



Estd. 1861

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (2023-24)

CLASS - X

HISTORY AND CIVICS

MM- 80

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 [].

Part I (Attempt all questions from this Part)

Question 1

Choose the correct option:

- [16]
- The Constitution provides that the size of the Council of Ministers shall not exceed _____ percent of the total number of members of the House of People.
 - 10
 - 15
 - 50
 - 75
 - Which of the following is not a requirement for the post of the President?
 - He / She must be a citizen of India.
 - He / She must be 35 years of age or above.
 - He / She must be a member of the Rajya Sabha.
 - He / She has held the office of the President earlier.
 - The Cabinet meetings are presided over by -
 - The President
 - The Vice President
 - The Prime Minister
 - The Speaker
 - Which of these is the highest Court for criminal cases in the district?
 - The Court of the District Judge
 - The Court of the Sessions Judge
 - Lok Adalat
 - Revenue Court.
 - A judge of the Supreme Court holds office for _____.
 - A term of 10 years
 - As long as it pleases the President
 - Till the age of 60
 - Till the age of 65 years
 - This writ is issued when a lower court exercises a wrong jurisdiction and decides the case.
 - Writ of Quo Warranto
 - Writ of Prohibition
 - Writ of Certiorari
 - Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - Which association was founded by Jyotiba Phule?
 - Brahmo Samaj
 - Servants of Indian Society
 - Arya Samaj
 - Satyashodhak Samaj
 - Bengal was partitioned on _____.
 - 6 December, 1904
 - 19 July, 1905
 - 16 October, 1905
 - 15 August, 1906
 - Which of these was an objective of the Muslim League?
 - Promotion of friendly relations among the nationalist political workers of the country.
 - Annulment of the Partition of Bengal
 - Hindu - Muslim Unity
 - To promote among the Muslims of India feelings of loyalty to the British Government.
 - A British Officer responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
 - Lord Linlithgow
 - General Dyer
 - Lord Birkenhead
 - Lord Irwin
 - The Chauri Chaura incident led to the suspension of
 - Non-Cooperative Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Quit India Movement
 - Khilafat Movement
 - The Purna Swaraj Resolution was taken by the Congress at its _____.
 - Lucknow Session
 - Surat Session
 - Calcutta Session
 - Lahore Session
 - The Cabinet Mission of 1946 was formulated at the initiative of
 - Clement Attlee
 - Sir Stafford Cripps
 - Lord Pethick Lawrence
 - A.V. Alexander
 - According to the Cabinet Mission Plan the British Provinces would be divided into three groups - Group A, Group B, Group C. Which province did Group C comprise?
 - Central Provinces, United Provinces
 - Bihar and Orissa
 - North - West Frontier Province and Sindh
 - Bengal and Assam
 - The immediate cause of the Second World War was _____.
 - Japanese invasion of China
 - Hitler's invasion of Poland
 - The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour
 - The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - The only principal organ of the United Nations which is not located in New York.
 - The General Assembly
 - The Security Council
 - The International Court of Justice
 - The Trusteeship Council

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Question 2

- i) How are the judges and the chief justice of a high court appointed? [2]
- ii) State one difference between the Court of the District Judge and Sessions Court? [2]
- iii) Mention any two significance of the Lucknow Pact. [2]
- iv) State any two objectives of the INA. [2]
- v) When was the Quit India Resolution passed? Give one reason for the passing of the Resolution. [2]
- vi) What is meant by 'veto power'? [2]
- vii) State the objectives of NAM with regard to [2]
 - a. Racism
 - b. United Nations

PART II - SECTION A

(Attempt *any two* questions from this Section)

Question 3

With reference to the Union Parliament of India answer the following questions: -

- a) Explain the composition of the Lok Sabha. How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected? [3]
- b) Besides being a citizen of India, mention any three other qualifications a person must possess to contest elections to Lok Sabha. [3]
- c) Discuss two ways how the Union Parliament can exercise control over the Executive. [4]

Question 4. The Prime Minister is the pillar of the Cabinet. In relation to this answer the following questions.

- a) How is the Council of Ministers formed? [3]
- b) How does the Prime Minister act as a link between: - [3]
 - i. The President and the Council of Ministers.
 - ii. Cabinet and the Parliament.
- c) Explain the Collective Responsibility of the Council Of Ministers. [4]

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

- a) Difference between Original Jurisdiction and Appellate Jurisdiction. Mention any two functions that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
- b) Discuss the Appellate jurisdiction of the High Court. [3]
- c) Mention four ways by which the Constitution of India ensures the independence of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. [4]

SECTION – B (Attempt *any three* questions from this Section)

Question 6. One of Lord Curzon's administrative measures that resulted in a strong resentment from the masses was the Partition of Bengal. In this context answer the following questions: -

- a) What was Lord Curzon's argument in favour of the Partition of Bengal? [3]
- b) How did the nationalists interpret Lord Curzon's motives? [3]
- c) Discuss what happened at the Surat Session of the Congress in 1907? [4]

Question 7. The Civil Disobedience Movement was significant in the history of the National Movement. In this context answer the following questions: -

- a) Why was the Simon Commission appointed by the British Government? Why did the Congress boycott the Commission? [3]
- b) The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhiji with his famous Dandi March on 12th March 1930. Describe it. [3]
- c) What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact? [4]

Question 8

- a) Who is the famous person visible in the picture? What were the main provisions of the Plan chalked out by this person? [3]
- b) State three reasons why the Congress accepted this plan? [3]
- c) What were the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 regarding the partition of India into the two dominions? [4]



Question 9. With regards to the causes of the Second World War, discuss the following: -

- a) Policy of Appeasement. [3]
- b) Japanese invasion of China. [3]
- c) Failure of the League of Nations. [4]

Question 10. The United Nations Organization was established to maintain peace and 'promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom'. With reference to this, explain the following: -

- a) Any three objectives of the United Nations Organization. [3]
- b) Composition of the Security Council. [3]
- c) Four functions of UNICEF. [4]

