded, prophetic?
 - (c) Differentiate between the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists in their objectives and achievements, stating one objective and two achievements of each wing of the Congress.
17. Study the picture and answer the following questions:
 - (a) Identify the persons 'A' and 'B' given. To which section of the Congress did each belong and what were their ultimate objectives?
 - (b) Highlight three different methods of struggle adopted by each section of the Congress.
 - (c) State two contributions of persons 'A' and 'B' in the freedom struggle.



CH 5. THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

With reference to the Muslim League, answer the following questions:

Question -1

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

1. Who took the initiative to form the Muslim League?
 - a. Nawab Salimullah
 - b. M A Jinnah
 - c. Lord Mayo
 - d. Agha Khan

2. In which year was the Lucknow Pact signed?
 - a. 1916
 - b. 1906
 - c. 1946
 - d. 1860

3. The Lucknow Pact was signed between _____.
 - a. The Congress and the Muslim League.
 - b. The Congress and the Government.
 - c. The Government and the Muslim League.
 - d. The Government, the Congress and the Muslim League.

4. The Muslim League wanted to promote _____ for the British government.
- Agitation
 - Favoritism
 - Support
 - Seats
5. When was the Muslim League established?
- 28th December 1885
 - 30th December 1906
 - 30th December 1905
 - 28th November 1906
6. Which of the following is not TRUE with regard to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?
- Sir Syed pioneered modern education for the Muslim community in India
 - He founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defense Association to keep the Muslims away from the Congress to promote loyalty towards the rulers and to prevent Muslims from participating in any political movement
 - He was also known as 'Indian Burke.'
 - He believed in Two Nation Theory.
7. Who was elected as the Permanent President of the Muslim League?
- Aga Khan
 - Nawab Salimullah
 - Lord Minto
 - Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan
8. What were Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan's initial views on 'Hindu-Muslim' unity?
- He regarded them to be different entities.
 - He regarded them to be one Quam (nation).
 - He believed that their interests were different.
 - He regarded them to be two separate Quams (nations)
9. Which of the following was NOT an objective of the Muslim League when it was formed?
- To promote support for British government
 - To protect and advance political rights of Indian Muslims
 - To promote hostility between Indian Muslims and other communities
 - To represent the needs of Muslims in India to the British in mild and moderate language.
10. From the given list identify the statements which reflect the significance of the Lucknow Pact?
- It brought about unity between the two factions in the Congress.
 - It was confined only to the educated and rich Hindus and Muslims.
 - It laid stress on the separate interests and political existence of the Hindus and the Muslims
 - It provided for a 'Communal Veto' in legislation.
- (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (i) only
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

11.(A) In 1871 Lord Mayo's government adopted a resolution which made Urdu the medium of instruction for Muslims in primary and secondary schools.

(B) It was as an attempt to create rift between the Hindus and the Muslims.

- 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.

12.(A) The Lucknow Pact brought about unity between the Hindus and the Muslims.

(B) The Lucknow Pact laid stress on the separate political existence of the Hindus and the Muslims.

- 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.

Question 2

- 1.State the aims of the Muslim league.
- 2.What was the Lucknow Pact? When was it signed?
- 3.List the significance of the Lucknow Pact.
- 4.The growth of communalism in India was encouraged by the British authorities as well as certain trends in Indian society. In the light of this observation, explain:
 - (a) The Divide and Rule Policy of the British.
 - (b) The writings and speeches of the Assertive Nationalists.
 - (c) The erroneous interpretation of Indian History.
- 5.Study the picture and answer the following questions:
 - (a) Identify the person in the picture. What were his views regarding Hindu-Muslim unity?
 - (b) What role did he play in the formation of the Muslim League?
 - (c) State the impact of the Muslim League on the National Movement.



CH 6: MAHATMA GANDHI & THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1915-1947)

Question 1

With reference to Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement answer the following: Read the following questions and choose the most appropriate response from the choices given below. (Please do not copy the question- simply write out in correct serial order the appropriate word or phrase.)

1. The purpose of the Rowlatt Act was-
 - a) To curb the growing upsurge in the country.
 - b) To control the prisoners in the prisons.
 - c) To curb the protesting school students.
 - d) To suspend all writs.

2. The arrest of these leaders led to the Jallianwala Baug tragedy-
 - a) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Jayprakash Narayan.
 - b) Dr. Satya Pal and Hasrat Mohani.
 - c) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr. Satya Pal.
 - d) Dr. Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali.

3. Which day was observed as 'Khilafat Day' all over India?
 - a) 18th October, 1919
 - b) 17th October, 1919
 - c) 18th October, 1920
 - d) 17th October, 1920

4. Which day was observed as 'Khilafat Day' all over India?
 - a) 18th October, 1919
 - b) 17th October, 1919
 - c) 18th October, 1920
 - d) 17th October, 1920

5. Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement because he believed in-
 - a) Satyagraha
 - b) Swadeshi
 - c) Mass Movement
 - d) Ahimsa

6. Arrange the following historical events in the chronological order of their occurrence.
 - i. Non-Cooperation Movement
 - ii. Civil Disobedience Movement
 - iii. Chauri-Chaura Incident
 - a) (i), (ii), (iii)
 - b) (i), (iii), (ii)
 - c) (ii), (i), (iii)
 - d) (iii), (ii), (i)

7. Complete the given analogy.
Mahatma Gandhi:?Dadabhai Naoroji: Indian Association
 - a) All India Congress
 - b) Indian Association
 - c) Indian National Congress
 - d) Natal Indian Congress

8. Who among the following, presided over the historic Lahore session of 1929 of Indian National Congress?
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Rajendra Prasad
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Motilal Nehru
9. In violation of the Salt Laws, Gandhiji started a movement called
- Non-Cooperation movement
 - Swadeshi movement
 - Civil Disobedience movement
 - None of the above.
10. Khilafat Movement was organised to protest against the injustice done to _____
- Persia
 - Turkey
 - Arabia
 - Egypt
11. Gandhi began the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the Salt Laws. What did this signify?
- Boycott of British goods
 - Defiance of British laws
 - Strikes by mill workers
 - Non-payment of British taxes
12. The Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Why did the Congress decide to resume the movement in January 1932?
- Failure of the Second Round Table Conference.
 - Repudiation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact by the British Government
 - British policies of repression
 - All of the above.
13. Which of the following summarises the significance of the Second Round Table Conference held at London?
- It was attended by Gandhiji as the sole representative of the Congress.
 - The conference was deadlocked on the issue of separate electorates.
 - The British agreed to concede to the immediate grant of dominion status.
- (i) and (ii)
 - (ii) and (iii)
 - (i) and (iii)
 - (ii) and (iii)
14. When did the Civil Disobedience Movement begin?
- 12th March, 1930
 - 12th April, 1930
 - 6th April, 1930
 - 30th March, 1930

Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by the Non Co-operation Movement?
2. Explain the following two causes of this Movement: a) Rowlatt Act b) Khilafat Movement.
3. Explain the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
4. State the objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
5. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?
6. State the Swadeshi and Boycott programmes adopted during Non-Cooperation Movement.
7. Which event marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
8. How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-Cooperation Movement?
9. Mention any four programmes of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
10. State the significance of the Lahore Session.
11. Give reason for the failure of the Second Round Table Conference.
12. Mention three terms each agreed upon by the Congress and the British in accordance with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
13. State impact of the following movements. (any four)
 - a. Civil Disobedience Movement
 - b. Non Cooperation Movement

CH 7: QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

Question 1: With reference to the Quit India Movement answer the following:

Read the following questions and choose the most appropriate response from the choices given below. (Please do not copy the question- simply write out in correct serial order the appropriate word or phrase.)

1. What did the Quit India resolution state?
 - a) British rule in India is full of tragedy.
 - b) British rule in India is ruining the economy of the country.
 - c) British rule in India must end immediately.
 - d) British rule in India has come to an end.

2. Who was sent to India by Churchill to consult the parties?
 - a) Sir Dalhousie
 - b) Lord Mountbatten
 - c) Sir Stafford Cripps
 - d) Lord Linlithgow

3. Name the leaders of the underground movement.
 - a) Achyutrao Patwardhan, Jai Prakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali.
 - b) Gandhi, Nehru, Sardar Patel.
 - c) Jinnah, Gandhi, Jai Prakash Narayan.
 - d) Aruna Asaf Ali, Rajendra Prasad.

4. Why was there hardly any political activity in the country from 1942 to 1945?
 - a) All leaders were arrested.
 - b) Leaders of the national movement were in jail and no new leaders took their place.
 - c) Leaders had lost interest in the national movement.
 - d) Most leaders were part of the World War.

5. Why did the Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Christians and labour leaders oppose the Cripps mission?
 - a) because they had no right to send their representatives to the Constitution.
 - b) because Congress opposed the principle of non-accession to the provinces.
 - c) because they feared partition of the country.
 - d) because they were not provided with sufficient safeguards for their interests.

6. In 1942, Japanese forces were marching towards_____.
 - a) China
 - b) Arunachal Pradesh
 - c) Assam
 - d) Tibet

7. At Wardha the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution that was passed at Bombay. Name the resolution.
 - a) Poorna Swaraj Resolution
 - b) Quit India Resolution
 - c) Non Cooperation Resolution
 - d) Swaraj Resolution

8. Gandhiji gave the Mantra 'Do or Die' to the nation on the eve of which mass movement?

- a) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- b) Salt Satyagraha
- c) Quit India Movement
- d) Non-Cooperation Movement.

Question 2: Answer the following questions:

- 1. State the reasons given by the following parties for rejecting the Cripps's Mission plan:
a) Muslim League b) Congress c) the Hindu Mahasabha d) the Princely States.
- 2. When and where was the Quit India Movement passed? Name any two leaders of the Quit India Movement.
- 3. How did the threat of Japanese attack on India lead to the launching of Quit India Movement?
- 4. State the impact of the Quit India Movement. (any four)

CH 8: Forward Bloc and the INA

Question 1:

With reference to Forward Bloc and the INA, answer the following questions:

- 1. The party, known as Forward Bloc was formed on-
 - a) 4th May, 1938
 - b) 3rd May, 1938
 - c) 3rd May, 1939
 - d) 5th May, 1939
- 2. What was the immediate objective of Forward Bloc?
 - a) Liberation of India with the support of workers, peasants, youth and other organisations.
 - b) Liberation of India with the support of workers and farmers.
 - c) Liberation of India with the support of nationalists and revolutionaries.
 - d) Liberation of India with the support of Indians from different parts of the country.
- 3. The idea of Indian National Army was conceived by-
 - a) Rashbehari Bose
 - b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - c) Surendranath Bannerji
 - d) Mohan Singh
- 4. State the motto of the INA-
 - a) 'Give me blood and I shall give you freedom.'
 - b) 'Delhi Chalo'
 - c) 'Do or Die'
 - d) 'Unity, Faith, Sacrifice'
- 5. Subhash Chandra Bose renamed Andaman and Nicobar Islands as-
 - a) Rangoon and Myanmar
 - b) Mowdok and Chittagong
 - c) Klang Klang
 - d) Shaheed and Swaraj

6. Who gave the call of 'Delhi Chalo' and 'Total Mobilization'?
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Subhas Chandra Bose
 - Gandhiji

Question 2: Answer the following questions:

- Who founded the Forward Bloc? What were the objectives of the Forward Bloc?
- Mention the founders of INA.
- State the Objectives of INA.
- Name the two slogans given by Subhash Chandra Bose.
- State the contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose to the freedom struggle of India.

CH 9: Independence and Partition of India.

Question 1:

With reference to Independence and Partition of India answer the following:

1. Which office did Lord Mountbatten assume in 1947?
 - a) Office of Viceroy and Governor-General.
 - b) Office of Viceroy
 - c) Office of Secretary General
 - d) Office of President
2. What was Lord Mountbatten's immediate task?
 - a) To give India freedom.
 - b) To partition India.
 - c) To restore peace among warring sections- Congress and League.
 - d) To restore peace among all Indian provinces.
3. In relation to the partition of India, what statement did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel make?
 - a) 'Delay in power could result in Civil war.'
 - b) 'Partition would rid the constitution of separate electorates.'
 - c) 'A smaller India with strong central authority was better than a bigger State with a weak centre.'
 - d) 'Refusal of the demand for Pakistan will amount to dividing the country into so many Pakistans.'
4. According to 'The Indian Independence Act 1947', which right of the King was given up?
 - a) To modify the government.
 - b) To veto laws
 - c) To declare all princely states independent.
 - d) To appoint British Cabinet in India.
5. Which Office was abolished?
 - a) The office of the Secretary of State.
 - b) office of Governor-General.
 - c) The office of Congress President.
 - d) The office of 'Emperor of India'.
6. The Constituent Assembly formed under Cabinet Mission had _____ members.
 - a) 365
 - b) 389
 - c) 392
 - d) 395

Question 2: Answer the following questions:

- i. Name the members of the Cabinet Mission. What was mentioned in the Cabinet Mission Plan regarding the formation of Constituent Assembly and Grouping of Provinces?
- ii. Explain the provisions regarding the Constituent Assembly and the Princely States in the Mountbatten Plan.
- iii. State the reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten plan, by the All-India Congress Committee.
- iv. State any four provisions of the Indian Independence Act.

CH 10,11,12 : THE FIRST & SECOND WORLD WAR. RISE OF DICTATORSHIPS

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

Question-1

1. Which of the following was not a common ideology of the dictators?
 - (a) Faith in totalitarian rule
 - (b) One party and One Leader
 - (c) Faith in Communism
 - (d) Aggressive Nationalism and Imperialism

2. The Treaty of Versailles mandated Germany to pay a war reparation of _____.
 - (a) 35 billion dollars
 - (b) 40 billion dollars
 - (c) 33 billion dollars
 - (d) 50 million pounds

3. Which of these countries was not part of the Berlin-Rome –Tokyo Axis?
 - (a) Germany
 - (b) Italy
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) France

4. The dual alliance of 1879 became the Triple Alliance by joining which of the following
 - (a) Italy
 - (b) Russia
 - (c) France
 - (d) Britain

5. Which of the following territories did France want to retrieve from Germany?
 - (a) Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 - (b) Wallis and Futuna
 - (c) Alsace and Lorraine
 - (d) Reunion and Lorraine

6. Which countries were part of the Axis Power in the Second World War?

- (a) Poland Japan Germany
- (b) Italy Japan Britain
- (c) France Japan Britain
- (d) Germany Italy Japan

7. Which of the following was not the member of the Triple Entente formed during the First World War?

- (a) Britain
- (b) France
- (c) Russia
- (d) Germany

8. The Treaty of Versailles was signed on _____.

- (a) June 28, 1919
- (b) July 28, 1914
- (c) June 28, 1920
- (d) July 18, 1919

9. Which of the following is/are similar in the ideals of Nazism and Fascism?

- (i) Both were against democracy
 - (ii) Both opposed individualism
- (a) Only i
 - (b) Only ii
 - (c) Both i and ii
 - (d) Neither i nor ii

10. The world was divided into two power blocs after the Second World War. Choose the correct Blocs.

- (a) Capitalist and Communist
- (b) Fascism and Nazism
- (c) Allied and Axis
- (d) Developed and Underdeveloped

11. Which of the following is the correct full form of NATO?
- (a) North America Treaty Organization
 - (b) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - (c) North Asiatic Treaty Organization
 - (d) North America Term Organization
12. It is a situation where there is no armed struggle but rivals continue to maintain their peace time diplomatic relations along with their hostility.
- (a) Imperialism
 - (b) Nationalism
 - (c) Cold War
 - (d) Communism
13. Mussolini opposed the Treaty of
- a) Abyssinia
 - b) Versailles
 - c) Germany
 - d) Czechoslovakia
14. Hitler invaded Poland in
- a) September, 1939
 - b) September, 1919
 - c) October, 1936
 - d) July, 1942
15. 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)
16. Which of the following was NOT a Nation-State?
- a) France
 - b) Germany
 - c) Russia
 - d) Holland

17. Which of the following had vast colonies in Asia and Africa?
- Germany
 - Italy
 - USA
 - Britain
18. Who left the 'Triple Alliance'?
- Germany
 - Russia
 - France
 - Italy
19. When and where did the First World War begin?
- 1912; Europe
 - 1914; Asia
 - 1914; Europe
 - 1912; Africa
20. The battles of the war were fought in _____ and the Pacific.
- Europe
 - Asia
 - Africa
 - All the above.
21. By 1914, _____ had left Britain and France far behind in the production of iron and steel and in many manufactures.
- Italy
 - Germany
 - India
 - Canada
22. One of the German ships, the _____ built in 1912, was the largest in the world.
- Extinguisher
 - Titanic
 - Imperator
 - Oceanic

Question 2 : Answer the following:

- What is Aggressive Nationalism?
- What is Imperialism? Discuss Nationalism and Imperialism as a cause for the First World War.
- Name the two alliances formed in Europe during the First World War.
- State the aims and objectives of the League of Nations.
- What is Fascism? Discuss any four causes for the rise of Fascism in Italy.
- Name the two countries which came under dictatorship after the First World War. Name the dictators.
- Explain the Sarajevo Crisis.
- Mention any three ways in which the Treaty of Versailles benefited France.
- Discuss any four causes for the rise of Nazism in Germany.
- State any four similarities between the causes of Fascism and Nazism.

11. Discuss dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles serve as cause for the Second World War.
12. Discuss any four causes of the Second World war.
13. Discuss the immediate cause of the Second World War.
 14. State the similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism.
 15. State the terms of Treaty of Versailles that helped to weaken the military power of Germany.
16. Discuss briefly the division of Europe into two hostile groups as a cause of the First World War.
 17. How did the rise of Fascism and Nazism become a cause for the Second World War?
 18. Discuss the Japanese invasion of China
 19. Discuss the failure of the League of Nations as one of the causes of the Second World War.
 20. How did the Treaty of Versailles become the cause of the Second World War?
 21. What was the issue between Germany and Poland that was the cause of the World War II?
22. Name the Big three who met after the Second World War? What led them to meet?
23. Name the Axis and the Allied Powers formed during the Second World War.
24. What was the result when Japan refused to surrender after the Second World War?
25. Name the countries British forces liberated after World War II.
26. Mention two important consequences of the Second World War.
27. Discuss the impact of the Second World War on Germany.
28. What was the Federal Republic of Germany known as? Name the countries who administered it. State the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany.
29. What was the German Democratic Republic known as? Name the countries who administered it. State the capital of the German Democratic Republic.
30. What effect did World War II have on Italy and Japan?
31. Discuss Cold war as one of the effects of the Second World War.
32. What is the Cold War? What did it involve?
33. Name the superpower blocs the world was divided after the Second World War.
34. Who led the Western bloc? What did this bloc believe in? Name the countries this bloc comprised of. What view did they have about the USSR?
35. Who led the Eastern bloc? What did this bloc believe in? Name the countries this bloc comprised of. What view did they have about the USA?
36. Distinguish between the two power blocs formed after the Second World War.
37. Discuss the impact of World War II on Germany and Japan.
38. With reference to the Second World War, explain its impact on the defeat of Axis powers.
39. How did the First World War change the political map of the world, particularly Europe? Give three examples.
40. State the terms of the Treaty of Versailles that affected the economic position of Germany. How did the Race for Armaments lead to World War I?

**CH 13,14,15: UNITED NATIONS, MAJOR AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT**

The UN has several specialized agencies through which it operates. In this context, answer the following question:

Question-1

Choose the correct answer for each from the options given:

- 1) Which organ of the U.N functions as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations?
 - a) Security Council
 - b) Economic and Social Council
 - c) General Assembly
 - d) International Court of Justice.

- 2) The Non-Permanent members of the Security Council re-elected for-
 - a) 6 years
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 5 years
 - d) 3 years

- 3) UNICEF was formerly known as the_____
 - a) UN Children's Temporary Fund
 - b) UN Global Children's Fund
 - c) UN International Children's Emergency Fund
 - d) UN Immediate Care Fund

- 4) The World Court or International Court of Justice is composed of_____
 - a) Sixteen judges
 - b) Ten judges
 - c) Fifteen judges
 - d) Twelve judges

- 5) It can investigate disputes among nations and recommend ways and means for peaceful settlement through negotiations, mediation, arbitration of_____
 - a) Security Council
 - b) General Assembly
 - c) International Court of Justice
 - d) UNICEF

- 6) Who among the following were the chief architects of NAM?
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru, Gamal Abdul Naseer, Sukarno, Joseph Broze Tito
 - b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Gamal Abdul Naseer, Joseph Broze Tito
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru, Gamal Abdul Naseer, Sukarno, Woodrow Wilson
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru, Gamal Abdul Naseer, Stalin, Joseph Broze Tito

Question 2

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1) Mention any four functions of UNICEF.
- 2) What is meant by the term Non-Alignment? State any two objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- 3) Name the founding fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- 4) State any four functions of the UNESCO.
- 5) Mention any four functions of the WHO.
- 6) Discuss the role of the Security Council in maintaining world peace.

B) Answer the following:

- 1) When was the UN established? What were the objectives of UN?
- 2) Which is the main deliberate organ of the UN?
- 3) What is the composition of General Assembly?
- 4) How does the General Assembly conduct its session?
- 5) What are the functions of the General Assembly?
- 6) Veto Power is enjoyed by the five permanent members of the United Nations. What is this power?
- 7) How are non-permanent members of the Security Council elected?
- 8) What is the composition of International Court of Justice? State its Voluntary and Compulsory Jurisdiction.
- 9) State the functions of the ICJ.
- 10) Which is the principal judicial organ of the UN?
- 11) Which is the executive body of the UN?
- 12) Which are the 5 permanent members of the Security Council?
- 13) Who elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council?
- 14) Which resolution was adopted by the General Assembly in November 1950?
- 15) How many judges does the ICJ comprise?
- 16) When is the World Health Day celebrated?
- 17) Against which six major diseases has the WHO launched a programme to immune children?
- 18) Name the Health journal of the WHO.
- 19) Who is the chief administrative officer of the UN?
- 20) How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice?
- 21) Explain the role of the WHO in attaining the highest possible level of health for all people.

Question-III: Identify the pictures given below:



**SHRI VILE PARLE KELAVANI MANDAL'S
C.N.M. School & N.D. Parekh Pre-Primary School**

CLASS X (2024-25)

HISTORY & CIVICS

MUST KNOW QUESTIONS

Question I: With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

- A) Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.)**
- (i) Adjournment of the House means _____
- Termination of the session of Parliament.
 - Prorogation of the session
 - Suspension of the sitting of the House
 - Removal of the session
- (ii) All bills passed by the House are signed by _____ before they are sent to the Rajya Sabha for consideration.
- President
 - Prime Minister
 - Deputy Chairman
 - Speaker
- (iii) The subject agriculture and animal husbandry is included in the _____ list.
- Union List
 - State List
 - Concurrent List
 - Residuary powers.
- (iv) The creation of new All India Services is the exclusive power of the _____
- Lok Sabha
 - Rajya Sabha
 - President
 - Prime Minister
- (v) Rajya Sabha members are elected by the _____

- a. Members of the Legislative Council
 - b. Members of the Legislative Assembly
 - c. Members of the Lok Sabha
 - d. Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha.
- (vi) The salaries and allowances of the President, the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Chairman and the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are a part of
- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
 - (b) Other expenditures of the Government
 - (c) Supplementary Grants
 - (d) Vote on Account
- (vii) In general, how many Sessions are held in a year?
- (a) Six
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Three
- (viii) Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - (c) Vice President
 - (d) Senate
- (ix) Which one of these statements is not correct about the Question Hour?
- (a) The President from time to time may summon each House of Parliament to the Question Hour as he/she may think fit
 - (b) The first hour of a sitting in both Houses is allotted for asking and answering of questions.
 - (c) Purpose is to obtain information on a matter of public importance or to ventilate a grievance
 - (d) None of the above
- (x) How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected?
- (a) By the members of the Rajya Sabha in consultation with the President
 - (b) Nominated by the President in consultation with the Council of Ministers
 - (c) Directly by the people
 - (d) By the members of the State Legislative Assembly of each state
- (xi) The Presiding Officer has to adjourn the House or suspend the meeting if the..... of one-tenth of the total number of members of Rajya Sabha are not met.
- (a) Ordinance
 - (b) Salary
 - (c) Allowances
 - (d) Quorum
- (xii) 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

- (xiii) Which one of these statements best defines an adjournment motion?
- (a) To obtain information on a matter of public importance or to ventilate a grievance.
 - (b) A step taken against a group of Ministers or an individual Minister, expressing a strong disapproval of their policy or a program.
 - (c) It pinpoints the failures of the Government in the performance of its duties and is moved only in the Lok Sabha.
 - (d) A method to check that public money is spent in accordance with the Parliament's decision.
- (xiv)are those to which a member wishes to have an oral answer on the floor of the House.
- (a) Starred Questions
 - (b) Unstarred Questions
 - (c) Short Notice Questions
 - (d) Quorum
- (xv) Why does the will of Lok Sabha prevail at a joint sitting with the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) Rajya Sabha has no power to vote
 - (b) As total membership of Rajya Sabha is less than even half of the total strength of Lok Sabha
 - (c) No-Confidence Motion can only be moved in the Lok Sabha
 - (d) The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha
- (xvi) Which of these statements is correct about No Confidence Motion?
- (a) The Cabinet Ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament
 - (b) No Confidence Motion can be moved by the ruling party against the Opposition
 - (c) The lower House passes No Confidence Motion only when it carries the support of at least 50 members
 - (d) The Motion has to be taken up for discussion within 15 days from the day on which leave is granted.
- (xvii) Complete the given analogy.
Lok Sabha : 552 members :: Rajya Sabha : ?
- (a) 238 members
 - (b) 245 members
 - (c) 240 members
 - (d) 250 members
- (xvii) Question 13: A person shall not be qualified to be elected for a seat in the Lok Sabha if he/she is not registered as a/an..... in any of the.....
- (a) Candidate, States
 - (b) Anglo-Indian, Reserved constituencies
 - (c) Member of Legislative Assembly, States
 - (d) Voter, Parliamentary constituencies
- (xix)is not subject to dissolution by the President
- (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- (xx) Which of these statements is correct about the power of the Houses over financial matter?

- (a) A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha
- (b) The Lok Sabha only has the power to vote on the Demands for Grants
- (c) Rajya Sabha can discuss the Grants
- (d) All of the above

(xxi) If the Budget is not passed before the beginning of the financial year,..... authorizes the Executive to draw funds from the Consolidated Fund until the Budget is passed by the Parliament.

- (a) Vote on Account
- (b) Money Bill
- (c) Demands for Grants
- (d) Supplementary Grant

(xxii) What is the term of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Two-thirds of its members retire at the end of every second year
- (b) One-third of its members retire at the end of every second year
- (c) Two-thirds of its members retire at the end of every year
- (d) One-third of its members retire at the end of every year

(xxiii) To be chosen as a member of the Rajya Sabha, a person must be a citizen of India and not less than years of age.

- (a) 25
- (b) 30
- (c) 35
- (d) 18

(xxiv) The Vice President of India has no right to vote in the Rajya Sabha except to.....

- (a) Break a tie
- (b) Vote on Account
- (c) Demand for Grants
- (d) Vote for Speaker

(xxv) The President may promulgate a/an.... when the Parliament is not in session.

- (a) Vote on Account
- (b) Ordinance
- (c) Money Bill
- (d) Demands for Grants

(xxvi) In case of conflict between a and..... law, the law made by Parliament shall prevail.

- (a) Central, Concurrent
- (b) Concurrent, State
- (c) Central, State
- (d) Central, Residuary

(xxvii) What do you understand by federal structure of government?

- (a) All powers of administration lies with the Centre
- (b) A union of sovereign groups or states united for certain common purposes
- (c) A method of dividing power between the central government and local state governments that are connected

(d) Rule by a king or a queen

(xxviii).....is the minimum number of members required to be present before a meeting is allowed to begin.

- (a) Zero Hour
- (b) Adjournment
- (c) Term
- (d) Quorum

(xxix) Who needs to sign the Bill passed by the Parliament for it to become a law?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Finance Minister
- (d) Chief Justice of India

(xxx) When ais in operation, the life of House may be extended by a law of Parliament.

- (a) Question Hour
- (b) Proclamation of Emergency
- (c) No Confidence Motion
- (d) Budget Session

(xxxi) Control over gives proof of the Lok Sabha's superiority.

- (a) Censure Motion
- (b) National Treasury
- (c) Adjournment Motion
- (d) The Budget

(xxxii) The Rajya Sabha needs to pass a resolution by majority to for thee Parliament to make a law on matter of State List in national interest.

- (a) One-tenth
- (b) One-third
- (c)
- (d) One-half
- (e) Two-thirds

(xxxiii) What is the number of members required for the quorum to constitute a meeting?

- (a) One-tenth of the total number of members
- (b) Two-thirds of the members of the House
- (c) At least 50 members
- (d) 530 members

(xxxiv) The Sessions of each House of the Parliament is summoned by the... ..an

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

(xxxv) Complete the given analogy.

Rajya Sabha : Deputy Chairman :: Lok Sabha : ?

- (a) Opposition Leader
- (b) Deputy Speaker

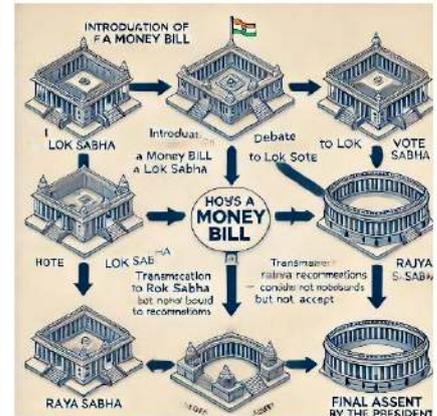
- (c) Speaker
- (d) Chairman

(xxxvi) Rajya Sabha has power to _____.

- (a) Elect and impeach the President
- (b) Cast their vote on Demands for Grants
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Only b

(xxxvii) Look at the flowchart provided. Based on the process depicted, which house has the exclusive power to introduce and pass the bill shown in the diagram?

- a. Rajya Sabha
- b. Lok Sabha
- c. Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- d. The President



(xxxviii) Refer to the table below. Based on the given scenarios, identify which candidate qualifies to be a member of Lok Sabha.

| Candidate | Age | Citizenship | Other Details |
|-------------|-----|------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Candidate A | 23 | Indian | Convicted of a serious criminal offense |
| Candidate B | 27 | Dual Citizenship | Holds citizenship of another country |
| Candidate C | 35 | Indian | Declared insolvent by court |
| Candidate D | 30 | Indian | None |

- a. Candidate A
- b. Candidate B
- c. Candidate C
- d. Candidate D

B) Answer the following:

1. What is meant by Federal system of Government?
2. Define the term Parliament.
3. With reference to the two Houses of the Parliament, state one difference between the following:
 - a. Composition
 - b. Qualification
 - c. Quorum required
 - d. Presiding Officers.
4. How many members are nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha? What is the criteria for the nomination of members to the Parliament?
5. Name the presiding officers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Who presides over the joint session of both the Houses of the Parliament?
6. How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected and removed?
7. Why is Question Hour important?
8. Explain the financial powers of the Parliament.
9. Discuss any four legislative powers of the Parliament.
10. What are the special (exclusive) powers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha? (2 each)

11. When do Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha enjoy equal powers?
12. Distinguish between: 1. Starred and un-starred questions 3. Adjournment and Prorogation of the House.
13. Explain the terms: 1. Quorum 2. Vote of No Confidence 3. Adjournment Motion.
4. Constituency, 5. Session, 6. Ordinance.
14. What happens if a Vote of No Confidence is passed against a Minister in the Lok Sabha?
15. How can the Parliament exercise control over the Executive?
16. Why is Rajya Sabha called a permanent house?
17. What is the Quorum of the Rajya Sabha?
18. How does the Speaker conduct the business of the house?
19. How is the speaker elected? State any four disciplinary functions of the speaker.
20. Discuss the legislative powers of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
21. When can the Parliament legislate on subjects in the State List?
22. What is an Ordinance? When does it cease to operate?
23. What is a Budget and a Vote on Account?
24. Discuss the Judicial powers of the Parliament.
25. How does the Parliament exercise control over the executive?

CH 2. THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Q. II) With reference to the President of India and his powers and functions, answer the following questions:

Question -1 Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.)

1. is the real or actual Head of the State.
 - a. President
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Chief Justice of India
 - d. Speaker

2. Who cannot participate in the election of the President of India?
 - a. Elected members of the Lok Sabha
 - b. Nominated members of the Parliament
 - c. Elected members of the State Legislative Assembly
 - d. Elected members of the Rajya Sabha

3. Appointment of the PM when there is a Hung Parliament is the
 - a. Executive power of the President
 - b. Legislative power of the President
 - c. Discretionary power of the President
 - d. Emergency power of the President

4. cannot participate in the election of the President of India.
 - a. Elected members of the Lok Sabha
 - b. Nominated members of the Parliament
 - c. Elected members of the State Legislative Assembly.
 - d. Elected members of the Rajya Sabha

5. If there is a political instability in any one of the states can be declared by the President.
 - a. National Emergency
 - b. General emergency
 - c. Financial emergency
 - d. President's Rule

6. Who elects the Vice-President of India?
 - a. Elected and nominated members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

- b. Only elected members of Rajya Sabha
c. Only elected members of Lok Sabha
d. Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
7. The charge of impeachment against the President of India for his removal can be preferred by _____.
- a. Both Houses of Parliament.
b. Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha
c. Rajya Sabha
d. Lok Sabha
8. When can a President use his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister?
- a. When no political Party enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha
b. Only when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved
c. In all circumstances
d. In no circumstances
9. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office?
- a. Chief Justice
b. Speaker
c. Vice President
d. Prime Minister
10. Given below are two statements, Assertion A. and Reason (R).
Assertion A.: In order to be eligible for election as Vice President, a person must be qualified for election as a member of the Upper House.
Reason (R): Vice-President is chairperson of Rajya Sabha.
Which of the following is correct in regard to the above statements.
- a. Both A. and (R) are true, and (R) is an acceptable explanation of A.
b. Both A. and (R) are true, but (R) is not an acceptable explanation for A.
c. A. is true, but (R) is false
d. A. is false, but (R) is true
11. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?
- a. Chief of the Army
b. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c. Chief Justice of India
d. Chief of the Air Force
12. The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to
- a. Their performance as office bearers of cultural societies.
b. The recommendations made by the Vice President.
c. Their role played in the political set up of the country.
d. Their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.

Question 2

- 1) Who is the Constitutional Head of the Nation/State? Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces?
- 2) What are the qualifications required to contest for the post of the President?
- 3) Who elects the President of India and how? State the method of Election of the President of India.
- 4) Who has the power to decide any dispute over the election of the President?
- 5) Mention the reasons for adopting the indirect method of election for the post of the President.
- 6) Who administers the Oath of Office of the President?
- 7) What is the term of office of the President?
- 8) Explain the Procedure for the impeachment of the President.
- 9) List the executive powers of the President?
- 10) Explain any three Legislative functions of the President.
- 11) In which two situations does the President address the Sessions of the Parliament? What does his address consist of?
- 12) What is known as an Ordinance?
- 13) State the conditions under which the President can promulgate an ordinance.
- 14) Why is an ordinance called a temporary law?
- 15) What are the financial powers of the President?
- 16) State the Discretionary Powers of the President.
- 17) What is meant by the term emergency?
- 18) Under which situations does the President exercise National or General emergency?
- 19) Whose advice does the President need to take to declare emergency proclamation?
- 20) When does the President declare emergency in one particular state of the Indian Union?
- 21) Why constitutional breakdown in a state is also called as the President's Rule?
- 22) Under what circumstances does the President declare financial emergency?
- 23) What are the qualifications required to be the Vice President of India?
- 24) How is the Vice President of India elected?
- 25) What functions does the Vice President perform as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
- 26) When does the Vice-President take over the office of the president?

Q. III.) With reference to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, answer the following questions:

Question 1

- a) On _____ advice, the Council of Ministers are appointed by the President.
- Vice President
 - Prime Minister
 - Cabinet
 - Speaker
- b) The second category of ministers are _____ in the Council of Ministers
- Cabinet ministers
 - Deputy Ministers
 - Ministers of State
 - Civil Servants
- c) The President invites the leader of the _____ to form the government.
- Opposition party in the Lok Sabha
 - Ruling party in the Lok Sabha
 - Minority party in the Lok Sabha
 - Majority party in the Lok Sabha
- d) To become a minister, a non member of the Parliament must be elected or nominated within _____ from the date of his appointment.
- Two months
 - Six weeks
 - Two weeks
 - Six months
- e) Each minister is responsible to the President, it is the _____.
- Collective responsibility of ministers
 - Individual responsibility of a Minister
 - Self-responsibility of a Minister
 - Personal responsibility of a Minister
- f) To introduce, explain and defend the bills in the Parliament is the _____ function of the Cabinet.
- Executive
 - Financial
 - Legislative
 - Judicial
- g) _____ can remove a minister from the Cabinet/ Council of Ministers.
- President
 - Prime Minister.
- a) Only i
b) Only ii
c) Both i and ii
d) Neither i nor ii
- h) The President can proclaim National Emergency only on the advice of _____.

- a) The Cabinet
- b) The Vice President
- c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- d) The Chief Justice of India

Question-2

- 1) By whom is the Prime Minister appointed? What convention does the President follow while appointing the Prime Minister?
 - 2) Under what circumstances can the President use his discretion in appointing the PM? Can a non-member of the Parliament be appointed as a minister?
 - 3) By whom & on whose advice is the Council of Ministers appointed?
 - 4) Mention the categories of ministers in the Council of Ministers.
 - 5) What is meant by the term Cabinet? What is the term of office of the members of the Cabinet?
 - 6) Who are Deputy Ministers?
 - 7) State one difference between Ministers of State & Cabinet Ministers.
 - 8) Who administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers?
 - 9) Discuss Prime Minister's position in relation to the President. (3 points)
 - 10) What is the position of the PM in the Parliament?
 - 11) What role does the PM play as a leader of the Nation? (3 points)
 - 12) What are the powers of the PM as head of the Cabinet? (3 points)
 - 13) What is understood by the term Individual Responsibility in the Parliamentary Democracy?
 - 14) What is meant by the term 'Collective Responsibility'?
 - 15) Bring out the distinction between the Council of Ministers & the Cabinet?
-

Q.III) With reference to the Supreme Court, High Courts and subordinate courts, answer the following questions:

Question 1

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

1. Who has the authority to appoint an acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court when the current Chief Justice is unable to perform his duties?
 - a) Prime Minister
 - b) President
 - c) Chief Minister
 - d) Governor

2. It has the power of exclusive jurisdiction in regard to questions as to Constitutional validity of central laws.
 - a) Supreme Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) President

3. The purpose behind exercising Revisory jurisdiction by the Supreme Court is _
 - a) To exercise Judicial Review power
 - b) To give advice to the President
 - c) Supreme Court is a Court of Record
 - d) To settle inter-state and centre state disputes

4. The Appellate jurisdiction extends to----- cases
 - a) Civil
 - b) Criminal
 - c) Constitutional
 - d) All of the above

5. The Supreme Court has the power to review which laws as null and void if they go against the provisions of the Constitution of India.
 - a) National laws
 - b) State laws
 - c) Executive orders
 - d) All of the above

6. The age restriction imposed upon the High Court judges to be in service.
 - a) Should not be over 65 years
 - b) Should not be over 62 years
 - c) Should not be over 60 overs
 - d) Should not be over 70 years

7. Which of the following is not included in the qualification for being a judge in the Supreme Court?

- a) He/she should be a citizen of India.
 - b) He should be a respected jurist in the eyes of Parliament.
 - c) He/ She must be a judge in the High Court for at least 5 years.
 - d) He/ She should be a lawyer in the High Court for at least 10 years.
8. What is the maximum number of Judges that can be appointed in the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice of India?
- a) 30
 - b) 34
 - c) 32
 - d) 33
9. Mention the procedure through which the Chief Justice of India is removed.
- a) Ordinance
 - b) Amendment
 - c) Impeachment
 - d) Quorum
10. Who determines the strength of the Supreme Court?
- a) Parliament
 - b) Electoral College
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) Rajya Sabha
11. Identify the term:
It is the power that a court of law exercises to carry out judgements and enforce laws.
- a) Independent Judiciary
 - b) Judicial Review
 - c) Jurisdiction
 - d) Justiciable
12. What is meant by “Court of Record”?
- a) The court that preserves all its record.
 - b) The court that maintains records of all lower courts.
 - c) The court that can punish for its contempt.
 - d) The court that is competent to give directions and issue writs.

13. Complete the box by choosing the correct option.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Against Unlawful detention | Writ of Habeas Corpus |
| Against illegal holding of an office | ? |

- a) Writ of Quo Warranto
 - b) Writ of Mandamus
 - c) Writ of Prohibition
 - d) Writ of Certiorari
14. It is a writ through which a person can seek relief from unlawful detention i.e. held in police custody or prison. Identify the writ.
- a) Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - b) Writ of Mandamus
 - c) Writ of Prohibition

- d) Writ of Certiorari
15. It is an order from a superior court to any government, subordinate court, corporation or public authority to perform their duties or forbear from doing some specific act.
- Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - Writ of Mandamus
 - Writ of Prohibition
 - Writ of Certiorari
16. Through this, the Supreme Court can demand from the lower court to handover the record of a particular case to a higher Court after a decision or judgement in a lower court is made. Name the writ.
- Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - Writ of Mandamus
 - Writ of Prohibition
 - Writ of Certiorari
17. The appellate jurisdiction extends to _____
- Constitutional cases
 - Criminal cases
 - Civil cases
 - All of the above
18. The minimum number of judges to hear and decide a case involving interpretation of the constitution shall be _____
- ten
 - four
 - five
 - Seven
19. As a 'Court of Record' the Supreme Court has the power to _____.
- punish for contempt of itself.
 - fine for collusion of opposing parties
 - declare evidence as indisputable
 - confer titles to appellants.
20. A detained person has not been produced before the magistrate within 24 hours of arrest. Which legal remedy is available to him/her?
- Writ of Mandamus
 - Writ of Quo warranto
 - Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - Writ of Prohibition
21. If the Supreme Court declares a law made by the Central Government as null and void, which power is used by it?
- Revisory Jurisdiction
 - Judicial Review
 - Advisory Jurisdiction

- d) All of the above
22. Every High court has the power of interpret the Constitution. This power is known as
- Judicial Review
 - Constitutional Review
 - High Court Review
 - Interpretation Review
23. of High court means that the power to accept appeals against decisions of District courts, in civil as well as criminal matters.
- Revisory jurisdiction
 - Judicial jurisdiction
 - Appellate jurisdiction
 - Advisory jurisdiction
24. All are empowered to issue writs.
- High Courts
 - District courts
 - Members of Parliament
 - Ministers of the Cabinet
25. _____ Courts hear cases of land, property, money transactions, marriage, divorce, will and guardianship at district level.
- High Court
 - Criminal Courts
 - Supreme Court
 - Civil Courts

Question 2

- 1) Explain briefly the procedure for the removal of judges.
- 2) What is meant by Revisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
- 3) State any two cases in which an appeal lies to the Supreme Court.
- 4) Explain how the Supreme Court act as -
 - i. Guardian of the Fundamental Rightsii) Custodian of the Constitution.
- 5) State any three qualifications required to be a judge of the Supreme Court of India.
- 6) What is meant by the term writ? Name any two types of writs issued by the Supreme Court.
- 7) What is meant Judicial Review?
- 8) 'The Supreme Court is a court of Record' -explain
- 9) State any three types of cases which come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- 10) Who appoints the High Court judges?
- 11) Who is an Acting Judge?
- 12) Apart from the Indian citizenship, what are the legal qualifications required to become a High Court judge?
- 13) State any three types of cases which can be referred to the High Courts under original jurisdiction.
- 14) Mention any two types of cases in which a High Court exercises Appellate Jurisdiction.

- 15) Who heads the civil and criminal courts at the district level? What is the jurisdiction of these courts? Who appoints the judges of these Courts?
- 16) What are the administrative responsibilities given to the District Judge?
- 17) What are Lok Adalats? What are its advantages?
- 18) Mention any four differences between the Court of the District Judge and Sessions Court.
- 19) Who appoints the Chief Justice of the High Court?
- 20) Mention any two cases under which the Revisory Jurisdiction of the High Court is
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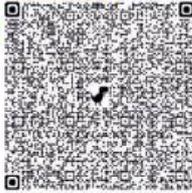
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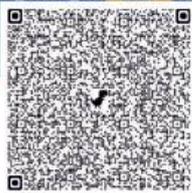
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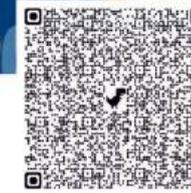
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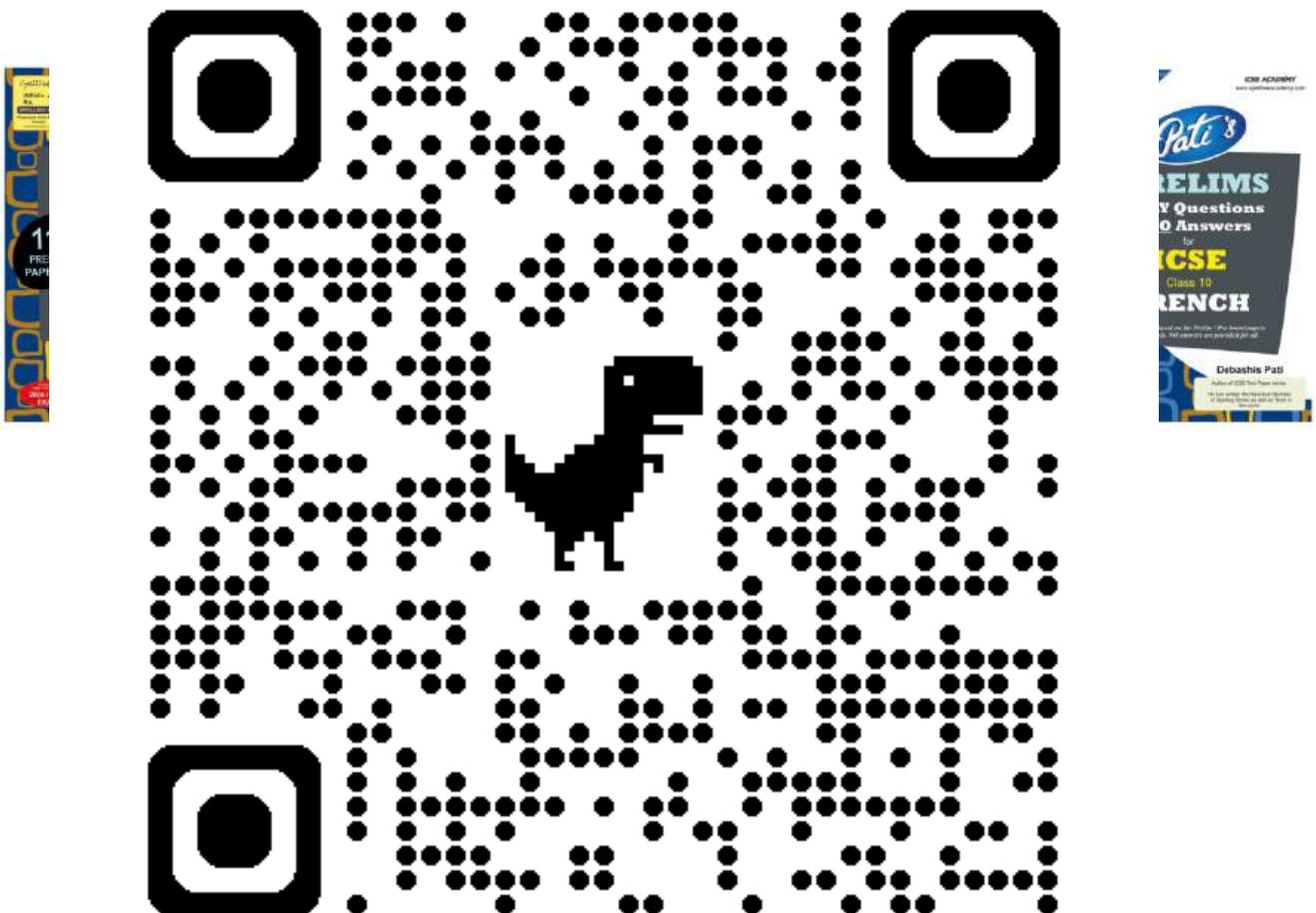
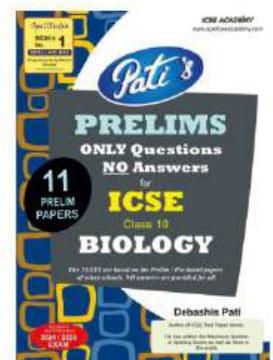
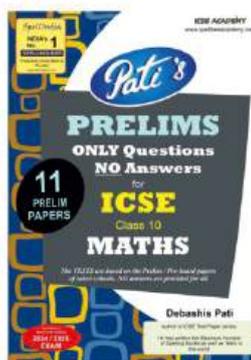
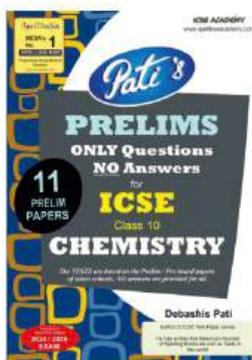
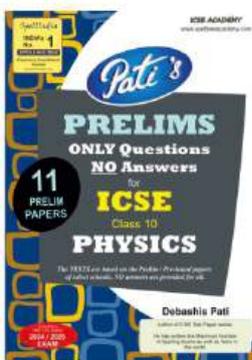
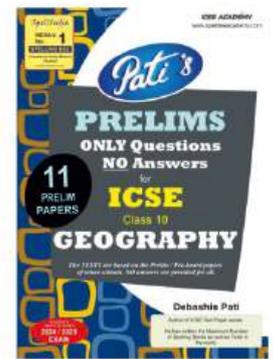
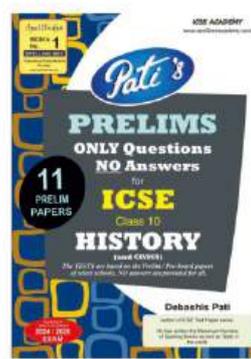
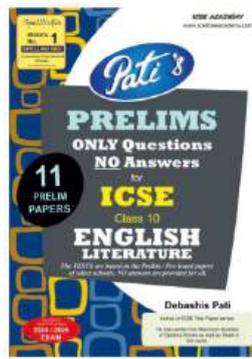
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