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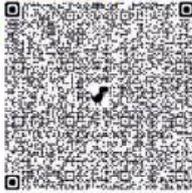
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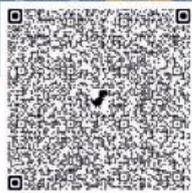
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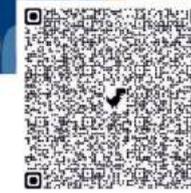
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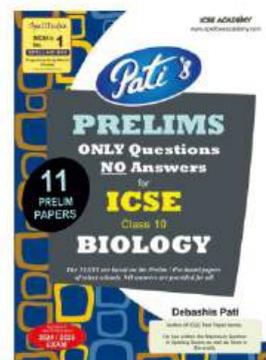
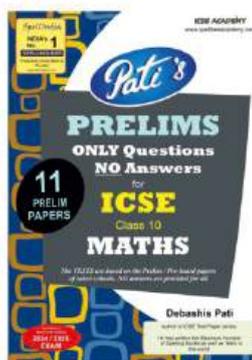
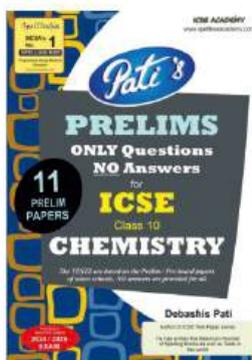
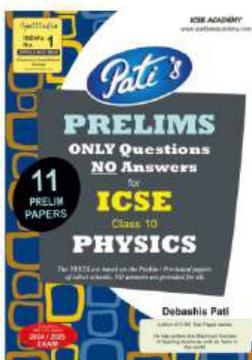
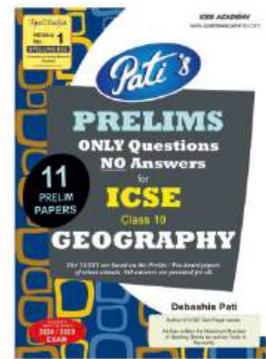
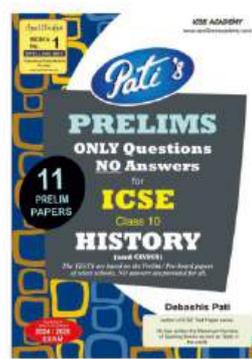
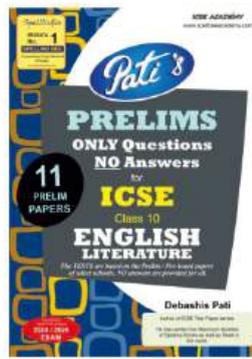
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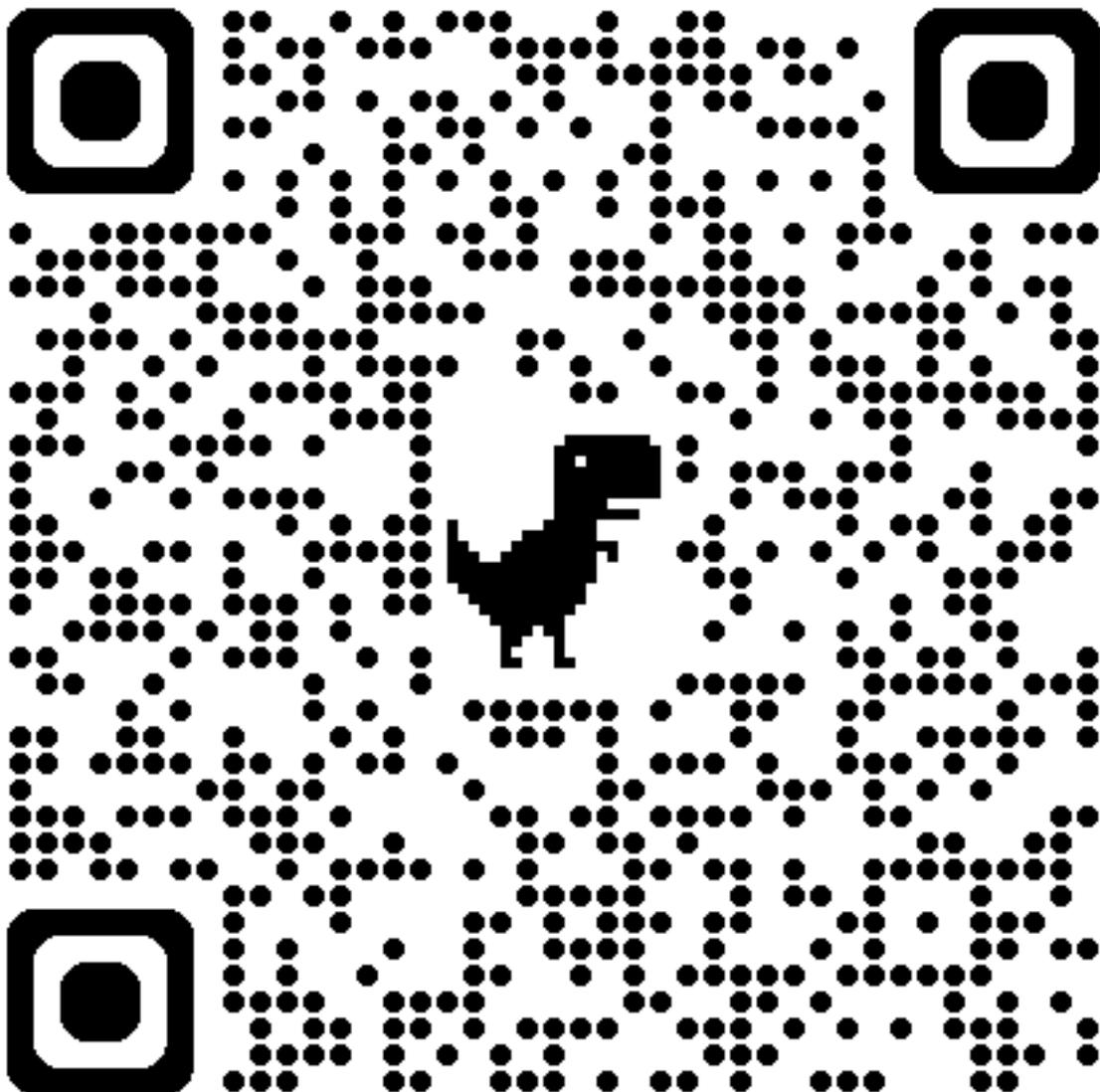
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History & Civics

History MCQs : Warm Up Set

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

Set 1 (with Answers)

- (i) **Assertion (A):** The Khilafat Movement was a significant turning point in the Indian independence struggle.
- Reason (R):** Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat Movement to strengthen Hindu - Muslim unity and integrate the struggle for Swaraj.
- (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.
- (ii) A college student by the name Murali in Tamil Nadu was influenced by leaders such as E.V. Ramasamy Naicker and Rajagopalachari who played pivotal roles in spreading important ideals of an important Gandhian Movement. Boycott of British goods and institutions was widely observed. The movement's emphasis on local self-reliance and non-payment of taxes helped build confidence and a sense of pride in regional identity, which contributed to the larger nationalist cause. Name the movement which would have **MOST LIKELY** influenced Murali.
- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
(b) Quit India Movement
(c) The Salt Satyagraha
(d) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (iii) Your school has organized a poster making competition on the theme 'Social Reforms in Colonial India', which of the following contributions would **MOST LIKELY** be highlighted for Lala Lajpat Rai in the poster?
- (a) Expansion of Sanskrit College at Kolkata
(b) Opening orphanages, hospitals, and schools for Britishers
(c) Setting up the Servants of the Peoples Society for the welfare of the downtrodden and outcastes
(d) Advocating for civil rights and democracy
- (iv) The above illustration portrays agitation of Indians against a Commission in 1927 as Indians were not permitted to be a part of it. Why weren't Indian members not included in it?



- (a) Dependence on the British sense of justice.
(b) Humiliation of the Indians.
(c) General avoidance of the conflicting thoughts of Indians.
(d) Inefficient decision-making skills of Indians.

- (v) Which of the given Acts was NOT aligned with the policies of the person seen in the picture



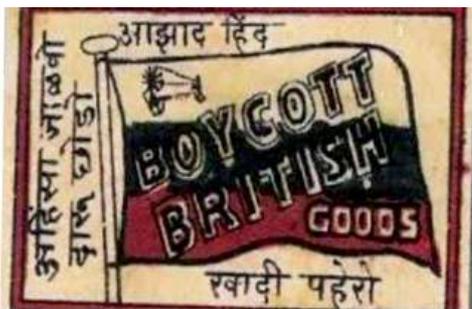
**LORD LYTTON's
ADMINISTRATION
in INDIA**

- (a) The Vernacular press act
(b) The Indian arms Act
(c) The Indian treasure Act
(d) The Black Act **[ROWLATT ACT]**

- (vi) According to parliamentary procedure, under what circumstance does the Speaker of the House cast a vote?

- (a) Only when there is a clear majority
(b) Only when requested by the Prime Minister
(c) Only when there are equal votes on both sides
(d) Only when a bill affects national security

- (vii) Swadeshi and Boycott are two sides of the same coin. Yet there is a difference between the two. Which of the following is NOT aligned with the principle of Swadeshi?



- (a) Surrender of titles and honorary offices.
(b) Establishment of National schools.
(c) introduction of Panchayats all over India.
(d) Spinning and hand weaving.

- (viii) On June 27th, 2024, the President of India lauded and congratulated both the houses of the Parliament as the newly elected government met for the first time after the general elections. She also mentioned the forthcoming plans and policies of the government. What information can we obtain about the President's address from the above passage?



- (a) It is solely prepared by the Cabinet.
(b) It is prepared by the Prime Minister
(c) It is prepared in consultation with the Vice President
(d) It is prepared by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

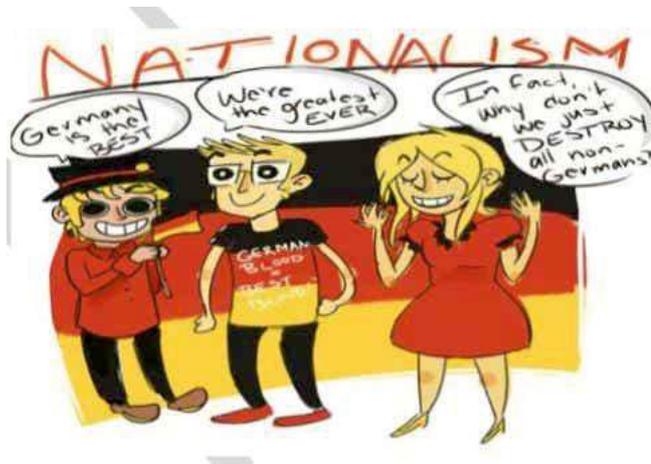
(ix) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens:

Person	Age [In years]	Description
W	25	Is a member of the Lok Sabha
X	30	Is a speaker of the Lok Sabha
Y	25	Is the Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha
Z	25	Directly elected by the people of India

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to be elected as the Prime minister of India

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

(x) The picture shown below portrays one of the precepts of ideologies followed by Nazi dictator. The Italian dictator too shared similar ideologies. Which of the following ideologies were common to both?



P: To have faith in secular state.

Q: To uphold one party one leader.

R: To be anti-Communist.

S: To despise religion.

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

(xi) Read the two statements about the Union Executive and select the option which shows the correct relationship between (A) and (B).

Assertion (A): Cabinet Ministers determine the policies of the government and hold specific portfolios.

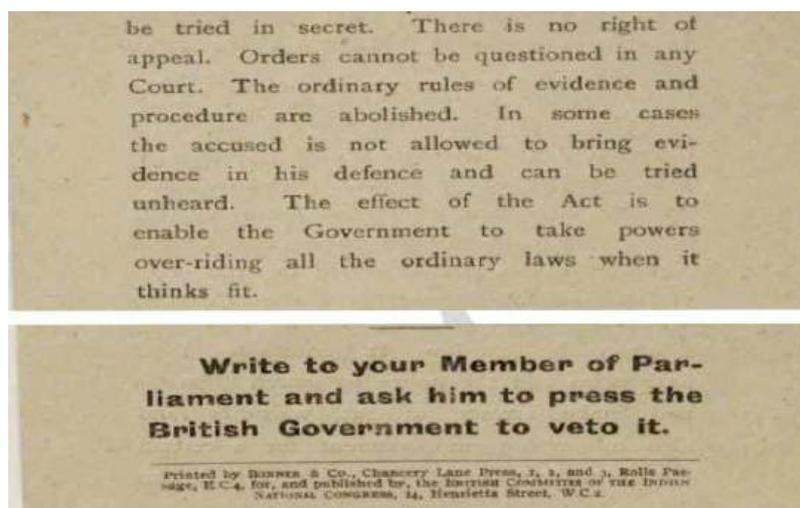
Reason (R): The Prime Minister may or may not consult the Council of Ministers.

- (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.

- (xii) What motivated Naoroji to run in the 1892 UK parliamentary election, leading to the following headline?



- (a) His desire to advocate for better trade policies between Britain and India
 (b) His goal to promote the Indian National Congress's agenda in British politics
 (c) His personal ambition to gain political power in Britain
 (d) His commitment to fighting for Indian representation and addressing issues of colonial exploitation
- (xiii) Under which circumstances does the Vice President of a country act as President and enter upon their office until a new President is elected?
- (a) The President is declared unfit to serve due to health reasons
 (b) The President is facing impeachment
 (c) The President's term expires without a successor being elected
 (d) The President is out for a vacation
- (xiv) Here is an extract from a weekly magazine published by Early Nationalists. What was the objective of publishing this article?



- (a) To fight the British from within
 (b) To arouse national political consciousness
 (c) To influence the British government and the British public
 (d) To denounce and defy the British rule

- (xv) Given below is an extract from the records of the British Parliament in 1893. Who played a crucial role in passing a resolution in 1893 in favour of holding the I.C.S Examination in England and India simultaneously?

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

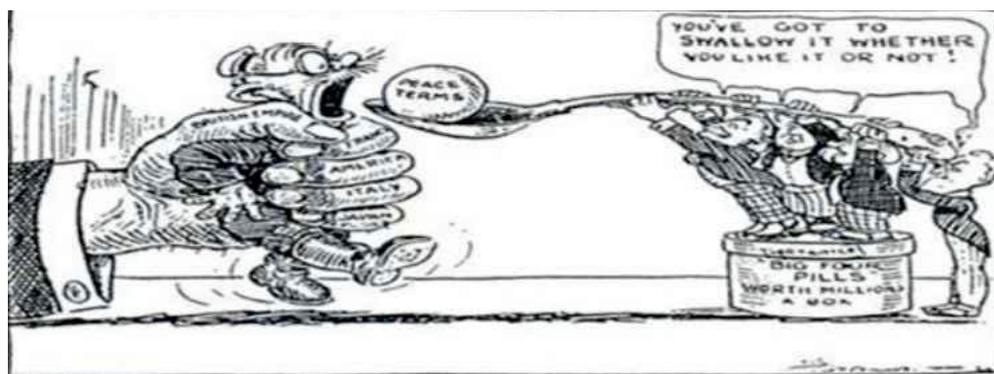
HC Deb 05 June 1893 vol 13 cc203-5

203

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY (Elgin and Nairn) I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury what steps the Government intend to take to carry into effect the Resolution of the House as to the holding of simultaneous Civil Service examinations in India and England?

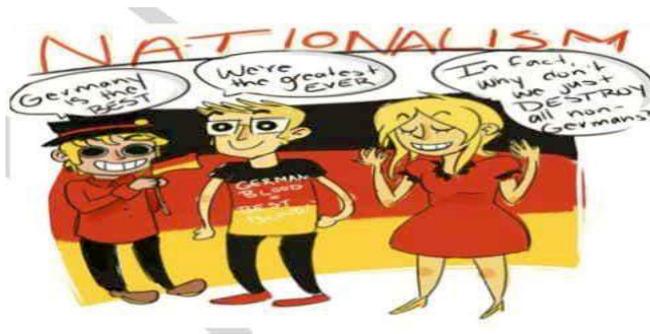
- (a) Lord Ripon
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Annie Besant
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (xvi) Identify the correct statements regarding the No-confidence Motion in parliamentary systems
- P:** No-confidence Motion is passed to take up definite matter
Q: No-confidence in the government is moved by the Opposition
R: If the Motion is passed the government has to resign
S: If the Motion is not passed, the Opposition party/parties take back the Motion
- (a) P and Q (b) Q and R (c) P and R (d) R and S
- (xvii) Read the two statements given below about quorum and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).
Assertion (A): Quorum means the minimum number of members required to be present to enable the House to conduct its business, which is 1/10th.
Reason (R): The speaker may adjourn the House or suspend the meeting until there is a requisite quorum.
- (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.
- (xviii) Your father is a renowned scientist. He has neither contested nor won any election to the Rajya Sabha. But he has recently become a member of the Rajya Sabha. How is this possible?
- (a) He is appointed by the Chief Justice of India
(b) He is nominated by the President
(c) He is appointed by the Prime Minister
(d) He is nominated by the State Governor.

- (xix) Read the two statements given below about the Muslims' resentment towards the British in India and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).
Assertion (A): Muslims in India harboured bitterness towards the British due to the dethronement of Mughal rulers, who were Muslim.
Reason (R): The British consciously discriminated against Muslims in matters of governance and administration.
- (R) contradicts (A).
 - (R) is the reason for (A).
 - (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - (A) and (R) are independent of each other.
- (xx) In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Country X exerted control over Country Y by dominating its trade, influencing its political decisions, and exploiting its natural resources without formally annexing its territory. What term best describes this form of domination?
- Colonialism
 - Neocolonialism
 - Imperialism
 - Aggressive Nationalism
- (xxi) Which of the following factors was MOST significant in the failure of the Cripps Mission of 1942?
- The Cripps Mission's proposal for a federal structure was inconsistent with Indian demands for complete independence.
 - The Congress Party's refusal to cooperate was primarily due to their lack of trust in British intentions.
 - The Muslim League's opposition to the proposals was rooted in their strategic interest in advocating for a separate Muslim state.
 - The British government's inability to guarantee immediate independence post-war was viewed as insufficient.
- (xxii) The Indian Constitution provides for a Single Citizenship. Which of the following statements currently describes the same?
- It means that all citizens of India are also citizens of the respective states in which they reside.
 - It means that there is only one type of citizenship in India, irrespective of the state or region.
 - It means that citizens can only have citizenship rights at the national level, not at the state level.
 - It means that citizens have the right to choose which state they want to be citizens of, in addition to their national citizenship.
- (xxiii) In the wake of World War1, a harsh treaty was imposed upon wherein some nations faced the worst brunt of its clauses. In the cartoon given below the pill represents a clause. Can you identify the clause it MOST LIKELY represents.



- (a) The area of Rhine valley was to be militarized.
- (b) German colonies in the Pacific were given to America.
- (c) Saar was ceded to France for 15 years.
- (d) Germany lost Schleswig to Belgium.

(xxiv) The picture shown below portrays one of the precepts of ideologies followed by Nazi dictator. The Italian dictator too shared similar ideologies. Which of the following ideologies were common to both?



P: To have faith in secular state.

Q: To uphold one party one leader.

R: To promote communism.

S: To despise religion.

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

(xxv) Which country was affirmed complete independence as per the cartoon?



- (a) Bulgaria
- (b) Austria
- (c) Poland
- (d) Austria-Hungary

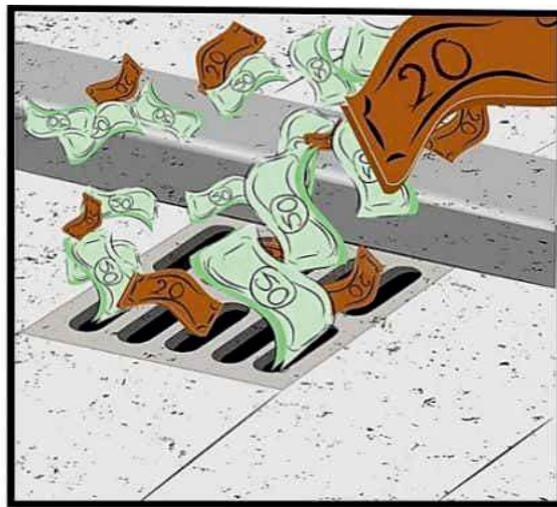
(xxvi) Which of the following was NOT an outcome of this opinionated cartoon showing the Early and Assertive Nationalists?



Partition Of Bengal

- (a) A dispute arising between the Early Nationalists and Assertive Nationalists.
- (b) The Early and Assertive Nationalists united in 1916.
- (c) The Assertive Nationalists being included in the Congress.
- (d) The Early Nationalists being excluded from the Congress at the Surat session.

(xxvii) Identify the ODD ONE out of the following with respect to the picture:



- (a) The British invested in infrastructure and development by building warehouses in India.
- (b) The British began to purchase raw materials for their industries from duty-free inland trade.
- (c) The British plundered India's resources and wealth.
- (d) The British made sure India gets no proportionate economic return.

(xxviii) (xviii) In 1914, Gavrilo Princip carried out a significant assassination in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. He was a member of which secret society?

- (a) Red Hand
- (b) Imperator
- (c) Volunteer Corps
- (d) Black Hand

Set 1 : Answers

(i) b (ii) a (iii) c (iv) b (v) d (vi) c

(vii) a (viii) a (ix) a (x) c (xi) c

(xii) d (xiii) c (xiv) c (xv) b (xvi) b

(xvii) b (xviii) b (xix) d (xx) c

(xxi) d (xxii) c (xxiii) c (xxiv) a / d

(xxv) c (xxvi) a (xxvii) a (xxviii) d

COMPETENCY-FOCUSED PRACTICE QUESTIONS

S.No	Questions
1.	<p><i>[The Union Legislature]</i></p> <p>Rajya Sabha: 238+12 members. Lok Sabha: _____ members.</p> <p>(a) 525+25 (b) 550 +2 (c) 520+30 (d) 530+20</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Analysis]</p>
2.	<p><i>[The Union Legislature]</i></p> <p>The house has 550 members. On a particular day, 45 members are present. The Government wants to present a Bill. What do you think will happen?</p> <p>(a) The Government has a majority, so the Bill will be passed. (b) The Government cannot pass the Bill because the opposition is against it. (c) The Government is unable to introduce the Bill because the Speaker adjourns the House. (d) The Government can introduce the Bill but cannot pass it.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Application]</p>
3.	<p><i>[The Union Legislature]</i></p> <p>31st July 2023, ANI reported: <i>Government to introduce Delhi Services Ordinance Bill in Lok Sabha tomorrow</i></p> <p>Why should the Government introduce an ordinance in the Lok Sabha?</p> <p>(a) The Government needs the approval of only the Lok Sabha. (b) The Government needs the approval of the Opposition. (c) The Rajya Sabha has no power over an ordinance. (d) Every ordinance needs to be approved by both houses of the Parliament to become law.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall]</p>

S.No	Questions
4.	<p><i>[The Union Legislature]</i></p> <p>Identify the exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>P: Introduces the Money Bill Q: Passes an ordinary bill R: Can vote a government out of power S: Can impeach the President.</p> <p>(a) P and Q (b) R and S (c) P and R (d) Q and S</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>
5.	<p><i>[The Union Legislature]</i></p> <p>Which of the following can make the amendment as shown in the picture?</p> <div data-bbox="470 969 1270 1503" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>(a) The Parliament (b) The High Court (c) The Supreme Court (d) The President</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Application]</p>
6.	<p><i>[The Judiciary]</i></p> <p>12 February 2023, The Economic Times reported: <i>More than 97.64 lakh cases settled in the first National Lok Adalat of 2023: NALSA.</i></p> <p>Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is MOST highlighted in the above headline?</p> <p>(a) Saves money. (b) Speedy justice. (c) Works on compromise. (d) Reduces burden on Higher courts.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>

S.No	Questions
7.	<p><i>[The Judiciary]</i></p> <p>The High Court feels there has been blatant injustice in a case solved by the lower court and transfers the case to itself to check the judgement. Which jurisdiction is it exercising?</p> <p>(a) Revisory (b) Advisory (c) Original (d) Appellate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Analysis]</p>
8.	<p><i>[The Indian National Movement]</i></p> <p>In 1853, the British East India Company did not acknowledge the succession of Anand Rao, the son of Rani of Jhansi, as a lawful heir to the throne. How did the British justify this decision?</p> <p>(a) He was named the ruler without the consent of the British East India Company. (b) He had inherited the private property of the deceased. (c) He was not a natural male heir to the throne. (d) He was too young to succeed to the throne.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>
9.	<p><i>[Mass Phase of the National Movement]</i></p> <p>Replace the <u>underlined</u> phrase with the correct option:</p> <p>The objective of the Non-Cooperation Movement was <u>to demobilise public opinion all over the country</u>.</p> <p>(a) to make the movement rare and unique. (b) to provide an international base for Congress. (c) to generate a wedge between Hindu-Muslim unity. (d) to attain self-governance.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall]</p>
10.	<p><i>[The Indian National Movement]</i></p> <p>The central government of a country has decided to enforce a law that involves issuing licenses to keep arms.</p> <p>Who among the following British Governor Generals had passed a similar law in India in 1878?</p> <p>(a) Lord Curon. (b) Lord Lytton. (c) Lord Ripon. (d) Lord Dalhousie.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>

S.No	Questions
11.	<p><i>[The Indian National Movement]</i></p> <p>Read the two statements given below about the split in Congress and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (B).</p> <p>(A) Leaders with moderate political opinions wanted to insert a Clause in the Congress Constitution that said that Swaraj was to be achieved through constitutional means.</p> <p>(B) Swadeshi and Boycott were the basic components of methods of struggle of the assertive nationalists that led to the split in the Congress in 1907.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding & Application]</p>
12.	<p><i>[The Indian National Movement]</i></p> <p>Read the two statements given below about the Partition of Bengal and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (B).</p> <p>(A) The partition of Bengal “was a mere readjustment of administrative boundaries.”</p> <p>(B) The nationalists believed that the Government did not intend to strike at the roots of Indian nationalism.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Analysis]</p>

S.No	Questions
<p>13.</p>	<p><i>[The Indian National Movement]</i></p> <p>Analysing the picture given below, identify the statement that does NOT align with its content.</p>  <p>(a) The press spread modern liberal ideals such as liberty, freedom, and equality among the populace.</p> <p>(b) The press provided a platform for various social groups from different regions of the country to exchange their views.</p> <p>(c) The press played an important role in organising political movements.</p> <p>(d) The press regularly praised the policies of the British Government in India.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall & Understanding]</p>
<p>14.</p>	<p><i>[The Indian National Movement]</i></p> <p>Choose the options that DO NOT apply to the immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress.</p> <p>P- To prevent national workers from all parts of India from becoming personally known to each other.</p> <p>Q- To end all racial, religious, and provincial prejudices to promote national unity.</p> <p>R- To formulate popular demands on vital Indian problems and their presentation before the government.</p> <p>S- To manipulate the public opinion.</p> <p>(a) P and Q</p> <p>(b) Q and R</p> <p>(c) P and S</p> <p>(d) R and S</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding & Application]</p>

S.No	Questions
15.	<p><i>[Mass Phase of the National Movement]</i></p> <p>Assertion (A): Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922. Reason (R): An unruly crowd burnt down a police station at Chauri-Chaura in 1922.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Application]</p>
16.	<p><i>[Mass Phase of the National Movement]</i></p> <p>The issue on which the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 was launched was _____.</p> <p>(a) equal employment opportunities for Indians (b) the proposed execution of Bhagat Singh. (c) salt monopoly exercised by the British Government. (d) complete freedom.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>
17.	<p><i>[Mass Phase of the National Movement]</i></p> <p>The statement, “We shall either free India or die in the attempt”, is associated with which of the following?</p> <p>(a) Non-Cooperation Movement (b) Civil Disobedience Movement (c) Individual Satyagraha (d) Quit India Movement</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall]</p>
18.	<p><i>[Mass Phase of the National Movement]</i></p> <p>At Wardha, the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution that was passed in Bombay. Name the resolution.</p> <p>(a) Poorna Swaraj Resolution (b) Quit India Resolution (c) Non-Cooperation Resolution (d) Swaraj Resolution</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall]</p>
19.	<p><i>[Mass Phase of the National Movement]</i></p> <p>Arrange the following events of Netaji's life in chronological order.</p> <p>i. Supreme Commander of INA ii. Provisional Government of Free India iii. Formation of Forward Bloc iv. Congress Presidentship</p> <p>(a) i,iii,iv,ii (b) iv.iii.ii,i (c) i,ii,iii,iv (d) iv,iii,i,ii</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall]</p>

S.No	Questions
20.	<p><i>[Mass Phase of the National Movement]</i></p> <p>Which of these statements regarding the status of Princely States are INCORRECT with reference to the Mountbatten Plan?</p> <p>(a) Princely states would receive the choice to be independent or join the Indian Union. (b) All existing treaties with the princely states would end. (c) A plebiscite will be held for all states. (d) Freedom to associate with any dominion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>
21.	<p><i>[The Union Executive]</i></p> <p>Which of the following is an Executive function of the President in a parliamentary system?</p> <p>(a) Issuing ordinances (b) Appointing the Prime Minister (c) Granting assent to bills passed by Parliament (d) Addressing the nation on Independence Day</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall]</p>
22.	<p><i>[The Union Executive]</i></p> <p>Assertion [A]: The President uses his discretionary judgment to appoint the Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Parliament.</p> <p>Reason [R]: The President cannot appoint a new Prime Minister on the advice of the outgoing Prime Minister, who may have lost the election or the support of the House.</p> <p>(a) A is true, but R is false. (b) A is false, but R is true. (c) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. (d) Both A and R are false.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Analysis]</p>
23.	<p><i>[The Union Executive]</i></p> <p>Mr. Patil was not found eligible for the election as the Vice-President of India even though he had the qualifications of being a citizen of India and not being a member of the Parliament and State Legislature. On what ground was he disqualified?</p> <p>(a) For being above the age of thirty- five. (b) For being qualified as a member of the Council of States. (c) For holding any office of profit under the Centre or the State government. (d) All of the above.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall]</p>
24.	<p><i>[The Union Legislature]</i></p> <p>Your uncle is a renowned scientist. He has neither contested nor won any election to the Rajya Sabha. But he has recently become a member of the Rajya Sabha and has been appointed as a minister. How is this possible?</p> <p>(a) He was appointed by the Chief Justice of India. (b) He was nominated by the President. (c) He was appointed by the Prime Minister. (d) He was nominated by the Governor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>

S.No	Questions
25.	<p><i>[The Judiciary]</i></p> <p>In August 2002, President Dr. Abdul Kalam sought the help of the Supreme Court in connection with the controversy between the Election Commission and the Government on elections in Gujarat.</p> <p>The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court applicable in the above-mentioned situation is _____</p> <p>(a) Revisory (b) Appellate (c) Advisory (d) Original</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Application]</p>
26.	<p><i>[The Union Legislature]</i></p> <p>The house is discussing an issue regarding the nation in the month of November. Which session is in motion?</p> <p>(a) Summer Session (b) Budget Session (c) Winter Session (d) Monsoon Session.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>
27.	<p><i>[The Contemporary World]</i></p> <p>Which of the following is INCORRECT with reference to World War I?</p> <p>(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</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall]</p>
28.	<p><i>[The Contemporary World]</i></p> <p>Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the President & Vice President of the International Court of Justice?</p> <p>(a) Term in office is 3 years. (b) They are both nominated by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. (c) The Vice-President takes charge in the absence of the President. (d) The President and Vice-President may be re-elected.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>
29.	<p><i>[The Contemporary World]</i></p> <p>Which of the following objectives of the UNO has been recently added?</p> <p>(a) Maintain international peace. (b) Develop friendly relations among nations. (c) Centre for harmonising the actions of nations. (d) Disarm, decolonise and develop.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>

S.No	Questions
<p>30.</p>	<p><i>[The Contemporary World]</i></p> <p>Why did Britain and France follow the policy of appeasement towards Japan in the period before the outbreak of WWII?</p> <p>(a) Japan could be used to weaken China. (b) Japan was supporting Britain and France. (c) Japan wanted to occupy the colonies of Britain. (d) Japan was a weak country.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Recall]</p>
<p>31.</p>	<p><i>[The Contemporary World]</i></p> <p>Which of the following statements about the Cold War is incorrect?</p> <p>(a) It was a competition between the US & the Soviet Union and their respective allies. (b) It was an ideological war between the superpowers. (c) It triggered an arms race. (d) The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Understanding]</p>
<p>32.</p>	<p><i>[The Contemporary World]</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Which movement is depicted in the above cartoon?</p> <p>(a) Formation of UN (b) Non-Aligned movement (c) Beginning Cold War (d) None of the above</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Application]</p>

Set 2 : Answers

1.	(c) 520+30
2.	(c) The Government is unable to introduce the Bill because the Speaker adjourns the House.
3.	(d) Every ordinance needs to be approved by both houses of the Parliament to become a law
4.	(c) P and R
5.	(a) The Parliament
6.	(b) Speedy justice
7.	(a) Revisory
8.	(a) He was named the ruler without the consent of the British East India Company.
9.	(d) To attain self-governance.
10.	(b) Lord Lytton.
11.	(b) (B) is the reason for (A).
12.	(c) (A) is true, but (B) is false
13.	(d) The press regularly praised the fair policies of the British Government in India.
14.	(c) P and S
15.	(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
16.	(c) salt monopoly exercised by the British Government
17.	(d) Quit India Movement
18.	(b) Quit India Resolution
19.	(d) iv,iii,i,ii
20.	(c) A plebiscite will be held for all states.
21.	(b) Appointing the Prime Minister

22.	(c) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
23.	(c) For holding any office of profit under the Centre or the State government.
24.	(b) He was nominated by the President.
25.	(c) Advisory
26.	(c) Winter Session
27.	(d) Central Powers – Germany, Austria, Italy
28.	(b) Term in office is 3 years.
29.	(d) Disarm, decolonise and develop.
30.	(a) Japan could be used to weaken China.
31.	(d) The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.
32.	(b) Non-Aligned movement

2026

Question 1

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

[16]

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

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

P: Can introduce a new All India Service

Q: Can impeach the President

R: Can never be dissolved as a whole

S: Can introduce a Money Bill

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

[Recall]

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



(a) The Supreme Court

(b) The President

(c) The Parliament

(d) The Prime Minister

[Recall]

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

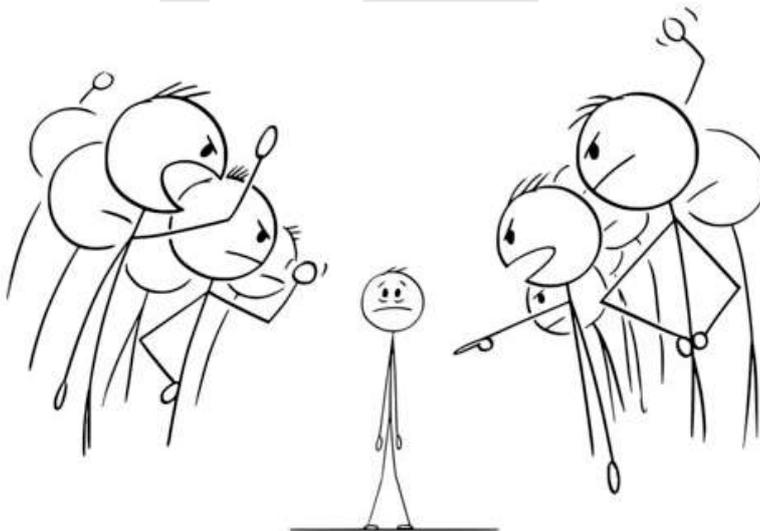
Person	Age [In years]	Description
W	34	Is a Professor in a Government College
X	35	Has taken up citizenship of the United States of America
Y	27	Is a reputed sportsperson
Z	36	Is a scientist

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

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

[Understanding]

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



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

[Application]

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

The Union ministers are collectively responsible to the Prime Minister.

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

[Application]

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

Case Study, Lok Adalat, District – Jodhpur

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

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

[Application]

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

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

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

[Analysis]

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

1. The Dandi March
2. The Second Round Table Conference
3. The Simon Commission

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

[Understanding]

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

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

[Application]

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

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

[Recall]

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



- (a) Organising the Grand Delhi
(b) The Arms Act
(c) Reduction of the maximum age of Civil Service Examination
(d) The Vernacular Press Act
- (xii) Identify the **odd one** out of the following Assertive Nationalists Leaders.
- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (xiii) Read the description and choose the correct option-

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

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

[Analysis]

[Recall]

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



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

[Application]

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

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

[Understanding]

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

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

[Understanding]

Question 1

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

[16]

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

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

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

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

[Application]

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

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

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

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

[Understanding]

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



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

[Application]

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

Case Study, Lok Adalat, District – Jodhpur

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

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

[Application]

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

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

[Recall]

(vi) Identify the exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha

P: Can introduce a new All India Service

Q: Can impeach the President

R: Can never be dissolved as a whole

S: Can introduce a Money Bill

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

[Recall]

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

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

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

(a) (R) contradicts (A).

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

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

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

[Analysis]

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

(a) The Farmers

(b) The Artisans

(c) The Soldiers

(d) The Judges

[Understanding]

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

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

[Application]

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



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

[Understanding]

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

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

[Analysis]

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

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

[Understanding]

(xiii) Read the description and identify the person –

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

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

[Recall]

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



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

[Application]

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

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

[Recall]

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

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

[Understanding]

Question 1

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

[16]

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Adjournment Motion
- (b) No-confidence Motion
- (c) Motion of Thanks
- (d) Censure Motion

(iv) When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under _____ jurisdiction.

(a) Advisory

(b) Revisory

(c) Original

(d) Appellate

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

P: elected members of Parliament

Q: nominated members of Parliament

R: elected members of State Legislative Assemblies

S: nominated members of State Legislative Councils

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

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

(a) Advisory

(b) Criminal

(c) Constitutional

(d) Appellate

- (vii) Read the two statements given below about the Civil Disobedience Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (B).
- (A) Gandhi's Civil Disobedience was based on engaging in dialogue and negotiation with the British.
- (B) Gandhi believed that violence and aggression are counterproductive to achieve any goal.
- (a) (B) contradicts (A).
- (b) (B) is the reason for (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (B) is false.
- (d) (A) and (B) are independent of each other.
- (viii) The central government of a country named X has decided to enforce a law similar to the Vernacular Press Act, which was enacted by the British in India in 1878 to control and regulate the vernacular press.
- Based on this information, who among the following is most likely to benefit from the enforcement of the law in X?
- (a) its citizens
- (b) the media industry
- (c) the opposition party
- (d) the ruling political party
- (ix) In 1856, the British East India Company justified the annexation of Awadh, a princely state in northern India, on what grounds?
- (a) acquire more land for British colonies
- (b) stop the rebellion against the British
- (c) punish the Nawab of Awadh for opposing British rule
- (d) due to alleged misgovernance by the Nawab of Awadh

(x)



Source: Daily Express, 29th June, Monday 1914

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

- (a) It led to the supremacy of America
 - (b) It led to the First World War
 - (c) Austria and Hungary became two independent nations.
 - (d) Democracy replaced monarchy in many countries.
- (xi) Identify the odd one out of the following objectives:
- (a) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British government
 - (b) To remove any misconceptions regarding the intention of the government
 - (c) To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims
 - (d) To abolish the zamindari system
- (xii) A college student named Roshni is doing a project on a prominent Indian leader whose core work revolved around Dalit rights.

Who is Roshni MOST LIKELY writing about?

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

- (xiii) _____ was the cause for the renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference
 - (b) Rowlatt Act
 - (c) Mountbatten Plan
 - (d) Failure of the Cripps Mission
- (xiv) The non-permanent members of the Security Council have a term of _____ years.
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 10
- (xv) Which of the following policies of a dictator ruling over Country X is MOST aligned with the ideologies of Mussolini during his time in power?
- (a) prioritising military expansion
 - (b) promoting environmental sustainability
 - (c) creating a healthcare program for all citizens equally
 - (d) offering financial aid to support the education of students from poor backgrounds
- (xvi) Which of the following scenarios describes the Non-Alignment Policy (NAM)?
- (a) A country forms a military alliance only with the United States.
 - (b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.
 - (c) A country is part of a religious movement advocating non-violence
 - (d) A country aligns with Soviet Union and receives military aid

2023

Question 1

Choose the correct option:

[16]

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

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

- (vii) Which of these was NOT an aim of the Indian National Congress?
- (a) To train and organise public opinion in the country.
 - (b) To promote friendly relations between nationalists political workers.
 - (c) To make the world aware of the true nature of the British.
 - (d) To formulate popular demands and present them before the government
- (viii) _____ announced that the successors of Bahadur Shah could not use imperial titles.
- (a) Lord Canning
 - (b) Lord Wellesley
 - (c) Lord Dalhousie
 - (d) Lord Ripon
- (ix) Which of these is NOT a repressive policy of Lord Lytton?
- (a) Arms Act
 - (b) Ilbert Bill
 - (c) Vernacular Press Act
 - (d) Grand Delhi Durbar
- (x) Jyotiba Phule: Satya Shodak Samaj : : Raja Rammohan Roy
- (a) Arya Samaj
 - (b) Brahmo Samaj
 - (c) Satya Shodak Samaj
 - (d) Prarthana Samaj
- (xi) The Khilafat Movement was started in India by
- (a) Ali Brothers
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Jinnah
 - (d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

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

Question 1

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

[10]

- (i) The procedure to remove the President is called _____.
- (a) Impeachment
 - (b) Interpellation
 - (c) Resolution
 - (d) Prorogation
- (ii) The term of office of the Vice President is _____.
- (a) Five years
 - (b) Six years
 - (c) Two years
 - (d) Ten years
- (iii) The _____ is considered to be the Leader of the Lok Sabha.
- (a) President
 - (b) Speaker
 - (c) Vice President
 - (d) Prime Minister
- (iv) The power of the Supreme Court to review laws passed by Union Legislature is _____.
- (a) Revisory Jurisdiction
 - (b) Advisory Jurisdiction
 - (c) Original Jurisdiction
 - (d) Judicial Review
- (v) The High Court judges are appointed by the _____.
- (a) President
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Governor
 - (d) Chief Justice of India

- (vi) Which of the following was not a common ideology of the dictators?
- (a) Faith in totalitarian rule
 - (b) One party and One Leader
 - (c) Faith in Communism
 - (d) Aggressive Nationalism and Imperialism
- (vii) The International Court of Justice consists of _____ judges.
- (a) 9
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 10
 - (d) 20
- (viii) The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the members of _____.
- (a) General Assembly
 - (b) International Court of Justice
 - (c) The Trusteeship Council
 - (d) The Secretariat
- (ix) The Treaty of Versailles mandated Germany to pay a war reparation of _____.
- (a) 35 billion dollars
 - (b) 40 billion dollars
 - (c) 33 billion dollars
 - (d) 50 million pounds
- (x) Which of these countries was not part of the *Berlin-Rome –Tokyo Axis*?
- (a) Germany
 - (b) Italy
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) France

Question 1

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

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

Question 2

Lok Sabha	550
Rajya Sabha	?

[1]

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

Question 3

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

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

Question 4

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

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

Question 5

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

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

Question 6

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

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

Question 7

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

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

Question 8

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

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

Question 9

Complete the given analogy. [1]

Lok Sabha : Speaker :: Rajya Sabha : ?

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

Question 10

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

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

Question 11

The year in which the Congress was established-

[1]

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

Question 12

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

[1]

- (i) Swadeshi
- (ii) Boycott
- (iii) Passive Resistance
- (iv) Revivalism

1. (i)
2. (ii)
3. (iii) and (iv)
4. All

Question 13.

Complete the given analogy.

[1]

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

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

Question 14.

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

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

Question 15.

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

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

Question 16.

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

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

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

Question 17.

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

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

Question 18.

The General Service Enlistment Act implied that soldiers [1]

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

Question 19.

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

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

Question 20.

The nationalists felt Bengal was partitioned. [1]

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

Question 21.

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

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

Question 22.

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

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

Question 23.

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

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

Question 24.

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

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

Question 25.

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

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

Question 26.

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

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

Question 27.

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

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

Question 28.

Identify the clauses of the Rowlatt Act. [1]

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

Question 29.

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

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

Question 30.

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

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

Question 31.

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

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

Question 32.

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

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

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

Question 33.

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

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

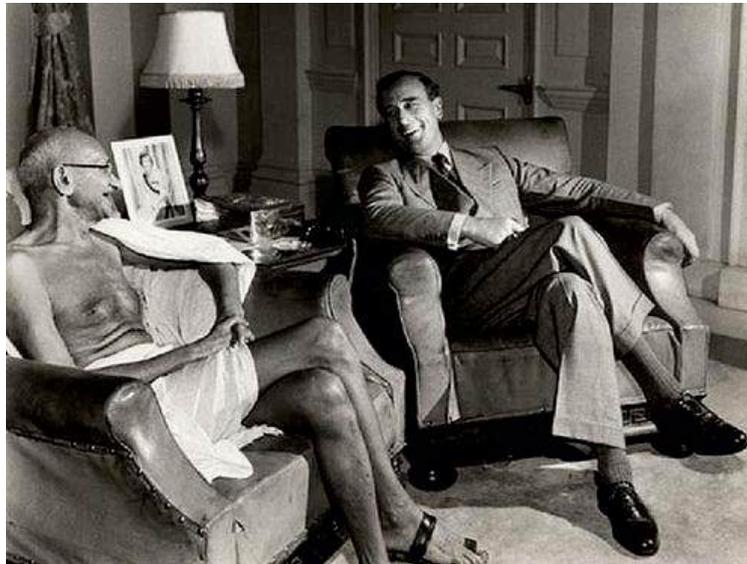
Gandhi had launched the movement with the aim of attaining 'Purna Swaraj' (full independence). The volunteers marched through the streets shouting slogans of Gandhi and the Khilafat. Soon they walked into the police. Sticks and stones were thrown from one end in return for bullets from the other. As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

Source- The Indian Express

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

Question 34.

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



- (a) Identify the man with Mahatma [1]
1. Lord Mountbatten
 2. Lord Curzon
 3. Lord Wavell
 4. Lord Dalhousie
- (b) He was deputed to India for the following reason: [1]
1. To implement Lord Wavell Plan
 2. For effective administration
 3. for peaceful transfer of power
 4. to delay the partition of India
- (c) Identify from the list, two proposals of the plan formulated by him. [1]
1. The country would be divided into two dominions
 2. Formation of a Constituent Assembly
 3. There would be grouping of provinces
 4. Setting up of a Boundary Commission

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

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

Set 3 (with Answers)

2026

(i)	(c) P and R	
(ii)	(c) The Parliament	
(iii)	(d) Z	
(iv)	(c) adjourn the house for lack of discipline.	
(v)	(a) Lok Sabha	
(vi)	(c) Works on the spirit of compromise	
(vii)	(a) (A) is true and (R) is false.	
(viii)	(a) 3-1-2	
(ix)	(b) Follow the method of boycott	
(x)	(c) Hiroshima, Nagasaki	
(xi)	(d) The Vernacular Press Act	
(xii)	(b) Dadabhai Naoroji	
(xiii)	(c) Use of greased cartridges in Enfield rifles	
(xiv)	(b) Japan	
(xv)	(d) Jyotiba Phule – Women's Education	
(xvi)	(b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.	

Set 3 (with Answers)

2025

(i)	(c)	It is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.	
(ii)	(d)	Z	
(iii)	(c)	The Parliament	
(iv)	(c)	Works on the spirit of compromise	
(v)	(b)	Civil	
(vi)	(c)	P and R	
(vii)	(b)	(R) is the reason for (A)	
(viii)	(d)	The Judges	
(ix)	(b)	Follow the method of boycott	
(x)	(d)	holding pro-democracy rallies	
(xi)	(b)	To promote cultural and socio-economic cooperation	
(xii)	(d)	Jyotiba Phule	
(xiii)	(b)	Subash Chandra Bose	
(xiv)	(b)	Japan	
(xv)	(c)	Hiroshima, Nagasaki	
(xvi)	(b)	A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.	

Set 3 (with Answers)

2024

(i) c (ii) c (iii) b (iv) b (v) c (vi) b

(vii) b (viii) d (ix) d (x) b (xi) d

(xii) d (xiii) a (xiv) a (xv) a (xvi) c

2023

(i) d (ii) c (iii) d (iv) a (v) b (vi) d

(vii) c (viii) a (ix) d (x) b (xi) a

(xii) b (xiii) c (xiv) c (xv) c (xvi) a

2022 - Semester 2

(i) a (ii) a (iii) d (iv) d (v) a (vi) c

(vii) b (viii) a (ix) c (x) d

2022 - Semester 1

1. 4 2. 1 3. 4 4. 4 5. 2 6. 2 7. 1 8. 2 9. 1 10. 3

11. 1 12. 4 13. 3 14. 1 15. 2 16. 2 17. 4 18. 2

19. 2 20. 1 21. 1 22. 2 23. 3 24. 2 25. 4 26. 3

27. 2 28. 1 & 2 29. 3 30. 1 31. 3 32. d

33. a 1 b 1 c 1 d 1 and 3

34. a 1 b 3 c 2 d 1 and 2

- a) Mandamus
- b) Habeas Corpus
- (xxv) The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to Civil, Criminal and _____ cases.
- a) Legal
- b) Constitutional
- c) Quo Warranto
- d) Certiorari
- c) Revenue
- d) Labour

Select the correct option from the given options and write in the space provided after each question.

1) What is the strength of the Lok Sabha ?

- a) 530
- b) 540
- c) 550
- d) 250

Answer: _____

2) What is the term of the Rajya Sabha?

- a) 5 years
- b) 6 years
- c) 2 years
- d) Permanent House

Answer: _____

3) Complete the given analogy

Speaker : Lok Sabha :: ____? ____ : Rajya Sabha

- a) Vice –President
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Deputy Speaker

Answer: _____

4) The Federal Set up in India has _____

- a) Only National Government
- b) Only State Government
- c) Dual Government
- d) Monarchy

Answer: _____

5) Which of the following is not a qualification to be a member of the Rajya Sabha?

- a) Citizen of India
- b) Not holding Office of Profit
- c) with sound mind
- d) 25 years of age

Answer : _____

6) Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by _____

- a) the members of the Rajya Sabha
- b) the members of the Vidhan Sabha
- c) the members of the Lok Sabha

d) the President

Answer : _____

7) Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected through this method

a) Proportional Representation by means of the multiple transferable vote

b) Proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

c) directly elected by the people through secret ballot system

d) directly elected by the members of the Lok Sabha

Answer: _____

8) Which of the following is the Legislative power of the Indian Parliament?

a) Passing the Budget

b) Making law on Union, State and Concurrent List

c) Deciding the salaries of Ministers and Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts

d) Interpellation

Answer: _____

9) Which of the following is not a method through which the Parliament controls the Executive?

a) Question Hour

b) Adjournment Motion

c) No- Confidence Motion

d) Approving Ordinance

Answer: _____

10) Which of the following is not the exclusive power of the Lok Sabha?

a) Making law on State List subject

b) Passing Money Bill

c) Moving No- Confidence Motion

d) Council of Ministers are collectively responsible

Answer: _____

11) Who will summon and prorogue the sessions of the Parliament?

a) Prime Minister

b) President

c) Speaker

d) Vice – President

Answer: _____

12) What is the correct order of the Sessions of the Indian Parliament?

- a) Budget Session, Monsoon Session, Winter Session
- b) Monsoon Session, Budget Session , Winter Session
- c) Winter Session , Monsoon Session, Budget Session
- d) Budget Session , Winter Session , Monsoon Session

Answer: _____

13) What is the purpose of the Question Hour?

- a) to delay the House procedures
- b) to obtain information on a matter of public importance
- c) to raise matters to gain publicity
- d) to remove the President

Answer: _____

14) Who will introduce a No- Confidence Motion in the House?

- a) Speaker
- b) Chairman
- c) Opposition Leader
- d) Cabinet Minister

Answer: _____

15) Which of the following is not included in those methods through which the Parliament controls the National Finance?

- a) Vote on Account
- b) Supplementary Grants
- c) Passing Budget
- d) Interpellation

Answer: _____

16) When was Awadh annexed by the English East India Company?

- a) 1856
- b) 1857
- c) 1858
- d) 1905

Answer : _____

17) Who had introduced Subsidiary Alliance System?

- a) Lord Dalhousie
- b) Lord Clive
- c) Lord Wellesley

d) Lord William Bentick

Answer: _____

18) When was General Service Enlistment Act passed by the East India Company?

a) 1757

b) 1856

c) 1857

d) 1858

Answer: _____

19) Which of the following is a military cause of the First War of Independence?

a) ruin of trade and handicrafts

b) Doctrine of Lapse

c) introduction of English education and railways

d) introduction of Enfield Rifles

Answer: _____

20) Which of the following is the contribution of RajaRammohanRoy?

a) Establishment of Satya Shodhak Samaj

b) Establishment of BrahmoSamaj

c) Establishment of East India Association

d) Establishment of Indian Association

Answer; _____

21) What role did the Press and Indian Literature play during Indian National Movement?

a) Supported British administrative policies.

b) Criticised ideologies of Indian Nationalists

c) Fostered patriotism and ideas of liberty and justice

d) Promoted loyalty towards the British government

Answer: _____

22) Which of the following is the immediate objective of the Indian National Congress?

a) Promote among Indians a feeling of loyalty towards the British

b) Liberation of India with the support of workers, youths and radical organisations

c) To prepare the Indian people for an armed struggle

d) To promote feeling of national unity among all lovers of the Country

Answer: _____

23) Which of the following is the contribution of Dadabhai Naoroji?

- a) Drain Theory
- b) Founded Indian Association
- c) Established Servants of India Society
- d) Convened Indian National Conference

Answer: _____

24) When and by whom was Bengal partitioned?

- a) Lord Dalhousie in 1856
- b) Lord Canning in 1858
- c) Lord Curzon in 1905
- d) Lord Irwin in 1935

Answer : _____

25) Which of the following is not the method of the Assertive Nationalists?

- a) Revivalism
- b) Passive Resistance
- c) Swadeshi and Boycott
- d) Petitions and Prayer

Answer: _____

26) Which of the following is the contribution of Bal Gangadhar Tilak ?

- a) Pleaded for repealing Arms Act in the Chennai Session of the Congress in 1887.
- b) Founded Home Rule League in the U.S.A.
- c) Started Ganapati festival and revived Shivaji festival to mobilise masses.
- d) Led demonstrations against the Simon Commission.

Answer: _____

27) Complete the given analogy:

Rowlatt Act : Non- Cooperation Movement :: _____ : Civil Disobedience Movement

- a) Chaurichaura Incident
- b) Simon Commission
- c) Second RoundTable Conference
- d) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy

Answer: _____

28) Which of the following was not the cause of Non – Cooperation Movement?

- a) Rowlatt Act
- b) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy

- c) Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Khilafat movement

Answer: _____

29) The General who gave orders to his troop to fire at the gathering at Jallianwala Bagh was _____

- a) General Warren Hastings
- b) General Wellesley
- c) General John Shore
- d) General Dyer

Answer: _____

30) This was the most important social impact of the Non- Cooperation Movement with regard to the poor and oppressed

- a) Congress became a mass organisation
- b) Removal of untouchability and promotion of Khadi
- c) Constitutional reforms introduced
- d) Large scale participation of women

Answer: _____

31) The reason for Gandhi to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement

- a) Gandhi – Irwin Pact
- b) Chauri Chaura incident
- c) Simon Commission
- d) Failure of Cripps Mission

Answer: _____

32) Choose the correct option to match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak | (i) Presided over the First session of INC |
| b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale | (ii) Home Rule League |
| c) W.C .Bonnerjee | (iii) Presided over the Second session of INC |
| d) Dadabhai Naoroji | (iv) Political Guru of Gandhi |
- (I) a. ii b. i c. iv d. iii
(II) a. ii b. iv c. i d . iii
(III) a. iv b .iii c .ii d .i
(IV) a .iii b.ii c .i d .iv

Answer: _____

33) Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow:

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny , and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure , but very substantially.

In the stroke of the midnight hour ,when the world sleeps , India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes, but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new , when an age ends ,and when the soul of a nation ,long suppressed , finds utterance.

It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest , and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and grandeur of her success and her failures . Through good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength . We end today a period of misfortunes and India discovers herself again.

[Tryst with Destiny was a speech delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at the midnight of August 14,1947]

- a) Name the British Act that led to Pandit Nehru's speech.
- 1) Indian Partition Act ,1947
 - 2) Indian Independence Act ,1947
 - 3) Lord Mountbatten Act ,1947
 - 4) Government of India Act

Answer: _____

- b) Which of the following was not a clause of the Mountbatten Plan ?

- 1) Partition of Bengal and Punjab
- 2) Referendum to be held for NWFP and District of Sylhet
- 3) Abolition of the office of Secretary of State
- 4) Boundary Commission

Answer: _____

- c) Which of the following is a reason for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Indian National Congress?

- 1) Hindu- Muslim Unity
- 2) Good experience of the Congress working with the Muslim League
- 3) India could evolve a religious polity
- 4) Delay in the transfer of power would lead to Civil War

Answer: _____

- d) Who were appointed as Governor- Generals of each of the Dominions in 1947?

- 1) India – C. Rajagopalachari; Pakistan – M. A . Jinnah
- 2) India – Lord Mountbatten ; Pakistan – Lord Clement Attlee
- 3) India – Lord Mountbatten ; Pakistan – M. A . Jinnah
- 4) India – Lord Mountbatten ; Pakistan – Maulana Azad

Answer: _____

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



a) Identify the person in the Picture.

- 1) Mohan Singh
- 2) Subhas Chandra Bose
- 3) Rashbehari Bose
- 4) Patabhi Sitaramayya

Answer: _____

b) What was the name of the liberation army under his command?

- 1) British Indian Army
- 2) Indian Independence Army
- 3) Indian National Army
- 4) Indian Independence League

Answer: _____

c) What was the political party formed by him?

- 1) Indian National Congress
- 2) Forward Bloc
- 3) Swaraj Party
- 4) Nationalist Party

Answer: _____

d) Which of the following was the objective of his Army?

- 1) To mobilise Indian manpower and money to end the World War .
- 2) To reorganise agriculture and industry on socialist lines
- 3) To abolish landlordism
- 4) To organise a Provisional Government of Free India

Answer: _____

Set 5 (without Answers)

- 1 **The policy of annexation introduced by the Lord Wellesly is the:**
(a) Doctrine of Lapse
(b) Subsidiary Alliance
(c) Divide and Rule
(d) Allegation of misgovernment
- 2 **Which act transfers the power for governing India from the East India company to the British Crown?**
(a) The Societies of Registration Act, 1860
(b) The Charter Act, 1858
(c) The Government of India Act, 1858
(d) The Charter Act, 1853
- 3 **Complete the analogy.**
Battle of Buxar : 1764 :: Battle of Plassey : ?
(a) 1767
(b) 1757
(c) 1764
(d) 1758
- 4 **Which of the following statements explain the General Services Enlistment Act 1856?**
(a) All Indians were considered equal as Britishers for services.
(b) The Indian soldiers could be sent overseas for duty.
(c) The general services of Indian soldiers formerly could occupy the higher positions.
(d) To make Indian soldiers as efficient as the British soldiers.
- 5 **Who became the first viceroy under the Act of 1858?**
(a) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Ripon
(d) Lord Dufferin
- 6 **Which battle established the British as the masters of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa?**
(a) The Battle of Buxar
(b) The Battle of Plassey
(c) The Third Anglo-Mysore War
(d) The First Anglo-Sikh War
- 7 **When did the Punjab annexed by the Britishers?**
(a) Before the Marathas were defeated in the third Anglo-Mysore War.
(b) After the Sikhs were defeated in the second Anglo-Sikh War.
(c) After the Sikhs were defeated in the third Anglo-Sikh War.
(d) After the Battle of Plassey
- 8 **What was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?**
(a) Heavy taxation and discriminatory tariffs
(b) The introduction of Enfield Rifles
(c) Abolition of Sati
(d) Misgovernment in Awadh
- 9 **Who remarked 'The Revolt of 1857' as 'The First War of**

Independence'?

- (a) RC Mazumdar
- (b) John Seeley
- (c) VD Savarkar
- (d) SN Sen

- 10 Match the following Indian Leaders with their respective centres and choose the correct alternative:

Indian Leaders	Their Centres
I. Rani Laxmi Bai	(A) Bihar
II. Nana Saheb	(B) Delhi
III. Begum Hazrat Mahal	(C) Jhansi
IV. Kunwar Singh	(D) Kanpur
V. Bahadur Shah Zafar	(E) Lucknow

- (a) I-(C), II-(B), III-(A), IV-(D), V-(E)
- (b) I-(C), II-(D), III-(E), IV-(A), V-(B)
- (c) I-(C), II-(E), III-(D), IV-(B), V-(A)
- (d) I-(C), II-(D), III-(B), IV-(A), V-(E)

- 11 **Which of the following statements is incorrect about Inam Commission?**

- (a) According to this Act, landowners were asked to show title deeds.
- (b) 20,000 states were confiscated when the landlords failed to produce title deeds.
- (c) This commission came into the year 1853.
- (d) These land were further sold by public auction to highest bidders.

- 12 **Choose the correct statements regarding the Permanent Settlement System.**

- I. The entire village was converted into Mahals.
 - II. This system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
 - III. Introduced in 1793, land revenue was fixed permanently.
 - IV. In this system, the land revenue was paid directly by the farmers to state.
 - V. It was introduced in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- (a) I, III, V
 - (b) II, III, V
 - (c) III, IV, V
 - (d) I, II, III, IV

- 13 **Which British official introduced local bodies in 1882?**

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Canning
- (d) Lord Linlithgow

- 14 **Which of the following is the economic cause of the Revolt of 1857?**

- (a) The salaries of the Indian soldiers were lower than those of the British soldiers.
- (b) The Indian soldiers could only rise to the position of subedars.

- (c) The ruins of Indian trade and handicrafts.
- (d) The Indian soldiers were upset as though they helped the British to conquer and they did not get credit of it.

15

Why was the Enfield Rifles enraged Indian soldier?

- (a) Because the Enfield Rifles were imported from the British on high prices.
- (b) Because the Enfield Rifles were given only to the British soldiers and created racial discrimination.
- (c) Because of the rumours that the Enfield Rifles' cartridges were greased with cows and pigs meat and soldiers had to bite them before use.
- (d) Because the Enfield Rifles were used against Indians in the revolt.

16

When was the Widow Remarriage Act passed?

- (a) 1853
- (b) 1856
- (c) 1854
- (d) 1859

17

Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) It was the policy of annexation devised by Lord Dalhousie.
- (b) According to the policy, if a ruler of a dependent state died without leaving a natural heir, the state would pass over to the British.
- (c) Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were the states annexed by the British under this policy.
- (d) Adoptions of the child were accepted as heir.

18

What was the cause of conflict between Nana Sahib and the British?

- (a) The stopping of Nana Sahib's pension
- (b) The imposition of Doctrine of Lapse over Nana Sahib's Kingdom
- (c) Nana Sahib was being imprisoned by the British
- (d) Nana Sahib became Mughal emperor of India

19

The Governor General was given a new title in 1958 as:

- (a) Secretary of State
- (b) Emperor
- (c) Viceroy
- (d) Civil Servant

20

What was not a condition of subsidiary alliance?

- (a) The Indian rulers must accept British as the supreme power.
- (b) They must surrender their foreign relations to the East India Company.
- (c) They accepted a British Resident at their headquarters.
- (d) They agreed to loose their Independence virtually as British on their own cost maintained the British troop in their territory.

21

_____ was annexed to the company's dominance on the pretext of misgovernment.

- (a) Satara

- (b) Awadh
(c) Delhi
(d) Kanpur
- 22 **Who assumed the title of the 'Empress of India'?**
(a) Queen Victoria
(b) Queen Elizabeth
(c) Princess Margaret
(d) Princess Anna
- 23 **Who banned the Sati Pratha?**
(a) Lord Wellesly
(b) Lord William Bentick
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) Lord Canning
- 24 **Where did the universities set up after the revolt of 1857?**
(a) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
(b) Delhi, Bihar and Amritsar
(c) Bengal, Punjab and Bihar
(d) Madras, Delhi and Punjab
- 25 **When was Awadh annexed?**
(a) 1857
(b) 1856
(c) 1858
(d) 1855
- 26 **Which statement does not apply to the Subsidiary alliance?**
(a) The kings virtually lost their powers.
(b) It was introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
(c) The kings had to maintain the British army at their cost.
(d) They had a British resident in their court.
- 27 _____ **was denied pension under the Doctrine of Lapse.**
(a) Zeenat Mahal
(b) Baji Rao II
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(d) Nana Saheb
- 28 **The General Service Enlistment Act implied that soldiers:**
(a) would not be given promotions.
(b) would have to travel overseas to fight.
(c) would be given less salaries.
(d) would not be given extra allowance.
- 29 Match the following Column A with Column B and choose the correct alternative:

Column A	Column B
I. Raja Ram Mohan Roy	(A) Arya Samaj (B) Brahmo Samaj
II. Swami Vivekanand	(C) Rama Krishna Mission

III. Dayanand Saraswati	(D)
IV. Annie Besant	Theosophical Society

- (a) I–(B), II–(A), III–(C), IV–(D)
- (b) I–(A), II–(B), III–(C), IV–(D)
- (c) I–(B), II–(C), III–(A), IV–(D)
- (d) I–(B), II–(D), III–(C), IV–(A)

- 30 **What was the distinguished feature of the Afghan War?**
- (a) This war filled the Indian treasury.
 - (b) This war made the Britishers more powerful and wealthy.
 - (c) This was an unnecessary war that further burdened the Indian economy.
 - (d) This war made the Indian soldiers more enthusiastic.
- 31 **In which book of Max Mueller, he translated the Rig Veda and clearly expressed his idea?**
- (a) The Sacred Book of the East
 - (b) India – What It can teach us?
 - (c) Essentials of Inventory Management
 - (d) The Dhammapada
- 32 **What ideals were learnt by the Indians from the slogans of the French Revolution?**
- (a) Liberty, Equality, Freedom
 - (b) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
 - (c) Republic, Equality, Democratic
 - (d) Equality, Socialist, Republic
- 33 **Who had deciphered the Kharoshti script?**
- (a) Alexander Princep
 - (b) Max Princep
 - (c) James Prinsep
 - (d) John Prinsep
- 34 **Which was the first organization of Bengal with a political object?**
- (a) The Indian National Conference
 - (b) The British India Society
 - (c) The Landholder's Society
 - (d) The Indian National Congress
- 35 **Who had started the Kuka Movement?**
- (a) Baba Ram Singh
 - (b) Baba Ranjeet Singh
 - (c) Banda Bahadur
 - (d) Baba Rahim Singh
- 36 **When and who formed the Satya Shodhak Samaj?**
- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, 1828
 - (b) Jyotiba Phule, 1873
 - (c) Surendranath Banerjee, 1876
 - (d) Dada Bhai Naoroji, 1866

- 37 **Complete the analogy.**
First Session: WC Banerjee :: Second Session : ?
(a) Annie Besant
(b) Badruddin Tayabji
(c) Dada Bhai Naoroji
(d) Jyotiba Phule
- 38 **Which of the following is not true about the INC?**
(a) It was founded by AO Hume.
(b) It was formed in 1885.
(c) The name of organisation was given by Mahatma Gandhi.
(d) Its aim was to provide safety valve for the British empire against the growing discontent among the Indians.
- 39 **Complete the analogy.**
INC : AO Hume :: Poona Sarvajanik Sabha : ?
(a) Govind Patel
(b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
(c) Mahadev Govind Pant
(d) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- 40 **Newspaper started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the:**
(a) Samsad Kaumudi
(b) Indian Mirror
(c) Bengal Chronicle
(d) Kesari
- 41 **What was an important contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy?**
(a) Opened school for girls and lower castes
(b) Formed the Satya Shodhak Samaj
(c) Set up the Hindu college in Calcutta
(d) Opened orphanages
- 42 **Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?**
(a) AO Hume
(b) WC Banerjee
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 43 **Which of these statements is NOT associated with Jyotiba Phule?**
(a) He established schools for girls.
(b) He established the Brahmo Samaj.
(c) He established the Satya Shodhak Samaj.
(d) He was against the caste system.
- 44 **Which of the following statements about Early Nationalists is false?**
(a) Their leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
(b) They believed in constitutional means of protest.
(c) They wanted self-government under British rule.
(d) They wanted to launch violent agitations against the British.
- 45 **The year in which the Congress was established is:**
(a) 1885

- (b) 1856
- (c) 1898
- (d) 1886

46 **Match the following Column A with Column B and choose the correct alternative:**

Column A	Column B
I. Dada Bhai Naoroji II. Gopal Krishna Gokhale III. Surendranath Banerjee	A. The Indian Bruke B. The Grand Old Man of India C. The Political Guru of Gandhi

- (a) I-A, II-B, III-C
- (b) I-C, II-B, III-A
- (c) I-B, II-C, III-A
- (d) I-A, II-C, III-B

47 **Which of the following statements is untrue of the Servants of Indian society?**

- (a) The society is founded in 1905.
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the society.
- (c) Its aim is to train Indians to dedicate their lives to the cause of the country.
- (d) None of these

48 **Match the following Column A with Column B and choose the correct alternative:**

Column A	Column B
I. Indian National Conference II. Madras Mahajan Sabha III. Servants of Indian Society	A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale B. Subramanya Aiyar C. Surendranath Banerjee

- (a) I-C, II-B, III-A
- (b) I-A, II-C, III-B
- (c) I-C, II-A, III-B
- (d) I-B, II-A, III-C

49 **The period of 1905-1919 is known as:**

- (a) The Moderate Era
- (b) The Era of Assertive Nationalism
- (c) The Gandhian Era
- (d) The Last Era

50 **What do you mean by the 'Rast Goftar'?**

- (a) A book written by Surendranath Banerjee
- (b) A fortnightly publication founded by Dada Bhai Naoroji
- (c) A prayer framed by the Zoroastrian society
- (d) A get together place for Hindus and Muslims

51 **Who was the first Asian to be elected to the British House of**

Commons?

- (a) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- (b) Surendranath Banerjee
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

52 **In which of the following books, Dada Bhai Naoroji explains his 'Drain Theory'?**

- (a) Poverty and wealth in India
- (b) Wealth Drain in British
- (c) Poverty and the Un-British rule in India
- (d) Poor and Poverty in India

53 **Which magazine was started by the Dada Bhai Naoroji?**

- (a) Samachar Sudha Varashan
- (b) Payam-e-Azadi
- (c) Doorbeen
- (d) Dharma Marg Darshak

54 **How many times Dada Bhai Naoroji became the President of Congress?**

- (a) Twice
- (b) Thrice
- (c) Four times
- (d) Six times

55 **Who was awarded with the title of "Companion of the Indian Empire"?**

- (a) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- (b) Surendranath Banerjee
- (c) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (d) Gopal Krishan Gokhale

56 **When was the Lord Curzon appointed as the Viceroy of India?**

- (a) 1877
- (b) 1885
- (c) 1899
- (d) 1929

57 **The famous newspaper founded by Subramanya Aiyar was:**

- (a) The Hindustan Times
- (b) The Indian Express
- (c) The Hindu
- (d) The Navbharat Times

58 **Name the commission appointed by the British on Indian expenditure.**

- (a) Hunter Commission
- (b) Lee Commission
- (c) Sadler Commission
- (d) Welby Commission

59 **What was described in the book 'Nation in the Making'?**

- (a) How does a nation could get independence

- (b) Components of nation building in points
- (c) Views of Dada Bhai Naoroji on wealth
- (d) Political concern and views about selfgovernment by Surendranath Banerjee

- 60 **Which act was considered as the first achievement of INC?**
(a) The Government of India Act 1909
(b) The Government of India Act 1919
(c) The Indian Councils Act 1892
(d) The Regulating Act 1773
- 61 **Surendranath Banerjee was posted as Assistant Magistrate in _____.**
(a) Khandesh
(b) Sylhet
(c) Anantapur
(d) Kota
- 62 **Through which paper Surendranath Banerjee spread his views?**
(a) The Bengalee
(b) The Bombay Samachar
(c) The Madras Courier
(d) The Calcutta Gazette
- 63 **In civil services examination, the age limit was reduced from 21 to _____.**
(a) 20
(b) 17
(c) 19
(d) 18
- 64 **When did the East India Association form?**
(a) 1850
(b) 1866
(c) 1869
(d) 1870
- 65 **Replace the underlined word and correct the statement.
Surendranath Banerjee presided over the Second Session of the Indian National Congress.**
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) WC Bannerjee
(c) Rashbehari Ghosh
(d) Badruddin Tyabji
- 66 **Who is known as 'the Father of India unrest'?**
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- 67 **Who is remembered as the 'Sher-e-Punjab'?**
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Chandra Shekhar Azad

- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Banda Bahadur

68 Match the following with respect to the Home Rule League.

Column A	Column B
I. In Chennai	A. Tilak
II. In Maharashtra	B. Gandhiji
III. Objective	C. Annie Besant
IV. Home Rule is Self Rule	D. Self-Government

- (a) I – A, II–C, III–B, IV–D
(b) I–C, II–A, III–D, IV–B
(c) I–A, II–B, III–C, IV–D
(d) I–D, II–A, III–B, IV–C

69 **Lala Lajpat Rai formed the National Party With the help of**

- (a) Jyotiba Phule
(b) Madan Mohan Malviya
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal
(d) Vivekananda

70 **Match the following with respect to Bipin Chandra Pal.**

Column A	Column B
I. Magazine used to spread Ideas	A. Swaraj
II. Launched English Daily	B. Swadeshi and Boycott
III. Spread the message of	C. New India
IV. Struggled for	D. Bande Mataram

- (a) I–D, II–B, III–A, IV–C
(b) I–B, II–D, III–A, IV–C
(c) I–A, II–C, III–D, IV–B
(d) I–C, II–D, III–B, IV–A

71 **Complete the analogy.**
English: Maratha: : Marathi : ?

- (a) Swaraj
(b) Kesari
(c) Swadeshi
(d) Boycott

72 **Complete the analogy.**
Bal Gangadhar Tilak : The Gita Rahasya : : Lala Lajpat Rai : ?

- (a) An Era of Darkness
(b) A Passage to India
(c) The Political Future of India
(d) The Arctic Home of the Vedas

73 **Who among the following was an Assertive Nationalist?**

- (a) Moti Lal Nehru
(b) MA Jinnah

- (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (d) Dada Bhai Naoroji

- 74 **Bande Mataram meant _____.**
(a) Patriotism
(b) Unity
(c) Determination to free the motherland
(d) All of these
- 75 **Lord Curzon justified the partition of Bengal on ground of _____.**
(a) Hindu-Muslim Unity
(b) Administrative convenience
(c) Revolted centre
(d) Tribal area
- 76 **What was the implication of the Calcutta Corporation Act 1899?**
(a) It increased the number of elected members of Municipal Corporation to double.
(b) It reduced the number of elected members of Municipal Corporation to half.
(c) It removed the provision of nominations to Municipal Corporation.
(d) It increased the Indian representatives to Gram Panchayat.
- 77 **Which country was defeated by the Italy in 1896?**
(a) Japan
(b) Russia
(c) Ethiopia
(d) France
- 78 **Which statement shows the beliefs of the Assertive Nationalists?**
(a) They had full faith in the British sense of justice.
(b) They felt that the Indians had benefitted from the British administration.
(c) They felt that British understood the problems of the Indians.
(d) They held the English responsible for the downfall of Indian Culture.
- 79 **During which period famine held in India?**
(a) 1875-76
(b) 1896-97
(c) 1904-05
(d) 1920-21
- 80 **Complete the analogy.**
Muslim dominated Area : Eastern Bengal and Assam : : Hindu dominated Area : ?
(a) Southern Bengal
(b) Western Bengal
(c) Bihar
(d) Odisha
- 81 **During which event, Lala Lajpat Rai got injured and died?**
(a) Swaraj Movement

- (b) Partition of Bengal
- (c) Protest against Simon Commission
- (d) Gandhi-Irwin Pact

- 82 **The two main weapons of the assertive nationalists were:**
- (a) Swaraj and Boycott
 - (b) Petitions and Appeal
 - (c) Boycott and Appeal
 - (d) Swaraj and Resolutions
- 83 **Where was the subsidiary headquarters of Bengal?**
- (a) Dacca
 - (b) Murshidabad
 - (c) Chittagong
 - (d) Cuttack
- 84 Which of the following policies was adopted by the British against the Indians during 1907?
- (a) Divide and Rule
 - (b) Carrot and Stick
 - (c) Concession and Repression
 - (d) Doctrine of Lapse
- 85 **Under Ranade's guidance, Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded the _____.**
- (a) Deccan Education Society
 - (b) Allahabad Convention Society
 - (c) English Education Society
 - (d) Indian Education Society
- 86 **Who demanded 48 hours of work in a week and increase in the wages?**
- (a) B R Ambedkar
 - (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (d) Aurobindo Ghosh
- 87 **When was Bengal partitioned?**
- (a) 1905
 - (b) 1907
 - (c) 1906
 - (d) 1911
- 88 **Which of the following was a nationalist perspective of the Partition of Bengal?**
- (a) There were only Hindus in West Bengal.
 - (b) To divide the Hindus and Muslims
 - (c) There were many riots in Bengal.
 - (d) It was an administrative necessity as Bengal was a large territory.
- 89 **Which of the following is a method of the Assertive Nationalists?**
- (i) Swadeshi
 - (ii) Boycott
 - (iii) Passive Resistance

- (iv) Revivalism
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (b) Only (iv)
- (c) Only (ii) and (iii)
- (d) All of the above

90

Complete the analogy.

Non-Cooperation Movement: Nagpur Session : : Purna Swaraj :

- _____.
- (a) Pune Session
 - (b) Calcutta Session
 - (c) Lahore Session
 - (d) Allahabad Session

91

Which of the following is a common feature of the Second Round Table Conference?

- (a) It was held in London in 1930-31.
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi attended the conference.
- (c) All congress member attended the conference with Gandhiji.
- (d) Britishers were willing to give independence to Indians.

92

Who formed the Swaraj Party?

- (a) BR Ambedkar
- (b) CR Das
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

93

What was the other name for the Government of India Act 1919?

- (a) Morley Minto Reforms
- (b) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- (c) Black Act
- (d) Enforcement Act

94

When the Jallianwalla Bagh incident did took place?

- (a) 11th April, 1919
- (b) 12th May, 1919
- (c) 13th April, 1919
- (d) 14th May, 1920

95

Which of the following statements did not included in the recommendation of the Nehru Report?

- (a) Fundamental Rights of Indians should be protected
- (b) Directive Principles of states must be given
- (c) Dominion status for India
- (d) Setting up of a federation of princely states and British provinces

96

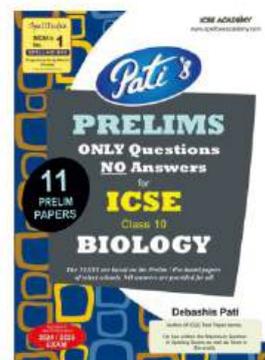
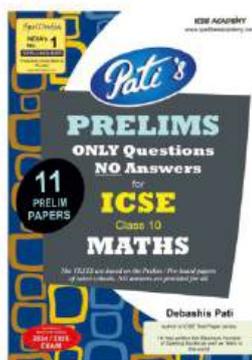
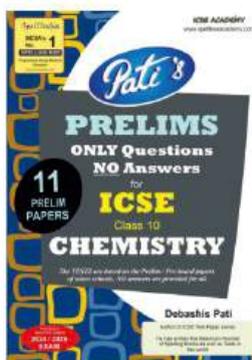
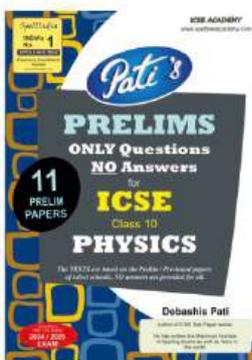
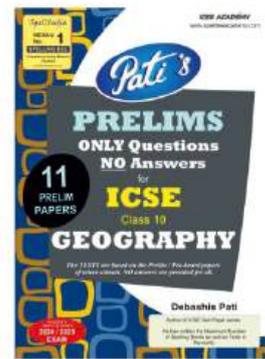
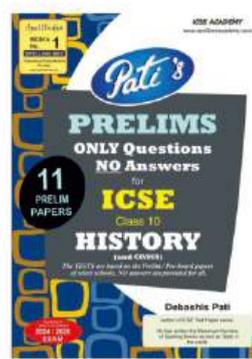
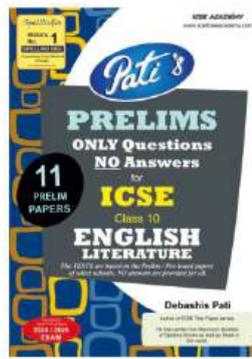
Which secretary state of India asked the Indian leaders to draft a constitution for the country?

- (a) Viscount Morley
- (b) Sir Charles Wood
- (c) Lord George Hamilton
- (d) Lord Birkenhead



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