

GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL  
TERMINAL EXAMINATION 2023

Subject: History & Civics  
Std:10 A, B, C

Marks: 80  
Time: 2 Hrs

---

Answers to this must be written on the answer sheet provided separately. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the questions. The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

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

A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from Part II, **two** out of three questions from **Section A** and **three** out of five questions from **Section B**.

The intended marks for questions or part of questions are given brackets. [].

---

**PART I**

**Attempt all questions from this Part.**

**QUESTION 1**

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. [16]

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

1. The power to prorogue the sessions of the Parliament belongs to .....
  - a. The Speaker
  - b. The Chairman
  - c. The President
  - d. The Prime Minister.
  
2. The members of the Council of States are elected by .....
  - a. The elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
  - b. The elected members of the Legislative Council
  - c. The elected members of the Electoral College.
  - d. The elected members of the Lok Sabha
  
3. A member of the Lok Sabha, posed a question to the minister of education requesting for a written answer – which of the following kind of questions does it signify?
  - a. Starred question
  - b. Unstarred question

- c. Short notice question
  - d. Supplementary question
4. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the impeachment of the President of India.
- i. The resolution to impeach the President may be moved in either House of the Parliament after a notice of 14 day period has been given.
  - ii. Such a resolution must be passed by  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  of the total majority of the House.
    - a. Only i
    - b. Only ii
    - c. Both i and ii
    - d. Neither i nor ii
5. .... is the ex officio chairman of the Neeti Aayog or the Planning Commission.
- a. The President
  - b. The Prime Minister
  - c. The Speaker
  - d. The Vice-President.
6. The President's power to dissolve the Loksabha is categorised as the ..... power
- a. Executive power
  - b. Legislative power
  - c. Discretionary power
  - d. Diplomatic power
7. Queen Victoria's Proclamation was made public by ..... at Allahabad on November 1 1858.
- a. Lord Dalhousie
  - b. Lord Canning
  - c. Lord Wellesley
  - d. Lord Curzon
8. One of the greatest socio- religious reformer of the 19<sup>th</sup> century worked tirelessly against the evil practice of sati and also authored a book named 'Gift to Monotheism'. Who was he?
- a. Rabindranath Tagore
  - b. W C Bonerjee
  - c. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
  - d. Rajaram Mohan Roy

9. Dadabhai Naoroji: Poverty and Unbritish rule in India:: Surrendranath Banerjee:.....
- Nation in the Making
  - Gita Rahasya
  - The Call to Young India
  - The political Future of India.
10. Which of the following Assertive leader established a Home Rule League at Pune in 1916.
- Aurobindo Ghose
  - Lala Lajpatrai
  - Bipin Chandra Pal
  - Lokmanya Tilak.
- 11..... took the initiative to set up a separate political organisation for the Muslim community at a conference in Dacca, in 1906.
- Nawab Salimullah
  - Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
  - Aga Khan
  - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
12. Read the two statements given below about the Quit India Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) AND (B).
- A. The Congress working Committee met at Wardha in July 1942 and adopted the Quit India resolution.
- B. Congress leaders believed that British presence in India was an invitation to Japan to invade India, and that their withdrawal will remove the bait.
- A is the reason for B
  - B is the reason for A
  - A is True but B is False
  - A and B are independent of each other.
13. Identify the odd one out from the following objectives of INA.
- Unity, faith and sacrifice.
  - Organise a provisional government of Free India.
  - Total mobilisation of Indian man power and money for war.
  - Immediate liberation of India with the help of workers, peasants and youth.

14. Which of the following was not a cause of the rise of Fascism in Italy?

- a. Threat of Socialism
- b. Failure of the League of Nations
- c. Political Instability
- d. Establishment of the United Nations

15. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order with reference to the Second World War.

- i. Surrender of Germany
  - ii. Surrender of Japan
  - iii. Cold War
  - iv. Establishment of United Nations
- a. i, ii, iv, iii
  - b. ii, i, iii, iv
  - c. i, ii, iii, iv
  - d. ii, iii, iv, i

16. Which of the following country was not a signatory of the Triple Alliance?

- a. Italy
- b. Germany
- c. Turkey
- d. Austria-Hungary

#### Question 2.

1. What would happen if there isn't the required quorum to conduct the session of the House? [2]
2. What role does the Cabinet perform while preparing the President's special address? [2]
3. Why were the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act considered to be repressive policy of the British government? [2]
4. What methods did the Early Nationalists employ to protest? [2]
5. Enlist the factors which caused the split within the two wings of the Congress. [2]
6. How did the Lucknow Pact promote the Hindu Muslim unity? [2]
7. State two reasons why Gandhi returned dissatisfied from the Second Round Table Conference? [2]

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

Attempt any two questions from this section.

Question 3.

With reference to the powers of the Union Parliament answer the following questions.

1. Explain the power of vote on account exercised by the Parliament. [3]
2. Which house of the Indian Parliament is more powerful, Lok Sabha or Rajyasabha- Justify your answer with reasons. [3]
3. Discuss the functions performed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha while transacting the business of the House. [4]

Question 4.

The Executive powers of the Indian Union is vested in the President. In this context answer the following questions.

1. Discuss the types of emergencies that can be declared by the President of India. [3]
2. Explain the legislative power of the President regarding assent to bills. [3]
3. Describe the various grey areas where the President can use his wisdom or judgement. [4]

Question 5.

The Cabinet holds a pivotal position in the working of the Indian Parliamentary government. In this context explain the following.

1. Formation of the Cabinet. [3]
2. Collective Responsibility. [3]
3. Power to introduce bills in the Parliament. [4]

**SECTION B**

Attempt any three questions from this section.

Question 6.

By the year 1857 the conditions in India were ripe for a mass uprising and the accumulated grievances of the people burst forth in the form of the First War of Independence. In this context explain the following.

1. Reasons for the decline of the Indian Handicrafts and cottage industries. [3]
2. Hardships faced by the people of Awadh after its annexation to the Company's dominion. [3]
3. The rise of nationalism after the Revolt of 1857 had been suppressed. [4]

## Question 7.

Gandhi launched the first mass movement in the year 1920 known as the Non Co-operation movement.-In this context answer the following.

1. Why was the Rowlatt Act passed? What were the provisions of this act? [3]
2. What did the Non Co-operation movement aim to achieve? [3]
3. Explain in brief the event that led to the suspension of the Non Co-operation movement. [4]

## Question 8

Study the picture given below and answer the following questions



1. i. Identify and name the British Viceroy in the given picture. [1]
- ii. Identify and name the leaders of Congress and Muslim League in the given picture. [2]
2. State the provisions of the plan given by the British Viceroy regarding:
  - i. The future of the country. [1]
  - ii. The Princely States [2]
3. Which factors forced the Congress to accept the proposed plan? [4]

## Question 9.

In 1914, a war began in Europe which soon engulfed almost the entire world with the battles fought in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Pacific. In this context answer the following questions.

1. Explain the term Aggressive Nationalism. Give two examples where countries displayed it in their political actions. [3]
2. What steps were taken by Germany to protect its colonial empire? How did these act as a cause of the First World War? [3]
3. Which territorial and political changes occurred in Europe after the end of the First World War? [4]

## Question 10.

The period after the First World War witnessed the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy- with reference to it answer the following questions.

1. How did the Anti-Semitic propoganda encourage the rise of Nazism in Germany? [3]
2. Why was Italy dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles? [3]
3. Name the dictators that rose to power in Germany and Italy. State any three similarities in their ideologies. [4]

\*\*\*\*\*BEST OF LUCK\*\*\*\*\*