

First Model Examination 2019-'20

HISTORY&CIVICS

CLASS X

MARKS 80

TIME 2 HRS

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 (30 marks)**

Attempt all questions from this part

**Question 1**

- a. Name the main constituents of the Indian Parliament (1)
- b. What is the term of office of a Rajya Sabha member? (1)
- c. What is an 'Adjournment Motion'? (1)
- d. Who gives assent to a bill that is passed by the Union Legislature for it to become an Act? (1)
- e. What is an 'Ordinance'? When can it be passed? (1)
- f. Name the official procedure by which the President can be removed? (1)
- g. How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected? (1)
- h. Name the highest Civil Court in a District (1)
- i. What is meant by the 'Appellate Jurisdiction' of the Supreme Court? (1)
- j. What is meant by 'Lok Adalats'? (1)

**Question 2**

- a. Mention any two Repressive colonial policies of Lord Lytton (2)
- b. Name the two main associations that were the precursors of the Indian National Congress (2)
- c. Name the nationalist who said '*Swaraj is my birth-right*'. Mention one of his contributions to the national movements. (2)
- d. When was Bengal Partitioned? Name the viceroy responsible for it. (2)
- e. State any two provisions of the Rowlatt Act passed by the Government in 1919. (2)
- f. What was the immediate cause of the First World War? (2)
- g. State any two similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism (2)
- h. What is meant by the term 'Cold War'? (2)
- i. Give the reason to why Japan invaded China. (2)
- j. What was the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis? (2)

**PART II (50 Marks)**  
**SECTION A**  
*Attempt any two questions from this Section*

**Question 3**

With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following questions

- a. How is the speaker of the Lok Sabha elected? State any two disciplinary functions of the speaker. (3)
- b. Mention any three co-equal powers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. (3)
- c. Give reasons to justify why the Lok Sabha is considered to be more powerful than the Rajyasabha. (4)

**Question 4**

The makers of our constitution adopted the Parliamentary and the Cabinet form of Government. With reference to this answer the following questions

- a. (i) Who is the Constitutional Head of the Union Government?  
(ii) What is meant by the 'Collective' and 'Individual Responsibility' of the members of the Cabinet? (3)
- b. Explain briefly the position and powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the Cabinet. (3)
- c. Distinguish between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers. (4)

**Question 5**

With reference to the Indian Judiciary discuss the following

- a. Any three types of cases in which the High Court exercises its Original Jurisdiction. (3)
- b. Any three ways in which the Constitution ensures the Independence of the Judiciary. (3)
- c. 'Advisory' and 'Revisory' Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. (4)

**SECTION B**

*Attempt any three questions from this Section*

**Question 6**

Numerous causes gave rise to the First War of independence and its consequences led to several changes in the British Government in India. In this context answer the following:

- a. Explain any three political causes of the Revolt of 1857. (3)
- b. Briefly explain the immediate cause of the Great Revolt. (3)
- c. State any four changes in the administration of the British Government as a consequence of the Revolt. (4)



### Question 7

Through various National Movements, Gandhiji mobilised public support to win freedom for India. In this context state the following;

- Any three causes for Gandhi to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement? (3)
- The name given to the uprising of 1942. Two reasons for launching this mass struggle. (3)
- The impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement in India's freedom struggle. (4)

### Question 8

Study the picture given below and answer the following questions



- Identify the leader given in the picture. Name the political Party and the organisation that he formed. (3)
- State any three objectives of the Political party that he founded. (3)
- Mention any four objectives of the Military Organisation that he formed. (4)

### Question 9

It was the hope of the Founding Fathers of the United Nations that with the goodwill and co-operation of all member-states, it would be able to function effectively. With reference to this;

- Explain the composition of the Security Council. (3)
- Mention any three objectives of the United Nations. (3)
- Write the expanded form of the UNESCO. State any two functions of this agency in the field of Education and communication. (4)

### Question 10

With reference to the Non- Aligned Movement, explain the following;

- The meaning of Non-Alignment. (3)
- Name the Architects of NAM. (3)
- Any four objectives of NAM. (4)