

GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMS EXAMINATION 2025-2026

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

Marks: 80
Time: 2 Hours

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. *A flash flood in the Himalyan tow of Dharali led to an entire village being swept away by fast moving surge of mud and water leading to about 100 people missing.*
- *The Guardian, August 5 2025.*

Which of the following actions will help in a discussion on this tragedy.

- a. Censure motion
 - b. Adjournment Motion
 - c. No Confidence motion
 - d. Prorogation of the House
2. Identify the odd one out from the following statements regarding the Rajyasabha.
- a. It represents the federation of States of the Indian Union.
 - b. It cannot be dissolved by the President.
 - c. Its members are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies.
 - d. It is presided over by the Speaker chosen from among its members.

3. Which of the following statements are **correct** with reference to the sessions of the Parliament.
- (P) Normally there are three sessions in a year.
 - (Q) The interval between two consecutive sessions shall be less than 3 months.
 - (R) The Budget session continues from February to May.
 - (S) The presiding officers summon each house of the Parliament.
- a. P and S
 - b. Q and R
 - c. P and R
 - d. Q and S
4. Which of the following is **NOT** the Legislative power of the Cabinet Ministers.
- a. Introduction of Bills.
 - b. Acting as a Source of Information
 - c. Summoning the Houses of the Parliament
 - d. Co-ordinating the functioning of the various Ministers.
5. Complete the given analogy
Legislative power : The President can dissolve the Loksabha :: Executive power ::
- a. The President can promulgate ordinances
 - b. The President can refuse to give his assent to State bills.
 - c. The President is the head of the Union administration.
 - d. The President can authorise withdrawal of advances from the Contingency Fund of India.
6. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order.
- i. *Establishment of Indian National Congress in Mumbai.*
 - ii. *The Indian association was setup by Surendranath Banerjee.*
 - iii. *The Indian National Conference was convened in Kolkata*
 - iv. *The East India Association was setup in London.*
- a. iv, i, ii, iii
 - b. iv, ii, iii, i
 - c. ii, iii, iv, i
 - d. iii, iv, ii, i
7. Identify the contribution of the leader in the given picture.

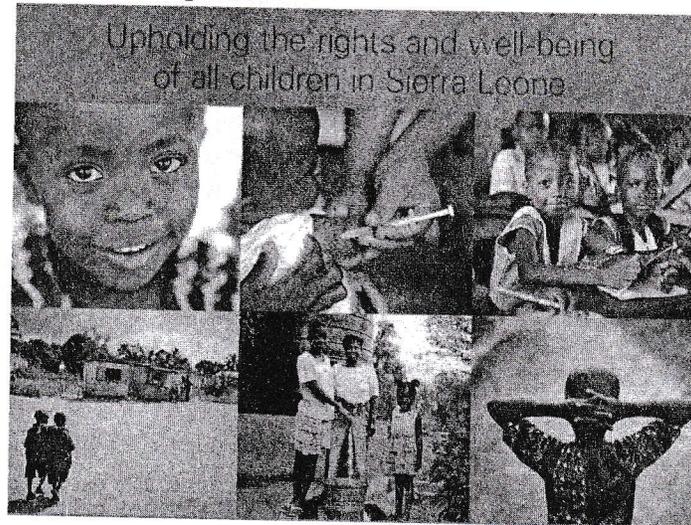


- a. He started the agitation against the Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act.
 - b. He set up the Servants of India Society.
 - c. He convened the Indian National Conference.
 - d. He founded the East India Association.
8. According to the Mountbatten Plan, a referendum was to be held in the Muslim majority province of _____ to decide whether it wants to remain in East Bengal or wishes to join Assam.
- a. Sylhet
 - b. Murshidabad
 - c. Dacca
 - d. Chittagong
9. Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).
- (A) The educated youth started to demand reservations in jobs on the basis of caste creed and religion.
- (R) The economic backwardness of the country contributed to the growth of communalism in India.
- a. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - b. (R) contradicts (A).
 - c. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the reason for (A)
 - d. (A) and (R) are independent of each other.
10. Which of the following goals was achieved after the Non Co-operation movement?
- a. The British government annulled the Rowlatt Act
 - b. The British government agreed to grant Dominion status to India.

- c. The Indian National Congress transformed from a deliberative assembly to an organisation of action.
 - d. The British government agreed to increase the number of Indians in the administration.
11. Which of the following was NOT an objective of the Indian National Army.
- a. Organise an armed rebellion and to fight against British.
 - b. Organise a provisional government of free India.
 - c. Mobilisation of Indian manpower and money for total war.
 - d. Reorganisation of agriculture and industry on socialist lines.
12. Complete the given analogy-
World War I: Sarajevo Tragedy:: World War II:.....
- a. Japanese invasion of China.
 - b. Bombing of Hiroshima.
 - c. Attack on Pearl Harbour.
 - d. Germany's invasion of Poland.
13. Who among the following was not among the founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement?
- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Winston Churchill
 - c. Gamal Abdel Nasser
 - d. Marshall Joseph Broze Tito
14. Which of the following objectives was later added to the UN Charter?
- a. To be a centre for harmonising actions of the nations.
 - b. To maintain international peace and security.
 - c. To disarm, develop, decolonise.
 - d. To develop friendly relations among the member nations.
15. Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).
- (A) The concept of Non-alignment emerged during the Cold war era.
- (R) After the Second World War, the World was divided into two power blocs led by the USA and USSR.
- a. A is true, but R is false.
 - b. A is false, but R is true.
 - c. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

d. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation for A.

16. Which of the following agencies of the United Nations will be involved in the campaign given in the picture?



- a. UNESCO
- b. UNICEF
- c. WHO
- d. All of the above.

Question 2.

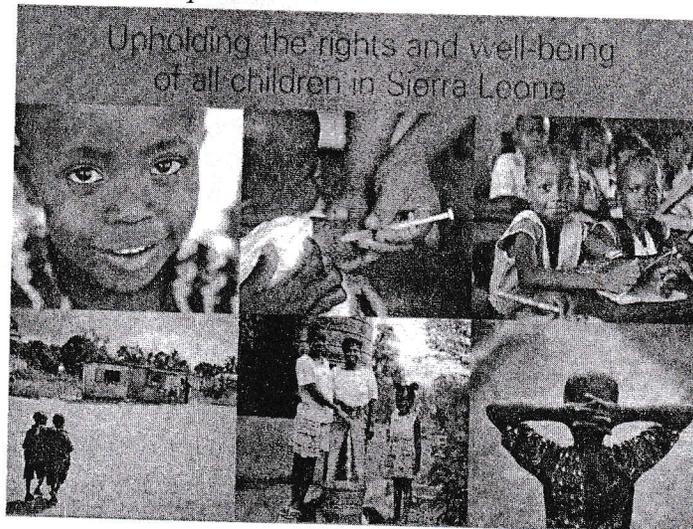
1. *The monsoon session of the Parliament witnessed Parliamentarians raising questions about preparedness of the authorities to deal with increasing natural calamities in the coastal areas on account of recurring storms and cyclones during the Question Hour.*

What is meant by the term Question hour? What is this right of asking questions also called? [2]

- 2. Why are the Cabinet ministers considered to be the most important members of the Council of Ministers? [2]
- 3. Discuss the contribution of Rajaram Mohan Roy towards promoting social reforms. [2]
- 4. How did Dadabhai Naoroji expose the economic ills of India? [2]
- 5. Observe the given picture and answer the question that follows:

d. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation for A.

16. Which of the following agencies of the United Nations will be involved in the campaign given in the picture?



- UNESCO
- UNICEF
- WHO
- All of the above.

Question 2.

1. *The monsoon session of the Parliament witnessed Parliamentarians raising questions about preparedness of the authorities to deal with increasing natural calamities in the coastal areas on account of recurring storms and cyclones during the Question Hour.*

What is meant by the term Question hour? What is this right of asking questions also called?

[2]

- Why are the Cabinet ministers considered to be the most important members of the Council of Ministers? [2]
- Discuss the contribution of Rajaram Mohan Roy towards promoting social reforms. [2]
- How did Dadabhai Naoroji expose the economic ills of India? [2]
- Observe the given picture and answer the question that follows:



Identify the leader seen in the picture above. Mention any one of his contribution while working outside India. [2]

6. State any four similarities between the Fascist and Nazi ideologies. [2]
7. Mention any four principles of the Panchsheel agreement. [2]

PART II SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this section.

Question 3.

With reference to the Union Parliament, answer the following questions.

1. How can the Parliament amend the Constitution of India? [3]
2. The Lok Sabha has special powers which make it more powerful than the Rajyasabha.- Justify. [3]
3. Discuss the disciplinary functions performed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha [4]

Question 4.

With reference to the wide range of powers exercised by the President of India explain the following.

1. The emergency powers of the President. [3]
2. The legislative power of the President with reference to assent to bills. [3]
3. Circumstances when the President can use his discretionary powers. [4]

Question 5.

The Indian judiciary is a single integrated system of courts for the Union and the States, with reference to it answer the following questions.

1. Explain the power of Judicial Review exercised by the Supreme Court. [3]
2. Mention the qualifications required to be appointed as the judge of the Supreme Court. [3]
3. Describe the kind of cases that cannot be moved in any court other than the Supreme Court of India. [4]

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this section.

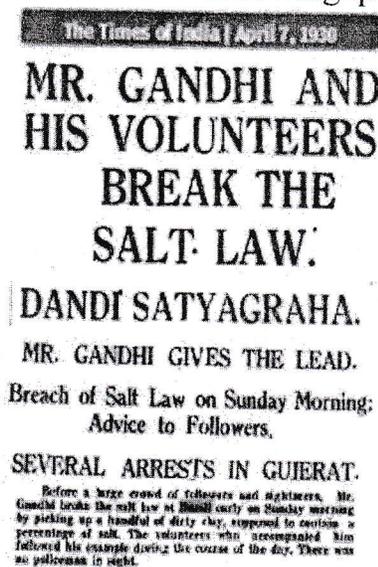
Question 6.

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

1. The British system of education introduced in a number of schools propagated fears regarding western education- Describe how this contributed towards the revolt of 1857. [3]
2. The growing unemployment in India during the Company rule created conducive situations for the revolt of 1857. Explain. [3]
3. Discuss the provisions of the proclamation made public by Lord Canning at Allahabad on November 1, 1858. [4]

Question 7.

Observe the given picture and answer the following questions.



1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi violate the salt laws? Name the mass movement launched after this incident? [3]
2. Why were the Indians against the Simon Commission? How did they oppose it? [3]
3. State the conditions accepted by the British government according to the terms of the Gandhi Irwin Pact. [4]

Question 8.

With reference to the Independence and Partition of India, elaborate on the following.

1. The clause of the Cabinet Mission Plan regarding the formation of the Constituent Assembly. [3]
2. The reasons that made the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan inevitable. [3]
3. The provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 which ended the jurisdiction of the British Parliament. [4]

Questions 9.

With reference to the Second World War that lasted from 1939 to 1945 – answer the following questions.

1. How did the expansionist policy of Japan contribute toward the Second World War? [3]
2. The Treaty of Versailles by which the First world war came to an end, created more problems than it solved.- Justify the statement. [3]
3. What is meant by the policy of appeasement? How did it worsen the political situation in pre-World War II Europe? [4]

Questions 10.

The United Nations was established to maintain international peace- with reference to its organs and its agencies answer the following questions.

1. Discuss the function performed by the General Assembly in regards to the 'Uniting for Peace Resolution'. [3]
2. Explain the functions of the Security council [3]
3. The year 1980 marked the eradication of the deadly disease of smallpox. Which agency spearheaded this achievement? State any three functions performed by it? [4]

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