

**GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMS EXAMINATIONS 2017**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY AND CIVICS
TIME:2 HRS.**

**CLASS: X
MARKS:80**

Attempt all questions from Part I. A total of Five questions have to be attempted from Part II, Two questions from Section A and Three questions from Section B.

**Part I
SECTION A-CIVICS**

Question 1. (10)

- a. How many sessions does the Parliament have throughout the year and when do they happen?
- b. What are Starred questions?
- c. What is meant by Adjournment Motion?
- d. On what grounds can the position of the Speaker of Lok Sabha be vacated?
- e. Explain the term Zero Hour. What is its significance?
- f. What is the term of the members of the Rajyasabha?
- g. When can the President declare an Emergency in a State
- h. State any two oaths taken by the President upon entering the office.
- i. Why is the Supreme Court called "The Court of Records"?
- j. Name the highest civil and criminal court in a district.

SECTION B-HISTORY

Question 2. (20)

- a. How did the introduction of western education influence the growing sense of nationalism in the country?
- b. Which reforms were introduced in the Indian administration due to the efforts of the Early Nationalist?
- c. Mention Lord Curzon's repressive policies which led to the rise of Assertive Nationalists.
- d. Which compromises were made by the Congress and Muslim League as per the Lucknow Pact?
- e. Who was popularly known as "The Frontier Gandhi"? What was his contribution to the Civil Disobedience movement?
- f. Who started the Khilafat movement? What was its programme?
- g. Name the military alliances established before the First World War. Who were their signatories?
- h. Which event in the course of World War I led to entry of U.S.A into the war?
- i. What is the composition of the International Court of Justice?
- j. State the objectives of the UNESCO.

PART II
SECTION A –CIVICS

(Attempt any two questions from this section)

Question 3.

The Parliament is the body of people’s representative who have supreme power of governance in a democratic country-with reference to it answer the following :

- a. Why is the Loksabha considered to be more powerful than the Rajyasabha? (3)
- b. State the judicial power exercised by the Parliament with reference to the Impeachment of the President. (3)
- c. Which functions are performed by the Speaker of the Loksabha while conducting the Business of the House? (4)

Question 4.

The parliament of India calls for a Council of Ministers, which is headed by the Prime Minister-with reference to this answer the following:

- a. Which Financial powers are exercised by the Cabinet ministers in accordance with the Budget? (3)
- b. What does the principle of Collective Responsibility imply? (3)
- c. Prime Minister is called “The Leader of the Nation”-Justify. (4)

Question 5.

The Supreme Court is at the apex of the Indian Judiciary-with reference to this answer the following:

- a. Why has India adopted a single integrated judiciary? (3)
- b. Name and explain any three types of cases where the Supreme Court exercises Original Jurisdiction. (3)
- c. Describe how the independence of the judiciary is kept free from the control of the executive according to the following measures: (4)
 - i) Removal of Judges.
 - ii) Prohibition of practise after retirement.

SECTION B-HISTORY

(Attempt any three questions from this section)

Question 6.

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

- a. How did the decline of landed aristocracy act as an economic cause of the uprising of 1857? (3)
- b. Explain how the attitude of the Indian soldiers towards the Company change due to: (3)
 - i) Ill-treatment of Indian soldiers
 - ii) General Service Enlistment Act
- c. The uprising of 1857 ended an era of territorial expansion and ushered in an era of economic exploitation- Justify. (4)

Question 7.

With reference to the Indian National Movement answer the following:

- a. What methods were utilised by the Early Nationalists to influence the British government (3)
- b. State the contribution of Lala Lajpatrai as an educationist. (3)
- c. The Swadeshi and Boycott movement gave encouragement to indigenous industries-Justify (4)

Question 8.

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

- a. State and explain clause of the Cabinet Mission Plan pertaining to formation of a Constituent Assembly . (3)
- b. Mention the provisions of the Indian Independence Act regarding the provinces of Bengal, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. (3)
- c. Which factors forced the Congress to accept the Mountbatten Plan? (4)

Question 9.

The United Nations Organisation was established after the Second World War in the year 1945-with reference to it answer the following:

- a. Which principles are to be followed by the members of the United Nations Organisation? (3)
- b. What functions are performed by the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security? (3)
- c. State and explain the aims and objectives of the United Nations Organisation. (4)

Question 10.

The following leaders were called as the founding fathers of NAM-with reference to it answer the following:



- a. Identify the leaders and name their respective countries. (3)
- b. What is the meaning of Non-Alignment? Explain any four of its features. (3)
- c. State the objectives of Non-Alignment Movement. (4)
