



**BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE**  
**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (2024-25)**  
**CLASS – X**  
**HISTORY AND CIVICS**

*Maximum Marks: 80*

*Time allowed: Two hours*

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

*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 option:

[16]

- (i) The only principal organ of the United Nations that is not located in New York is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) ICJ (c) Security Council  
 (b) General Assembly (d) Secretariat
- (ii) The number of members of the General Assembly is:
- (a) 192 (c) 100  
 (b) 193 (d) 15
- (iii) The agency responsible for the rights of children is:
- (a) WHO (c) UNESCO  
 (b) UNICEF (d) None of the above
- (iv) The first NAM Summit was held at:
- (a) Washington (c) Belgrade  
 (b) Yugoslavia (d) Egypt
- (v) The principles of the UN Charter were convened on:
- (a) 25<sup>th</sup> April 1945 (c) 25<sup>th</sup> April 1946  
 (b) 25<sup>th</sup> May 1945 (d) 1 January 1942
- (vi) Hitler became the 'Fuhrer' in:
- (a) January 1933 (c) August 1933  
 (b) January 1934 (d) August 1934
- (vii) The First World War broke out on:
- (a) 28<sup>th</sup> July 1914 (c) 28<sup>th</sup> July 1915  
 (b) 28<sup>th</sup> June 1914 (d) None of the above
- (viii) Which of these statements is not associated with the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
- (a) It happened in the year 1919.  
 (b) General Dyer was responsible for this massacre.  
 (c) It became a cause for the Non-Cooperation Movement.  
 (d) It became a cause for the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ix) The Rowlatt Act is also known as:
- (a) The Black Act (c) Khilafat Act  
 (b) Simon Commission (d) All of the above
- (x) The Prime Minister is appointed by:
- (a) The Rajya Sabha members (c) Directly by the citizens of India  
 (b) The President (d) The Cabinet Ministers
- (xi) The Supreme Court came into existence on:
- (a) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950 (c) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1947  
 (b) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1945 (d) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947
- (xii) The Chief Justice of the High Court continues to hold office till the age of:
- (a) 62 (c) 58  
 (b) 64 (d) 60
- (xiii) The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is:
- (a) 556 (c) 553  
 (b) 552 (d) 551
- (xiv) The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by:
- (a) Prime Minister (c) President  
 (b) Members of the Rajya Sabha (d) Members of the Lok Sabha
- (xv) The President exercises his power on the advice of the:
- (i) Prime Minister (iii) Vice President  
 (ii) Council of Ministers (iv) Speaker
- Codes**
- (a) Only (i) (c) Only (iii)  
 (b) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Both (i) and (iv)
- (xvi) The Treaty of Versailles mandated Germany to pay a war compensation of:
- (a) 35 billion dollars (d) 50 million pounds  
 (b) 40 billion dollars  
 (c) 33 billion dollars

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**Question 2**

- (i) When and by whom was the East India Association organised? [2]
- (ii) When did the first war of independence start? What was its immediate cause? [2]
- (iii) Name two early nationalist leaders. [2]
- (iv) When did Lala Lajpat Rai join politics? Name the journal introduced by him. [2]
- (v) List any 2 causes leading to the Non Cooperation Movement. [2]
- (vi) State any 2 checks imposed on the Prime Minister's authority. [2]
- (vii) State any 2 qualifications necessary to become a judge of the Supreme Court. [2]

**PART II**  
**SECTION A**

*Attempt any two questions from this Section*

**Question 3**

'A High Court is the highest court of a state.'

With reference to this statement, answer the following:

- (i) Composition of the High Courts. [3]
- (ii) Qualifications of the judges. [3]
- (iii) Salary and allowances. [4]

**Question 4**

Referring to the system of Lok Adalats in India, answer the following:

- (i) Meaning of Lok Adalat. [3]
- (ii) Method of their functioning. [3]
- (iii) Any four advantages of Lok Adalats. [4]

**Question 5**

The Prime Minister of India is the head of the government. In regard to this, answer the following:

- (i) Any three powers of the Prime Minister. [3]
- (ii) Position of the Prime Minister. [3]
- (iii) His appointment. [4]

**SECTION B**

*Attempt any three questions from this Section.*

**Question 6**

Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India and was entrusted the task of winding up the British Raj in India.

In association with this statement, answer the following questions:

- (i) Why was the Mountbatten Plan passed? [3]
- (ii) Acceptance of this Plan. [3]
- (iii) Any four provisions of this Plan. [4]

**Question 7**

Though there were many reasons responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War, briefly describe the following:

- (i) Treaty of Versailles. [3]
- (ii) Rise of dictators. [3]
- (iii) Failure of the League of Nations. [4]

**Question 8**

The United Nations is an International Organisation.

With reference to this statement, answer the following questions:

- (i) Any three objectives of the United Nations. [3]
- (ii) Six principal organs of the United Nations. [3]
- (iii) Composition of the General Assembly. [4]

**Question 9**

Look at the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Identify the person and provide any of his two achievements. [3]
- (ii) Name the army organised by him. State two objectives of his army. [3]
- (iii) Name the youth wing formed by him and the three popular slogans given by him. [4]

**Question 10**

With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following:

- (i) The meaning of Non-Aligned Movement. [3]
- (ii) Any three objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [3]
- (iii) Name any four founding fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement. [4]

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