

ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

SAMPLE PAPER - 2

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) The High Court at Chandigarh has a joint jurisdiction over:
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (ii) The _____ has the power to summon and Prorogue the houses of Parliament and dissolve Lok Sabha.
 - (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Vice President
 - (c) Speaker
 - (d) President
- (iii) _____ is a legal forum for the friendly compromise of legal disputes and quick justice to those who are not in a position to engage lawyers.
 - (a) High Court
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) Lok Adalat
 - (d) District Court
- (iv) The _____ is the inner body within the Councils of Ministers.
 - (a) Cabinet
 - (b) Minister of State
 - (c) Deputy Minister
 - (d) Chief Minister
- (v) The _____ is elected by the two houses of Parliament by the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
 - (a) President
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Governor
 - (d) Chief Justice of India
- (vi) One major result of the first World War was the end of _____.
 - (a) Democracy
 - (b) Monarchies
 - (c) Assemblies
 - (d) Imperialism

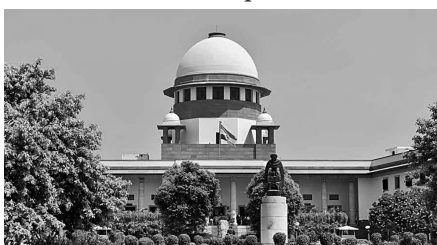
- (vii) Germany defeated France and took away the provinces of Alsace and _____.
 (a) Serbia (b) Lorraine (c) Balkan (d) Berlin
- (viii) The United Nation Organisation was established after the war on 24 October, 1945 at _____.
 (a) Tokyo (c) Spain
 (b) San Francisco (d) Russia
- (ix) The NAM tried to act as a establishing force between the _____superpowers blocs.
 (a) Five (b) Four (c) Three (d) Two
- (x) When did Hitler and Mussolini sign a pact ?
 (a) 1937 (b) 1939 (c) 1938 (d) 1933

Part-II

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

Question 2.

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



- (i) Which building does this picture show ? Where it is situated?
- (ii) Who is the head of this organisation and by whom he is appointed?
- (iii) What is understood by a 'Single Integrated Judicial System' as provided in the Indian Constitution?
- (iv) What is the term of office and removal procedure of the judge of this organisation?

Question 3.

The President and the Vice President are the part of Union Executive. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any two qualifications required by a person to be the President of India.
- (ii) How Vice President is elected and mention his/her term of office?
- (iii) What is the process of impeachment of the President?
- (iv) What does the President solemnly undertake to do when he takes the Oath of Office ?

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

Question 4.

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

- (i) Name the countries that fall after world war I.
- (ii) Mention any two consequences of First World War.
- (iii) Mention any three points under the treaty of Versailles which affected Germany.
- (iv) Mention any three causes of World War I.

Question 5.

Answer the following question with reference to United Nations.

- (i) Who are the members of General Assembly?
- (ii) Name the permanent members of Security Council.
- (iii) State any three functions of the International Court of Justice.
- (iv) Discuss the role of Security Council in maintaining peace.

Question 6.

- (i) Give the full form of UNICEF and mention its Headquarter?
- (ii) State any two functions of WHO.
- (iii) Discuss the four main factors for the formation of Non-Aligned Movement.
- (iv) State any three features of the Non-Aligned Countries.



Answers

Part-I

Answer 1.

- (i) (c) Both (a) and (b)

Explanation :

The High Court at Chandigarh has a joint jurisdiction over Punjab and Haryana.

- (ii) (d) President

Explanation :

President has the power to summon and prorogue the houses of Parliament and dissolve Lok Sabha.

- (iii) (c) Lok Adalat

Explanation :

Lok Adalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms, it is the forum where dispute are settled quickly without fees.

- (iv) (a) Cabinet

Explanation :

A smaller executive body called the cabinet is the supreme decision-making body in India.

- (v) (a) President

Explanation :

The president is elected by the member of an electoral college consisting of elected members of both the houses of the parliament and state legislative assembly.

- (vi) (b) Monarchies

Explanation :

Since the end of First World War most European Monarchies have been abolished.

- (vii) (b) Lorraine

Explanation :

Germany defeated France and took away the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

- (viii) (b) San Francisco

Explanation :

The United Nation Organisation was established on 24 October, 1945 at San Francisco.

- (ix) (d) two

Explanation :

NAM grew into a popular international movement with many newly formed countries which tried to act as a establishing force between the two superpowers blocs.

- (x) (b) 1939

Explanation :

The Hitler and Mussolini signed a Pact of Steel in the year 1939.

Part-II

Section-A

Answer 2.

- (i) It is the building of the Supreme Court of India and it is situated in Delhi.
- (ii) Chief justice of India is the head of the Supreme Court and he is appointed by the President of India.
- (iii) In a 'Single Integrated judicial System' provided in the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court of India is the Apex Court of India and administers both Union and State laws. Below the Supreme Court are the High Courts in each State or group of States followed by Subordinate Courts.
- (iv) Once appointed, a judge retires on attaining the age of 65 years.
A judge may be removed from his office by the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity, and the procedure followed is known as '**Impeachment**'.

Answer 3.

- (i) The two qualifications required by a person to be the President of India are:
 - 1. He should be a citizen of India.
 - 2. He should not hold any Office of Profit under the Government.
- (ii) The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting in such election is by secret ballot. The Electoral College to elect a person to the office of the Vice-President consists of all members of both Houses of Parliament.
The Vice President holds office for five years.
- (iii) Article 61 of the Constitution prescribes that the President can be impeached by the Parliament if a President begins to act against the provision of the Constitution or is found guilty of misusing his status and position or found involved in corruption. He may be impeached out of office. Charges can be framed by either of the two houses of Parliament by a two-third majority. A 14 days' notice signed by at least one-fourth of the total number of members has to be given.
The other House investigates the charges and sustains them by 2/3rd majority of the total membership of that House, the President is impeached.
- (iv) The Oath of Office taken by the President demands:
 - 1. To faithfully execute the office of the President or discharge the functions of the President.
 - 2. To preserve, protect and defend to the best of his ability, the Constitution and the Law.
 - 3. To devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.

Section-B

Answer 4.

- (i) Germany, Australia Hungary, Russia and Turkey.
- (ii) The two consequences of First World War was:
 - 1. The Treaty of Versailles was signed which was harsh and humiliating.
 - 2. **Territorial Rearrangement:** The period after the war saw the beginning of the end of the European supremacy in the world. Economically and militarily the United States surpassed Europe to emerge as a World Power. The peace treaties signed after the war transformed the political map of the world particularly of Europe.
 - 3. **Formation of the League of Nations:** One of the most significant consequences of the war was the creation of League of Nations.

(any 2 points can be written)

- (iii) The three points under the treaty of Versailles which affected Germany are:
1. Germany and her allies were held guilty for aggression and hence Germany was forced to cede certain parts of her pre-war territories to Denmark, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia.
 2. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France. Moreover, the Saar Valley, known for its coal mines, was ceded to France for 15 years.
 3. Germany had also to lose all her colonial empire which was divided among the victors. Togo land and Cameroons were divided among France and England. German colonies in South-West Africa and East Africa were also taken away from her and shared by England, Belgium, Portugal and South Africa. While Japan got the Shantung and Kiau Chow in China, New Zealand got the Samoa Island.
- (iv) The three causes of World War first are:
1. **Imperialism:** Prior to World War I, the major European powers had colonies all around the world. The British had control over major parts of South Asia, the French were colonizing much of Africa, and the Spanish had parts of South America under their rule. The Europeans had made the most out of the age of the Renaissance, using their superiority over less developed nations to bring them under their control.
 2. **Balkan Wars:** The Balkan Wars were the result of instability in the Ottoman Empire, with Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, and Bulgaria making up the Balkan alliance against the fading empire.
 3. **Nationalism:** In an attempt to make the most out of instability in the Slavic region, the Slavic people in Bosnia and Herzegovina decided it was the right time to separate from Austria-Hungary and merge into Serbia. Despite the volatile situation in the region, a war that would soon involve all major European superpowers was still only a distant fear for many.

Answer 5.

- (i) All 193 members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly, with the addition of Holy See and Palestine as observer states.
- (ii) The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (also known as the Permanent Five, Big Five, or P5) are the five sovereign states to whom the UN Charter of 1945 grants a permanent seat on the UN Security Council: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- (iii) Three functions of the International Court of Justice are:
1. Advisory opinion on legal matters to the organs of special agencies of the UN.
 2. Decides disputes between member states when referred.
 3. Disputes concerning interpretation of international law.
- (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 ceasefire 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) The full form of UNICEF is United Nations Children's Fund and its Headquarter is located at New York, United States.

- (ii)
 - 1. To provide information on diseases of epidemic nature.
 - 2. To provide quarantine measures for prevention of spread of diseases.
- (iii) The four main factors for the formation of Non-Aligned Movement are:
 - 1. The creation and strengthening of the socialist block after the defeat of fascism in World War II.
 - 2. The collapse of colonial empires.
 - 3. The emergence of a bipolar world and the formation of two military blocks (NATO and the Warsaw Pact).
 - 4. The underdeveloped countries, most of them in Asia and Africa, felt the need to join efforts for the common defence of their interests.
- (iv)
 - 1. **Opposition to Cold War:** The origin of Non-alignment came at a time when the USA and USSR had got involved in a cold-war. The peace after the Second World War was a tense peace as the cold war between the two super powers was keeping the world at the brink of a new war. Each of the two tried to win over other states, particularly the new sovereign states.
 - 2. **Opposition to Military/Security Alliances:** Non-alignment, obviously means non-alignment with military blocs. Non alignment is opposed to all types of military/political/ security alliances which are nothing but means of tensions and power politics.
 - 3. **Peaceful Co-existence and Non-interference:** Non-alignment accepts peaceful coexistence and non-interference as two basic principles of international relations. It believes that cold war and its attempts to maintain peace through preparation for war are unjust and harmful principles.

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