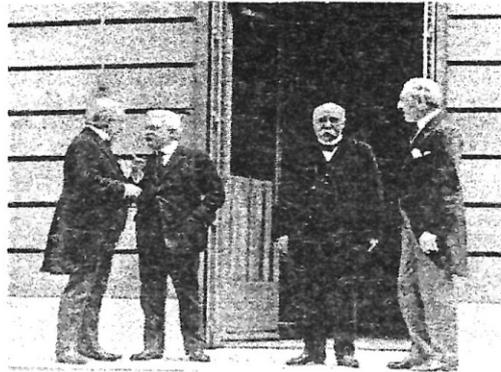


10. Which country was not part of the peace conference of 1919?



- a. Britain b. Italy c. France d. Serbia

11. Which country was responsible for this action?



- a. China b. Japan c. USA d. USSR
12. Identify the cities most affected during the World War II.
a. Rome, Berlin b. London, Moscow c. Hiroshima, Nagasaki d. Stalingrad, Berlin
13. Identify the ODD ONE out of the following functions of the Security Council?
a. Maintain international peace
b. Recommend the use of military action against the aggressor
c. Helps in the election of the Judges of the International Court of Justice
d. Undertakes Child Immunization Projects to prevent diseases like Tuberculosis, malaria, etc.
14. What is the Quorum of the International Court of Justice?
a. 4 b. 2 c. 9 d. 15
15. UNICEF works mainly for:
a. Widows b. Youth c. Old men d. Children
16. The concept of Non-Alignment emerged during
a. Cold War b. World War-I c. World War-II d. Gulf War

Q 2) Answer the following short questions.

[14]

1. State any two Emergency powers of the President of India.
2. Mention two writs issued by the High Court of India.
3. Give reasons why Nana Sahib was angry with the British.
4. Mention two contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose to India's freedom struggle.
5. Give the reason why Japan invaded China.
6. What is meant by the term 'Veto Power' which is enjoyed by the Permanent members of the Security Council?
7. State the full forms of the following agencies of the United Nations: UNICEF and UNESCO.

Part – II [50 Marks]

Section – A [Civics]

(Attempt two questions from this section)

Q 3) The Rajya Sabha or the Upper House is a Permanent House. With reference to the Rajya Sabha, answer the following questions:

1. a) How is a member of the Rajya Sabha elected.
b) What is his/her tenure?

[3]

2. a) How many members constitute the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- b) How many members does the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha? [3]
3. Mention four special powers of the Rajya Sabha. [4]

Q 4) The President of India is a nominal and constitutional head of the nation. In this context, answer the following questions:

1. What are the Legislative Powers of the President of India? [3]
2. Mention the circumstances when the President can declare a national emergency. [3]
3. Explain the Executive Powers of the President of India. [4]

Q 5) The Supreme Court has an extensive jurisdiction. In light of this statement, answer the following questions:

1. What are the qualifications of the Judges of the Supreme Court? [3]
2. a) Explain the composition of Supreme Court [3]
- b) How are the Judges of the Supreme Court appointed? [3]
3. What is meant by the Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court? Mention the cases that can come under Original Jurisdiction [4]

Section B – [History]

(Attempt *three* questions from this section)

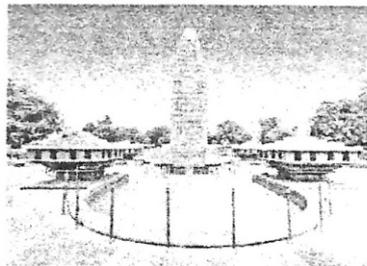
Q 6) The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

1. Mention the Political causes of “The Revolt of 1857”. [3]
2. Write a note on the Immediate cause of the Revolt. [3]
3. The Indian army was reorganized after 1858, to prevent the reoccurrence of another uprising. Analyse this statement by stating any four changes made in the army after the revolt. [4]

Q 7) The establishment of the Indian Congress led to the development of the National Movement in India. In this context answer the following:

- When and by whom was the Indian National Congress established? Who presided over its first session? [3]
- What were the four aims of the Congress? [3]
- Mention four basic beliefs of the Early Nationalists. [4]

Q 8) With reference to the picture given below, answer the following questions:



1. a) Identify the Memorial built for those who were killed in this incident. [3]
- b) Where did this incident take place? [3]
- c) Name the movement launched by Gandhi in 1920 as a consequence. [3]
2. Explain briefly the reason for the suspension of this particular movement by Gandhi in 1922. [3]
3. State any four impacts of the movement. [4]

Q 9) With reference to the First and Second World War, answer the following.

1. Explain the three causes of the First World War. [3]
2. Mention three points under the Treaty of Versailles which affected Germany. [3]
3. Explain the Immediate Cause of The Second World War. [4]

Q 10) Both the United Nations Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement aim to achieve international peace and security. In this context answer the following:

1. Mention any three functions of the Security Council. [3]
2. Mention any three functions of the World Health Organisation. [3]
3. Name any two founders of the Non-Aligned Movement. Mention any two of its objectives. [4]