



**General Instructions:**

1. Attempt *all* questions from *Part I* (Compulsory).
2. A total of *five questions* are to be attempted from *Part II*, *two* out of *three questions* from *Section A* and *three* out of *five questions* from *Section B*.
3. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].

**PART I**

*Attempt all questions from this Part*

**Question 1**

1. What is the normal term of office of the Lok Sabha?  
A. 5 years      B. 6 years      C. 7 years      D. 8 years
2. On\_\_\_\_\_, Nawab Wazid Ali Shah was deposed on grounds that Awadh was not being managed well.  
A. 7th February, 1856    B. 17th May, 1856    C. 7th February, 1857    D. 7th May, 1856
3. Name the official procedure by which the President can be removed.  
A. Impartment    B. Expel    C. Dismissal    D. Impeachment
4. Second Phase of the Indian National Movement –  
A. 1885–1907    B. 1885–1905    C. 1905–1916    D. 1905–1918
5. UNICEF stands for –  
A. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund  
B. United Nations International Children's Federation  
C. United Nations Children's Emergency Federation  
D. United Nations Emergency Fund
6. Name the countries that came to be known as Allied Powers during World War II?  
A. Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA  
B. Britain, France, Russia and the USA  
C. Britain, France, Japan and the USA  
D. Britain, Italy, Russia and the USA
7. Lord Lytton organized a Grand Delhi Durbar in\_\_\_\_\_ to proclaim Queen Victoria as the Empress of India.  
A. 1876    B. 1874    C. 1875    D. 1877
8. Presiding Officer of Lok Sabha is called as –  
A. Vice President    B. Speaker    C. Prime Minister    D. The President
9. Judge of High Court should not be over –  
A. 60 years    B. 62 years    C. 64 years    D. 65 years
10. First World war started in the year –  
A. 1914    B. 1915    C. 1916    D. 1917
11. Who is the Chief Executive (Head of State) in India?  
A. The Prime Minister    B. The President    C. The Cabinet Minister    D. The Vice President
12. What type of power is this – 'The President of India is that the President may withhold assent to a Bill or may send it back for reconsideration, if it is not a Money Bill'  
A. Executive    B. Discretionary    C. Financial    D. Judicial
13. Hitler attacked Poland because he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Sieze the coal mines    B. Militarise the Rhine valley

- C. Regain the Danzing Port                      D. Control the trade
14. Head of the Union Council of Ministers is called as –
- A. The Prime Minister              B. The President              C. The Vice President              D. Cabinet Minister
15. Mountbatten put his plan for the partition of India before the ‘\_\_\_\_\_’ Leaders
- A. Big Four              B. Big Five              C. Big Seven              D. Big Six
16. Jallianwala Baug massacre happened on?
- A. 13<sup>th</sup> April 1919    B. 13<sup>th</sup> April 1917    C. 13<sup>th</sup> May 1919    D. 13<sup>th</sup> May 1917

### Question 2

- (a) Name two leaders of Khilafat movement [2]
- (b) Mention two objectives of Forward Bloc [2]
- (c) Mention any two functions of WHO [2]
- (d) Mention two functions of the General Assembly. [2]
- (e) Mention any two contributions of the INA to the National Movement. [2]
- (f) What made Japan surrender to the Allies in August 1945? [2]
- (g) What is meant by the term ‘Veto’ power? [2]

## PART II

### SECTION A (CIVICS)

*Attempt any two questions from this Section*

### Question 3

With regards to the Powers of Prime Minister, answer the following questions:

- (a) With reference to the President [3]
- (b) As the leader of the Cabinet [3]
- (c) As the leader of the nation [4]

### Question 4

The Courts occupies the top position in the Judicial Administration of the state. In this context, answer the following question

- (a) What is understood by a ‘Single Integrated Judicial System’ as provided in the Indian Constitution? [3]
- (b) State the difference between Court of the District Judge and the Sessions Court? [3]
- (c) What do you understand by Lok Adalat? State any two advantages of Lok Adalat? [4]

### Question 5

With reference to the functions of Union Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (a) Exclusive powers of Rajya Sabha. [3]
- (b) Explain any three legislative functions [3]
- (c) Who is the Presiding Officer of Rajya Sabha? What is the tenure of Rajya Sabha? [4]

### SECTION B (HISTORY)

*Attempt any three questions from this Section*

### Question 6

The Congress Working Committee passed the famous ‘Quit India Resolution’ at Wardha in July 1942. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (a) What was the British government’s reaction to the Quit India Movement? [3]

- (b) What were the causes behind the passing of this resolution? [3]  
(c) What was the impact and significance of this movement? [4]

### Question 7

After the first world war, Fascism served as a model of dictatorial regime to the nazi movement in Germany, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain the Treaty of Versailles and it's three terms [3]  
(b) State any three factors that led to the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy. [3]  
(c) Which were the similarities between Mussolini's Fascist and Hitler's Nazi ideologies [4]

### Question 8

The period between 1905 and 1914 saw the rise of aggressive nationalism. In this context, state:

- (a) The contribution of Tilak to the freedom struggle. [3]  
(b) Those measures that illustrate the repressive policies of Lord Curzon. [3]  
(c) Mention about Objectives and methods of struggle of the Assertive Nationalists. [4]

### Question 9

Explain the Causes of the Great Revolt of 1857, with reference to the following:

- (a) Any three Political Causes. [3]  
(b) Any three Military Causes. [3]  
(c) Any four Economic Causes. [4]

### Question 10

With reference to the Non-Alignment Movement answer the following:

- (a) Identify all in the picture. [3]



- (b) Country of Origin of all the leaders in the picture. [3]  
(c) State four objectives of Non-Alignment Movement. [4]