

ICSE Board
Class X History and Civics
H.C.G – Paper 1
Board Paper – 2021-2022

Time: 1 hr

Total Marks: 40

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first **10** minutes.*

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

Select the correct option for each of the following questions.

Question 1

The Lok Sabha session which is conducted in the months of November and December is the _____.

[1]

- (a) Summer Session
- (b) Monsoon Session
- (c) Winter Session
- (d) Budget Session

Question 2

The _____ motion allows the house to *take up a definite matter of urgent importance*.

- (a) No Confidence
- (b) Adjournment
- (c) Censure
- (d) Prorogation

Question 3

Which of these denotes the correct composition of the Rajya Sabha?

[1]

- (a) 232 elected + 2 nominated
- (b) 238 elected + 12 nominated
- (c) 238 elected + 2 nominated
- (d) 250 elected + 12 nominated

Question 4

What is the quorum of the Indian Parliament?

[1]

- (a) 1/3
- (b) 1/2
- (c) 1/10
- (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

Question 5

Which of these statements regarding the Speaker is false? [1]

- (a) He/She is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha.
- (b) Elected from among the members of the Lok Sabha.
- (c) Elected when the newly elected house meets for the first time.
- (d) The members of both the houses vote to choose the Speaker.

Question 6

The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent house because 1/3 members retire every _____. [1]

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

Question 7

Which of these is considered to be an exclusive power of the Rajya Sabha? [1]

- (a) It can approve an Ordinary Bill.
- (b) It can make amendments to the Constitution.
- (c) It can empower the Parliament to make laws on the State list.
- (d) It can make laws on subjects in the Union List.

Question 8

In case of a conflict between the Centre and the State with reference to a subject in the Concurrent list _____. [1]

- (a) Each follow their own law.
- (b) The State law will prevail.
- (c) The President is empowered to decide.
- (d) The Union law will prevail.

Question 9

The right of the members to _____ is known as *interpellation*. [1]

- (a) Ask question.
- (b) Introduce motions.
- (c) Adjourn the house.
- (d) Interrupt the proceedings.

Question 10

Which of the following statements about *Ordinances* is false?

- (a) Promulgated by the President.
- (b) Issued when the Parliament is not in session.
- (c) Has to be approved within six months from the re-assembly of the Parliament.
- (d) Has to be approved by both the houses of the Parliament.

Question 11

Which of these is **NOT** a qualification required to be a member of the Rajya Sabha? [1]

- (a) Should be a citizen of India.
- (b) Should not be an insolvent.
- (c) Should be at least 30 years of age.
- (d) Should be a graduate from any university in India.

Question 12

Complete the given analogy. [1]

Election of Lok Sabha member: Citizens of India

Election of Rajya Sabha member: _____

- (a) Members of the Legislative Assembly.
- (b) Members of the Legislative Council.
- (c) Members of the Lok Sabha.
- (d) Members of the Cabinet,

Question 13

[1]

Lok Sabha members from States	530
Lok Sabha members from Union territories	?

Question 16

Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

[1]

- (a) A. O. Hume
- (b) W. C. Banerjee
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Question 17

Complete the analogy,

Non Cooperation Movement 1920: : Civil Disobedience Movement : _____[1]

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1932
- (c) 1931
- (d) 1930

Question 18

Which of these statements is NOT associated with Jyotiba Phule?

[1]

- (a) He established schools for girls
- (b) He established the Bramho Samaj
- (c) He established the Satya Shodak Samaj
- (d) He was against the caste system

Question 19

Which of the following statements about Early Nationalists is false?

[1]

- (a) Their leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) They believed in constitutional means of protest.
- (c) They wanted self-government under British rule
- (d) They wanted to launch violent agitations against the British

Question 20

Who was Bengal partitioned?

[1]

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1907
- (c) 1906
- (d) 1911

Question 21

Which of the following was a nationalist perspective of the partition of Bengal?

[1]

- (a) There was only Hindus in West Bengal.
- (b) To divide the Hindus and Muslims.
- (c) There were many riots in Bengal.
- (d) It was an administrative necessity as Bengal was a large territory.

Question 22

From the given list, identify the objective of the Muslim league.

[1]

- (a) To train and organise public opinion in the country.
- (b) To promote friendly relation between nationalist political workers.
- (c) To promote among Muslims of India support for the British Government.
- (d) To agitate through constitutional means.

Question 23

Repalce the underline word and correct the statement.

[1]

Surendranath Banerjee presided over the second session of the Indian National Congress.

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) W.C. Bonnerjee
- (c) Rashbehri Ghosh
- (d) Badruddin Tyabji

Question 24

Which of these statement is **NOT** associated with the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

[1]

- (a) It happened in the year 1919
- (b) General Dyer was responsible for the massacre.
- (c) It became cause for the Non-Cooperation movement.
- (d) It became cause for the Civil Disobedience movement.

Question 25

The Khilafat movement was started under the leadership _____.

[1]

- (a) Ali Brothers
- (b) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchulu
- (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

Question 26

What was the cause for the sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

[1]

- (a) Repressive measures of the British
- (b) The Chauri-Chaura incident
- (c) The Gandhi – Irwin pact
- (d) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre

Question 27

How did the Lahore session of 1929 lead to the Civil Disobedience movement?

[1]

- (a) The Declaration of Poorna Swaraj was passed
- (b) Subash Chandra Bose was made the President of the Congress
- (c) Simon Commission recommendations were accepted
- (d) Congress passed a resolution to begin the Civil Disobedience movement

Question 28

What were the causes of the Quit India Movement? [1]

- (a) Failure of Simon Commission and Rowlatt Act.
- (b) Failure of the Cripps mission and Declaration of Poorna Swaraj.
- (c) Growing unemployment and Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- (d) Failure of Cripps Mission and Japanese threat.

Question 29

Which of the following is **NOT** a clause of the Indian Independence Act 1947? [1]

- (a) All treaties made with the British would lapse.
- (b) The army and assets would belong only to India.
- (c) The constituent Assemblies would serve as Central Legislatures.
- (d) The Princely States were free to associate themselves with either dominion.

Question 30

Identify the famous slogan of Subash Chandra Bose. [1]

- (a) Give me blood and I shall give you freedom
- (b) Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.
- (c) Do or die
- (d) Vande Mataram

Question 31

Which of the following was a reason for the acceptance of the Mountbatten plan [1]

- (a) The British forced the congress to accept the plan.
- (b) The Muslim league cooperate in the governance.
- (c) The only alternative to partition was a Federation with a weak Centre.
- (d) The Princely States wanted to accept the plan.

Question 32

Which of the following was an objective of the Indian National Army? [1]

- (a) To formulate and present the demand to the government.
- (b) To make the world aware of the true nature of British rule in India.
- (c) Total mobilization of Indian manpower and money for a total war.
- (d) To establish Home Rule in India.

Question 33

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow:

India's first war of independence, better known as the Indian Rebellion of 1857, began on May 10 in the year 1857, The first martyr of the revolt was Mangal Pandey and the war was result of accumulation of many factors over time. The rebellion of 1857 is considered the first blow that came to shatter the British rule in India. Some epicenters of the revolt were – Kanpur, Lucknow, Aligarh, Agra, Delhi, and Jhansi. Due to all the epicenters being far from the each other, there was a communication gap between the leaders of different part of India. Due to the rebellion having no central leadership, it got limited to some parts of India

only. Rebels did not have enough weapons and finance whereas British people had advanced weapons and enough finance.

- *India Today*

- (i) Identify the immediate cause of the above revolt [1]
- (a) The general Service Enlistment Act.
 - (b) The inhuman treatment of indigo cultivators.
 - (c) The subsidiary alliance.
 - (d) The incident of greased cartridges.
- (ii) Which policy of expansion led to the annexation of Awadh? [1]
- (a) Subsidiary alliance
 - (b) Doctrine of Lapse
 - (c) Pretext of alleged misrule
 - (d) Outright wars
- (iii) Which of these is a socio – religious cause of the revolt? [1]
- (a) Taxing religious places.
 - (b) Decay of cottage industries.
 - (c) Drain of wealth.
 - (d) Exploitation of economic resources.
- (iv) The British showed total disregard towards the soldiers. In this context, which of the following statement is **NOT** true? [1]
- (a) They were deprived of allowances.
 - (b) They were forced to go overseas on duty.
 - (c) They were given the same salaries as that of the British soldiers.
 - (d) The chances of promotion were very bleak.

Question 34

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



- (i) Identify the leaders in the picture. [1]
- (a) Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra pal
 - (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (d) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal

- (ii) Which group of Congress did they belong to? [1]
- (a) Early Nationalist
 - (b) Assertive Nationalist
 - (c) Revolutionaries
 - (d) Swarajists
- (iii) What was there main objective? [1]
- (a) Attainment of Poorna Swaraj
 - (b) Self-Government under British Rule
 - (c) Abolition of Indian Council
 - (d) Demand for Provincial Government for Indians.
- (iv) What are the methods associated with them? [1]
- (a) Prayers and protest
 - (b) Swadeshi and Boycott
 - (c) Sending Deputations of Indian leaders to Britain
 - (d) Sending petitions to the British government.

Solutions

Answer 1

(c) Winter Session

Answer 2

(b) Adjournment

Answer 3

(b) 238+12 nominated

Answer 4

(c) 1/10

Answer 5

(d) The members of both the houses vote to choose the Speaker.

Answer 6

(d) Six years

Answer 7

(c) It can empower the Parliament to make laws on the State list

Answer 8

(d) The Union law will prevail.

Answer 9

(a) Ask questions

Answer 10

(d) Has to be approved by both the houses of the Parliament.

Answer 11

(d) Should be a graduate from any university in India.

Answer 12

(a) Members of the Legislative Assembly

Answer 13

(c) 20

Answer 14

(b) Proclamation of a National Emergency

Answer 15

(b) Amendment of Constitution

Answer 16

(a) A. O. Hume

Answer 17

(d) 1930

Answer 18

(b) He established the Brahmo Samaj

Answer 19

(d) They wanted to launch violent agitations against the British

Answer 20

(a) 1905

Answer 21

(b) To divide the Hindus and Muslims.

Answer 22

(c) To promote among Muslims of India support for the British Government.

Answer 23

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji

Answer 24

(d) It became a cause for the Civil Disobedience Movement

Answer 25

(a) Ali Brothers

Answer 26

(b) The Chauri-Chaura Incident

Answer 27

(a) The Declaration of Poorna Swaraj was passed

Answer 28

(d) Failure of Cripps Mission and Japanese threat

Answer 29

(b) The army and assets would belong only to India.

Answer 30

(a) Give me blood and I shall give you freedom

Answer 31

(c) The only alternative to partition was a Federation with a weak Centre.

Answer 32

(c) Total mobilization of Indian manpower and money for a total war

Answer 33

- (i) (d) The incident of greased cartridges
- (ii) (c) Pretext of alleged misrule
- (iii) (a) Taxing religious places
- (iv) (c) They were given the same salaries as that of the British soldiers.

Answer 34

- (i) (d) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal
- (ii) (b) Assertive Nationalists
- (iii) (a) Attainment of Poorna Swaraj
- (iv) (b) Swadeshi and Boycott