

VIBGYOR HIGH

SEMESTER 1 - MOCK PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AY 2021 - 2022

HISTORY & CIVICS (H.C.G. PAPER 1)

Question Paper - cum – Answer Booklet

Grade: 10

Max. Marks: 40

Date: 13/11/2021	Time allowed: 1 ho	ur
Name of the Student:		
Class & Division:	Unique ID:	
Signature of the Candidate:		

INSTRUCTIONS:

- All entries on the Question Paper-Cum-Answer Booklet must be made with Black/Blue ink pen ONLY.
- Candidates must clearly write their Unique ID (Unique Identification Number) on the topsheet of the Question Paper-Cum-Answer Booklet in the space provided.
- On the top sheet of the Question Paper cum Answer Booklet, candidates must put their signatures in the space provided for the purpose.
- Candidates are advised not to write or scribble anywhere else of the top-sheet of the Question Paper.
- In addition to the time indicated in the timetable for writing the paper, candidates will be given 10 minutes time for reading the questions.
- ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.
- The marks intended for questions are given in brackets [].
- Select the correct option for each of the following questions.
- The selected choice of the answer must be clearly written in the space provided. Over writing of the answer must be avoided.



- Only one option indicating the selected answer should be written in the space given.
 More than one option, if written, will not be considered for evaluation.
- Rough work, if any, must be done in the sheets provided in this booklet for Rough Work. No separate sheet should be used for rough work.
- This Question Paper cum Answer Booklet should not be taken outside the Examination Hall / Room.
- If candidates complete their paper before the completion of the writing duration time, they must remain seated in the Hall / Room till the end of the examination.
- This question paper contains 14 printed pages.

4) Prime Minister

Answer: _____

Select the correct option for each of the following questions. Part I (20 marks)

Qu	estion 1	
Wh	nat do you understand by the federal structure of the government?	[1]
1)	All administrative powers are given to the central government	
2)	A union of sovereign states have the power to take care of the administration	
31	All the administrative powers are divided between the central and state	
	governments	
4)	None of the above	
	Answer:	
Qu	estion 2	
Wh	no is the ex- officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?	[1]
1)	President	
2)	Vice- President	
3)	Speaker	



Question 3	
The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the	[1]
1/ Citizens of India	
2) Members of the Parliament	
3) Elected members of the legislative assemblies	
4) President	
Answer:	
Question 4	
In general, how many sessions of the Parliament are held in a year?	[1]
1) 2	
2) 3	
3) 1	
4) Depending on the Speaker	
Answer:	
Question 5	
The first hour on every working day of the Lok Sabha is reserved for asking questions	
and it is called	[1]
1) Zero hour	
2) Ordinance	
3/ Question hour	
4) Only 1 and 3	
Answer:	
Question 6	
Which of the following statements is correct about the No- Confidence motion?	[1]
1) If the motion is passed, then the cabinet must resign.	
2) It can be moved by only by the opposition.	
3) It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.	
All of the above	



Question 7	
The President may promulgate a/an when the Parliament is not in	
session.	[1]
1) Vote on account	
Ordinance	
3) Money bills	
4) Supplementary grants	
Answer:	
Question 8	
The Rajya Sabha needs to pass a resolution by majority for the	
Parliament to make laws on the subjects of the state list.	[1]
1) 1/3	
(2) 2/3	
3) 1/10	
4) One half	
Answer:	
Question 9	
Which one is not the instrument used by the Parliament to control the Executive?	[1]
7) The Budget	
2) Interpellation	
3) No- Confidence motion	
4) Only 2 and 3	
Answer:	
Question 10	
The Indian rulers who agreed to the Subsidiary alliance had to	[1]
Accept the British as the supreme power.	
2) Pay one lakh rupees as annual tribute to the East India company	
3) Give away half of their property to the British.	
4) Surrender their imperial titles to the British.	
Answer:	



Question 11	
The founder of Brahma Samaj was	[1]
1) Jyotiba Phule	
2) Dadbhai Naoraji	
3) Mahatma Gandhi	
🎢 Raja Ram Mohan Roy	
Answer:	
Question 12	
Which one of the following is not the P of three P's?	[1]
// Pledge	
2) Petition	
3) Prayer	
4) Protest	
Answer:	
Question 13	
Find out the odd one out.	[1]
1) Bengal was nerve centre of Indian nationalism.	
Partition was done on communal lines.	
3) Partition will curb Bengali influence.	
4) Partition will place Bengal under single provincial Government.	
Answer:	
Question 14	
The Non Cooperation was withdrawn after a violent incident took place in the village of	[1]
// Chauri Chaura	- •
2) Pune	
3) Chandanpur	
4) Lucknow	



The Congress rejected the proj	posals of the Cripps' Mission on the following grounds:	[1]
1) The people of the princely	states had no right to send their representatives to the	
proposed Constitution maki	ng body.	
2) The Congress was opposed	to the principle of non-accession of the provinces.	
3) It wanted all the subjects,	including Defence, to be handed over to the National	
Government.		
Only 2 and 3.		
Answer:		
Question 16		
Question 16	ational Army, was	[4·
•	ational Army was	[1]
1) The motto of INA was Unity		
2) Total mobilisation of Indian	,	
3) To organise an armed revol	ution.	
All of the above.		
Answer:		
Question 17		
Which among the following was	s not a political cause of the revolt of 1857?	[1]
Corruption in administration		
2) Disrespect shown to Bahad	ur Shah	
3) By Using the Doctrine of La	pse	
4) By Outright wars		
Answer:		
Question 18		
Who was the last Mughal ruler	in India?	[1]
Muhammad Shah Zafar		• •
2) Aurangazeb		
3) Jahandhar Shah		
Bahadur Shah Zafar		
Answer:		



WI	hich of the following was not included in Gandhi-Irwin Pact?	[1]
a)	Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence	
b)	To suspend the Civil Disobedience movement	
c)	Invitation to Congress to participate in the second session of the Round Table	
	Conference	
d)	Acceptance of Gandhi's suggestion for enquiry into police excess	
1)	a only	
2)	a,b,c only	
3)	d only	
4)	c,d only	
Ar	nswer:	
Qι	uestion 20	
Th	e First Session of the Congress was held under the President ship of:-	[1]
1)	A.O.Hume	
2)	Surendranath Banerjee	
3/	W.C.Bonerjee	
4)	Dada bhai Naoroji	
Ar	nswer:	
Qι	uestion 21	
WI	hich one of the following is the exclusive power of the Rajya Sabha?	[1]
1)	Motion of the no- confidence can be introduced and passed only in the Rajya	
	Sabha.	
2)	Creation of new all India services	
3)	Rajya Sabha becomes sole de- facto and de- jure Parliament if the Lok Sabha is	
	dissolved before or after the declaration of National Emergency.	
41)	Only 2 and 3	
	Answer:	



Th	e Rajya	Sabha	is	called	the	Permanent	House,	unlike	Lok	sabha,	
be	cause										[1]
1)	It can be o	dissolved	like	the Lok	Sabha	э.					
2)	One – thir	d of the t	otal ı	member	s of th	e Rajya Sabh	a retire af	ter every	/ two y	ears	
3)	Its member	ers resign	afte	er every	3 year	S.					
4)	None of th	ne above									
	Answer:										
_											
	estion 23										- 4 -
			doe	s not coi	mprise	e of					[1]
΄.	The President										
	The Vice I										
,	The Lok S										
,	The Rajya										
An	swer:		_								
Qu	estion 24										
Wh	nat money	bill is to L	ok S	Sabha, L	Jnion I	ist is to					[1]
1)	State Legi	islative A	ssen	nbly							
2)	State Legi	islative C	ound	il							
3)	Parliamen	nt									
4)	Rajya Sab	oha									
	Answer:										
Qu	estion 25										
Wh	nen the an	nount au	ıthor	ized for	the	current finan	cial year	is not	suffici	ent, the	
Go	vernment	may mak	e a f	resh der	mand	known as the				·	[1]
1)	Additional	grant									
٠,	Top-up gr										
3)	Suppleme	entary gra	nt								
4)	None of th	ne above									
	Answer:										



Question 26 The salaries and allowances of Ministers are determined by ______. [1] 1) Supreme Court 2) Parliament 3) State Legislature 4) Executive Answer: **Question 27** Which one is not a correct statement? The Muslim League aimed . [1] 1) To promote, among the Muslims of India, support for the British Government 2) To protect and advance political rights of Muslims To create misconception regarding the intention of the British Government 4) All of the above Answer: _____ **Question 28** ____ was the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II. [1] 1) Tantiya Tope 2) Damodar Rao 3 Nana Saheb 4) Anand Rao Answer: _____ **Question 29** Which of the following were not the causes of the Quit India Movement? [1] a) Japanese threat and Failure of the Cripps' mission b) Failure of the Cripps' mission c) Japanese threat d) Declaration of Poona Swaraj 1) a and b 2) c and d 3) a and d A) only d



Question 30	
Quit India Resolution was adopted at in the year	[1]
1) Wardha, 1942	
2) Bombay, 1942	
3) Surat, 1931	
4) Lahore, 1945	
Answer:	
Question 31	
The was the last mass uprising before the independence of India.	[1]
2) Quit India Movement	
2) Non- Cooperation Movement	
3) Dandi March	
4) Civil- Disobedience Movement	
Answer:	
Question 32	
The people of the had no right to send their representatives to the	
proposed Constitution making body.	[1]
1. NWFP	
2. United provinces	
3. Princely states	
4. New Delhi	



The Partition of India was the division of <u>British India</u> in 1947 into two independent <u>Dominions</u>: <u>India</u> and <u>Pakistan</u>. The Dominion of India is today the <u>Republic of India</u>, and the <u>Dominion of Pakistan</u> the <u>Islamic Republic of Pakistan</u> and the <u>People's Republic of Bangladesh</u>. The partition was outlined in the <u>Indian Independence Act 1947</u> and resulted in the dissolution of the <u>British Raj</u>, i.e. Crown rule in India. The two self-governing independent Dominions of India and Pakistan legally came into existence at midnight on 15 August 1947.

ex	istence at midnight on 15 August 1947.	
a)	What choice was given to the Princely states, according to the Mountbatten plan?	[1]
1)	To join India	
2)	To join Pakistan	
3)	To join either of the dominion	
4)	To form their own country	
	Answer:	
b)	The Congress accepted the Mountabatten Plan due to	[1]
1.	Pressure from depressed class	
2.	Large scale communal riots	
3.	Their victory in assembly elections	
4.	All of the above	
	Answer:	
c)	According to the Mountbatten Plan,	[1]
1.	Two dominions could not have any relations with each other	
2.	Both the dominions would not have anything o do with British Commonwealth.	
3.	Both the dominions were free to decide the kind of relations they would have with	
	the British Commonwealth and with each other.	
4.	All the trade relations ended with India and Britain.	
	Answer:	
d)	According to Independence Act of 1947, the British Parliament would transfer the	
	power before	[1]
1.	26 th January, 1950.	
2.	14 th August, 1947	
3.	26 th January, 1948	
4.	15 th August, 1947	
	Answer:	





a)	Name the famous march taken by Mahatma Gandhi which marked the beginning	
	of Civil Disobedience movement.	[1]
1	Dandi march	
2)	Poorna Swaraj march	
3)	Procession against Simon Commission	
4)	Salt satyagraha march	
	Answer:	
b)	The Civil disobedience movement was a result of and	[1]
1)	Simon Commission and Rowlatt act	
2)	Jallianwala Bagh tragedy and Simon Commission	
3)	Simon Commission and Declaration of Poorna Swaraj	
4)	Rowlatt act and Jallianwala Bagh tragedy	
	Answer:	
c)	Gandhiji broke the salt law because	[1]
1)	It was not easily available.	
2)	Affected all sections of society.	
3)	Only few Indians could manufacture it.	
4)	None of the above.	
	Answer-	



- d) One of the consequence of Civil disobedience movement is _____. [1]
- 1) Widened the base of the freedom struggle
- 2) Popularised new methods of propaganda
- 3) Brought women out of their homes

41	All of the above	

* * * *



Rough Work