

HOLY ANGELS SCHOOL (KATWA)

ICSE CLASS X - SEMESTER I EXAMINATION, 2021 - 2022

MOCK TEST

HISTORY & CIVICS

(H.C.G. PAPER 1)

Maximum Marks 40

Time allowed: One hour (inclusive of reading time)

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

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

Select the correct option for each of the following questions.

PART - I (20 Marks)

Question 1

What is the term of the Lok Sabha?

[1]

1. 1 year 2. 2 years 3. 3 years 4. ~~5 years~~

Question 2

The members of the Rajya Sabha fall into two categories. One is nominated, the other is _____.

[1]

1. Selected 2. Picked 3. ~~Elected~~ 4. Preferred

Question 3

Rajya Sabha is a _____ House.

[1]

1. temporary 2. ~~permanent~~ 3. transient 4. transitory

Question 4

Who summons the Sessions of each house of Parliament?

[1]

1. Vice President 2. ~~President~~ 3. Speaker 4. Prime Minister

Question 5

Complete the analogy.

[1]

The President nominates

Lok Sabha: 2 members :: Rajya Sabha : ?

1. 18 members 2. 20 members 3. 25 members 4. ~~12 members~~

Question 6

The Rajya Sabha must return the Money Bill to the Lok Sabha within a period of:

[1]

1. ~~14 days~~ 2. 21 days 3. 28 days 4. 35 days

Question 7

The first hour of a sitting in both Houses is allotted for asking and answering of questions. Therefore it is called the [1]

1. Zero Hour 2. Quorum 3. ~~Question Hour~~ 4. Session

Question 8

Which of the following procedures authorises the Government to make a fresh demand, when the amount authorised for the current financial year is found to be insufficient? [1]

1. ~~Supplementary Grants~~ 2. Vote on Account 3. Prorogation 4. Veto

Question 9

Who is the presiding officer of Rajya Sabha?

[1]

1. Speaker 2. ~~Vice President~~ 3. President 4. Prime Minister

Question 10

The prominent State that fell victim to Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse was _____ [1]

1. Jammu and Kashmir 2. Arunachal Pradesh ~~3. Satara~~ 4. Himachal Pradesh

Question 11

Who edited 'The Bengalee'? [1]

1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Swami Vivekananda ~~4. Surendranath Banerjea~~

Question 12

Who wrote the book called 'Ghulamgiri'? [1]

1. Raja Rammohan Roy 2. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ~~3. Jyotiba Phule~~ 4. Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Question 13

Who was the President of the first session of the Indian National Congress? [1]

- ~~1. W.C Bonnerjea~~ 2. Surendranath Banerjea 3. Dadabhai Naoroji 4. Justice Ranade

Question 14

Who was called the Grand Old Man of India? [1]

1. Pherozeshah Mehta 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Jawaharlal Nehru ~~4. Dadabhai Naoroji~~

Question 15

Complete the analogy. [1]

Early Nationalist: Gopal Krishna Gokhale :: Assertive Nationalist : ?

1. Surendranath Banerjea 2. Dadabhai Naoroji 3. A.O. Hume ~~4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak~~

Question 16

Who came to be known as Sher-i-Punjab (The Lion of Punjab)? [1]

1. Madanlal Dhingra 2. Lala Har Dayal ~~3. Lala Lajpat Rai~~ 4. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Question 17

According to the Rowlatt Act of 1919, which of the following powers was given to the police: [1]

- ~~1. To search a place and arrest any person they disapproved of without warrant~~
 2. They would embrace death with a smile on their faces
 3. To boycott foreign cloth
 4. Not to pay taxes.

Question 18

The slogans Jai Hind (Victory to India) and Delhi Chalo (March to Delhi) — became the battle cry of: [1]

1. Indian National Congress ~~2. Indian National Army~~
 3. East India Association 4. The Muslim League

Question 19

According to Mountbatten Plan, which of the following was applicable to Princely States: [1]

- I. The treaties with them would come to an end.
 II. They would be free to associate themselves with the New State of Pakistan.
 III. Or they would be free to associate themselves with the Old State of India
 IV. They can also remain Independent.
~~1. All of the above~~ 2. Only III 3. Only II and IV 4. None of the above

Question 20

The 1942 Movement was an important landmark in India's struggle for freedom because: [1]

1. The Movement started the First World War
~~2. The Movement renewed the Non-Cooperation Movement~~
 3. The Movement partitioned Bengal
 4. The Movement was by far a serious uprising that saw disturbances practically all over India

PART - II (12 Marks)

Question 21

Which of these are not exclusive powers of Rajya Sabha?

[2]

1. Creation of one or more All India Services
2. Making of Law on a matter in the State List
- ~~3.~~ It can introduce Money Bill
4. It can pass the No- Confidence Motion

Question 22

Estimates of expenditure in the Budget are shown in two parts i.e.

[2]

- ~~1.~~ Expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India
2. No-Confidence Motion
- ~~3.~~ The sums required to meet other expenditure of the Government
4. Question Hour.

Question 23

An Adjournment Motion:

[2]

1. Can be moved only in Rajya Sabha
2. Can be moved only in the Lok Sabha
3. It indicates a strong disapproval of the policy of the Government
- ~~4.~~ Obtains information on a matter of public importance or ventilates grievances

Question 24

Which of these are objectives of Muslim League?

[2]

- ~~1.~~ To promote among Indian Muslims feelings of loyalty towards the British Government
- ~~2.~~ To prevent the rise of any feeling of hostility between Muslims and other communities
3. Boycott of foreign cloth
- ~~4.~~ To give back the Congressmen their confiscated properties

Question 25

Identify two significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

[2]

1. The Movement provided a great National Base to the Congress Organisation
- ~~2.~~ To organise a Provisional Government of Free India
3. The partition would make the problem of Princely States more complicated
- ~~4.~~ Repression failed to crush the spirit and courage of the people.

Question 26

Chose the correct option to match the following:

[2]

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Simon Commission | (i) Partition of Bengal |
| b) Failure of Cripps Mission | (ii) Non-Cooperation Movement |
| c) Khilafat Movement | (iii) Quit India Movement |
| d) The policy of Divide and Rule | (iv) Civil Disobedience Movement |
- a) 1.i 2.ii 3.iii 4.iv
 - b) 1.ii 2.i 3.iii 4.iv
 - c) 1.iii 2.ii 3.i 4.iv
 - ~~d)~~ 1.iv 2.iii 3.ii 4.i

Question 27

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow- The twenty-four-day march lasted from 12th March 1930 to 5th April 1930. Together with 78 followers, the Leader walked nearly 375 km from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village on the Gujrat sea-coasts. Day after day, the newspapers reported his progress, his speeches and the impact on the people. Hundreds of village officials on his route resigned their jobs.

a) What is this March popularly called?

[1]

1. Non-Cooperation.
2. Chauri-Chaura
- ~~3.~~ Dandi
4. Khilafat

- b) Who began this historic March? [1]
- ~~1.~~ Mahatma Gandhi
 2. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
 3. Raja Rammohon Roy
 4. Jyotiba Phule
- c) Identify any two programmes of the Movement. [2]
- ~~1.~~ Defiance of salt laws
 2. Established Servants of India Society
 3. Enabled National workers from all parts of India to become personally known to each other
 - ~~4.~~ Boycott of liquor.

Question 28

- a) Identify the structure. [1]



1. Meenakshi Temple
 2. Pyramid of Giza.
 - ~~3.~~ The Central Pillar of the Memorial constructed at Jallianwala Bagh
 4. Somnath Temple
- b) Who arrived on 11th April and took command of the city? [1]
1. Lord Curzon
 2. Lord Wellesle
 3. Mountbatten
 - ~~4.~~ General Dyre.
- c) Who amongst the following were the popular leaders who were arrested and deported before the massacre? [2]
- ~~1.~~ Dr. Satpal
 2. Ram Prasad Bismil
 3. Roshan Lal
 - ~~4.~~ Dr. Kitchlew