

Kapol Vidyanidhi International School (I.C.S.E.)

HISTORY & CIVICS
TERMINAL EXAMINATION
18/10/21
Class X
Dur: 1HR
Mks: 40

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*Required

Email *

Your email address

Instructions for the Candidates :

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for reading as well as writing the answers.
Attempt all questions Q1, Q2 AND Q3

Name: *

Your answer



Std/Div: *

- XA
- XB
- XC
- XD
- XE

Roll No.: (EX: 3, 9, 24, 37, etc.) *

Your answer

Part 1: MCQ

PART 1 A CIVICS

1. During the proclamation of an emergency the period of the Lok Sabha may be extended by parliament for _____ at a time. * 1 point

- two years
- three months
- one year
- fifteen months



2. Complete the give analogy: Lower house : Five years :: Upper house : _____ * 1 point

- Six years
- 1 year 6 months
- Five years
- 2 years 8 months

3. _____ Constitutional Amendment Act did away with the provision of nomination of Anglo-Indian to Lok Sabha. * 1 point

- 140th
- 104th
- 114th
- 141st

4. If a person sits or votes in either house in spite of knowing he is disqualified or not qualified, he is liable to _____ * 1 point

- stand in election
- make a bill
- pay penalty
- receive pension



5. The _____ may adjourn the House or suspend the meeting until there is a requisite quorum. * 1 point

- Speaker
- Chief Justice
- Home Minister
- Electoral college

6. The House cannot grants to leave move No- confidence Motion unless it has support of at least _____. * 1 point

- 542 members
- 55 members
- 52 members
- 50 members

7. _____ is the right of the members to ask questions from government. * 1 point

- Quorum
- Adjournment
- Starred Questions
- Interpellation



8. _____ refers to the power to make laws on subjects which are not mentioned in any of the three list: Union, State and Concurrent List. *

1 point

- Residuary powers
- Legislative powers
- Judiciary powers
- Executive powers

9. Complete the give analogy: Speaker: Deputyspeaker:: President : ___ *

1 point

- Prime minister
- Vice President
- Council ministers
- Governor



10. The _____ was integrated with the Union Budget from 2017-18 *

1 point

- The Financial Budget
- The Military Budget
- The Railway Budget
- The Aviation Budget



11. Which of the following statement is true? *

1 point

- The President is empowered to promulgate an Ordinance at a time when the Parliament is not in session
- The Chief justice is empowered to promulgate an Ordinance at a time when the Parliament is not in session
- The President is empowered to promulgate Quorum at a time when the Parliament is not in session
- The President is empowered to promulgate an interpellation at a time when the Parliament is not in session

12. Which of the following statements is true? (i) All bills, other than Money Bills, can originate in any House of the Parliament. (ii) No bill can become a law unless agreed to by both the Houses. *

1 point

- Only option (ii)
- Neither option (i) nor option (ii) is true
- Both option (i) and (ii) are correct
- Only option (i) is correct

13. The _____ may alter the name or boundary of the State if needed, it can also form a new state by merging the territories of existing States or by separating a part of a territory from a State. *

1 point

- State Minister
- Defence Minister
- The Parliament



The lower house

14. Arrange the stage in passing a money bill. (i) General discussion in the House, (ii) Presidents assent, (iii) A minister introduces a bill, (iv) The President calls a joint sitting of the Parliament. *

1 point

- iv, iii, i, ii
- i. ii. iii, iv
- iii, i, iv, ii
- iii, ii, iv, i

15. Every elected member of the Parliament stands on equal footing in the election of President or the Vice- President of India. The Lok Sabha has a greater say on such matters because of _____ *

1 point

- it has special secret voting powers
- it has greater strength in numbers
- it is called the lower house
- it has exclusive power of money bill

PART 1 B HISTORY

16. In 1942, the failure of the Cripps' Mission left Mahatma Gandhi feel that the presence of Britishers in India was an invitation to _____ to invade India *

1 point

- Japan
- Pakistan



France

China

17. Which of the following was not a factor leading to rise of the radicals in the early 20th century? * 1 point

Failure of the Moderates

Constitutional Government in India under British Empire

Worsening of the economic conditions

Repressive policies of Lord Curzon

18. _____ was the immediate objective of of the Forward Bloc * 1 point

Liberation of Congress

Liberation of Forward Bloc

Liberation of Swaraj

Liberation of India

19. The Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn after _____ * 1 point

The Poona pact

Rowlatt Act

Gandhi- Irwin pact

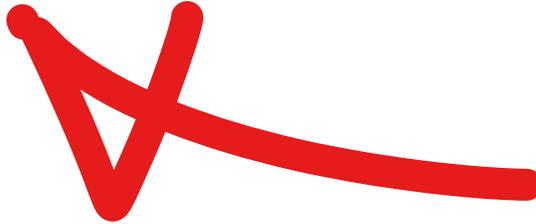
The Indian Arms pact



20. _____ was prominent Congressman who opposed the principles of the Swaraj Party. *

1 point

- C. R Das
- Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Tilak
- Sardar Patel



21. Which of the following state fell a victim to the Doctrine of Lapse? *

1 point

- Mysore
- Jhansi
- Hyderabad
- Oudh

22. Arrange the following in a correct chronological order: (i) Non-Cooperation Movement(ii) Revolt 1857(iii) Civil disobedience Movement(iv) Quit India Movement *

1 point

- (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
- (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)



23. _____ was the slogan used by the Indians immediately after the partition of Bengal * 1 point

- Vande Mataram
- Tum mujhe khoo do mai tumhe azadi dunga
- Swaraj is my birth right
- India for Indians

24. _____ wanted that 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' should become the means of national freedom. * 1 point

- Surendranath Banerjee
- Dadabhai Naoraji
- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale

25. Which of the following is not an objective of the Indian National Association? * 1 point

- Creation of a strong body of opinion
 - Promotion of friendly relations between Hindus and Muslims
 - To raise voice against the poor condition of Indian industries and workers
 - Integration of Indian people on the basis of common political interests
- 



26. Where was the Indian National Conference convened by Surendra Nath Banerjee? *

1 point

- Chennai
- Calcutta
- Mumbai
- Nagpur

27. _____ Act of Lord Lytton's regime was aimed at limiting the freedom of the press *

1 point

- Vernacular Press Act
- The Indian Arms Act
- Widow Remarriage Act
- Government of India Act



28. Match the columns: (ANSWER IN THE MCQ QUESTION BELOW, DO NOT MATCH THE COLUMNS IN THIS QUESTION)

	(i) A. O Hume	(ii) Dadabhai Naoroji	(iii) Surendra Nath Banerjee	(iv) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
A- The East India Associations	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B- Indian National Associations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C- Bramho Samaj	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>



D- Indian
National
Congress



ANSWER Q.28 HERE, NOT IN THE SPACE GIVEN ABOVE *

1 point

- A- (i), B- (iii), C- (iv), D- (ii)
- A- (ii), B- (iii), C- (i), D- (iv)
- A- (ii), B- (ii), C- (iv), D- (ii)
- d. A- (ii), B- (iii), C- (iv), D- (i)

29. Which of the following is true with respect to the economic factors of First War of Independence, 1857? *

1 point

- Policy of annexation
- Introduction of western education
- Rude and arrogant behaviour of the Britishers towards Indians
- Decline of Landed Aristocracy

30. _____ amongst the following did not play a prominent role in the uprising against the British in 1857 *

1 point

- Nana Saheb
- Tania tope
- The Rani of Jhansi
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy



31. The partition of Bengal sparked off the _____ movement in 1905 * 1 point

- Non cooperation
- Kuka
- Swadeshi
- Wahabi

32. _____ was the military organization of which Bose became the Supreme Commander in 1943. * 1 point

- Forward Bloc
- INA
- Indian National Congress
- Swaraj

PART II

33. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

Government resorted to repression, issued ordinance, and assumed special powers. The Congress was declared illegal. Congress leaders were arrested, and their properties were seized. Communalism was fanned. Gandhiji withdrew himself from active politics for a year.

This movement did not succeed immediately in winning freedom. But it played a significant role by deepening the social roots of freedom struggle. The movement caused a tide of patriotic fervour in the country that would not leave the government in peace. The government withdrew the ban on Congress in June 1943. The suspension of the movement did not mean that people had abandoned their struggle for freedom.



A. Which movement is being discussed in the extract? *

1 point

- Partition of Bengal
- Civil Disobedience Movement
- Swadeshi Movement
- Khilafat Movement

B. The aforementioned movement was different from _____ movement which began later. One of the factors leading to its beginning was _____ *

1 point

- Revolt 1857, ill-treatment given to merchants
- Non-cooperation Movement, Simon Commission
- Quit India movement, Partition of Bengal
- Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi movement

C. This movement under the leadership of Birla and _____ Sangh changed the social conditions. The depressed classes were given entry into temples and access to wells, which were earlier denied. *

1 point

- 'Harijan Sevak Sangh'
- Bramho Samaj
- Arya Samaj
- 'Indian Association Sangh'

D. The movement also popularised new methods of propaganda. *

1 point

- Rampage
- Tying rakhis
- Mob riots
- Prabhat Pheris

34. Look at the picture below and answer the questions that follows:



A. Identify the Personalities marked as A and B *

1 point

- Lord Wavell, M. A Jinnah,
- Lord Cripps, A O Hume
- Nehru, Lord Rippon
- Lord Mountbatten, M. A Jinnah

B. With which association was the leader marked as 'B' associated? *

1 point

- The East India Association
- INA
- Muslim League
- Swaraj Party

C. When was the famous plan announced by 'A' *

1 point

- January 1947
- June 1947
- December 1946
- July 1947

D. The plan introduced by 'A' led to partition of India into two independent and sovereign states, namely India & Pakistan and provided partition of _____ & _____ states. *

1 point

- Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh
- Maharashtra & Gujarat
- Punjab & Bengal
- Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand



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