

# GUIDELINES

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## HISTORY & CIVIC MOCK PAPER – 1 (2024)

Time: 2 hours

Total Marks: 80

### General Instructions:

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
2. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes. This time is to bespent in reading the question paper.
3. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
4. Attempt all questions from Part-I, any 4 questions from Part-II.
5. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in bracket [ ].

### PART-I

(Attempt **all** questions from this **Part**)

#### Question 1.

Choose the correct option.

- (i) It refers to the minimum number of members required to be present in the Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha before a meeting is allowed to begin.
- (a) Session (b) Quorum  
(c) House Meeting (d) Constituency
- (ii) Which of the following is not TRUE regarding the Money Bill ?
- (i) It is introduced in the Rajya Sabha only.  
(ii) The Speaker of the Rajya Sabha decides whether it is an ordinary bill or a money bill.
- (a) Only (i) is true (b) Only (ii) is true  
(c) Both (i) and (ii) are true (d) Neither (i) nor (ii) are true
- (iii) Which of the following is TRUE with respect to the structure of Government in India ?
- (i) India is a federal country.  
(ii) India is a republic country.
- (a) Only (i) is true (b) Only (ii) is true  
(c) Both (i) and (ii) are true (d) Neither (i) nor (ii) are true
- (iv) Which of the following are TRUE with respect to the power of the Rajya Sabha as regards to Money Bills?
1. A money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only and not in the Rajya Sabha.  
2. The Rajya Sabha may reject a money bill.  
3. A money bill can be introduced by any member.  
4. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or an Ordinary Bill.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 4 (d) Only 2 and 3
- (v) There is no provision for impeachment of the .....
- (a) President (b) Judge of the Supreme Court  
(c) Judge of the High Court (d) Vice-President
- (vi) The ..... is the highest court in state.
- (a) Sessions Court (b) District Magistrate's Court  
(c) High Court (d) Supreme Court
- (vii) From 1885 to 1905, the Congress was led by Moderates. Who among the following were the moderate leaders ?
- (i) Mahatma Gandhi (ii) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
(iii) Dadabhai Naoroji (iv) Surendranath Banerjee
- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (iii) & (iv)  
(c) Only (i) & (ii) (d) Only (ii) & (iii)

- (viii) From the given list identify the objectives of Early Nationalists ?
- (i) To awaken and organise public opinion.
  - (ii) To achieve complete Independence.
  - (iii) To arouse political consciousness and national spirit of the Indians.
  - (iv) To use Swadeshi as weapon against the Britishers.
- (a) Only (i) & (iii) (b) Only (ii)  
(c) Only (i) & (iv) (d) Only (i)
- (ix) Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress ?
- (a) A.O. Hume (b) WC Bannerjee  
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (x) Which Act of the British was termed as the "Gagging Act" ?
- (a) Vernacular Press Act (b) The Indian Arms Act  
(c) Widow Remarriage Act (d) Government of India Act
- (xi) Cripps' Mission aimed at.....
- (a) Giving complete independence to united India.
  - (b) Widening the gulf between the Congress and the Muslim League.
  - (c) A compromise between Congress' demand of united India and Muslim League's demand for a partitioned India.
  - (d) Giving proportional representation to the Muslims under the framework of the new Constitution.
- (xii) The Congress split into moderates and radicals in the session at .....
- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Madras  
(c) Lucknow (d) Surat
- (xiii) The Quit India Movement started at ..... on .....
- (a) Delhi, Aug 15, 1942 (b) Bombay, Aug 8, 1942  
(c) Lahore, July 7, 1942 (d) Wardha, Aug 7, 1942
- (xiv) ..... became the immediate cause of the First World War.
- (a) Division of Europe (b) Treaty of Versailles  
(c) Sarajevo Crisis (d) Rise of Nazism
- (xv) In 1933, ..... left the League of Nations and started occupying the British and American properties in China,
- (a) Italy (b) France  
(c) Japan (d) Germany
- (xvi) ..... played very important role during Covid- 19 to spread awareness regarding the disease among the people.
- (a) UNICEF (b) UNESCO  
(c) WHO (d) ILO

## Question 2.

- (i) What is an 'Ordinance' ? Write its one limitation. [2]
- (ii) What is impeachment of a Judge ? [2]
- (iii) Mention any two Laws of the Britishers that interfered with the religious and social customs of Indians and became the cause of the revolt of 1857. [2]
- (iv) Mention any two events which led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. [2]
- (v) Why was the Simon Commission boycotted everywhere ? Give two reason. [2]
- (vi) Mention any two provisions of the Independence Act, 1947. [2]
- (vii) Mention any two functions of the Security Council. [2]

## PART-II

### SECTION-A

(Attempt **any two** questions from this **Section**.)

#### Question 3.

Keeping in view the Lok Sabha, answer the following questions :

- (a) Composition of the Lok Sabha. [3]
- (b) Qualifications of the members of the Lok Sabha. [3]
- (c) Any four functions of the Lok Sabha. [4]

#### Question 4.

Discuss the powers and position of the Prime Minister in relation to :

- (a) President. [3]
- (b) Parliament. [3]
- (c) The Cabinet. [4]

#### Question 5.

With reference to the composition and organisation of the Supreme Court, answer the following questions :

- (a) Its composition. [3]
- (b) Qualifications of judges. [3]
- (c) Term of office and removal. [4]

### SECTION-B

(Attempt **any three** questions from this **Section**.)

#### Question 6.

With reference to the Great Revolt of 1857, answer the following questions :

- (a) Introduction of Enfield Rifles leading to an upsurge. [3]
- (b) Consequences of the application of 'Doctrine of Lapse'. [3]
- (c) End of Company's rule in India. [4]

**Question 7.**

Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920. With reference to this, answer the following questions :

- (a) What is meant by the Non-Cooperation Movement ? [3]
- (b) Explain Gandhiji's views on Satyagraha and Swadeshi. [3]
- (c) What was the impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the National Movement ? [4]

**Question 8.**

The Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947 was accepted by all the parties. With reference to this, answer the following :

- (a) Why was Lord Mountbatten sent to India ? [3]
- (b) How did he plan to solve the communal problem existing in India ? [3]
- (c) Why did the Congress accept the plan ? State four reasons to justify its acceptance. [4]

**Question 9.**

Give an account of the reasons on which the Second World War broke out, with reference to the following :

- (a) Unjust Treaty of Versailles. [3]
- (b) Rise of Fascism and Nazism [3]
- (c) Japan's invasion of China. [4]

**Question 10.**

With reference to agencies of the UNO, answer the following questions :



- (a) (i) Identify the organisation with which the given logo is associated.  
(ii) In which year the organisation was formed ?  
(iii) Name any other agency except name you in (i). [3]
- (b) Name any three functions of the agency named by you in part (iii). [3]
- (c) Name any one agency of UNO with an aim of advancement in Education. State any other three functions of it. [4]