

II PRE BOARD EXAMINATION HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY

Paper - I

(Two hours)

(MARKS 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 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

Question. 1

[16]

Attempt all questions from this part.

(i)	Lok Sabha	?
	Rajya sabha	Council of states

(ii) The minimum number of times the Lok Sabha must meet in a year is

- (a) Once (b) Twice
(c) Thrice (d) four times.

(iii) An ordinance can be issued by the President when _____.

- (a) National emergency is imposed
(b) Both of the houses or either of the houses of the Parliament is not in session
(c) President's rule is imposed
(d) No confidence motion is passed in the Parliament

This paper consists of 6 printed pages.

- (iv) The composition of the Supreme Court is _____
- (a) 31 Judges and 1 chief Justice (b) 30 Judges and 1 chief Justice
(c) 20 Judges and 1 chief Justice (d) 33 Judges and 1 chief Justice
- (v) Highest Civil Court in a district : Court of district judge : : Highest Criminal Court in a district : ? ?
- (a) Court of Magistrate (b) Revenue Court
(c) Court of Sessions Judge (d) Collector's Court.
- (vi) The writ through which the court orders an inferior court or public officials to perform its duties is _____
- (a) Mandamus (b) Quo warranto
(c) Habeas corpus (d) Certiorari
- (vii) _____ exposed India's economic exploitation in his book 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India'.
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal (d) Surendranath Banerjee
- (viii) Triple Alliance : Britain, France , Russia : : Triple Entente : ?
- (a) Germany, India USA (b) Germany , Italy , Austria Hungary
(c) Belgium, Norway, USA (d) Italy, USA , Austria Hungary
- (ix) Choose the most significant feature of the Lucknow Pact.
- (a) Reconciling with Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Provide safety valve for British
(c) Hindu - Muslim Unity
(d) Independence of India.
- (x) The Non - Cooperation Movement was suspended due to the _____ .
- (a) Gandhi - Irwin pact (b) Chauri - Chaura incident
(c) Cripps Mission (d) Rowlatt Act.

(xi) Which of the following is a common ideology of Fascism and Nazism?

- (a) To believe in democracy
- (b) To encourage political systems
- (c) To uphold one party one leader
- (d) To support communism

(xii) _____ attended the second round table conference held at London on behalf of the Indian National Congress.

- (a) C.R. Das
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Motilal Nehru

(xiii) Which of the following was not an objective of the Muslim League?

- (a) To keep the Muslim intelligentsia away from the main stream of the National Movement.
- (b) To protect the political and other rights of Muslims.
- (c) To promote a feeling of loyalty among the Indian Muslims towards the British Government.
- (d) To expose the true character of the British Rule.

(xiv) The party formed by Subhash Chandra Bose is _____.

- (a) INA
- (b) Socialist Party
- (c) Swaraj Party
- (d) Forward Bloc

(xv) Identify the personality who founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj in 1873.

- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Rai
- (c) Surendra nath Banerjee
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

(xvi) Which of the following was not a method adopted by Assertive Nationalists?

- (a) Passive Resistance
- (b) Non - Cooperation with Britishers
- (c) Promotion of Swadeshi goods
- (d) Relying on constitutional and peaceful methods.

Question. 2

- (i) Explain the term 'Quorum'. [2]
- (ii) What was the reason for choosing indirect method of election for the President of India? [2]
- (iii) How are the judges of the High Court appointed? [2]
- (iv) What was the disrespect shown to Bahadur Shah Zafer which made him a leader of the Revolt of 1857? [2]
- (v) Explain the meaning of the term 'Non - alignment'. [2]
- (vi) Mention any two functions of WHO. [2]
- (vii) Why was cripps Mission sent to India? [2]

PART - II

SECTION A

(Attempt any two questions from this section)

Question. 3

With reference to the Indian parliament, answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the composition of the Rajya Sabha? [3]
- (b) State the exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha? [3]
- (c) What are the functions of the speaker in the Lok Sabha? [4]

Question. 4

The President of India is the head of the State in this context , answer the following questions :

- (a) What are the qualifications for a person to stand for the election of the President of India? [3]
- (b) What is the composition of the electoral college for the election of the President of India? [3]
- (c) State four legislative powers enjoyed by the president. [4]

Question.5

The Supreme Court is the highest Judicial form and final court of appeal under the Constitution of India.

- (a) State three qualifications required to be a Judge of the Supreme court. [3]
- (b) How does Supreme Court act as a guardian of the fundamental rights? [3]
- (c) What are the ways in which the constitution ensures the independence of the Judges of the Supreme Court? [4]

SECTION - B

(Attempt any three question from this section)

Question : 6

The revolt of 1857 was a land mark event that led to the rise of the feelings of Nationalism in India . In this respect answer the following questions :

- (a) What were the grievances of the Indian soldiers which led to the first war of Independence? [3]
- (b) What were the aims of the Indian National Congress at the time of its formation in 1885? [3]
- (c) How were the repressive colonial policies responsible for the growth of nationalism? [4]

Question.7

The phase from 1885 to 1916 was led by the early nationalist and the Assertive nationalist. Answer the question in this context.

- (a) Explain the methods of struggle used by the early nationalists. [3]
- (b) What was the nationalists interpellation of the partition of Bengal done by Lord curzon in 1905? [3]
- (c) What was the contribution of Lala Lajpat Rai in the freedom struggle of India? [4]

Question.8

Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji in March 1930. In this context answer the following :

- (a) What were the factor leading to the civil disobedience movement? [3]
- (b) What were the programmes adopted in this movement? [3]
- (c) What was the impact of this movement on the freedom struggle of India? [4]

Question.9

The First world war and its harsh peace treaties sowed the seeds for the second world war.

- (a) What was the immediate cause of the First World War? [3]
- (b) How was the treaty of versailles a cause of the Second World War? [3]
- (c) Write short note on 'cold war' which was a consequence of the Second World War? [4]

Question.10

Study the picture and answer the following questions :



- (a) Identify the organisation and state its objectives? [3]
- (b) What is the composition of International Court of Justice and General Assembly? [3]
- (c) Mention four important functions of the Security Council? [4]
