

ICSE SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER
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 comprises 20 questions of 1 mark each. Part II comprises 6 questions of 2 marks each
and Part III comprises 2 questions of 4 marks each.*

Part I (20 marks)

Question 1

If the strength of the House is 350 members ,the quorum will be _____. [1]

1. 36 members
2. 40 members
3. 60 members
4. 35 members

Question 2

Lok Sabha	550
Rajya Sabha	?

[1]

1. 250
2. 545
3. 500
4. 350

Question 3

How many members of the Rajya Sabha retire once every two years? [1]

1. One-sixth
2. One-fourth
3. Two-third
4. One-third

Question 4

Residuary power refers to the power to make laws on subjects which are in the _____ [1]

1. Union List
2. State List
3. Concurrent List
4. Not part of these three lists

Question 5

Who determines the salaries and allowances of MPs and Ministers? [1]

1. The President
2. The Parliament
3. The Chairman of UPSC
4. The Finance Minister

Question 6

Who is empowered to promulgate an Ordinance when the Parliament is not in session? [1]

1. The Vice-President
2. The President
3. The Prime Minister
4. The Attorney General of India

Question 7

Which of the following procedures authorizes the Executive to draw funds from the Consolidated Fund until the Budget is passed by the Parliament? [1]

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

Question 8

Who elect the members of the Rajya Sabha ? [1]

1. The members of the Lok Sabha
2. The members of the Vidhan Sabha
3. The members of the Vidhan Parishad
4. The Citizens of India

Question 9

Complete the given analogy. [1]

Lok Sabha : Speaker :: Rajya Sabha : ?

1. Vice President
2. Prime Minister
3. President
4. Chief Justice of India

Question 10

Which statement does not apply to the Subsidiary alliance? [1]

- i. The kings virtually lost their powers
- ii. It was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
- iii. The kings had to maintain the British army at their cost
- iv. They had a British resident in their court

1. Only i
2. both iii and iv
3. only ii
4. Only iv

Question 11

The year in which the Congress was established- [1]

1. 1885
2. 1856
3. 1898
4. 1886

Question 12

Which of the following is a method of the Assertive Nationalists? [1]

- (i) Swadeshi
- (ii) Boycott
- (iii) Passive Resistance
- (iv) Revivalism

1. i,ii ,iii
2. Only iv
3. Only ii and iii
4. All of the above

Question 13.

Complete the given analogy. [1]

Simon Commission: Civil Disobedience Movement:: Cripps Mission :?

1. Non Cooperation Movement
2. Anti Partition Movement

3. Quit India Movement
4. Khilafat movement

Question 14.

The Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army: [1]

1. Subash Chandra Bose
2. Ras Behari Gosh
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Lord Wavell

Question 15.

According to the Indian Independence Act, 1947 which of the following are applicable to the princely states: [1]

- i. They could remain independent
 - ii. They could join India
 - iii. All treaties with the British were terminated.
 - iv. They could choose to be part of Pakistan
1. All of the above
 2. Only iii
 3. Only ii and iv
 4. None of the above

Question 16.

Unity, Faith, Sacrifice was the motto of the Forward Bloc. [1]

Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.

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

Question 17.

_____ was denied pension under the Doctrine of Lapse [1]

1. Zeenat Mahal
2. Baji Rao II
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar
4. Nana Saheb

Question 18.

The General Service Enlistment Act implied that soldiers [1]

1. would not be given promotions
2. would have to travel overseas to fight
3. would be given less salaries
4. would not be given extra allowance

Question 19.

Mahatma Gandhi signed a pact with _____ to end the Civil Disobedience Movement. [1]

1. Lord Mountbatten
2. Lord Irwin
3. Lord Wavell
4. Stafford Cripps

Question 20.

The nationalists felt Bengal was partitioned. [1]

1. To divide Hindus and Muslims
2. For effective administration
3. to stop the spread of Swadeshi
4. None of these reasons

Question 21.

When can the Parliament not legislate on subjects included in the State List? [2]

1. When the State is ruled by a coalition
2. During the Proclamation of an Emergency
3. When the Lok Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority
4. When two or more States are of the opinion the Parliament should legislate on the subject

Question 22.

Which of these are not exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha? [2]

1. It can introduce a Money Bill
2. It can pass an Ordinary Bill
3. It can pass the No Confidence motion
4. It can amend the Constitution

Question 23.

Which of these are Legislative powers of the Parliament? [2]

1. Making laws on subjects in the Union List
2. Approving ordinances
3. Preparing the Budget
4. Supplementary grants

Question 24.

From the given list identify the aims of the Muslim League. [2]

1. To develop and consolidate the feelings of national unity among Muslims
2. To protect and advance the political rights of Muslims
3. To train and organize public opinion of the Muslims in the country
4. To prevent hostilities between Muslims and other communities

Question 25.

Identify the clauses of the Rowlatt Act.

[2]

1. Restrictions on the movement of people
2. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Writ
3. Vernacular Press must not publish anything against the British
4. Compulsory License for arms

Question 26.

Choose the correct option to match the following:

[2]

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Jyothiba Phule | (i) Indian National Congress |
| (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | (ii) Forward Bloc |
| (c) Subash Chandra Bose | (iii) Brahma Samaj |
| (d) A. O Hume | (iv) Sathya Shodak Samaj |

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) | 1. i | 2. ii | 3. iii | 4. iv |
| (b) | 1. ii | 2. I | 3. iv | 4. iii |
| (c) | 1. iii | 2. iv | 3. i | 4. ii |
| (d) | 1. iv | 2. iii | 3. ii | 4. I |

Question 27.

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

On February 4, 1922, a large group of nationalist volunteers had gathered on the streets of a small, obscure hamlet. More than a year had passed since Mahatma Gandhi had launched the movement with the aim of attaining 'Purna Swaraj' (full independence). The volunteers marched through the streets shouting slogans of Gandhi and the Khilafat. Soon they walked into the police. Sticks and stones were thrown from one end in return for bullets from the other. As the crowd grew larger and fiercer, the cops retreated inside the police station. The protestors doused the building in kerosene and set it on fire. Twenty-three policemen perished. A total of 228 people were brought to trial in the incident, out of which 19 were sentenced to death.

Source- The Indian Express

- (a) Where did this incident take place? [1]
1. Lahore
 2. Chauri Chaura
 3. Dandi
 4. Awadh
- (b) Which movement did Gandhiji withdraw because of this incident? [1]
1. Non-Cooperation Movement
 2. Civil Disobedience Movement
 3. Quit India Movement
 4. Anti Partition Movement
- (c) Identify any two impacts of the movement that was suspended due to this event. [2]
1. Instilled confidence in people
 2. Led to large scale communal riots
 3. Promoted Social reforms
 4. Led to the First Round table Conference

Question 28.



- (a) Identify the man with Mahatma [1]
1. Lord Mountbatten
 2. Lord Curzon
 3. Lord Wavell
 4. Lord Dalhousie
- (b) He was deputed to India for the following reason: [1]
1. To implement Lord Wavell Plan
 2. For effective administration
 3. for peaceful transfer of power
 4. to delay the partition of India
- (c) Identify from the list, two proposals of the plan formulated by him. [2]
1. The country would be divided into two dominions
 2. Formation of a Constituent Assembly
 3. There would be grouping of provinces
 4. Setting up of a Boundary Commission