

GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL

SUBJECT:HISTORY/CIVICS

CLASS:X

TIME:2 Hrs

MARKS:80

Attempt all questions from Part I.

A total of five questions to be attempted from Part II.

Two questions from Section A and three questions from section B.

**PART I  
CIVICS**

**Q.I**

**[10]**

- a. Define the term Parliament.
- b. What is the significance of the Zero Hour?
- c. What is the Rajyasabha also known as and why?
- d. When does the President address both houses of the Parliament?(Two points)
- e. Under which circumstances can a National Emergency be declared?
- f. Who are the Deputy Ministers?
- g. What does the Union Legislature comprise of?
- h. What is meant by the Residuary powers of the Paliament?
- i. When can a member of the Parliament be disqualified according to Anti – Defection law?
- j. What are ordinances?

**HISTORY**

**Q.II**

**[20]**

- a. What was the contribution of Rajaram Mohan Roy towards the field of social reforms of India? (2)
- b. Why did the Indian cottage industries decline during the Company’s regime? (2)
- c. What the contribution of Lala Lajpatrai as an educationist and writer? (2)
- d. How did the Lucknow Pact foster Hindu-Muslim unity? (2)
- e. What were Prabhat Pheris? What other methods were used to create political propaganda during the Civil Disobedience Movement? (2)
- f. Why was the Quit India Resolution adopted by the Congress? (2)
- g. What steps were to be taken by the Forward Bloc to establish a Social State? (2)
- h. State the conditions imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles pertaining to her colonial possessions. (2)
- i. What is meant by Cold War? (2)
- j. Which day is celebrated as the United Nations Day? Mention the three new objectives set by the UN. (2)

**PART II**  
**SECTION A-CIVICS**

**(Attempt any two questions from this section)**

**Q.III. With reference to the Union Parliament answer the following. [10]**

- a. State the manner in which the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected. What is his term of Office? (3)
- b. What are the Electoral functions exercised by the Parliament? (3)
- c. How can the Parliament exercise control over the executive with the help of Interpellation? (4)

**Q.IV. The executive power of the Indian Union is vested in the President. In this context answer the following questions. [10]**

- a. Mention the Diplomatic Powers exercised by the President. (3)
- b. How does a Bill become a Law? What limitations does the constitution impose upon the President regarding his assent to bills? (3)
- c. What changes will the country undergo if a Financial Emergency is declared? (4)

**Q.V. In our Parliamentary form of government the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are the most powerful institution. In this context answer the following. [10]**

- a. How are the Cabinet Ministers appointed? What is their significance? (3)
- b. Explain the Financial power of the Cabinet pertaining to the Annual Budget. (3)
- c. Why is the Prime Minister called as the Leader of the Nation? (4)

**SECTION B-HISTORY**

**(Attempt any three questions from this section)**

**Q.VI. The Revolt of 1857 brought about many changes in the socio-political life of the Indians. In this context answer the following. [10]**

- a. What is meant by Drain of Wealth? How did it act as an economic cause of the Revolt? (3)
- b. Why were the Indians apprehensive of the modern inventions introduced by the Company? (3)
- c. In what way did the British utilise the policy of Divide and Rule after the Revolt of 1857? (4)

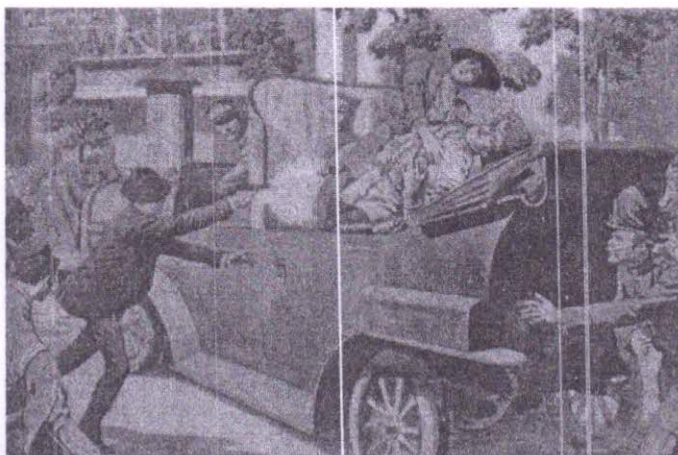
**Q.VII. With reference to the Indian National Congress answer the following. [10]**

- a. Why were the leaders of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of Congress called Assertives ?  
What methods did they utilise? (3)
- b. Why was Tilak also called as Gandhiji's Forerunner? (3)
- c. What ways were used to propagate National Education by the Congress? (4)

**Q.VIII. With reference to Gandhi and the National Movement answer the following questions. [10]**

- a. Explain the doctrine of Non-violence used by Gandhi during the National movement. (3)
- b. Who were the leaders of the Khilafat movement? Why was it launched? (3)
- c. How did the Non-Co-operation movement affect the following: (4)
  - i. Nature of Congress
  - ii. Promotion of social reforms.

**Q.IX. With reference to the given picture answer the following. [10]**



- a. Identify this event which became the immediate cause of World War I.  
Who was responsible for organising it? What did they aim to achieve? (3)
- b. With what objectives was the League of Nations established after World War? (3)
- c. Explain the system of imperialism developed by the European powers prior to World War I. (4)

**Q.X. With reference to the Rise of Dictatorship in Germany and Italy answer the following: [10]**

- a. How did the growing influence of Communism encourage the rise of Nazism in Germany? (3)
- b. What political instability did the Italian government face? How did the fascist benefit from it? (3)
- c. State the similarities that existed between the Nazi and the Fascist ideology? (4)

\*\*\*\*\*