

GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL  
TERMINAL EXAMINATION 2025-2026

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

Marks: 80  
Time: 2 Hours

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*Answers to this paper 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.*

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*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 in brackets. [ ].*

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**PART I**

**Attempt all the questions from this Part.**

**Question 1**

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

**(Do not copy the questions, write only the answers in words.)**

1. 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. Motion of thanks
- c. No-confidence motion
- d. Censure motion

2. 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.

3. Identify the qualifications necessary for a person to be eligible as the Vice President of India.

- A. He has completed the age of thirty- five years.
  - B. He is qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
  - C. He is qualified as a member of the Council of States.
  - D. He is a member of a Political Party.
- a. A and B
  - b. A and D
  - c. B and D
  - d. A and C

4. The Residuary Powers of the Parliament refers to make laws on matters which are mentioned in \_\_\_\_\_

- a. State List
- b. Union List
- c. Concurrent List
- d. Not mentioned in the three lists

5. Read the description given below and identify the personality.

*He annexed Awadh to the Company's dominions on the pretext of alleged misrule.*

- a. Lord Canning
- b. Lord Wellesley
- c. Lord Curzon
- d. Lord Dalhousie

6. Which of the following statements reveal the beliefs of the Brahmo samaj with respect to religion?

- i. belief in monotheism
  - ii. Emphasis on rituals and prayers,
  - iii. Emphasis on prayer, meditation and charity
  - iv. Emphasis on unity between people of all religions and creed.
- a) All of the above
  - b) (i), (ii) & (iii)
  - c) (i), (iii) & (iv)

d) (ii), (iii) & (iv)

7. Who among the following reformers is most associated with the picture given below?



- a. Jyotiba Phule
- b. Dadabhai Naoroji
- c. Surendranath Banerjee
- d. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

8. Which of the following Assertive leaders established a Home Rule League at Pune in 1916.

- a. Lala Lajpat Rai
- b. Aurobindo Ghosh
- c. Lokmanya Tilak
- d. Bipin Chandra Pal

9. Which of the following leaders has written the book, 'National Education'?

- a. Surendranath Banerjee
- b. Dadabhai Navroji
- c. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- d. Lala Lajpat Rai

10. Complete the given analogy.

Dadabhai Naoroji: Grand Old Man of India :: Bipin Chandra Pal: \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Father of the Revolutionary thoughts in India
- b. Father of the Assertive Nationalism
- c. Father of Early Nationalism



d. Sher-e-Punjab

11. According to the Gandhi –Irvin Pact, the British agreed to-\_\_\_\_\_

- a. Grant separate electorates
- b. Grant Dominion Status
- c. Restore the confiscated properties of the Satyagrahis.
- d. Stop conversion to Christianity

12. Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows correct relation between A and B.

A. On 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1927, when Simon Commission reached Bombay, an All India Hartal was organised.

B. The Simon Commission consisted of seven members of the British Parliament and it had no Indian member.

- a. A is true but B is False
- b. Both A and B are true and B is the reason for A
- c. Both A and B are true and B is the reason for A
- d. A contradicts B

13. Which of the following country emerged as an independent country after the First World War?

- a. Netherland
- b. Yugoslavia
- c. Belgium
- d. France

14. Which of the following causes of the First World War is connected to the headline given below?



- a. Armament Race
- b. Sarajevo Crisis
- c. Imperialism
- d. Aggressive Nationalism

15. Which of the following was a factor responsible for the rise of dictators in Europe during the inter-war period?

- a. Spread of Democracy and liberal reviews
- b. Economic prosperity and stability
- c. Political instability and social unrest
- d. Religious tolerance and Pluralism

16. Who among the following countries was NOT a member of the Axis Powers during the Second World War?

- a. Germany
- b. Italy
- c. Japan
- d. France

**Q II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. [14]**

1. Explain the term Adjournment and Prorogation of the House. 2
2. In case of break out of communal riots in Maharashtra and break down of law and order in the State, what will the President of India do as per the Indian Constitution? 2
3. Tilak was the forerunner of Gandhi in a number of ways. Justify. 2
4. In what ways did the Non Cooperation Movement impact the promotion social reforms? 2
5. Mention any two objectives of the Forward Bloc. 2
6. Why was the League of Nations formed after the First World War? 2
7. State any two similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism. 2

**PART II  
SECTION A**

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

**Question 3**

*The Parliament plays a vital role in the functioning of India's federal democratic government, making laws for the country and having special powers during national emergencies. In this context, answer the following questions.*

1. Mention the functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha with reference to the 'Business of the House'. 3
2. Explain the special powers which make the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. 3
3. Describe the Legislative Powers of the Parliament with respect to the matters included in the Union List and Concurrent List. 4



#### Question 4

***The President is the first citizen of India and represents the nation.*** With reference to this, answer the following questions.



1. Who is the current President of India? State the composition of the Electoral College which elects the President? 3
2. Under what circumstances can the President promulgate an Ordinance. 3
3. Mention any four Financial powers of the President. 4

#### Question 5

***'The Constitution of India provides for a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head'***, with regards to this fact, answer the following questions:

1. Mention any three points of distinction between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. 3
2. Under Article 75(3) of the Constitution, '*the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People*'. What does it imply? 3
3. Explain the role of the Prime Minister as the Leader of the Nation. 4

### SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

#### Question 6

With reference to the Growth of Nationalism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, answer the following questions.

1. Describe the contribution of Jyotiba Phule in the upliftment of women. 3
2. How did the Indian newspapers play a significant role in fostering a strong national sentiment among the Indians? 3

3. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress? Mention any 3 aims of the Indian National Congress declared in its first session. 4

#### Question 7

*It was the British policy of 'Divide and Rule' that led to the rise of communal trend and to the formation of the Muslim league in 1906.* With regards to this, answer the following questions:

1. List any three objectives of the Muslim League. 3
2. As a result of the Lucknow Pact, the Hindus and the Muslims worked together from 1916 to 1922. Justify this statement. 3
3. In what ways did the British sow the seeds of division between the Hindus and Muslims? 4

#### Question 8

With reference to Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement, answer the following questions.

1. What did the Non Cooperation Movement aim to achieve? 3
2. Briefly explain the Boycott programmes undertaken during the Non Cooperation Movement. 3
3. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement on 12 February, 1922? 4

#### Question 9

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

1. How did the race for armaments contribute to the first World War? 3
2. State the terms of the Treaty of Versailles with reference to- 3
  - a. Compensation to be paid by Germany
  - b. Germany's coal mines
  - c. Area of Rhine Valley
3. Mention the aims and objectives of the League of Nations. 4



Read the headlines of the newspaper clipping, answer the following questions.



1. State the factors that compelled Germany to invade Poland in September, 1939.3
2. The Treaty of Versailles, by which the First World War ended, created more problems than solved. Justify.3
3. What is meant by Cold War? What did it involve?4