

**I PRE BOARD EXAMINATION  
HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY**

**PAPER - I**

**Class- X- ICSE**

(Maximum Marks: 80)

(Two hours)

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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.

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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 question 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. [ ].

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**PART - I**

**Attempt all questions from this part**

Question. 1

Choose the correct option :

[16]

- (i) The procedure to remove the president is called
- (a) Impeachment (b) Interpellation  
(c) Resolution (d) Prorogation
- (ii) The president's address is prepared by the
- (a) Vice President (b) Rajya Sabha  
(c) Cabinet (d) Parliament
- (iii) A High Court Judge can remain in office till he attains the age of
- (a) 60 years (b) 62 years  
(c) 63 years (d) 65 years
- (iv) Who presides over a Joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament.
- (a) President (b) Prime Minister  
(c) Vice President (d) Speaker
- (v) Which of the following appointment is not made by the president of India?
- (a) Chief Justice of India (b) Chief of the Army  
(c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (d) Attorney General of India
- (vi) The Chairman fo the NITI Aayog is
- (a) President (b) Prime Minister  
(c) Vice - President (d) Governor
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**This paper consists of 4 printed pages.**

**Turn Over**

(vii) The slogan given by Subhash Chandra Bose:

- (a) Do or die (b) Jai Hind  
(c) Vande Mataram (d) Unity, faith, sacrifice

(viii) Who among the following drafted petitions and memorandums and submitted them to the Government?

- (a) The Gandhian Nationalists (b) The Early Nationalists  
(c) The Revolutionaries (d) The Assertive Nationalists

(ix) Khadi became the symbol of the National Movement during the

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Non - Cooperation Movement  
(c) Kheda Satyagraha (d) Ahmedabad Satyagraha

(x) Which among the following movements started just after the Dandi March?

- (a) Non - cooperation movement (b) Quit India movement  
(c) Civil Disobedience movement (d) Champaran movement

(xi) The Quit India Movement was started in

- (a) August 1942 (b) March 1942  
(c) July 1942 (d) February 1942

(xii) Which of the following territories in France wanted to retrieve from Germany during First World War?

- (a) Saint Pierre and Miquelon (b) Alsace and Lorraine  
(c) Wallis and Futuna (d) Reunion and Lorraine

(xiii) Under the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar valley was ceded to France for-

- (a) 10 years (b) 12 years  
(c) 15 years (d) 17 years

(xiv) The Headquarters of the International Court of Justice is situated in-

- (a) New York (b) San Francisco  
(c) Hague (d) Washington

(xv) Which specialised agency of UNO lists world heritage sites?

- (a) UNESCO (b) UNICEF  
(c) WTO (d) WHO

(xvi) The Non-Permanent members of the security council are elected for a period of

- (a) two years (b) one year  
(c) three years (d) four years

Question. 2

- (i) State the three categories of Ministers in the Council of Ministers. [2]
- (ii) What are the advantages of resolution of disputes through Lok Adalats? [2]
- (iii) Name any two writs issued by the Supreme Court? [2]
- (iv) Name two founder members of NAM? [2]
- (v) Give any two functions of UNICEF? [2]
- (vi) What is meant by 'Veto Power'? [2]
- (vii) Give any two objectives of Non - Aligned Movement. [2]

**PART - II**

**SECTION A**

**(Attempt any two questions, from this section)**

Question. 3

The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, is the most powerful institution in the Indian Polity. In this content, answer the following:

- (a) Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
- (b) Distinguish between individual responsibility and collective responsibility. [3]
- (c) Write any four functions of the Cabinet. [4]

Question. 4

With reference to the powers and functions of the supreme court, answer the following:

- (a) What is meant by Judicial Review? [3]
- (b) What do we mean when we refer to the Supreme Court as a 'Court of Record'? [3]
- (c) What is meant by original Jurisdiction? Mention any two types of cases over which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. [4]

Question. 5

With reference to the Union Legislature, answer the following :

- (a) What is the composition of Lok Sabha ? [3]
- (b) Mention three legislative powers of the Parliament. [3]
- (c) Give reasons to justify why the Lok Sabha is considered more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. [4]

## SECTION - B

(Attempt any three questions from this section)

Question. 6

With reference to the Indian National Army, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain three measures taken by Subhash Chandra Bose to establish a socialist society. [3]
- (b) What were the objectives of INA? [3]
- (c) Explain any four contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose to the National Movement. [4]

Question. 7

In 1919 Gandhiji plunged into India's struggle for freedom. He guided the affairs of the Indian National Congress with new techniques. Through various movements he got the public support to win freedom for India. In this context explain:

- (a) The reasons leading to the non-cooperation movement. [3]
- (b) What were the terms of Gandhi - Irwin pact. [3]
- (c) The impact of the Non-Cooperation movement in India's struggle for freedom. [4]

Question. 8

With reference to the Mountbatten Plan and Indian Independence Act, answer the following:

- (a) State three main provisions of the Indian Independence Act. [3]
- (b) Who was appointed the first Governor - General for each of the two Dominions? [3]
- (c) Why did the congress accept the plan? [4]

Question. 9

With reference to the united nations answer the following questions:

- (a) Functions of International court of Justice. [3]
- (b) Composition of security council. [3]
- (c) Functions of UNESCO in the field of Education and Science respectively (2 each). [4]

Question. 10

With reference to the First World War and Second World War, answer the following:

- (a) Explain how the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism led to the Second World War. [3]
- (b) What did France gain from the Treaty of versailles? [3]
- (c) How did the Japanese invasion of China create conditions for the outbreak of the Second World War? [4]

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