



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, PRAYAGRAJ

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION 2025-26

HISTORY & CIVICS

CLASS – X

TIME: 2 Hours

MM: 80

The paper is divided into two parts, Part I and Part II. Part I (30 marks) contains short answer questions.

Candidates will be required to answer all questions.

Part II (50marks) will consist of Section A and Section B.

Candidates are required to answer two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.

Part – I [30 Marks]

(Attempt **all** questions from this Part)

Question 1. Answer the following Multiple Choice Questions

[16]

1. Identify the correct statement:

- a) The Rajya Sabha elects its own Chairman from among its own members.
- b) The Vice President of India is elected by both the houses of the Parliament.
- c) A state of national emergency is proclaimed by the Vice President of India.
- d) The Rajya Sabha can decide by three fourths majority to set up a new All India Service.

2. Passing of which of the following motions results into resignation of the government:

- a) Adjournment Motion.
- b) No Confidence Motion.
- c) Cut Motion.
- d) Censure Motion.

3. This legislative power of the President is exercised only when both the houses or either house is not in the session:

- a) Addressing the Lok Sabha.
- b) Proroguing the Lok Sabha.
- c) Issuing an ordinance.
- d) Dissolving the Lok Sabha.

4. Who are **NOT** the members of the Electoral college electing the President:

- a) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha.
- b) Elected members of State Assemblies.
- c) Elected members of Legislative Councils.
- d) Elected members of Lok Sabha.

5. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

- a) Lok Sabha.
- b) Rajya Sabha.
- c) Prime Minister.
- d) President.

6. Principal spokesperson and defender of the government in the Parliament is the:

- a.) President.
- b) Vice President
- c) Prime Minister.
- d) Attorney General.



7. Read the description and identify the personality.

“His newspapers **Kesari** and **Maharatta** instilled pride and fearlessness among the people.”

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai.
- b) Raja Rammohan Roy.
- c) Vivekananda.
- d) Lokmanya Tilak.

8. After the revolt of 1857, the British followed the well proven policy of:

- a) Educate Indian farmers.
- b) Divide and Rule.
- c) Educate Civil Servants.
- d) None of these.

9. The aimed to introduce equality between British and Indian judges:

- a) Vernacular Press Act.
- b) Gagging Act.
- c) Indian Universities Act.
- d) Ilbert Bill.

10. Assertion (A): The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885.

Reason (R): The main aim of the INC at its inception was to demand complete independence for India.

- a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- b) (A) is false and (R) is true.
- c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- d) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

11. Who among the following believed that political rights could be achieved by aggressively demanding them?

- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- c) Mahatma Gandhi.
- d) S. N. Banerjee.

12. The Congress split took place in:

- a) 1906
- b) 1907
- c) 1909
- d) 1911

13. Nawab Salimullah is associated with:

- a) Indian Association
- b) East India Association
- c) Muslim League
- d) Indian National Congress

14. Which of the following policies of Lord Curzon led to the Partition of Bengal

- a) Vernacular Press Act.



- b) Arms Act.
 - c) Indian Universities Act.
 - d) Chowkidari Tax Act.
15. Identify the correct pair from the given options:
- a) S.N.Banerjee – Assertive Nationalist.
 - b) Raja Rammohan Roy – Delhi Durbar.
 - c) Dadabhai Naoroji- First President of Congress
 - d) Jyotiba Phule- Women's Education.
16. Which of these is a military cause?
- a) General Service Enlistment Act.
 - b) Inferior Status of the Indian soldiers.
 - c) Numerical Strength.
 - d) All of them.

Question 2. Answer the following short questions.

[14]

- 1. What happens if the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha fail to agree on an ordinary bill?
- 2. Who elects the speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- 3. What do you understand by the term "individual responsibility"?
- 4. Mention two objectives of the Indian National Congress.
- 5. What was the Subsidiary alliance?
- 6. Name each of the organisations founded by Jyotiba Phule and Raja Rammohan Roy?
- 7. What were Curzons motives for the Partition of Bengal?

PART – II [50 Marks]

Section A

(Attempt any **two** questions from this Section)

Question 3. The Parliament is a body of people's representative who have supreme power in a democracy. With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following.

- a) How are the Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha elected? [3]
- b) Why is Rajya Sabha called a permanent house? [3]
- c) State any two financial and any two legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]

Question 4. The President of India is the constitutional head of the Indian Republic. In this context answer the following questions:

- a) How is the President elected? What are the reasons for his indirect election? [3]
- b) Explain three types of emergencies that the President is empowered to proclaim. [3]
- c) Mention any four executive powers of the President. [4]

Question 5. The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister aids and advises the President. In this context answer the following:

- a) Mention any three points to distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [3]
- b) Who appoints the Cabinet Ministers? Explain the policy making powers of the cabinet. [3]
- c) Mention any four powers of the Prime Minister in relation to the President. [4]

Section – B

(Attempt any **three** questions from this Section)

Question 6. The First War of Independence was the beginning of the independence struggle against the colonial rule of the British. With reference to the consequences of the revolt, answer the following:

- a) Mention any three changes in the administration field. [3]
- b) State any three policies promised to Indians. [3]
- c) Mention any four changes made in the army after the revolt. [4]

Question 7. With reference to the growth of nationalism:

- a) Mention two associations which served as the forerunners of the Indian National Congress. Who were the founders of the associations? [3]
- b) In what way did Lord Lyttons policies play an important role in the growth of nationalism? [3]
- c) State two contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. [4]

Question 8.



(A)



(B)

- a) Identify the person 'A' and 'B' given alongside. To which section of the Congress did they belong and what were their ultimate objective? [3]
- b) Differentiate between the methods adopted by them and the other Congress leaders. [3]
- c) State the contributions of both the above persons in the freedom struggle. [4]

Question 9. Growth of communalism in India was encouraged by British authorities as well as certain trends in Indian society. In the light of this observation answer the following:

- a) Explain three reasons that led to the formation of the Muslim League. [3]
- b) Where, when and by whom was the Muslim League founded? [3]
- c) What were the main objectives of the Muslim League? [4]

Question 10. The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was an important landmark in the history of the national movement in India. In this context answer the following questions:

- a) Partition of which state led to the above movement? What was the real motive for the partition and who was responsible for it? [3]
- b) Where and in which year did the split in the Congress take place and why? [3]
- c) When was the Lucknow Pact signed? State its significance. [4]