

GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIM EXAMINATION 2023-2024

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 quorum for the Lok Sabha and the Rajyasabha is _____ of the total membership of each house.
 - a. One-fifth
 - b. One-tenth
 - c. One-fourth
 - d. One-third
2. The Rajyasabha is a permanent House. Which of the following statements correctly describes the same.
 - a. It is also known as the upper house or Council of States.
 - b. It represents the federation of States of the Indian Union.
 - c. It cannot be dissolved by the President.
 - d. It cannot be dissolved by the Chairman.
3. The Parliament exercises its control over the government by other motions, which if passed amount to no-confidence. Which of the following motions does this include-
 - i) Motions of censure
 - ii) Rejection of government bills
 - iii) Passing of private members bill against the wishes of the government.
 - a. i and ii
 - b. ii and iii

- c. i, ii and iii
- d. i and iii

4. Which of the following statements is/are **True** regarding the promulgation of an ordinance.

- i. The ordinances promulgated should be laid before both the houses of the Parliament.
 - ii. An Ordinance can be promulgated at the time when both the houses of the Parliament are not in session.
- a. Only i
 - b. Only ii
 - c. Both i and ii
 - d. Neither i nor ii

5. Complete the given analogy

Executive power of the President: Appointment of Officials:: Legislative power of the President:.....

- a. Addresses the sessions of the Parliament.
- b. Exercises control over state government
- c. Administers Union territories and border areas.
- d. Appoints Prime Minister in case of hung Parliament.

6. A judge of the High Court enjoys security of tenure and can remain in office till he/she attains the age of

- a. 63 years
- b. 62 years
- c. 64 years
- d. 65 years

7. Read the two statements given below about the Revolt of 1857 and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (B)

- A. According to the Doctrine of Lapse if an Indian ruler dies without a male heir, his kingdom would lapse and come under the Company's territory in India.
 - B. The British refused to grant Nana Saheb the pension, they were paying to Bajirao II.
- a. (B) is the reason for (A)
 - b. (A) is the reason for (B)
 - c. (B) contradicts (A)
 - d. (A) and (B) are independent of each other.

8. In 1865 Dadabhai Naoroji founded the London India Society in collaboration with W.C. Bonnerjee.....
- To demand Swaraj from the British.
 - To expose the root cause of economic ills in India.
 - To publicise grievances of the Indians.
 - To train national leaders who would dedicate themselves to service of India.
9. Which of the following was NOT a reason associated with the Non Co-operation movement.
- The British government passed the Rowlatt Act to curb the growing upsurge in the country.
 - A large crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh was fired upon on the orders of General Dyer
 - The Muslim population of India started a Khilafat movement under the leadership of the Ali brothers
 - Mahatma Gandhi started the historic Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.
10. Select the odd one out from the clauses of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- There will be a Federal union of the British provinces and the Princely states.
 - The country would be divided into two dominions.
 - An Interim government would be formed at the Centre with 14 members.
 - Separate representation was to be given to Muslims and Sikhs.
11. Which of the following regions were restored to France after the First World War?
- Eupen-et-Malmedy
 - Schleswig-Holstein
 - Trentino Trieste
 - Alsace and Lorraine

12.



Arrange the following events of World War II in the correct order.

- i) America dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- ii) Japan launched a surprise aerial attack on Pearl Harbour
- iii) Japan signed the Rome-Berlin axis to form the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

- a. iii, ii, i
- b. ii, i, iii
- c. i, iii, ii
- d. iii, i, ii

13. Under the Uniting for Peace resolution the General Assembly may.....

- a. Make important decisions on matters by two-third majority.
- b. Take action if the Security Council fails to act due to lack of unanimity of the permanent members.
- c. Establish a system to regulate armaments.
- d. Exercise trusteeship in strategic areas.

14. Which of the following functions is **not** performed by the WHO?

- a. Helps countries to improve their health infrastructure.
- b. Provides safe drinking water and works towards adequate water disposal
- c. Works towards preservation of monuments and other works of art.
- d. Promotes research and cure to prevent diseases.

15. An NGO is striving towards establishing schools for girls in the remote villages of your country, besides the government which of the following agencies could provide assistance for the same.

- a. UNICEF
- b. UNESCO
- c. WHO
- d. UNDP

16. Which of the following objectives is **NOT** associated with the Non Aligned Movement?

- a. To strengthen United Nations as an organ of world peace.
- b. To promote the development of nuclear weapons and armaments.
- c. To oppose colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination
- d. To advocate sovereign equality of all states.

Question 2.

1. Mention the situations when the Vice –President takes over the office of the President. [2]
2. State the advantages of the Lok Adalats. [2]
3. What were the aims and objectives of the Muslim League? [2]
4. Which foreign threat had urged the Indian leaders to demand independence from the British in 1942? What was Gandhi's observation regarding this event? [2]
5. State the provisions of the Indian Independence Act 1947 regarding the Constituent Assemblies. [2]
6. State the full forms of i) UNICEF ii) UNESCO [2]
7. Which were the principles included in the Panchsheel? [2]

PART II**SECTION A**

Attempt any two questions from this section.

Question 3.

The two houses of the Parliament are not competing centres of power but are co-partners in the functioning of the government- with reference to this answer the following questions.

1. Discuss the term of office of the members of the Rajyasabha. [3]
2. Explain the electoral functions performed by the Parliament. [3]
3. Which subjects are included in the State list? When can the Parliament legislate on it? [4]

Question 4

With reference to the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers explain the following.

1. The administrative power of the Cabinet with reference to implementation of policies. [3]
2. Distinguish between Cabinet Ministers and Council of Ministers. [3]
3. Powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the Cabinet. [4]

Question 5

With reference to the Supreme Court- answer the following questions.

1. The judges of the Supreme Court enjoy security of salaries and service conditions - Explain. [3]
2. Describe the power of Judicial review exercised by the Supreme Court. [3]
3. How and when can the judges of the Supreme Court be removed from office? [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this section.

Question 6.

With reference to the growth of nationalism in the 19th century which witnessed the birth of national awakening in India answer the following.

1. Rajaram Mohan Roy wanted to do away with the religious and social evils which were prevalent in Bengal in the 19th century.-Justify [3]
2. How did the Indian newspapers contribute towards developing a strong national sentiment among the Indians? [3]
3. Which key points were declared as the aims of the Indian National Congress in its first session by W.C. Bonnerjee? [4]

Question 7.

Observe the given picture and answer the following questions.



1. Name the protest depicted in the given picture. [1]
2. Why was this delegation sent to India? What was it also known as? [2]
3. Why were the Indians opposing it? [2]
4. How did the Indians display their disapproval of this commission? [2]
5. Name the mass movement launched after this incident. What were its programmes? [3]

Question 8

With reference to the Forward Bloc and the INA answer the following questions.

1. What was the immediate objective of the Forward Bloc? What steps would it take to establish a Socialist State in India? [3]
2. Discuss the contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose as the leader of INA. [3]
3. Which objectives did the INA seek to achieve? [4]

Question 9.

The damage caused by the Second War surpassed all other wars and brought the world to the brink of complete destruction- With reference to this answer the following questions.

1. Which factors compelled Hitler to invade Poland in September 1939? [3]
2. What is meant by Cold War? What did it involve? [3]
3. Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement towards the dictatorial powers like Germany and Italy.-Justify [4]

Question 10.

With reference to the United Nations Organization, answer the following questions.

1. Discuss the main aims and objectives of the United Nations. [3]
2. Explain the composition of the International Court of Justice [3]
3. Mention the functions performed by the General Assembly. [4]

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