

# The Brigade School Term Assessment 1 (2020-21)

Total points **79/80** ?

Class 10

History and Civics

Maximum Marks:80

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## Instructions

0 of 0 points

1. Select your name appropriately.
2. Select your school and section correctly
3. Attempt all questions
4. Ensure that you have completed and revised your paper before submission
5. The paper can be submitted only once

Name of the Student \*

Manan Y Mehta ▼

Name of the School \*

TBSG ▼



Class and Section \*

10 A ▼

Choose the correct answer from the given multiple choices:

9 of 10 points

Civics ( Question 1)

✓ 1. A federal system refers to the government in which \_\_\_\_\_, according to the Indian Constitution. \* 1/1

- ☐ a. the financial powers are divided between the Central and the State government
- ☒ b. the administrative powers are divided between the Central and the State government ✓
- ☐ c. the financial powers are only provided to the Central government

✓ 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is elected from among its own members soon after 1/1 the newly elected Lower House of the Parliament meets for the first time. \*

- ☐ a. Prime Minister of India
- ☒ b. Speaker of the Lok Sabha ✓
- ☐ c. Chairman of Rajya Sabha



✓ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ represents the federation of States of the Indian Union. \* 1/1

- ☐ a. Parliament
- ☐ b. Lok Sabha
- ☒ c. Rajya Sabha ✓

✓ 4. With regard to the State Bills, affecting the powers of the High Court are reserved for the \_\_\_\_\_. \* 1/1

- ☐ a. suggestion but not the assent of the Prime Minister of India
- ☐ b. consideration and assent of the Governor of the State
- ☒ c. consideration and assent of the President of India ✓

✗ 5. A person can be eligible for election as President of India, if he/she has \_\_\_\_\_ \* 0/1

- ☐ a. completed the age of 25 years and is qualified for the election of the Lok Sabha
- ☒ b. completed the age of 35 years and is qualified for the election of the Rajya Sabha ✗
- ☐ c. completed the age of 35 years and is qualified for the election of the Lok Sabha

Correct answer

- ☒ c. completed the age of 35 years and is qualified for the election of the Lok Sabha



✓ 6. The ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the \_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

- ☒ a. Vice-President of India ✓
- ☐ b. President of India
- ☐ c. Prime Minister of India

✓ 7. In case of a deadlock between the two Houses of the Parliament, the will of the Lok Sabha prevails because \_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

- ☐ a. the members are directly elected by the people of India
- ☐ b. the Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the session
- ☒ c. its strength is more than Rajya Sabha ✓

✓ 8. A non member of the Parliament can be appointed as a minister on the condition that he should \_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

- ☒ a. be either elected or nominated as the member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha within six months of his appointment ✓
- ☐ b. be elected as the member of the Lok Sabha immediately after his appointment
- ☐ c. be appointed by the Prime Minister as the member of Parliament within six months of his appointment



✓ 9. The important portfolios like defence, finance are under the \_\_\_\_\_.\*

1/1

- ☐ a. Ministers of State
- ☐ b. Deputy Ministers
- ☒ c. Cabinet Ministers



✓ 10. Ordinance is issued by the \_\_\_\_\_.\*

1/1

- ☒ a. President on the advise of the Cabinet Ministers
- ☐ b. Cabinet Ministers on the advise of the President
- ☐ c. President without consulting the Cabinet Ministers



Choose the correct answer from the given multiple choices

20 of 20 points

History

Question 2

✓ 1. Awadh was annexed by the British in 1856 on the pretext that \_\_\_\_\_.\*

1/1

- ☐ a. Wajid Ali Shah had no natural heir
- ☒ b. it was under the misrule of Wajid Ali Shah
- ☐ c. people revolted against Wajid Ali Shah



✓ 2. The British territorial power in India increased rapidly after the \_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

☒ a. Battle of Plassey ✓

☐ b. Battle of Buxar

☐ c. Anglo-Maratha Wars

✓ 3. Name the place annexed by the British on the basis of Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse.\* 1/1

☐ a. Awadh

☐ b. Punjab

☒ c. Satara ✓

✓ 4. According to the Subsidiary Alliance, which was an agreement between the British and the Indian Princely States,\_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

☐ a. the British agreed to maintain the troops at their own cost

☐ b. the ruler was free to enter into alliance with any other ruler but not wage wars

☒ c. the ruler would not enter into alliance with any other ruler and would not wage wars ✓



✓ 5. Satya Shodak Samaj was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.\*

1/1

☒ a. Jyotiba Phule ✓

☐ b. Raja Rammohun Roy

☐ c. Swami Dayanand Saraswathi

✓ 6. The forerunner of Indian National Congress was \_\_\_\_\_.\*

1/1

☐ a. The united Indian Patriotic Association

☐ b. Muslim League

☒ c. East India Association ✓

✓ 7. The Constitutional Agitation Method was followed by the \_\_\_\_\_ during the Indian National Movement.\*

1/1

☐ a. Early Nationalists and the Assertives

☒ b. Early Nationalists ✓

☐ c. Assertives



✓ 8. The London India Society was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

- ☐ a. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- ☐ b. Surendranath Banerjee
- ☒ c. Dadabhai Naoroji



✓ 9. Surendranath Banerjee edited a newspaper called \_\_\_\_\_ to mobilise public opinion.\* 1/1

- ☐ a. Amrit Bazar Patrika
- ☐ b. The Tribune
- ☒ c. Bengalee



✓ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ worked for Bengal Public Opinion to propagate the idea of nationalism.\* 1/1

- ☒ a. Bipin Chandra Pal
- ☐ b. Lala Lajpat Rai
- ☐ c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak





✓ 11. The two newspapers started by Tilak were \_\_\_\_\_ to preach nationalism . \*

1/1

- ☐ a. Kesari and New India
- ☐ b. New India and Mahratta
- ☒ c. Mahratta and Kesari



✓ 12. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act implied arrest of a person without warrant. \*

1/1

- ☐ a. Arms Act
- ☒ b. Rowlatt Act
- ☐ c. Government of India Act 1935



✓ 13. According to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the British government agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ . \*

1/1

- ☐ a. accept all demands of Gandhiji.
- ☐ b. to provide dominion status to India
- ☒ c. to withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions



✓ 14. The Non-Cooperation Movement included \_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

- ☒ a. boycott of foreign goods, government schools and colleges ✓
- ☐ b. non payment of taxes to the government
- ☐ c. breaking laws made the British government

✓ 15. The Congress boycotted the Simon Commission because \_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

- ☒ a. it had no Indian member ✓
- ☐ b. it was a weak statutory commission
- ☐ c. the Chairman was Sir. John Simon who was against Indians

✓ 16. The President of the first Session of the Indian National Congress was \_\_\_\_\_.\* 1/1

- ☐ a. A.O. Hume
- ☒ b. W.C. Bonnerjee ✓
- ☐ c. Dadabhai Naoroji



✓ 17. Gandhiji attended the \_\_\_\_\_ held in London. \*

1/1

- ☐ a. First Round Table Conference
- ☒ b. Second Round Table Conference
- ☐ c. Third Round Table Conference



✓ 18. In the early 20th century , \_\_\_\_\_ were single nation states. \*

1/1

- ☐ a. France, Holland and Russia
- ☐ b. Holland, Austria and Germany
- ☒ c. Germany, Holland and France



✓ 19. In 1938, \_\_\_\_\_ annexed Austria. \*

1/1

- ☐ a. Italy
- ☒ b. Germany
- ☐ c. Russia



✓ 20. The Anti-Comintern Pact in 1937 was signed between \_\_\_\_\_ and formed a ten years alliance. \*

1/1

- ☐ a. Germany and Japan
- ☐ b. France and Britain
- ☒ c. Italy and Germany ✓

### Part II Civics Question 3

10 of 10 points

With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

✓ a. Describe the composition of Lok Sabha. \*

3/3

- ~ The maximum strength of Lok Sabha, provided by the Constitution is 552.
- ~ Not more than 530 members can represent States.
- ~ Not more than 20 members can represent Union Territories.
- ~ The President can nominate 2 members from the Anglo - Indian Community.

#### Feedback

1. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha according to the Constitution is 552 members. (1mark)
  2. not more than 530 members shall represent the States. (1mark)
  3. not more than 20 members shall represent the Union Territories. (1mark)
  4. 2 Anglo Indians are nominated by the President of India. (1mark)
- [any three points –text book page 163]



✓ b. State any three exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha. \*

3/3

- ~ Rajya Sabha has the power to declare the creation of new All-India Services.
  - ~ When the Lok Sabha is dissolved after or before the declaration of a National Emergency, then the Rajya Sabha becomes the sole de facto and de jure Parliament, i.e it takes over the functions of the Parliament. Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved.
  - ~ Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha by a resolution adopted by two-thirds majority is empowered to make laws with respect to matters in the State List.
- 

**Feedback**

1. Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha may, by a resolution adopted by two third majority empower the Parliament to make laws with respect to a matter in the State List. (1mark)
2. It may declare the creation of new All-India Services be made in the national interest. (1mark)
3. If the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of National Emergency, the Rajya Sabha becomes the sole de facto and dejure Parliament. (1mark)[text book page 172]



✓ c. Explain how Parliament exercises control over the Executive. \*

4/4

1. Monetary Controls

~ Parliamentary Committee on Public Account ensures that public money is spent in accordance with the Parliament's decision.

2. Adjournment Motion

~ Motion of adjournment is aimed at censuring the acts of omission and commission to the Ministers.

3. Interpellation

~ It is the right of the members to ask questions from the Government. The questions asked is to obtain information on matter of public importance or to highlight a grievance.

4. Other Motions of Censure

~ The Parliament exercises its control over the Government by other motions, which if passed amount to no-confidence. This motions include - rejection of Government bill, motions of censure against a Minister, etc.

**Feedback**

1. Interpellation (1 mark)

2. Vote of No-Confidence (1mark)

3. Adjournment Motion (1mark)

4. Other Motions of Censure(1mark)

5. Monetary Controls (1mark)[any four points to be explained from text book page 171]

Question 4

10 of 10 points

The Union Executive which consists of the President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers is a powerful body in parliamentary democracy. In this context, answer the following questions:



✓ a. State any three legislative powers of the President of India. \*

3/3

- ~ The President has the power to summon and prorogue the Houses of the Parliament.
  - ~ The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha and order fresh elections.
  - ~ The President has the power to send messages to either House of Parliament either in regard to any pending Bill or any other matter.
- 

**Feedback**

1. Addresses Sessions of Parliament
  2. Messages to Parliament
  3. Dissolve the Lok Sabha
- (each point carries one mark) [any 3 points to be explained from text book page. 182 and 183]

✓ b. Mention three circumstances during which the President can issue emergency. \*

3/3

- ~ The President can declare emergency if the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened, either by war, external aggression or an armed rebellion.
  - ~ The President can declare emergency in case of breakdown of a Constitutional Machinery of a State or there is a deadlock because of political uncertainties or otherwise.
  - ~ The President can declare emergency if he/she is satisfied that a situation has arisen where the financial stability or credit of the Nation is threatened.
- 

**Feedback**

1. National or General Emergency: If there is a danger of foreign aggression or danger to the peace and security of the country because of civil war, insurgency or any other such cause. (1 mark)
2. Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery: The Constitutional machinery in a State has broken down or there is a deadlock because of political uncertainties. (1 mark)
3. Financial Emergency: A set-back to the financial stability or credit feasibility of the country is likely to occur. (1 mark) [text book pg. 184]



- ✓ c. Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. ( any four) \* 4/4

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- ~ They consists of all categories of Ministers - Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Minister.
- ~ The Prime Minister may or may not consult the Ministers below the rank of Cabinet Ministers.
- ~ The Council of Ministers as a whole rarely meets in a day to day working.
- ~ The President acts on the advise of Council of Minsters, but in reality it is only the Cabinet.

#### CABINET MINISTERS

- ~ The Cabinet is a smaller group which is actually a part of the Council of Ministers.
- ~ The Prime Minsters always consults them as they are thee most trusted colleagues of Prime Ministers.
- ~ The Cabinet meets as frequently as possible as they are the ones who determine the policies and programmes of the Government.
- ~ The Cabinet advises the President through the Prime Minister.

#### Feedback

1. The Council of Ministers consists of all categories of Ministers – Cabinet Ministers, Ministry of State and Deputy Ministers where as the Cabinet consists of senior Ministers holding important portfolios such as Defence, Finance, etc.(1mark)
2. The Prime Minister may or may not consult the Council of Ministers whereas he always consults the Cabinet on all matters.(1mark)
3. The Council of Ministers rarely meet whereas the Cabinet meets very frequent. (1mark)
4. In reality, the President acts on the advice of the Cabinet and not the Council of Ministers.(1mark) [textbook pg. 194]

#### History Question 5

10 of 10 points

With reference to the 1857 revolt , answer the following questions:





✓ a. State the economic causes which led to the revolt. \*

3/3

- ~ The landed aristocracy which included taluqdars and hereditary landlords were deprived of their estates.
  - ~ There was a transfer of wealth from India to England for which India got no proportionate economic return, which was called Drain of Wealth.
  - ~ India was made to accept the ready made British goods either duty free or at nominal duty while Indian products were subjected to high import duties in England.
- 

**Feedback**

1. *Exploitation of economic resources (1mark)*
2. *Drain of wealth (1mark)*
3. *Decay of Cottage Industries and Handicrafts (1mark) [any 3 points to be explained from text book pg.13 and 14]*

✓ b. What were the apprehensions among the Indians about modern innovations? \*

3/3

- ~ There were rumors that telegraph poles were erected to hang those who were against the British rule.
  - ~ Orthodox Indians noted that in railway compartments the higher casts and lower casts were made to sit together.
  - ~ People believed that British had introduced such practices to defy their cast and religion.
- 

**Feedback**

1. *People were suspicious of introduction of modern innovations like railways and telegraphs. There were rumours that telegraph poles were erected to hang those who were against the British rule. (1mark)*
2. *Orthodox Indians noted that in the railway compartments the higher castes and lower castes were made to sit side by side. (1mark)*
3. *They believed that the British had introduced such practices to defy their caste and religion. (1mark) [text book pg. 12]*



✓ c. State the military causes that led to the revolt. \*

4/4

- ~ Though the Indian soldiers were as efficient as the British soldiers, they were poorly paid, ill fed and badly housed. They were forbidden from wearing caste or sectarian masks, beards or turbans.
- ~ The number of British troops in India was never very large with the British in the ratio as low as one in four thousand.
- ~ The soldiers were required to serve in areas away from their homes without extra payment and additional Bhatta (foreign service allowance).
- ~ The Indian soldiers had bleak prospects of promotion. All higher positions were reserved for the British. Any Indian could not rise above the rank of Subedar.

**Feedback**

1. *Illtreatment of Indian soldiers (1mark)*
2. *General Service Enlistment Act(1mark)*
3. *Bleak prospects of promotion(1mark)*
4. *Faulty distribution of troops(1mark) [any 4 points to be explained from text book Pg. 15]*

**Question 6**

10 of 10 points

Study the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- ✓ a. Identify the historical event led by Gandhiji. Mention any one feature of 2/2 this event. \*

~ The historical event led by Gandhiji is Dandi March.  
~ The Dandi March was a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. By this Gandhiji broke the Salt Laws. This historic movement was started on March 12, Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi(village on Gujarat sea coast).

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#### Feedback

*Dandi March (1mark)*

*Gandhiji violated the Salt Law at Dandi by picking up some salt left by the sea waves. (1mark) [any one feature from textbook pg. 77]*

- ✓ b. Mention any two contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai. \*

2/2

~He founded 'Punjabi', 'Vande Mataram', and 'People'. He also wrote a book on 'National Education', that called for reform of the prevalent education system.  
~He preached assertive nationalism, inspired the Indian Youth and kindled the fire of patriotism in them, through his writings in 'Young India'.

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#### Feedback

*1. An educationist and a forceful writer- He started a monthly magazine 'Young India' to spread the message of the right of India to attain Swaraj.(1mark)*

*2. A social reformer- He was instrumental in the expansion of D.A.V College at Lahore. (1mark)*

*3. Political work outside India- He went to America in 1914 and joined the Ghadar Party and through his writing Young India, he preached assertive nationalism.(1mark) [Any 2 points from textbook pg. 53]*



✓ c. Explain briefly about the declaration of Poorna Swaraj. \*

3/3

- ~Jawaharlal Nehru was the President at the Congress at the Lahore Session of 1929.
  - ~A resolution was passed in that session declaring Poorna Swaraj(complete independence) to be the objective of the Congress.
  - ~On December 31 in 1929, Nehru led a procession to the banks of the river Ravi at Lahore and hoisted the tricolour flag.
  - ~It was then decided to observe January 26 as the day of Poorna Swaraj every year.
- 

**Feedback**

1. The Congress session was held at Lahore in 1929 under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. It passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj to be the objective. (1mark)
2. The Congress Working Committee decided to prepare for Civil Disobedience Movement and observe 26th January 1930 as the Poorna Swaraj day. (1mark)
3. The members of the Legislature also resigned. (1 mark)[textbook pg.76]

✓ d. State the methods adopted by the Assertives in the National Movement. \*

3/3

1. Swadeshi
    - ~ Swadeshi means producing necessary items in one's own country and using them for one's use without being dependent on imported goods.
  2. Boycott
    - ~ Economic boycott of British goods to encourage Indian industries and provide the people with more opportunities for employment.
  3. Passive Resistance
    - ~ Assertives believed in adopting the policy of non-violent resistance and vigorous political action to achieve their aims.
- 

**Feedback**

1. Swadeshi (1mark)
2. Boycott (1mark)
3. National Education (1mark)
4. Passive Resistance (1mark) [any 3 points to be explained from textbook pg. 49 and 50]



With reference to the First and Second World Wars in the 20th century, answer the following questions:

- ✓ a. Explain briefly the causes of the First World War with reference to Nationalism and Imperialism. \* 3/3

- ~ Nationalism refers to the sense of unity felt by the people who share a common history, language and culture. This feeling of unity turned into extreme pride leading to development of Aggressive Nationalism.
- ~ Aggressive Nationalism meant love for one's country and hatred for other countries. Each nation thought about its own interest and did not care for the interest of other nations.
- ~ Imperialism refers to the state policy or practice by which a powerful nation establishes its control over another country, either by direct territorial acquisition or by gaining political and economic control.

#### Feedback

1. In the latter half of the 19th century, many people believed that their country is superior than the others. This led to the feeling of aggressive nationalism in Europe. (1mark)
2. France wanted to get back its provinces like Alsace and Lorraine from Germany. Italy wanted to get back the territory of Trentino Trieste from Austria and Balkan States. (1mark)
3. Aggressive nationalism also led to imperialism. The imperial nations like England, France exploited the colonies for their economic interest. (1mark)[textbook pg. 108 and 109]



✓ b. Why did Hitler invade Poland in September 1939? \*

3/3

- ~ By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was divided into 2 parts in-order to give a land route to Poland upto the sea and port of Danzing was also given to them.
- ~ Danzing was inhabited mainly by Germans and by occupying the Danzing corridor, Germany could connect with east Prussia.
- ~ Germany signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in August 1939, Poland was accused of committing atrocities against German living there.

**Feedback**

1. By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was divided into two parts in order to give a land-route to Poland upto the Sea.(1mark)
2. By occupying Danzing corridor, Germany could connect with East Prussia.(1mark)
3. Poland was accused of committing atrocities against Germans living there. (1mark)  
[textbook pg. 128 and 129]

✓ c. Explain how Japanese invasion of China led to the Second World War. \* 4/4

- ~ In 1939, though the League's opposition, Japan intervened Manchuria, set-up a Government there and also started an undeclared war against China.
- ~ Japan joined the Berlin-Rome Axis to form the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis. to further its policy of expansion.
- ~ In 1933, Japan left the League of Nations and started occupying the British and American properties in China.
- ~ Britain and France followed the Policy of Appeasement, thinking Japanese could be used to weaken China.

**Feedback**

1. In 1931, Japan intervened in Manchuria and, inspite of the League's opposition, occupied it. (1mark)
2. Japan joined the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis to further its policy of expansion. (1mark)
3. In 1933, Japan left the League of Nations and started occupying the British and American properties in China. (1mark)
4. Britain and Fance followed the policy of appeasement, thinking that the Japanese could be used to weaken China. (1mark) [text book pg.128]



