

# ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

## SAMPLE PAPER - 1

### HISTORY & CIVICS

#### H.C.G. - Paper – 1

---

*Maximum Marks: 40*

*Time allowed: One and a half hours*

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 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 three** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, **one** out of two questions from Section A and **two** out of three questions from Section B.*

---

#### **Part-I** (Attempt all questions from this Part)

##### **Question 1.**

**Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, write the correct answer only.)**

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ is a only a nominal executive in a parliamentary system of government.  
(a) Vice President (c) Prime Minister  
(b) President (d) Governor
- (ii) Disputes, if any, about the election of president heard and decided by:  
(a) Supreme Court (c) Prime Minister  
(b) High Court (d) none of these
- (iii) To be elected as President of India, a person must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.  
(a) 35 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 40
- (iv) The Vice President occupies the \_\_\_\_\_ highest office in the country.  
(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth
- (v) The Chief Justice and any other judges of the Supreme Court shall hold office till they attain the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
(a) 45 (b) 55 (c) 65 (d) 50
- (vi) The first world war caused an \_\_\_\_\_ crisis in various nations of the world.  
(a) cultural (b) political (c) social (d) economic
- (vii) Fascism served as a model of dictatorial regime to the nazi movement in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) France (b) Germany (c) Britain (d) Italy
- (viii) The Treaty of Versailles based on which motive \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Cooperation (c) Division of Italy  
(b) Maintaining world peace (d) Ideology conflicts
- (ix) The UN flag was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 22 October, 1943 (c) 20 October, 1947  
(b) 23 October, 1945 (d) 25 October, 1945
- (x) Which country surrendered to Germany in Second World War?  
(a) Britain (b) Italy (c) Japan (d) Poland

## Part-II

### Section-A (Attempt any one question from this Section)

#### Question 2.

The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention the formation of council of minister.
- (ii) How prime minister appointed?
- (iii) Mention any three function and powers of the Prime Minister.
- (iv) Give any three distinction between council of ministers and cabinet.

#### Question 3.

The High Court occupies the top position in the Judicial Administration of the state. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any two qualifications required by a person to be the Judge of the High Court.
- (ii) Who appoints the Judges of the High Court? What is their term of office?
- (iii) State the difference between Court of the District Judge and the Sessions Court?
- (iv) What do you understand by Lok Adalat's and give any two advantages of Lok Adalat?

### Section-B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

#### Question 4.

With reference to the Second World War, answer the following questions:

- (i) Name the two countries which declared the war against Germany.
- (ii) Write down two factor that led to the failure of league of nation.
- (iii) How did the rise of Fascism and Nazism lead to World War II?
- (iv) Mention any three causes that led to Second World War?

#### Question 5.

Look at the picture given and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) What the above picture depicts?
- (ii) In November 1950, The General Assembly increased its power through a resolution called?
- (iii) Mention any three objectives of United Nation.
- (iv) Discuss the role of Security Council in maintaining peace.

#### Question 6.

- (i) Give the full form of WHO and where it headquarters.
- (ii) How did the UNICEF come into existence and to what purpose?
- (iii) What efforts has the UNICEF made for education and improvement of sanitation?
- (iv) Explain how non-Alignment is neither neutrality, nor neutralisation, nor non-commitment.



# Answers

## Part-I

### Answer 1.

- (i) (b) President

**Explanation :**

All the executive power is vested by President and executive actions are taken in his name.

- (ii) (a) Supreme Court

**Explanation :**

All doubt and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of President shall be inquired into and decided by Supreme Court.

- (iii) (a) 35

**Explanation :**

According to Article 58 of the Constitution, no person shall be eligible unless he has completed 35 years of age.

- (iv) (b) Second

**Explanation :**

Vice President is accorded second rank next to the President of India in the official warrant of precedence.

- (v) (c) 65

**Explanation :**

As per the Constitution of India Supreme Court judges retire at the age of 65 years.

- (vi) (d) Economic

**Explanation :**

The war was a devastating experience for many countries which led to economic crisis in various nations of the world.

- (vii) (b) Germany

**Explanation :**

The rise of extreme nationalism in Germany in the form of Fascism and Nazism, contributed to the causes which led to the second world war.

- (viii) (b) Maintaining world peace

**Explanation :**

The treaty included a covenant creating the league of nation, and international organization aimed at preserving peace.

- (ix) (c) 20 October, 1947

**Explanation :**

On 20 October 1947 the General Assembly adopted resolution 167(II) on the united nation flag.

- (x) (d) Poland

**Explanation :**

On September 27, 1939, 140,000 Polish troops were taken as prisoner by the German invaders as Warsaw surrenders to Hitler's army.

## Part-II

### Section-A

#### Answer 2.

- (i) The leader of the majority party in the election is chosen as Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses his minister. On the advice of Prime Minister, the President appoints the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers is headed by the Prime Minister.
- (ii) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime minister.
- (iii) 1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president.  
2. He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and influences its decisions.  
3. He is the principal channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers.

(iv)	Cabinet	Council of Ministers
	It's a smaller group consisting of senior member that hold important portfolios.	They consist of all categories of ministers - cabinet minister, minister of state and deputy minister.
	They are the most trusted and consulted colleagues of the Prime Minister.	The Prime Minister may or may not consult these ministers.
	They are a small group of senior ministers who meets frequently.	They meet rarely as a whole in day to day working of the government.

#### Answer 3.

- (i) 1. A person must be citizen of India.  
2. He/she should have held a judicial office in India for 10 years or he/she should have been an advocate of High Court for 10 years.
- (ii) President in consultation with Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the state. A judge of High Court holds the office until he completes the age of 62 years.

(iv)	District Court Judge	Sessions Court Judge
	Its is the highest Civil Court of a district.	Its is the highest Criminal Court of a district.
	Its is presided over by the District Court Judge.	Its is presided over by the Sessions Court Judge.
	These judges decided civil related cases such as divorce, land and property etc.	These judges decide criminal related cases such as murders, theft and dacoity etc.

- (iv) Lok Adalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms, it is a forum where disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled amicably.

Three advantages of Lok Adalat's are as follow:

1. The Lok Adalat's work in the spirit of compromise and understanding, as a result both the parties feel satisfied.
2. It save time and money and unnecessary harassment.
3. The Lok Adalat's can relieve the Laws Courts of the heavy backlog of the cases. (any two)

## Section-B

### Answer 4.

- (i) Britain and France both the countries declared the war against Germany.
- (ii) Two factors that led to failure of the league of nation are:
  1. All the great powers were not its members. The United State was not a member. In 1925, Germany joined the organisation while Russia was allowed entry in 1934. Later, both Germany and Japan left the league. The league, therefore, lacked universal representation
  2. The rise of dictatorship in Italy and Germany lead to the weakening of the League of Nations.
- (iii) The rise of extreme Nationalism in Italy Germany in the form of Fascism and Nazism respectively contributed to the causes which led to the second world war. Italy wanted to receive the glory of old Roman Empire. Thus, Mussolini and Hitler drove the countries of the world towards another World War.

Nazism considered to be one form of fascism, both rejected the ideologies of liberalism, Marxism and Democracy. Fascism was in vogue between 1919 to 1945, Nazism became popular between 1933 to 1945.
- (iv) Three causes that led to second world war are as follow:
  1. **Discontentment with The Treaty of Versailles:** The treaty of Versailles, though aimed at maintaining world peace, was undoubtedly un biased and vindictive. Its demand disintegration of Germany and creation of many states.
  2. **Rise of Fascism and Nazism:** The rise of fascism ideologies in Italy and the Nazi spirit in Germany gave an impetus to the already discontented countries. Subsequently, Italy and German employed aggressive policies of annexation that propelled all nation toward the second world war.
  3. **Aggressive Nationalism and Expansionism:** To satisfy their nationalistic urges and to further economic interest, the rulers of Germany ,Italy and Russia followed a policy of aggressive nationalism.

### Answer 5.

- (i) The United Nation General Assembly.
- (ii) The General Assembly increased its power through a resolution called 'Uniting for Peace'.
- (iii)
  1. By preventing and removing all threats to peace.
  2. To develop friendly relation among nation based on respect for the principle of equal right and self-determination of people.
  3. By setting all international disputes by peaceful means on the principle of justice and international laws.
- (iv) The functions of the Security Council related to maintaining world peace are:
  1. **At the time of war:** The Security Council may call for cease fire to stop aggression or for cutting off communication links with the aggressor nation or severing diplomatic relations with it.
  2. **Investigatory role:** It may investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction. It can also recommend methods for adjusting such disputes.
  3. **Military action:** Security Council may resort to military action. Such action may include operations by air, sea or land forces supplied by Member Nations.
  4. **Admission of new members:** New members are admitted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. *(Any 3 points can be written)*

**Answer 6.**

- (i) WHO- World Health Organisation. It's headquartered is at Geneva.
- (ii) The UNICEF was created through a resolution of the UN General Assembly in 1946, to meet the emergency needs of children in Europe and China immediately after Second World War.
- (iii) The UNICEF provides funds for programmes advocating education for development, training and orientation of national personnel including health, sanitation workers, teachers, nutritionists and child welfare specialists. It supports AIDS education and families of AIDS victims. It helps the community to cope up with this problem. For education, it provides paper, textbooks and equipment like pumps and pipes for bringing clean water to villages.
- (iv) (a) It does not remain aloof from international problems. It actively participates in the politics among nations. So, Non-Alignment stands for action rather than passivity.  
(b) The newly independent nations realised that although they do not have the military and economic powers to influence international affairs, they had great moral force and with their collective reason they could maintain or promote world peace on their own.  
(c) NAM has supported the cause of international peace, justice and freedom. It has vehemently stood against any injustice, be it the Suez Crisis in 1956, aggressive policies of Israel or the unilateral attack by the USA against Iraq.

□□