

**MAR THOMA RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, TIRUVALLA
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION, 2019**

Class: X

Maximum Marks: 80

HISTORY & CIVICS

(Two hours)

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. Who presides over the joint session of the two Houses of Parliament? (1)
- b. State any one reason why the President is elected indirectly. ? (1)
- c. How many members are nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha?
Which Community do they represent? (1)
- d. Explain the term 'Quorum' (1)
- e. Who is empowered to summon and dissolve the Lok Sabha (1)
- f. When can the President use his *Discretionary* power to appoint the Prime Minister? (1)
- g. State the minimum number of times the Lok Sabha must meet in a year (1)
- h. How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected? (1)
- i. Name the bill which cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha. (1)
- j. When can the speaker of the Lok Sabha cast his vote? (1)

Question: 2

- a. Mention two ways in which the press played an important role in the National Movement. (2)
- b. Explain the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. (2)
- c. Explain the term *Nationalism* (2)
- d. Mention any two contributions of Jyotiba Phule in preparing the ground for the National Movement. (2)
- e. Who is regarded as the Political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi? Give a reason for him being considered as the Mahatma's Guru. (2)
- f. Why was the 'War of 1857' hailed as the First War of Independence? (2)
- g. Mention any two social reforms advocated by the British which affected the religious traditions of the Indian people. (2)
- h. What was the 'General Service Enlistment Act'? (2)
- i. Explain any two international events which led to Assertive Nationalism (2)
- j. What impact did the uprising of 1857 have on the Mughal rule and Peshwanship? (2)

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section

Question: 3

The powers and functions of the Indian Parliament are wide ranging. In this context answer the following:-

- Explain *three ways* in which the Legislature exercises control over the executive
- Explain any three Legislative Powers of the Parliament
- Mention any two Judicial powers and any two electoral functions of the Indian Parliament

Question: 4

The President of India is the Constitutional Head of the Indian Republic. In this Context, answer the following questions;

- What are the qualifications required by a person to be eligible for election as the President of India?
- Explain the Procedure for Impeachment of the President
- Explain briefly any four 'Executive Powers' of the President

Question 5

With reference to the Upper House of the Indian Parliament

- Explain its Composition.
- Why is it called a Permanent House?
- Who is its Presiding Officer? Mention any three of its special powers that is not used by the other house

SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section

Question 6

The First War of Independence of 1857 was a culmination of people's dissatisfaction with British rule. In this context enumerate the following causes.

- Economic causes
- Immediate Cause
- Political Causes

(1)



(2)



- a. Identify the above personalities. (2)
- b. Write any two contributions of each personality. (4)
- c. Distinguish between Early Nationalists and Assertive Nationalists on the basis of their (4)
 - (i) Aims
 - (iii) Methods.

Question 8

With reference to the birth of the Indian National Congress explain each of the following

- a. When and by whom was the Indian National Congress founded? Who presided over its First Session ? (3)
- b. Any three contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy (3)
- c. Four immediate objectives of the Congress (4)

Question 9

With reference to the Second Phase of the National Movement explain

- a. How did the nationalists interpret Lord Curzon's motives behind the Partition of Bengal? (3)
- b. The two issues which led to the Surat split of the Congress in 1907 (3)
- c. Why is Bal Gangadhar Tilak known as the forerunner of Gandhiji? (4)

Question 10

Although the First War of Independence of 1857 failed it had important consequences for India. In this context answer the following questions (3)

- a. Queen Victoria's Proclamation (3)
- b. How did the uprising give rise to nationalism in India (4)
- c. Any four administrative changes introduced in the administrative set up of the British territories in India