



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, PRAYAGRAJ

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2024

HISTORY AND CIVICS

CLASS – X

TIME: 2 Hours

MM: 80

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 page is the time allotted for writing the answers.

The paper is divided into two parts, Part I and Part II. Part I (30 marks) 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 part of questions are given in []

Part I – [30 Marks]

(Attempt all questions from this Part)

Q 1) Answer the following Multiple Choice Questions.

[16]

1. _____ is the legislative organ of the government. It controls the executive and finance of the nation.
 - a. Lok Sabha.
 - b. Rajya Sabha.
 - c. President.
 - d. Parliament.
2. Which of the following statements is not true with respect to the exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha?
 - a. To declare that a subject of State List has become a subject of national importance and request the Parliament to legislate on it.
 - b. Creation of a new All India Service in the national interest.
 - c. It revises bills and thus checks hasty legislations.
 - d. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house.
3. The President can issue a financial emergency when:
 - a. He is out of finances
 - b. The Rashtrapati Bhawan has spent all its money
 - c. He wants to raise the salaries of the government servants
 - d. The country's financial stability is threatened
4. Who summons the joint session of the Parliament?
 - a. The Prime Minister
 - b. The President
 - c. The Chief Justice of India
 - d. The Chief Election Commissioner
5. The Prime Minister consults the _____ for taking important decisions while he may not consult the whole Council of Ministers:
 - a. The Cabinet
 - b. Vidhan Sabha
 - c. President
 - d. Speaker
6. The _____ is considered as the leader of the Lok Sabha:
 - a. The Prime Minister
 - b. The Speaker
 - c. The President
 - d. The Vice President
7. Allan Octavian Hume was a retired member of the
 - a. Indian Forest Service
 - b. Indian Police Service
 - c. Indian Civil Service
 - d. Indian Foreign Service



8. In 1893, _____ started using the traditional religious Ganpati festival to propagate nationalist ideas through songs and speeches.
- Ras Behari Ghose
 - P. Ananda Charlu
 - R.N Mudholkar
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
9. Many prominent states like Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British on grounds of
- Doctrine of Lapse
 - Subsidiary alliance
 - Misgoverning
 - Crop failure
10. Replace the underlined words with the correct statement. Surendranath Banerjee presided over the Second Session of the Indian National Congress.
- Dadabhai Naoroji
 - WC Banerjee
 - Rashbehari Gosh
 - Badruddin Tyabji
11. Who was instrumental in setting up the D.A.V College at Lahore in 1886?
- Satyendra Prasad Sinha
 - Ambika Charan Majumdar
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Hakim Azmal Khan
12. The famous 'Drain of Wealth' theory was associated with
- Sukhdev
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Tantia Tope
 - Mahatma Gandhi
13. _____ means producing necessary goods in one's own country and not depending on other countries for imported goods.
- Swadeshi
 - Swaraj
 - Videshi
 - None of these
14. Read two statements given below on the First World War and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R)
- Assertion (A): Hitler's invasion of Poland was the immediate cause of the First World War
- Reason (R): Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were shot dead in Poland.
- A is true but R is false
 - R is the reason for A
 - Both A and R are false
 - Only R is true, A is False
15. Which country made the first declaration of war?
- Austria/ Hungary
 - Germany
 - Serbia
 - Russia
16. Which of the following was not an ideology of Nazism?
- Racism
 - Democracy
 - Collectivism
 - Totalitarianism

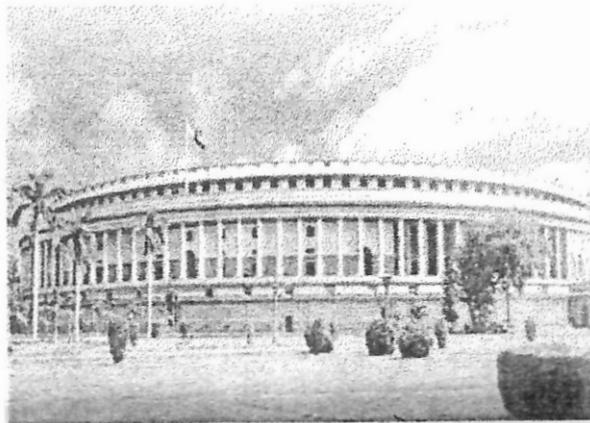
- Q 2) 1. What do you mean by Question Hour? [2]
2. Give two reasons for the indirect elections of the President. [2]
3. What was General Service Enlistment Act? [2]
4. Give two contributions Gopal Krishna Gokhale. [2]
5. Explain the terms "Swadeshi" and "Boycott". [2]
6. Name the two alliances which divided Europe into two hostile groups. [2]
7. Mention two motives of Curzon for the partition of Bengal [2]

PART II – [50 Marks]

Section-A (Civics)

(Attempt any two questions from this section)

Q 3)



1. What are the three important wings of the above picture? [3]
2. What are the special Powers of the Lok Sabha? [3]
3. What are the Legislative Powers of the building in the above picture? [4]

Q 4) The makers of the Indian Parliament adopted a Parliamentary form of Government, with reference to this answer the following.

1. Under what circumstances can the president declare an emergency in the country? [3]
2. Mention the legislative powers of the president. [3]
3. On what grounds can the president be impeached? Who takes his place in case of impeachment? [4]

Q 5) The Union Executive which consists of the President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers is a powerful body in a parliamentary democracy. In this context answer the following:

1. Explain the powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the President. [3]
2. Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and Cabinet. [3]
3. Explain the term Collective responsibility of the ministers. [4]

Section-B

(Attempt any **three** questions from this Section)

Q 6) With reference to the First War of Independence answer the following.

1. Mention the Economic Causes of the First War of Independence. [3]
2. Mention the Political Causes of the First War of Independence [3]
3. Explain the Immediate cause of the First War of Independence. [4]

Q 7) Read the excerpt below and answer the questions that follow:

Indian nationalism refers to the many underlying forces that molded the Indian independence movement, and strongly continue to influence the politics of India, as well as being the heart of many contrasting ideologies that have caused ethnic and religious conflict in Indian society. Indian nationalism often imbues the consciousness of Indians that prior to 1947.

1. Explain the contribution of Socio-religious reform movements for the above excerpt. [3]
2. Mention the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. [3]
3. Explain the repressive policies of Lord Lytton. [4]

Q 8)

ARTICLE ON ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE 1906

The most recognised institution of a democratic country is its political parties. The year of 1906 marked the formation of the All India Muslim League (AIML). The foundation of All India Muslim League, famously called Muslim League, was laid in Dhaka, British India, which is now in Bangladesh.

Read the article above and answer the following:

1. Explain any three reasons for the establishment of the above organization. [3]
2. What were the objectives of the above organization? [3]
3. Which pact did they sign with the Congress? State its importance. [4]

Q 9) With reference to the First World War answer the following

1. Explain any three causes of the First World War. [3]
2. Mention three clauses under the treaty of Versailles which affected Germany. [3]
3. Which international organization was formed after First World War and mention its objectives. [4]

Q 10) "Hitler had a divine mission to make the Germans the dominant power in the world. In his mission he had complete confidence." Derry and Jerman.

1. Explain the causes that led to the rise of Nazism in Germany. [3]
2. Which other dictator was contemporary to Hitler? Explain two reasons for his rise to power. [3]
3. Mention the similarities between Nazism and Fascism. [4]