

Std.: 10th ICSE
Sub: History and Civics



Marks : 80
Time :2 Hrs.
Date : 24/12/2022

**Pre-Board Test
Set -1**

General Instructions:

- (i) Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- (ii) You will not be allowed to write during first 15 minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- (iii) The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
- (iv) Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).
- (v) 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**.
- (vi) The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION - A

(Attempt **all** questions from this Section.)

1. Choose the correct option: [16]

(A)	Questions Hour	10 days Notice
	Zero Hour	?

- (a) 7 days notice
- (b) 14 days notice
- (c) 30 days notice
- (d) No notice

(B) During the Question Hour, what are the starred questions?

- (a) Those questions to which a member wishes to have an oral answer on the floor of the House
- (b) Those questions to which answers are given in written form

- (c) Those questions which relate to a matter of urgent importance
- (d) Those questions which are of public interest

(C) "Adjournment of the House means the suspension of the sitting of the House by the Speaker". On which of the following condition the House cannot be Adjourned?

- (a) After the business for the day is over
- (b) The Prime Minister is absent in the House
- (c) For want of Quorum
- (d) When the death of a sitting/ex-member of the House occurs

(D) Which of the following is not a necessary qualification for the election of the Vice President of India?

- (a) He/She should be a citizen of India
 (b) He/She must have completed the age of thirty five years
 (c) He/She must be qualified for election as member of Lok Sabha
 (d) He/She must not hold any office of profit under the Union or State government
- (E) Who administers oath of office to the President of India?
 (a) The Vice President
 (b) The Prime Minister
 (c) The Chief Justice
 (d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (F) The composition of the Supreme Court is
 (a) 31 judges and 1 Chief Justice
 (b) 30 judges and 1 Chief Justice
 (c) 33 judges and 1 Chief Justice
 (d) 22 judges and 1 Chief Justice
- (G) Which statement does not apply to the Subsidiary alliance?
 (a) The kings virtually lost their powers
 (b) It was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
 (c) The kings had to maintain the British army at their cost
 (d) They had a British resident in their court
- (H) Which of the following were Assertive Nationalist Leaders?
 (I) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (II) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (III) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (IV) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (a) (I) and (II) (b) (II) and (III)
 (c) (II) and (IV) (d) (I) and (IV)
- (I) Which of the following was not a cause for Non-Cooperation Movement?
 (a) Rowlatt Act, 1919
 (b) Sepoy Mutiny, 1857
 (c) Jallainwala Bagh Tragedy
 (d) Khilafat movement
- (J) The Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army:
 (a) Subash Chandra Bose
 (b) Ras Behari Gosh
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Lord Wavell
- (K) "Refusal of the demand for Pakistan will amount to dividing the country into so many Pakistans".
 Which leader gave this Statement ?
 (a) M.A. Jinnah
 (b) Sardar Patel
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (L) Britain and France followed the policy of appeasement against
 (a) Germany (b) Italy
 (c) Russia (d) Poland
- (M) Which of the following countries was not a part of Triple Alliance during the First World War?
 (a) Germany (b) France
 (c) Austria-Hungary (d) Italy
- (N) Which of the following was not a similarity between Fascism and Nazism.
 (a) Fundamental Rights and Individual freedom
 (b) Corporatism and Racism
 (c) Aggressive nationalism and imperialism
 (d) Anti-communist and anti-democratic rule
- (O) The non-permanent members of the security council are elected for a term of years.
 (a) One (b) Two
 (c) Three (d) Five
- (P) was awarded the Noble Prize for Peace in the year 1965 and the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace in 1989:
 (a) UNICEF (b) UNESCO
 (c) IMO (d) WHO
- 2.** (A) What is meant by "Collective Responsibility" of the cabinet? [2]
 (B) Which body is the highest judicial authority in both civil as well as criminal matters at the district level? [2]
 (C) How was the Army reorganized after the First War of Indian Independence? [2]
 (D) Name the moderate leader who explained the economic 'Drain Theory' in the colonial times. [2]
 (E) What did the British do to foster the policy of "Divide and Love", which gave rise to the formation of the Muslim League? [2]
 (F) Mention any two contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose in India's Freedom Struggle. [2]

(G) State two underlying principles of Fascism. [2]

(H) What was the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis? Why did Hitler demand the Danzig corridor from Poland? [2]

PART - II

SECTION A

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

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

(A) How many members may be nominated to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha? Give one reason as to why they may be nominated to the Lok Sabha. [3]

(B) Mention any three qualifications required for a member to be elected to the Lok Sabha. [3]

(C) What is meant by the term 'Session'? Name the three Sessions of the Union Parliament. [4]

4. (A) Identify the person in the picture. Briefly explain his appointment to the post. [3]



(B) What is his position under the Parliamentary system of government? [3]

(C) State the position of the Prime Minister and state any two of his powers in relation to the president. [4]

5. With reference to our Judiciary, discuss the following:

(A) Why is the Judiciary kept independent of the control of the Executive and the Legislature? [3]

(B) What do we mean when we refer to the Supreme Court and High Court as a 'Court of record'? [3]

(C) Name the Writs that the High Courts are empowered to issue. What is meant by the Advisory Jurisdiction of the High Court? [4]

(C) Mention four major objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [4]

10. The horrors of the two World Wars, led to the formation of the United Nations Organization, while the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement followed later. In this context, answer the following:

6. With reference to Nationalism and the birth of the Indian National Congress, explain each of the following:

(A) Vernacular Press Act, 1878. [3]

(B) Role of Sir Syed Ahamad Khan in the formation of the Muslim League. [3]

(C) State any four immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress. [4]

7. Through various National Movements, Gandhiji mobilized public support to win freedom for India. In this context, state the following:

(A) Any three causes for Gandhi to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement? [3]

(B) The name given to the uprising of 1942. Two reasons for launching this mass uprising. [3]

(C) The impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement in India's freedom struggle. [4]

8. (A) Identify the leader in the picture. Give two examples to state that the leader followed an expansionist policy. [3]



(B) State three factors that led to the rise of Fascism. [3]

(C) State four similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism. [4]

9. With reference to the Cold War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following questions:

(A) Explain Truman's Doctrine. [3]

(B) State any three consequences of the Cold War. [3]

(A) Mention any three aims and objectives of the United Nations Organization. [3]

(B) Explain any three functions of the Security Council. [3]

(C) Explain any four factors that led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement. [4]