

NAME OF STUDENT.....

MAX MARKS:80

DATE.....

TIME: 2 HOURS

NOTE: 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 1. A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part 2, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B. The intended marks are given against the question.

PART 1

Attempt all questions from this part.

Question 1.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(16)

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only)

1. The first hour of a sitting in both Houses is allotted for asking and answering of questions. Which of the following statements is correct?
  - a) It pinpoints the failure of the Government in the performance of its duties.
  - b) Its purpose is to obtain information on a matter of public importance.
  - c) It results in the resignation of the Government.
  - d) It can make a fresh demand on Supplementary Grant.
2. It is a Policy Statement of the Government.
  - a) Zero Hour.
  - b) Motion of Thanks.
  - c) President's Address.
  - d) No – Confidence Motion.
- ★ 3. The framers of the Constitution wanted the Presidential election to remain a quiet and dignified affair. What was the main reason for doing so?
  - a) Because he can be removed through Impeachment.
  - b) Tremendous loss of time, energy and money would be involved in election process.
  - c) Extra ordinary powers are given to him.
  - d) Because he has the authority to pass an Ordinance.
4. The Vice- President may take over the office of the President under which situation.
  - a) Being ex- officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
  - b) After being newly elected.
  - c) During Emergency.
  - d) On removal of the President.
5. Method by which Parliament ensures Ministerial Responsibility.
  - a) Impeachment.
  - b) Individual Responsibility.
  - c) Censure Motion.

- d) Collective Responsibility.
6. Which statement shows relation between the Prime Minister and the Cabinet?
- He summons and prorogues the Parliament.
  - The Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of Ministers.
  - The Prime Minister is the principal spokesman and defender of the Government in Parliament.
  - He is the leader of the party which commands majority in the Lok Sabha.
7. All recruits to the Bengal army should be ready for service everywhere, within or outside India.
- Arms Act.
  - Permanent Settlement.
  - Subsidiary Alliance.
  - General Service Enlistment Act.
8. Surendranath Banerjea's reaction to this act was 'It imposed on us a badge of racial inferiority' because it was not applicable to the British.
- The Gagging Act.
  - The Indian Arms Act.
  - The Independence Act.
  - Widow Remarriage Act.
9. He was known as the 'Political Guru of Gandhi' who established a society which trained men to devote their lives to the cause of the country.
- The Indian Association.
  - Imperial Legislative Council.
  - Satya Shodhak Samaj.
  - Servants of India Society.
10. Identify the odd one out of the following-
- Tilak revived the Ganpati and Shivaji Festival to instill in the masses a spirit of patriotism.
  - Bipin Chandra Pal formed the Swaraj Party.
  - Lajpat Rai led the demonstration against the Simon Commission in Lahore.
  - The policy of Divide and Rule was to drive a wedge between the Hindus and the Muslims.
11. Identify the odd one out of the following statements regarding Muslim League.
- It aimed to promote among Indian Muslims feelings of loyalty towards the British Government.
  - It was founded on 30<sup>th</sup> December, 1906.
  - Nawab Salimullah presided over the Dhaka Session.
  - Theodore Beck founded the Muslim League.
12. He is said to be the forerunner of Gandhi who established the Home Rule League.
- Bipin Chandra Pal.
  - Dadabhai Naoroji.
  - Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
  - Rash Behari Ghosh.
13. Choose the incorrect statement regarding Fascism and Nazism.
- Both were dictatorships.
  - Both originated in Italy.
  - Both were supporters of one man, one party rule.
  - Both supported extreme Nationalism.
14. .... was the cause of the Second World War.
- Independence of Poland.
  - The German invasion of Poland and demand for Danzig corridor.
  - Sarajevo Crisis.
  - Division of Europe into two armed camps.

15. Cold war is a state of extreme unfriendliness between two or more countries, although they do not actually fight each other. What were its consequences?
- It led to the invasion of China.
  - It set in motion a mad race for armaments.
  - Germany had to give up to the Allies the merchant ships as compensation.
  - It led to the Berlin- Rome- Tokyo Axis.
16. Which of the following statements regarding the Treaty of Versailles is correct?
- It was signed in Italy.
  - Germany had to pay a war indemnity of 55 billion dollars.
  - The area of the Rhine Valley had to be demilitarized.
  - Germany had to take loan from the Allies to pay its debts.

**Question 2.**

- Mention any two qualifications an individual should have in order to be elected to the Rajya Sabha. 2
- Mention two reasons for the resentment of the sepoys or Indian soldiers. 2
- Name the Trio of Assertive Nationalism. 2
- Mention two reasons given for the Partition of Bengal. 2
- Name the two Armed Camps during the division of Europe. 2
- Mention any two myths popularized by the Fascists and Nazis. 2
- Giving two reasons mention how Germany's military strength was completely crushed. 2

**PART 2  
SECTION A**

Attempt any two questions from this section.

**Question 3.**

The Union Parliament is not only a law- making body but provides a forum. Ministers may be questioned on the deeds and misdeeds of the Government. In context to this, answer the following-

- Mention any three qualifications required by a Lok Sabha member. 3
- Mention three Legislative powers of the Parliament. 3
- Mention any four functions of the Speaker. 4

**Question 4.**

The President and Vice- President are an essential part of the Union Parliament. In this context, answer the following questions-

- Composition of Electoral College for President and term of office. 3
- Mention three main Legislative powers of the President. 3
- Mention two qualifications required for election as Vice -President of India. Also give two reasons when he can discharge the President's function. 4

**Question 5.**

The Prime Minister is the keystone to the Cabinet arch and the Cabinet exercises vast authority in legislation and finance. In this context, answer the following questions-

- What is the Prime Minister's function in relation to the President? 3
- What are the three categories of ministers? 3
- Mention four methods by which Parliament ensures Ministerial responsibility. 4

**SECTION B**

Attempt any three questions from this section.

**Question 6.**

With reference to the First War of Independence and Factors leading to the growth of Nationalism, answer the following questions-

- Who was Nana Saheb and what was his grievance against the British? 3
- Mention three Repressive Colonial policies of Lord Lytton. 3

- c) Mention any four immediate objectives of the Congress. 4

**Question 7.**

With reference to the objectives and methods of struggle of the Early Nationalists and the Partition of Bengal, answer the following questions-

- a) Mention three contributions of Gokhale towards the Freedom struggle. 3
- b) Mention three basic beliefs and objectives of the Assertive Nationalists. 3
- c) Mention the programme and methods of struggle of the Assertive Nationalists. 4

**Question 8.**

There were many events and factors which led to the formation of the Muslim League and the bond of alliance between the Congress and Muslim League was cemented by the conclusion of the Lucknow Pact in 1916. In this context, answer the following questions-

- a) Mention three aims and objectives of the League. 3
- b) Impact or significance of the Lucknow Pact. 3
- c) Give four reasons for the arousal of Hindi- Urdu controversy. 4

**Question 9.**

After the close of the First World War, the leading nations agreed that all international disputes would be settled by peaceful means. But in the years that followed, many events led to the outbreak of the Second World War. In this context, answer the following questions-

- a) Any three terms of the Treaty of Versailles. 3
- b) Japan's Invasion of China. 3
- c) Sarajevo Crisis. 4

**Question 10.**

Look at the picture and answer the following questions-



- a) Identify the leader in the picture above. Name the party he formed. 3
- b) Which community did he blame for incredible misery of his people in Germany and what action did he take against them? 3
- c) Mention two similarities each between Fascism and Nazism. 4

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