

## GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL

## PRELIMS EXAMINATION 2024-2025

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

Marks: 80  
Time: 2 Hrs

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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. [ ].

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**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 Residuary power of the Parliament refers to the power to make laws on matters which are mentioned in .....
  - a. Union List
  - b. State List
  - c. Concurrent List
  - d. Not mentioned in any of the three lists.
  
2. Which of the following statements is **not correct** pertaining to the no confidence motion?
  - a. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the entire Lok Sabha, including members of the opposition.
  - b. The no confidence motion is moved by the ruling party against the opposition
  - c. The no confidence motion is moved by the opposition against the ruling party
  - d. The motion has to be taken up for discussion within 10 days from the day on which the leave is granted.

3. Identify the **legislative** powers exercised by the President .
- P: He can dissolve the Loksabha  
Q: He can authorise withdrawal of advances from the Contingency Fund.  
R: He has the power to promulgate an ordinance.  
S: He appoints the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- a. Q and S  
b. P and R  
c. P and Q  
d. Q and R
4. Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (B)
- (A) The President uses his discretionary power to dissolve the Loksaha, or ask another party to prove its majority on the floor of the House.  
(B) A vote of no-confidence has been passed by the Loksabha against the ruling party.
- a. (A) contradicts (B)  
b. (A) is true and (B) is false  
c. (A) is true and (B) is the reason for (A)  
d. (A) and (B) are independent of each other.
5. A High Court can call for the record of a case which has been decided by the subordinate court, if it feels that the subordinate court has exercised jurisdiction not vested in it or the latter has not followed proper procedure. What is this power of the High Court called?
- a. Original Jurisdiction.  
b. Revisory Jurisdiction.  
c. Judicial Review.  
d. Appellate Jurisdiction.
6. Complete the given analogy  
Swami Vivekananda: Ramkrishna Mission:: Jyotiba Phule: \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Brahma Samaj  
b. Prarthna Samaj  
c. Arya Samaj  
d. Satya Shodhak Samaj

7. Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R)

Assertion (A) The Early Nationalists sent memorandums and petitions to the government officials and the British Parliament.

Reason (R) The Early Nationalist followed what is popularly known as the Constitutional agitation method.

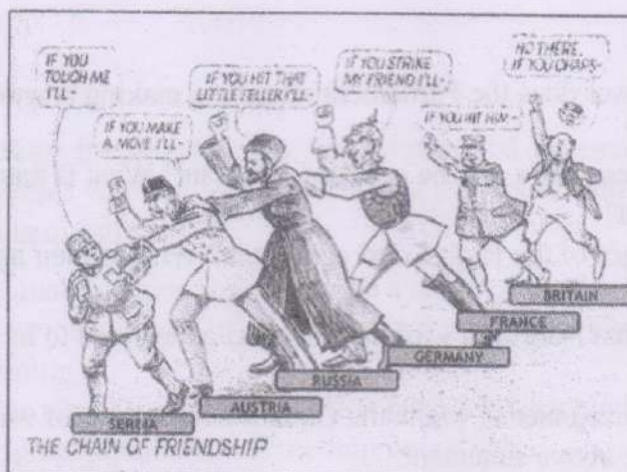
- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true, but R is false
  - A is false, but R is true.
8. Identify this early nationalist- As a prominent Early Nationalist leader, he opposed the policies of the British government whenever necessary. He made a strong plea for the reform of the Legislative Councils and separation of the judiciary from the executive. He played an important role in the passing of the Minto-Morley reforms.
- Surrendranath Banerjee.
  - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - Dadabhai Naoroji
  - M.G.Ranade
9. Replace the underlined phrase with the correct option. The main objective of the Assertive Nationalists was to protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslim community.
- To arouse national political consciousness.
  - To educate the people in modern politics
  - To influence the British government.
  - The immediate attainment of Swaraj.
10. "This was the joint scheme of political reforms signed between the Congress and the Muslim League in 1916 regarding the structure of the government and the relationship between the Hindus and the Muslim" Identify the agreement from the given excerpt.
- The Pune Pact
  - The Surat Pact
  - The Lucknow Pact
  - The Kolkatta Pact



11. Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R)
- (A) The Simon Commission was composed of seven members of the British Parliament, it had no Indian member.
- (B) On 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1927 when the Simon commission reached Bombay, an All India Hartal was organised.
- A contradicts B
  - Both A and B are true and B is the reason for A.
  - Both A and B are true and A is the reason for B
  - A is true and B is False.
12. Which of the following clauses was **not** a part of the Cabinet Mission Plan?
- A federal union of British provinces and the Princely States.
  - The partition of the county into two dominions.
  - Formation of an Interim government.
  - Formation of a Constituent Assembly.
13. Observe the given picture which contains the founders of an organisation established during the Cold War era and choose the correct answer.



- The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
  - The ASEAN
  - The Non –Aligned Movement.
  - The United Nations.
14. Which international event can be inferred from the given picture?



- a. Outbreak of the First World War
  - b. Outbreak of the Second World War
  - c. Beginning of the Cold War
  - d. Policy of Appeasement followed by Britain and France.
15. Which of the following was not **NOT** a part of the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism?
- a. To have faith in totalitarian rule.
  - b. To despise democratic political systems.
  - c. To promote the spread of Communism.
  - d. To uphold one party and one leader.
16. Which of the following options **does not** belong among the functions performed by the given agency?



- a. Removal of illiteracy by encouraging adult education.
- b. To give encouragement to artistic creations in literature and arts.
- c. To improve the quality of Press, films and video services.
- d. To work for the protection of children in respect to their survival, health and well-being.

**Question 2.**

1. What kind of power does the Parliament regarding making amendments to the Constitution? [2]
2. When can the President's rule be imposed in a state? What is this kind of emergency called? [2]
3. How are the judges of the High Court appointed? What is their age of retirement? [2]
4. Why was Dadabhai Naoroji's work in Congress considered to be praiseworthy? [2]
5. "Tilak was the forerunner of Mahatma Gandhi in a number of ways". State the reason for the above statement. [2]
6. State the principles of the agreement signed between India and China in 1954. [2]
7. Describe any two functions of the WHO. [2]

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

**Attempt any two questions from this section.**

**Question 3.**

The Parliament is the body of representatives of the people who have the supreme power of governance in a democratic country. In this context answer the following.

1. Elaborate on the judicial powers exercised by the Parliament pertaining to the Impeachment of the President. [3]
2. Discuss the election process of the Speaker of Lok Sabha as well as their term of office. [3]
3. How is the method of Interpellation used by the Parliament to exercise control over the working of executive? [4]

**Question 4.**

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister is the most powerful institution in the Indian polity. With reference to this answer the following questions.

1. Enumerate the financial powers exercised by the Cabinet with reference to the Budget. [3]
2. "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People"- Explain. [3]
3. Discuss the position and power exercised by the Prime Minister with reference to the President. [4]



**Question 5**

Under the Constitution, the Judiciary is a single integrated systems of courts for the Union and the states with the Supreme Court at the Apex, with reference to this answer the following questions.

1. Mention the qualifications required to be a judge of the Supreme Court. [3]
2. The High Court is a "Court of Record" like the Supreme Court- what this statement implies. [3]
3. What does the term Original Jurisdiction mean? Which kind of cases come under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [4]

**SECTION B**

**Attempt any three questions from this section.**

**Question 6.**

With reference to the First War of Independence, 1857 answer the following questions.

1. How and why did the introduction of the Enfield rifles spark off the uprising of 1857? [3]
2. The revolt of 1857 ended an era to territorial expansion and ushered in an era of economic exploitation- Justify [3]
3. The Nawab of Awadh was the first to enter into an alliance with the East India Company through the treaty of Allahabad in 1765.
  - a. Name the alliance and the British officer who proposed it. [1]
  - b. What conditions did the Nawab of Awadh had to agree upon? [3]

**Question 7**

With reference to the growth of nationalism, answer the following questions.

1. Ram Mohan Roy was a staunch nationalist and a pioneer of Indian journalism- Justify. [3]
2. How did the Indian newspapers introduced in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century help foster a strong national sentiment among the people? [3]
3. The Congress stood for the hope and aspirations of the people of India who accepted it leadership in launching the freedom movement. Elaborate the aims that the Indian National Congress sought to achieve? [4]

**Question 8.**

With reference to the Gandhian era answer the following questions.

1. Why did the Muslim population in India launch the Khilafat movement in 1919? [3]
2. Which aims did the Non Co-operation movement sought to achieve? [3]
3. Describe the incident that led to the suspension of the Non Co-operation Movement. [4]

**Question 9.**

With reference to the Second World War, answer the following questions.

1. Explain how the rise of fascism in Italy contributed to the Second World War. [3]
2. Enumerate the consequences faced by the Axis powers after the Second World War. [3]
3. The Japanese policy of expansion was another cause of the war. State the reasons for the above statement. [4]

**Question 10.**

Observe the given picture and answer the following questions.



1. Identify and name the leaders in the given picture. [3]
2. State the objectives of the organization that was formed in 1945 as per their discussions. [3]
3. Describe the functions performed by the executive body of this organisation. [4]

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