



Estd. 1861

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (2024-25)

CLASS - X

HISTORY AND CIVICS

Maximum Marks: 80

Time: Two hours

Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).

A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three question from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

Question 1

Choose the correct answer to the questions from the given options:

[16]

- i) Which of these is not a federal feature of India?
 - a) Written Constitution
 - b) Division of Powers
 - c) Presidential form of government
 - d) Bicameral Union Legislature
- ii) The chairman of the Rajya Sabha is:
 - a) The Prime Minister
 - b) The President
 - c) The Vice President
 - d) None of these
- iii) The President may submit his/her resignation letter to -
 - a) The Vice President
 - b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - c) Council of Ministers
 - e) The Prime Minister
- iv) The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha provided by the Constitution is-
 - a) 250
 - b) 273
 - c) 530
 - d) 552
- v) Who takes over as the acting President, when the office of the President falls vacant?
 - a) The Prime Minister
 - b) The Vice President
 - c) The Speaker
 - d) The leader of the opposition
- vi) Which of these is not contained in the Union List?
 - a) Railway
 - b) Defence
 - c) Currency
 - d) Public Health
- vii) The states of Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed under the -
 - a) Subsidiary Alliance
 - b) Doctrine of Lapse
 - c) Divide and Rule Policy
 - d) The Indian Arms Act
- viii) An Act which was regarded by the Hindus as an incentive to convert to other religions.
 - a) Widow Remarriage Act
 - b) The Charter Act
 - c) General Service Enlistment Act
 - d) The Religious Disabilities Act
- ix) Which of these was not an interference by the British in the social religious practices of India?
 - a) The sepoys were forbidden to wear turban
 - b) They could not keep beard
 - c) The practice of the custom of sati was abolished
 - d) Denial of foreign service allowance (Bhata)
- x) Raja Ram Mohan Roy condemned polytheism and propagated -
 - a) Idol worship
 - b) Christianity
 - c) Monotheism
 - d) Atheism
- xi) Jyotiba Phule formed the Satyashodhak Samaj with the objective of liberating the -
 - a) Brahmins
 - b) Christians
 - c) Peasants
 - d) Shudras
- xii) The second session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by -
 - a) A.O.Hume
 - b) W.C. Bannerjee
 - c) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - d) Surendranath Banerjee
- xiii) Who among these was not an Assertive Nationalist?
 - a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - d) Bipin Chandra Pal
- xiv) Choose the odd one out:
Triple Entente comprised of -
 - a) Britain
 - b) Germany
 - c) France
 - d) Russia
- xv) Gavrilo Princep, who assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand was a -
 - a) Russian
 - b) German
 - c) French
 - d) Serb
- xvi) The Treaty of Versailles was signed on -
 - a) 1 September 1939
 - b) 11 November 1918
 - c) 28 June 1919
 - d) 28 June 1914

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Question 2

- i) Who was Nana Sahib? What was Nana Sahib's grievance against the British? [2]
- ii) Mention two social reforms advocated by Jyotiba Phule for the upliftment of women. [2]
- iii) State two reasons why Tilak is considered the precursor of Gandhiji. [2]
- iv) Name two weekly newspapers started by Tilak to spread the ideals of nationalism among the Indians. [2]
- v) What was the most humiliating portion of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany? [2]
- vi) What is the purpose of an Adjournment Motion? [2]
- vii) What is an Ordinance? When can the President issue and Ordinance? [2]

PART II SECTION A

(Attempt *any two* questions from this Section)

Question 3

The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) represents the regional interests of the states. In this context discuss the following -

- i) Composition of the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- ii) Why is the Rajya Sabha known as the Permanent House? [3]
- iii) Mention any two exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha. [4]

Question 4

The Indian Constitution establishes a parliamentary form of government in which the President is only a nominal head. With reference to the above answer the following -

- i) How is the President of India elected? [3]
- ii) Why is the President elected indirectly? [3]
- iii) Mention two Financial Powers and two Discretionary Powers of the President. [4]

Question 5

With reference to the speaker of the Lok Sabha answer the following -

- i) How is the Speaker elected? [3]
- ii) How does the Speaker maintain order and discipline inside the House? [3]
- iii) State four of the Regulatory Powers of the Speaker. [4]

SECTION B

(Attempt *any three* questions from this Section)

Question 6

- i) Identify the queen in this picture. What title was she given by the British Parliament? [3]
- ii) What promises did she make regarding the princely states in the proclamation of 1858? [3]
- iii) Why was the Delhi Durbar held? How did this event generate hatred among the Indians against the colonial government? [4]



Question 7

The Early Nationalists sowed the seeds of nationalism and laid a strong foundation for the National

Movement. In this context explain -

- i) Methods of struggle adopted by the Moderates. [3]
- ii) Dadabhai Naoroji's role in the Congress and his efforts to spread nationalist ideas. [3]
- iii) Any two contributions of Surendranath Banerjee. [4]

Question 8

British encouraged communal and separatist trends in India. With reference to the statement given answer the following -

- i) State any three examples to show that the British Policy of Divide and Rule gave rise to the formation of Muslim League. [3]
- ii) What were the objectives of the Muslim League? [3]
- iii) Discuss the significance of the Lucknow Pact. [4]

Question 9

The Treaty of Versailles was documented by Allies. It was a 'dictated peace'. In this context answer the following questions -

- i) How did the Treaty of Versailles seek to cripple Germany's military strength? [3]
- ii) What did France gain from the Treaty of Versailles? [3]
- iii) State any four objectives of the League of Nations. [4]

Question 10

The rise of Fascism and Nazism was due to several factors. In the context explain -

- i) Political Instability [3]
- ii) Charismatic Leaders [3]
- iii) Mention any four similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. [4]
