



BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (2025-26)

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 questions 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 [].

PART I

(Attempt **all** questions from this Part)

Question 1

Choose the correct answer to the question from the given options.
(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

[16]

1. The President of India is a member of
 - a. The Rajya Sabha
 - b. The Lok Sabha
 - c. The Council of Ministers
 - d. None of the above
2. Given below are the details of a few Indian citizens

Candidate	Age	Details
A	25	is of unsound mind
B	30	holds office of profit under state government
C	21	is not an insolvent
D	25	has his name in the electoral roll

Select the one who is eligible to be a member of the Lok Sabha.

- a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D
3. Who decides whether a Bill introduced in the House is a Money Bill or not?
 - a. The President
 - b. The Prime Minister
 - c. The Speaker
 - d. The House
4. Who can make laws on the subjects included in the Concurrent List?
 - a. Parliament
 - b. State Legislative Assemblies
 - c. None of the above
 - d. Both a and b
5. The Vice-President can serve as an acting-president for a period of
 - a. 5 years
 - b. 1 year
 - c. 1 month
 - d. 6 months
6. The _____ has the power to summon the Houses of the Parliament.
 - a. Speaker
 - b. President
 - c. Vice-President
 - d. Prime Minister
7. _____ was annexed on grounds of misgovernment.
 - a. Satara
 - b. Surat
 - c. Awadh
 - d. Nagpur
8. Which of these was a military cause for the Revolt of 1857-
 - a. Increasing unemployment
 - b. General Service Enlistment Act
 - c. Subsidiary Alliances
 - d. Religious Disabilities Act
9. Lord Lytton reduced the age limit for admission to the Indian Civil Service examination to
 - a. 25 years
 - b. 21 years
 - c. 19 years
 - d. 18 years
10. Which of the following was not a method adopted by the moderates
 - a. sending petitions to the British officials
 - b. the method of three P's
 - c. holding public meetings
 - d. boycott of foreign goods
11. With the support of some educated and enlightened Indians, the British tried to eradicate some social evils of the Indian society. Against which of these did Lord William Bentinck pass a law?
 - a. caste system
 - b. sati
 - c. widow remarriage
 - d. all of these

12. Which of these was the official reason given by the British for the Partition of Bengal-
- Bengal was the centre of Indian nationalism.
 - To demonstrate the strength of the British Raj.
 - To strengthen the British rule in India.
 - For administrative ease
13. The Lucknow Pact was signed between
- The Congress
 - The Assertives
 - All India Muslim League
 - The Moderates
- Choose the Correct option.
- A and C
 - A and B
 - B and D
 - C and D
14. Which of the following was known as the Black Act?
- Indian Arms Act
 - Rowlatt Act
 - Vernacular Press Act
 - None of the above
15. Which of these was not a cause for the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji?
- Rowlatt Act
 - Khilafat Movement
 - Chauri Chaura incident
 - Jallianwala Bagh Massacre



16. Which Movement did Gandhiji inaugurate by picking up a handful of salt?
- Non-Cooperation Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Quit India Movement
 - Khilafat Movement

Question 2

- Mention any two reasons for the Indirect election of the President of India. (2)
- What is the purpose of Adjournment Motion? (2)
- What impact did the uprising of 1857 have on the Mughal rule? (2)
- State any two immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress? (2)
- Who wrote 'A Nation in Making'? What has he explained in this book? (2)
- When did the Surat Split take place? What was the result of this Split? (2)
- Mention any two remedies proposed by Bipin Chandra Pal to eradicate India's poverty and unemployment. (2)

PART II SECTION A

(Attempt any two questions from this Section)

Question 3

- How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? (3)
- Mention any three Regulatory functions of the Speaker. (3)
- What qualifications are required to be a member of the Rajya Sabha? (4)

Question 4

- How is the President of India elected? (3)
- Discuss the Financial Powers of the President. (3)
- Under what circumstances can the President declare Constitutional Emergency? (4)
 - What happens when Constitutional Emergency is declared in a state? (4)

Question 5

Parliamentary procedures are the formalities which the legislators have to observe in the Parliament.

With reference to this explain:-

- i) Sessions (3)
- ii) Quorum (3)
- iii) No-Confidence Motion (4)

SECTION B

(Attempt any three questions from this Section)

Question 6

With reference to the First War of Independence, 1857 answer the following questions.

- i) Any three administrative changes brought about under The Government of India Act, 1858. (3)
- ii) Any three Military Reforms. (3)
- iii) Any four promises made by Queen Victoria in her Proclamation. (4)

Question 7

Assertive Nationalism marked a significant shift in the Indian Independence Movement. In this context, explain:-

- i) How were the Assertive Nationalists different from the Moderates in their method of agitation against the British? (3)
- ii) Differentiate between the aims and objectives of the Early Nationalists and the Radicals. (3)
- iii) Discuss the means employed by Tilak to mobilise the masses. (4)

Question 8

The Partition of Bengal and the Formation of the Muslim League were two important events that had its impact on the national struggle for independence. In this context, answer the following:-

- i) What was the difference of opinion between the Moderates and the Assertives regarding the Anti-Partition Movement? (3)
- ii) What was the perspective of the nationalist leaders on the Partition of Bengal? (3)
- iii) Under whose presidentship and when was the Muslim League founded? Discuss any two factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League. (4)

Question 9

The Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Gandhiji left a huge impact on the National Movement. In this context, answer the following questions:-



- i) Name and describe the famous march undertaken by Gandhiji. (3)
- ii) Mention any three significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement. (3)
- iii) What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact? (4)

Question 10

The Quit India Resolution was one of the final calls given by Gandhi for the Britishers to leave India.

In this context, answer the following questions:-

- i) What was the Quit India Resolution? (3)
- ii) State two reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement. (3)
- iii) What was the impact of the Movement? (4)
