ICSE CLASS X | H.C.G. PAPER – 1

History & Civics Question Bank

Complete Class X Syllabus • ICSE Board & Specimen Papers (2023–2027) • Aligned to ICSE 2027 Syllabus

Chapters Covered

Chapter 1: The Union Legislature	(43 questions)
Chapter 2: The Union Executive	(49 questions)
Chapter 3: The Judiciary	(42 questions)
Chapter 4: The First War of Independence, 1857	(33 questions)
Chapter 5: Growth of Nationalism	(28 questions)
Chapter 6: First and Second Phase of the Indian National Movement (1885–1916)	(34 questions)
Chapter 7: Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement	(31 questions)
Chapter 8: Forward Bloc and the Indian National Army (INA)	(12 questions)
Chapter 9: Independence and Partition of India	(9 questions)
Chapter 10: The First World War	(25 questions)
Chapter 11: Rise of Dictatorships	(10 questions)
Chapter 12: The Second World War	(16 questions)
Chapter 13: United Nations	(27 questions)
Chapter 14: Non-Aligned Movement	(7 questions)

Papers Included

Nine official CISCE ICSE History & Civics (H.C.G. Paper – 1) papers: Board Papers 2023 (T23 501), 2024 (T24 501), 2025 (T25 501), and 2026 (T26 501); Specimen Papers 2023S (T23 501 - SPECIMEN), 2024S (T24 501 - SPECIMEN), 2025S (T25 501 - SPECIMEN), 2026S (T26 501 - SPECIMEN), and 2027S (T27 501 - SPECIMEN).

How to Use This Bank

- **Source tags:** Bold blue tags follow each question: [2025] marks a Board paper and [2025S] marks a Specimen paper. Identical questions across papers (ignoring capitals, punctuation, and 'the') are merged with all years listed.
- **Categories & marks:** Each chapter is grouped into A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark), B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks), and C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks), with exact printed marks at the right margin.
- **Picture-based questions & exclusions:** Image-, map-, cartoon-, and diagram-based questions are placed directly within their respective chapters with red [FIGURE: ...] placeholders identifying the source paper and question number. Answers, marking schemes, and cognitive labels are excluded.

Chapter 1: The Union Legislature

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. The interval between two sessions of the Parliament should not be more than _____. **[1]**

(a) Two months

(b) Three months

(c) Four months

(d) Six months

[2023S]

2. The maximum composition of the Lok Sabha is: **[1]**

(a) 530

(b) 540

(c) 550

(d) 556

[2023S]

3. Complete the table given below: **[1]**

Table 1: Term of members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Lok Sabha member term	**5 years**
Rajya Sabha member term	?

(a) 1 year

(b) 2 years

(c) 4 years

(d) 6 years

[2023S]

4. A house has 350 members on a given day 25 members are present. For which of the following reasons does the Speaker adjourn the session for the day? **[1]**

(a) Indiscipline in the House

(b) Lack of quorum

(c) Business of the day is over

(d) There are no questions to admit

[2023S]

5. *A major natural calamity has taken place and the opposition wants the house to lay aside all other business and take up this matter of urgent importance.* Which motion should the house move to allow this? **[1]**

(a) Adjournment Motion

(b) No-confidence Motion

(c) Confidence Motion

(d) Censure Motion

[2023]

6. Given below are details of a few Indian citizens. **[1]**

Table 2: Details of Indian citizens for Rajya Sabha eligibility (2024S)

Candidate	Age	Other Details
W	35	recently declared bankrupt
X	25	a successful industrialist
Y	30	belongs to a socially and educationally backward class
Z	31	convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment for two years

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become a member of the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament.

(a) W

(b) X

(c) Y

(d) Z

[2024S]

7. *The opposition feels that the ruling government does not have the majority in the Lok Sabha and wants to bring down the Government.* **[1]**

Which of these motions will the Leader of the Opposition move?

(a) Adjournment Motion

(b) No-confidence Motion

(c) Motion of Thanks

(d) Censure Motion

[2024S]

8. The salaries and allowances of the ministers are decided by the: **[1]**

(a) Parliament

(b) Finance Minister

(c) President

(d) Prime Minister

[2024]

9. The strength of the house is 550. On a particular day 50 members are present. The speaker decides to adjourn the house. Identify the MOST LIKELY reason for the adjournment. **[1]**

(a) Disorder in the house

(b) Lack of quorum

(c) Breach of privilege

(d) Contempt of the House

[2024]

10. Who made the amendment which resulted in the below headline? **[1]**

[FIGURE: The Times of India front page headline 'KASHMIR IS NOW UNION'S TERRITORY' — paste from source paper, 2025S T25 501-SPECIMEN Q1(iii)]

(a) The Supreme Court

(b) The President

(c) The Parliament

(d) The Prime Minister

[2025S]

11. Identify the exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha **[1]**

P: Can introduce a new All India Service

Q: Can impeach the President

R: Can never be dissolved as a whole

S: Can introduce a Money Bill

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

[2025S] [2026S]

12. Given below are details of a few Indian Citizens. **[1]**

Table 3: Details of Indian citizens for Rajya Sabha eligibility (2025)

Person	Age (In years)	Description
W	25	Is a famous journalist
X	45	Is an industrialist
Y	35	Has declared insolvency
Z	50	Has taken citizenship of another country

Select the one who is eligible to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.

(a) X

(b) W

(c) Y

(d) Z

[2025]

13. Observe the given picture. In case of a similar unruly situation in the Lok Sabha, choose the action that may be taken by the Speaker. **[1]**

[FIGURE: Cartoon showing two groups of stick figures arguing aggressively across a person in the middle — paste from source paper, 2025 T25 501 Q1(iv) / 2026S T26 501-SPECIMEN Q1(iv)]

(a) adjourn the house for lack of quorum.

(b) dissolve the Lok Sabha.

(c) adjourn the house for lack of discipline.

(d) disqualify the members under Anti-defection law.

[2025] [2026S]

14. If an *Adjournment Motion* is passed in the Lok Sabha _____. **[1]**

(a) the Lok Sabha will be dissolved.

(b) the House will discuss a matter of urgent public importance.

(c) the President ends the session.

(d) the Government will fall.

[2025]

15. Who made the amendment which resulted in the headline given below? **[1]**

[FIGURE: The Times of India front page headline 'KASHMIR IS NOW UNION'S TERRITORY' — paste from source paper, 2026S T26 501-SPECIMEN Q1(ii)]

(a) The Supreme Court

(b) The President

(c) The Parliament

(d) The Prime Minister

[2026S]

16. Which session of the Parliament is most associated with this picture? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Cartoon of a rupee coin character holding bundles of banknotes in both hands — paste from source paper, 2026 T26 501 Q1(ii)]

(a) Budget Session

(b) Summer Session

(c) Winter Session

(d) Monsoon Session

[2026]

17. Identify the correct statements about the Lok Sabha. **[1]**

P. Has no nominated members.

Q. Term can be extended during emergency.

R. Has two members nominated by the President.

S. Can be dissolved by the Speaker.

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) Q and R

(d) P and S

[2026]

18. Identify the exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha from the following: **[1]**

P: Can introduce a new All India Service

Q: Can impeach the President

R: Can never be dissolved as a whole

S: Can introduce a Money Bill

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

[2027S]

19. Who is authorised to make amendments related to the headline given below? **[1]**

[FIGURE: The Times of India front page headline 'KASHMIR IS NOW UNION'S TERRITORY' — paste from source paper, 2027S T27 501-SPECIMEN Q1(ii)]

(a) The Supreme Court

(b) The President

(c) The Parliament

(d) The Prime Minister

[2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Mr. Koushal is 26 yrs of age, Which House of Parliament can he be a member of? Why? **[2]**

[2023S]

2. Read the extract given below and answer the question which follows: **[2]**

Congress member's adjournment motion disallowed. The notice, along with another moved demanding a discussion on China, was disallowed in the Lok Sabha.

The Times of India, Feb 10, 2023

Who can allow or disallow the above motion? What does this motion mean?

[2025S]

3. Read the extract given below and answer the question which follow: **[2]**

Congress member's adjournment motion disallowed. The notice, along with another moved demanding a discussion on China, was disallowed in the Lok Sabha.

The Times of India, Feb 10, 2023

Who can allow or disallow the above motion? What does this motion mean?

[2026S]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. What is the maximum composition of the Rajya Sabha? Why is it called a Permanent House? **[3]**

[2023S]

2. Mention *any three* exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha. **[3]**

[2023S]

3. Mention *any four* legislative powers of the Parliament. **[4]**

[2023S] [2025S] [2026S] [2027S]

4. Mr. Raj wants to be a member of the Lok Sabha. Mention *any three* qualifications required to contest elections for the Lok Sabha. **[3]**

[2023]

5. Mention *any three* legislative powers of the Union Parliament. **[3]**

[2023]

6. The Parliament controls the Executive. Mention *any four* ways in which it exercises its control. **[4]**

[2023]

7. Mention *any three* circumstances under which the Lok Sabha can make laws on a subject in the State list. **[3]**

[2024S]

8. Mention *any three* financial powers of the Union Parliament. **[3]**

[2024S]

9. The Speaker plays a key role in maintaining order and ensuring the smooth functioning of the Lok Sabha. Mention any four functions of the Speaker to support this statement. **[4]**

[2024S]

10. *The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent House.* Explain this statement. **[3]**

[2024]

11. Explain the composition of the Rajya Sabha. **[3]**

[2024]

12. Mention *any two* exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha and *two* powers *exclusive* to the Rajya Sabha.**[4]**

[2024]

13. The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Justify this by mentioning any three points.**[3]**

[2025S]

14. *Rajya Sabha adjourned sine die, overall productivity at 79 percent.* **[3]**

- Deccan Herald, 21 December 2023.

Who can adjourn the above session? Explain the composition of this house.

[2025S] [2026S] [2027S]

15. Mention *any three* circumstances under which the Parliament can make laws on subjects in the state list. **[3]**

[2025]

16. Explain the following terms: **[3]**

(a) Question Hour

(b) Quorum

(c) No Confidence Motion

[2025]

17. When can the term of the Lok Sabha be extended? Mention *any three* powers of the Lok Sabha which show its superiority over the Rajya Sabha. **[4]**

[2025]

18. Mention any three key differences in power between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha that make the Lok Sabha more influential. **[3]**

[2026S] [2027S]

19. Mention *any three* powers which are common to both the houses of the Parliament. **[3]**

[2026]

20. Who elects the members of the Rajya Sabha? Mention *any two* exclusive powers to analyse the advantages of the Rajya Sabha. **[3]**

[2026]

21. The Parliament controls the functioning of the Executive. Mention *any four* ways in which it exercises control. **[4]**

[2026]

Chapter 2: The Union Executive

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the _____. **[1]**

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) Rajya Sabha

(c) Prime Minister

(d) President

[2023S]

2. An ordinance has to be approved by the Parliament within _____ weeks. **[1]**

(a) Two

(b) Three

(c) Six

(d) Eight

[2023]

3. The junior category of ministers who assist senior ministers: **[1]**

(a) Cabinet Ministers

(b) Ministers of State

(c) Deputy Ministers

(d) Council of Ministers

[2023]

4. The _____ has the power to *summon* the Houses of Parliament. **[1]**

(a) Speaker

(b) President

(c) Vice President

(d) Chief Justice of India

[2023]

5. An ordinance is called a *temporary law*. Which of the following statements correctly describes the same? **[1]**

(a) Only the Cabinet can prepare an ordinance.

(b) It is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.

(c) If the Parliament does not approve it within six weeks it becomes inoperative.

(d) Only the President can promulgate an ordinance.

[2024S]

6. Identify the officials who form the electoral college for the Presidential elections in India. **[1]**

P: elected members of Parliament

Q: nominated members of Parliament

R: elected members of State Legislative Assemblies

S: nominated members of State Legislative Councils

(a) P and Q

(b) R and S

(c) P and R

(d) Q and S

[2024S]

7. During a *hung assembly* when no party gets the majority, the President appoints the Prime Minister. What power is the President exercising? **[1]**

(a) Legislative

(b) Executive

(c) Discretionary

(d) Judicial

[2024]

8. On May 19, 2023, the President of India exercised legislative power under Article123 of the Constitution, during the period Parliament was in recess, to promulgate *The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Ordinance, 2023.* **[1]**

- The Hindu, May 26, 2023

What information about an ordinance can we obtain from the above passage?

(a) The ordinance must be approved within six weeks

(b) Only the Cabinet can prepare an ordinance.

(c) It is issued when the Parliament is not functioning.

(d) If the Parliament does not approve it within six weeks it becomes inoperative.

[2025S]

9. Given below are details of few Indian citizens: **[1]**

Table 4: Details of Indian citizens for eligibility to become the President of India

Person	Age [In years]	Description
W	34	Is a Professor in the Government College
X	35	Has taken up the citizenship of the United States of America
Y	27	Is a reputed sportsperson
Z	36	Is a scientist

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the President of India.

(a) W

(b) X

(c) Y

(d) Z

[2025S]

10. The Council of Ministers is *collectively responsible* to the _____. **[1]**

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) President

(c) Rajya Sabha

(d) Prime Minister

[2025]

11. Which *emergency* will be declared by the President if the security of the Nation is under threat? **[1]**

(a) General Emergency

(b) Financial Emergency

(c) Constitutional Emergency

(d) President's Rule

[2025]

12. Given below are details of few Indian citizens: **[1]**

Table 5: Details of Indian citizens for eligibility to become the President of India

Person	Age [In years]	Description
W	34	Is a Professor in a Government College
X	35	Has taken up citizenship of the United States of America
Y	27	Is a reputed sportsperson
Z	36	Is a scientist

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the President of India.

(a) W

(b) X

(c) Y

(d) Z

[2026S]

13. Choose the correct option to replace the underlined word: **[1]**

The Union ministers are collectively responsible to the **Prime Minister**.

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) Rajya Sabha

(c) President

(d) Speaker

[2026S]

14. Given below are the details of a few Indian Citizens. **[1]**

Table 6: Details of Indian citizens for eligibility to be a Vice President

Person	Age (In years)	Description
W	30	Is an army officer
X	25	Is a Union Leader
Y	34	Is a school Principal
Z	69	Is a retired Professor

Select the one who is eligible to be a Vice President.

(a) X

(b) W

(c) Y

(d) Z

[2026]

15. The rule mentioned in the headline below can be proclaimed in a state on the recommendation of _____. **[1]**

[FIGURE: Indian Express newspaper clipping with headline 'Punjab is in for President's rule' — paste from source paper, 2026 T26 501 Q1(iv)]

(a) The President

(b) The Vice President

(c) The Governor

(d) The Chief Justice of India

[2026]

16. Cabinet : inner core :: _____ : junior-most ministers **[1]**

(a) Ministers of State

(b) Deputy Ministers

(c) Council of Ministers

(d) State Ministers

[2027S]

17. Which option best describes the picture given below? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Illustration of people working together to assemble large jigsaw puzzle pieces — paste from source paper, 2027S T27 501-SPECIMEN Q1(iv)]

(a) All ministers have portfolios.

(b) All ministers meet frequently.

(c) There are three categories of ministers.

(d) The ministers work together like a team.

[2027S]

18. Choose the correct option to replace the underlined word: **[1]**

The Council of Ministers is individually responsible to the **Lok Sabha**.

(a) Prime Minister

(b) Rajya Sabha

(c) President

(d) Speaker

[2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. State *any two* legislative powers of the Cabinet. **[2]**

[2023]

2. Read the given news carefully and answer the question that follows: **[2]**

Govt's power to promulgate, repromulgate Ordinances — why and how

> *An Ordinance "shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament". But the government is required to bring an Ordinance before Parliament for ratification — and failure to do so will lead to its lapsing "at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament".*
>
> *The Indian Express – May 25, 2023*

Mention *any two* points regarding an ordinance that can be deduced from the above news.

[2024]

3. Which category of power is being exercised by the President in the following: **[2]**

(a) Approval of Bills

(b) Appointment of the Supreme Court judges

[2025S] [2026S]

4. Mention *any two* powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the Cabinet. **[2]**

[2025]

5. Mention *any two* reasons for the indirect election of the President. **[2]**

[2026]

6. Read the headline below and answer the questions that follow: **[2]**

President Ramnath Kovind promulgates an Ordinance which will legally allow the farmers to sell their produce without restrictions across the country.

— The Times of India, 5th June 2020

When can the President introduce an Ordinance? When does an Ordinance become inoperative?

[2026]

7. Which category of power is being exercised by the President in the following? **[2]**

(a) Appointment of Cabinet ministers

(b) Approval of a Money Bill

[2027S]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. What is the term of the President? Give *two* reasons for the indirect election of the President. **[3]**

[2023S]

2. Name the *three* kinds of emergencies which the President can declare. **[3]**

[2023S]

3. State *any four* legislative powers of the President. **[4]**

[2023S]

4. What are the *three* types of emergencies that can be proclaimed by the President? **[3]**

[2023]

5. Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President. **[3]**

[2023]

6. Give *any two* reasons to justify the need for indirect election of the President. What is the composition of the Electoral College which elects the President? **[4]**

[2023]

7. Mention *any three* qualifications required for a person to be nominated to the post of the President. **[3]**

[2024S]

8. Mention *any three* discretionary powers of the President. **[3]**

[2024S]

9. Describe the procedure of impeachment of the President. **[4]**

[2024S] [2025S]

10. Mention *any three* points to distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. **[3]**

[2024]

11. Who appoints the Cabinet Ministers? Mention *any two* administrative powers of the Cabinet. **[3]**

[2024]

12. *The President is the nominal head of the Indian Union.* Mention any four functions of the Prime Minister with reference to the President. **[4]**

[2024]

13. The President is the nominal head of the country and cannot act independently. Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President which justifies the nominal position. **[3]**

[2025S]

14. Mention *any three* financial powers of the President. **[3]**

[2025S]

15. Explain the impeachment process through which the Parliament can remove the President from power. **[3]**

[2025]

16. Mention *any three* powers of the Vice President in her/his role as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.**[3]**

[2025]

17. With reference to the powers of President, mention: **[4]**

(a) *Any two* Financial Powers

(b) *Any two* Executive Powers

[2025]

18. The President is the nominal head of the country and cannot act independently. Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President which justify the nominal position. **[3]**

[2026S]

19. Mention *any three* points to enumerate the financial powers vested in the President of India. **[3]**

[2026S] [2027S]

20. Describe the constitutional procedure to remove the President. **[4]**

[2026S] [2027S]

21. On whose advice are the Cabinet Ministers appointed? Name the other two categories of the Council of Ministers. **[3]**

[2026]

22. What is meant by the term *collective responsibility* of the Council of Ministers? **[3]**

[2026]

23. The Prime Minister is central to the life of the Cabinet. Justify this statement by mentioning *any four* powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the Cabinet. **[4]**

[2026]

24. Mention *any three* legislative powers of the President which justify his nominal position. **[3]**
[2027S]

Chapter 3: The Judiciary

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. When a case comes from a Subordinate Court, the High Court deals with it under _____. **[1]**

(a) Revisory Jurisdiction

(b) Advisory Jurisdiction

(c) Original Jurisdiction

(d) Appellate Jurisdiction

[2023S]

2. When the Supreme Court reviews any judgement made by it to remove an error, it falls under _____ jurisdiction. **[1]**

(a) Advisory

(b) Revisory

(c) Original

(d) Appellate

[2023] [2024S]

3. Court of District Judge : Civil Cases : : Sessions Court : _____ Cases **[1]**

(a) Advisory

(b) Criminal

(c) Constitutional

(d) Appellate

[2023] [2024S]

4. Civil Cases : Court of District Judge : : Criminal Cases : **[1]**

(a) Revenue Court

(b) Family Court

(c) Sessions Court

(d) Commissioner's Court

[2024]

5. The Lok Adalat has many advantages. Which of the following statements about the advantages of the Lok Adalat is best described in the picture given above? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Cartoon showing two angry people arguing on the left and smiling while shaking hands on the right — paste from source paper, 2024 T24 501 Q1(iii)]

(a) It is inexpensive

(b) It is organised in various parts of the country

(c) It works on the spirit of compromise

(d) It reduces the burden of the higher courts

[2024]

6. Given below are details of Indian citizens. Select the ones who are eligible for appointment as a High Court Judge: **[1]**

Table 7: Details of Indian citizens for appointment as a High Court Judge

Candidate	Age	Details
P	65	Is a distinguished jurist
Q	61	Has been a High Court Advocate for 10 years
R	67	Has been a High Court Advocate for 5 years
S	56	Has held a judicial office for at least 10 years

(a) P and R

(b) Q and S

(c) R and P

(d) Q and R

[2024]

7. Residents of Jodhpur, X and Y got married in the year 2014 and after 4 months of wedlock, petty family issues and arguments resulted in their separation for 6 years. The matter was placed before the Bench of Lok Adalat Family Court, Jodhpur wherein all efforts were made to reunite the family again. With constant efforts of counselling, parties agreed to live together and withdraw their Divorce Petition. **[1]**

Case Study, Lok Adalat, District – Jodhpur

Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is highlighted in the above case?

(a) Saves money

(b) Speedy justice

(c) Works on the spirit of compromise

(d) Reduces the burden on High Courts

[2025S] [2026S]

8. District Judge : _____ cases : : Sessions Judge : Criminal Cases **[1]**

(a) Advisory

(b) Civil

(c) Constitutional

(d) Appellate

[2025S]

9. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, complete the following: **[1]**

Advisory Jurisdiction : Advice the President : : Judicial Review : _____

(a) Review its own judgements.

(b) Review the judgements of the High Court.

(c) Review the laws passed by the Parliament.

(d) Review the administration of the Government.

[2025]

10. Choose the correct option to replace the underlined word: **[1]**

The collection of State Revenue falls under the **Consultative** Jurisdiction of the High Court.

(a) Advisory

(b) Revisory

(c) Original

(d) Appellate

[2026]

11. Mr. Anand has been illegally detained by the police, and his family has not been able to meet him. The family members have approached the High Court for help. Which writ will the court issue in this case? **[1]**

(a) Habeas Corpus

(b) Quo Warranto

(c) Mandamus

(d) Certiorari

[2026]

12. Ravi, a college student, was taken into police custody without being informed of the reasons for his arrest. His family was not told where he was detained, and he was not produced before a magistrate within 24 hours. Ravi's parents filed a case in the Supreme Court requesting that the police produce Ravi before the court. Which writ will the court issue in this case? **[1]**

(a) Habeas Corpus

(b) Certiorari

(c) Prohibition

(d) Mandamus

[2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Ms. Anita wants to approach the Lok Adalat regarding a case. Mention *any two* advantages she will have by taking her case to the Lok Adalat. **[2]**

[2023S]

2. Mention *any two* ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary from the Executive. **[2]**

[2023]

3. Read the given news carefully. **[2]**

Headline: Mysuru Lok Adalat settles 53-year-old civil case involving Kannada poets' kin. This case went on for a total of 53 years in various courts and involved 10 advocates and 40 witnesses.

Source: news18.com published on March 14, 2022

State *any two* advantages of Lok Adalats that can be deduced from the above news headline.

[2024S]

4. Mention *any two* writs issued by the High Court. **[2]**

[2024]

5. Read the passage below and answer the question that follows: **[2]**

> *When a judicial system is correctly calibrated, the law is applied by judges fearlessly, without favour or fear and with respect. That is why judicial security of tenure is so fundamental. It is also why judges must be properly paid without any interference from the Executive or Legislature.*
>
> *— (The Need for Independent Judiciary) UNODC*

From the passage, deduce and mention *any two* ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary.

[2025]

6. Read the extract given below and answer the question that follows: **[2]**

In India, the Supreme Court can exercise advisory jurisdiction under Article 143 of the Constitution. With regard to the President, these opinions are purely advisory.

Mention *any two* points about the Supreme Court that can be inferred from the given extract.

[2027S]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? What is the composition of the Supreme Court? **[3]**

[2023S] [2026S]

2. Mention the *three* kinds of cases which come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. **[3]**

[2023S]

3. Explain the terms: **[4]**

(a) Revisory Jurisdiction.

(b) Advisory Jurisdiction

Context in source paper: With reference to the Supreme Court.

[2023S]

4. Who appoints the judges of the High Court? Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of a High Court. **[3]**

[2023]

5. Mention *any three* cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. **[3]**

[2023]

6. What are *Lok Adalats*? Mention *any three* advantages of the *Lok Adalats*. **[4]**

[2023]

7. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court. **[3]**

[2024S] [2025S]

8. Explain the term Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with *any two* examples. **[3]**

[2024S]

9. Name *any four* writs issued by the Supreme Court. **[4]**

[2024S]

10. What is the composition of the Supreme Court? Why is it called the *Court of Record*? **[3]**

[2024]

11. Explain the power of *Judicial Review*. **[3]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Supreme Court of India.

[2024]

12. What is meant by the term *Original Jurisdiction*? Mention *any three* cases which come under this jurisdiction. **[4]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Supreme Court of India.

[2024]

13. Under Article 129, the Supreme Court of India is called a Court of Record. Justify this statement with *any three* points. **[3]**

[2025S] [2026S]

14. Explain the following terms: **[4]**

(a) Revisory Jurisdiction

(b) Advisory Jurisdiction

Context in source paper: With reference to the Supreme Court.

[2025S]

15. What is meant by the term *Original Jurisdiction* of the High Court? Mention *any two* cases which fall under this jurisdiction. **[3]**

[2025]

16. Mention *any two* advantages of the Lok Adalat. Mention *any one* difference between the Sessions Court and the Court of the District Judge. **[3]**

[2025]

17. Explain the following with reference to the High Court: **[4]**

(a) Revisory Jurisdiction

(b) Court of Record

[2025]

18. Explain the following terms: **[4]**

(a) Revisory Jurisdiction

(b) Original Jurisdiction

Context in source paper: With reference to the Supreme Court.

[2026S]

19. What is the term of the Supreme Court Judge? Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be a Supreme Court Judge. **[3]**

[2026]

20. Mention *any three* ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the Judiciary. **[3]**

[2026]

21. Explain the following terms: **[4]**

(a) Advisory Jurisdiction

(b) Judicial Review

Context in source paper: With reference to the Supreme Court.

[2026]

22. Mention *three* cases which fall under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. **[3]**

[2027S]

23. Who appoints the High Court Judges? Mention *any two* qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a High Court Judge. **[3]**

[2027S]

24. *Lok Adalat brings justice to the doorstep of the common.* Justify this statement with *any four* points. **[4]**

[2027S]

Chapter 4: The First War of Independence, 1857

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. _____ announced that the successors of Bahadhur Shah could not use imperial titles. **[1]**

(a) Lord Canning

(b) Lord Wellesley

(c) Lord Dalhousie

(d) Lord Ripon

[2023S]

2. In 1856, the British East India Company justified the annexation of Awadh, a princely state in northern India, on what grounds? **[1]**

(a) acquire more land for British colonies

(b) stop the rebellion against the British

(c) punish the Nawab of Awadh for opposing British rule

(d) due to alleged misgovernance by the Nawab of Awadh

[2024S]

3. Read the description and identify the person. **[1]**

He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance to expand the British control over India.

(a) Lord Dalhousie

(b) Lord Canning

(c) Lord Wellesley

(d) Lord Curzon

[2025]

4. Read the description and choose the correct option – **[1]**

This was a significant event in Indian history. Many underlying causes of the revolt included economic exploitation, social reforms, and political annexations by the British. Even in its failure it ignited nationalism in the people of India. Its immediate cause was _____.

(a) introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse

(b) annexation of Indian states by the British

(c) use of greased cartridges in Enfield rifles

(d) establishment of English as the medium of instruction

[2026S]

5. Under which policy of expansion was the place marked in the map annexed by the British? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Map of India highlighting AWADH — paste from source paper, 2026 T26 501 Q1(xi)]

(a) The Doctrine of Lapse

(b) The Subsidiary Alliance

(c) Pretext of misgovernance

(d) Outright wars

[2026]

6. Identify the correct pair of words from the given options: **[1]**

(a) Doctrine of Lapse – Lord Canning

(b) Subsidiary Alliance – Lord Wellesley

(c) Arms Act – Lord Curzon

(d) Vernacular Press Act – Lord Dalhousie

[2026]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Mention *any two* ways in which the British ill-treated the Indian soldiers. **[2]**

[2023S]

2. Imagine you are an Indian ruler who has signed the *Subsidiary Alliance*. Mention *any two* conditions of this agreement which will affect you. **[2]**

[2024]

3. Imagine you were an artisan, in the year 1856. Mention any two ways in which the economic policies of the British would have affected you. **[2]**

[2025S] [2026S] [2027S]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. What was the Doctrine of Lapse? Name the queen who became a victim of this policy. **[3]**

[2023S]

2. Mention *any three* economic causes of the Revolt. **[3]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Great Revolt of 1857.

[2023S]

3. Mention *any four* administrative changes made by the British after the Revolt. **[4]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Great Revolt of 1857.

[2023S]

4. Mention *any three* policies used by the British to expand their political power in India. **[3]**

[2023]

5. The Revolt of 1857 is also known as the Sepoy Mutiny. Mention *any three* military causes which led to the uprising. **[3]**

[2023]

6. Mention *any four* economic causes of the Revolt. **[4]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Great Uprising of 1857.

[2023]

7. Mention *any three* administrative changes made in India as a consequence of the Revolt. **[3]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

[2024S]

8. How did the failure of this Revolt impact the Mughals and the Peshwas? **[3]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

[2024S] [2025S]

9. Mention *any four* changes made in the army after the Revolt. **[4]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

[2024S] [2024]

10. Mention *any three* changes made in the administration with the end of the Company's Rule. **[3]**

[2024]

11. State *any three* policies promised to Indians in Queen Victoria's Proclamation. **[3]**

[2024]

12. The British used many policies of expansion. Mention any three such policies. **[3]**

[2025S] [2026S]

13. The India army was reorganised after 1858, to prevent the reoccurrence of another uprising. Analyse this statement by stating any four changes made in the army after the Revolt. **[4]**

[2025S]

14. What was the *Doctrine of Lapse*? Who introduced it? **[3]**

[2025]

15. The British Government interfered in the social and religious matters of the Indians. Mention *any three* socio religious causes to justify this statement. **[3]**

[2025]

16. Mention *any four* military causes which led to this Revolt. **[4]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Revolt of 1857.

[2025]

17. Analyse the impact of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 on the Mughals and the Peshwas. **[3]**

[2026S]

18. The Indian army was reorganised after 1858, to prevent the reoccurrence of another uprising. Justify this statement by stating *any four* changes made in the army after the Revolt. **[4]**

[2026S]

19. What was the *General Service Enlistment Act*? Why were soldiers unhappy with it? **[3]**

[2026]

20. How did the introduction of the new *Enfield Rifle* become an immediate cause of the revolt? **[3]**

[2026]

21. The British reformed the army after the revolt ended. Mention *any four* changes made in the army. **[4]**

[2026]

22. Read the excerpt given below and answer the question that follows: **[3]**

The Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the Indian Mutiny, the Sepoy Mutiny, or the First War of Indian Independence, was a widespread uprising against British rule in India that began in May, 1857. The rebellion was sparked by the sepoys' mutiny in Meerut on May 10, 1857, and quickly spread to other parts of India. On May 10, 1857, Indian soldiers, known as sepoys, rebelled against their British officers in the town of Meerut, triggering a rebellion. The rebellion quickly spread to other parts of India with many Indian princes and soldiers joining the uprising.

-[Edited] timesofindia.com/ May 10, 2023

What was the immediate cause for the rebellion?

[2027S]

23. Mention *any three* socio-religious causes of the Revolt. **[3]**

Context in source paper: With reference to the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

[2027S]

24. The Subsidiary Alliance proved to be disastrous to the Indian Kingdoms. Justify this statement by stating *any four* clauses of this alliance. **[4]**

[2027S]

Chapter 5: Growth of Nationalism

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of these was NOT an aim of the Indian National Congress? **[1]**

(a) To train and organise public opinion in the country.

(b) To promote friendly relations between nationalists political workers.

(c) To make the world aware of the true nature of the British.

(d) To formulate popular demands and present them before the government

[2023S]

2. Which of these is NOT a repressive policy of Lord Lytton? **[1]**

(a) Arms Act

(b) Ilbert Bill

(c) Vernacular Press Act

(d) Grand Delhi Durbar

[2023S]

3. Jyotiba Phule: Satya Shodak Samaj : : Raja Rammohan Roy : : _____ **[1]**

(a) Arya Samaj

(b) Brahmo Samaj

(c) Satya Shodak Samaj

(d) Prarthana Samaj

[2023S]

4. The central government of a country named X has decided to enforce a law similar to the Vernacular Press Act, which was enacted by the British in India in 1878 to control and regulate the vernacular press. **[1]**

Based on this information, who among the following is most likely to benefit from the enforcement of the law in X?

(a) its citizens

(b) the media industry

(c) the opposition party

(d) the ruling political party

[2024S]

5. A college student named Roshni is doing a project on a prominent Indian leader whose core work revolved around Dalit rights. **[1]**

Who is Roshni MOST LIKELY writing about?

(a) Surendranath Banerjee

(b) Pherozeshah Mehta

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji

(d) Jyotiba Phule

[2024S]

6. The _____ aimed to introduce equality between British and Indian Judges. **[1]**

(a) Vernacular Press Act

(b) Gagging Act

(c) Indian Universities Act

(d) Ilbert Bill

[2024]

7. Who organised the *Grand Delhi Durbar*? **[1]**

(a) Lord Curzon

(b) Lord Canning

(c) Lord Lytton

(d) Lord Dalhousie

[2024]

8. Tahir is preparing to give a speech about the *Sati* system in India. Which of the following Indian leader's contribution **MUST** he mention in his speech? **[1]**

(a) Raja Rammohan Roy

(b) W. C. Bonerjee

(c) Bipin Chandra Pal

(d) Jyotiba Phule

[2024]

9. The government of Country X has introduced a law similar to Ilbert Bill introduced in 1883. Who will be impacted by this Bill? **[1]**

(a) The Farmers

(b) The Artisans

(c) The Soldiers

(d) The Judges

[2025S]

10. Your school has organized a poster making competition on the topic - Education empowerment for Girls in India. Which of the following leaders would MOST LIKELY be part of the poster? **[1]**

(a) Surendranath Banerjee

(b) Pherozeshah Mehta

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji

(d) Jyotiba Phule

[2025S]

11. Who among the following is **MOST** associated with this picture? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Photograph of a girl writing in a classroom with caption 'EDUCATION FOR GIRLS' — paste from source paper, 2025 T25 501 Q1(x)]

(a) Jyotiba Phule

(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

(d) Aurobindo Ghosh

[2025]

12. **Assertion (A):** The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. **[1]**

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

(a) (A) is true and (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).

[2026S]

13. Which repressive policy of Lord Lytton is depicted in the picture given? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Cartoon of a newspaper titled 'PRESS' with a gag tied over its mouth — paste from source paper, 2026S T26 501-SPECIMEN Q1(xi)]

(a) Organising the Grand Delhi

(b) The Arms Act

(c) Reduction of the maximum age of Civil Service Examination

(d) The Vernacular Press Act

[2026S]

14. Identify the correct pair from the given options. **[1]**

(a) Surendranath Banerjee – Assertive Nationalist

(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Delhi Durbar

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji – First President of Congress

(d) Jyotiba Phule – Women's Education

[2026S] [2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Mention *any two* repressive policies of Lord Lytton. **[2]**

[2023]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. Name the founder of the Indian National Congress. Mention *any two* of its objectives. **[3]**

[2024S]

2. How did the press contribute to the growth of nationalism? **[3]**

[2024S]

3. Mention *any four* repressive policies of Lord Lytton. **[4]**

[2024S]

4. Name the first President of the Congress. Mention any two of its objectives. **[3]**

[2025S]

5. The press played an important role in the growth of Indian Nationalism. Thus, the British saw the need for curbs on the press. Mention *any three* points to analyse the role of the press in the growth of nationalism. **[3]**

[2025S]

6. Lord Lytton's repressive policies led to the growth of Nationalism. Mention *any four* policies enforced by him. **[4]**

[2025S]

7. The repressive policies of Lord Lytton became a catalyst to the growth of nationalism. Mention *any three* of his repressive policies to justify this statement. **[3]**

[2025]

8. Mention *any three* ways in which the Press promoted nationalism. **[3]**

[2025]

9. Who presided over the second session of the Indian National Congress? Mention *any three* objectives of the Congress. **[4]**

[2025]

10. Name the first President of the Congress. Mention *any two* objectives of the Congress. **[3]**

[2026S] [2027S]

11. Whether it is fiction, non-fiction, or periodical, all kinds of literature contributed at large in the national consciousness of India in pre-independence times. Mention *any three* points to analyse the role of the press in the growth of nationalism. **[3]**

[2026S] [2027S]

12. Explain *any two* policies of Lord Lytton that showcased his attitude of racial superiority, eventually leading to the growth of nationalism. **[4]**

[2026S]

13. Explain *any four* policies of Lord Lytton that showcased his attitude of racial superiority, eventually leading to the growth of nationalism. **[4]**

[2027S]

Chapter 6: First and Second Phase of the Indian National Movement (1885–1916)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Formation of Congress : 1885 : : Formation of Muslim League : _____ **[1]**

(a) 1905

(b) 1906

(c) 1907

(d) 1908

[2023]

2. The plan of Partition of Bengal was proposed by _____. **[1]**

(a) Lord Canning

(b) Lord Dalhousie

(c) Lord Curzon

(d) Lord Ripon

[2023]

3. The main objective of the Assertive Nationalists was _____. **[1]**

(a) Constitutional agitation

(b) Peaceful protests

(c) Purna Swaraj

(d) Self-government under British Rule

[2023]

4. Identify the Early Nationalist leader. **[1]**

(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(b) Bipin Chandra Pal

(c) Jyotiba Phule

(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

[2023]

5. The *Lucknow Pact* was signed between _____. **[1]**

(a) The British and the Congress

(b) The Congress and the Muslim League

(c) The Early and the Assertive Nationalists

(d) The Muslim League and the British

[2023]

6. Identify the odd one out of the following objectives: **[1]**

(a) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British government

(b) To remove any misconceptions regarding the intention of the government

(c) To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims

(d) To abolish the zamindari system

[2024S]

7. Tina is inspired by the methods of the Early Nationalists and wants to follow them. She notices that the road leading to her school is damaged and has many potholes. Which of the following methods is she MOST LIKELY to follow, to solve this problem? **[1]**

(a) Boycott the civic authorities

(b) Gather a group of students and protest

(c) Write a petition to the authorities highlighting the problem

(d) Block the entrance to the road

[2024]

8. The area in which Anand stays has had no water supply for three days in spite of repeated complaints. The residents have a meeting and discuss a few methods to resolve this problem. Being a follower of the beliefs and methods of the Early Nationalists, which of the following methods is Anand NOT LIKELY to approve? **[1]**

(a) Peaceful procession by the residents

(b) Follow the method of boycott

(c) Write a petition to the government

(d) Write an article in the newspaper highlighting the problem.

[2025S] [2026S]

9. Identify the ODD ONE out of the following objectives of the Muslim League: **[1]**

(a) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British

(b) To promote cultural and socio-economic cooperation among Muslims

(c) To protect and advance political rights and interests of the Muslims

(d) To present the needs and demands of the Muslims to the government

[2025S]

10. Read the statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R). **[1]**

Assertion (A): Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905.

Reason (R): The Nationalists felt that the British wanted to divide the Hindus and the Muslims.

(a) (A) is true and (R) is false.

(b) (R) is true but (A) is false.

(c) Both (A) and (R) are independent of each other.

(d) (A) is the reason for (R).

[2025]

11. Identify the **odd one** out of the following Assertive Nationalists Leaders. **[1]**

(a) Bipin Chandra Pal

(b) Lala Lajpat Rai

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji

(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

[2025]

12. The market of a small industrial town **X** has been dominated by many products of foreign companies. The local residents decide to save the Indian industries by helping them increase their sales. Which method of the Assertive Nationalists must they follow to become self-reliant? **[1]**

(a) Passive Resistance

(b) National Education

(c) Swadeshi

(d) Revivalism

[2025]

13. Identify the **odd one** out of the following Assertive Nationalists Leaders. **[1]**

(a) Bipin Chandra Pal

(b) Dadabhai Naoroji

(c) Lala Lajpat Rai

(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

[2026S]

14. Identify the option which shows the correct chronology of the following events: **[1]**

1. The Lucknow Pact
2. The Surat Split
3. The establishment of the Muslim League

(a) 1-2-3

(b) 1-3-2

(c) 3-2-1

(d) 2-1-3

[2026]

15. *In the town of Sundar Nagar, the local government decided to cut down a large number of trees to build a shopping mall. The children were upset because the trees provided a place to play. A group of school students, decided to take action based on the lesson they had studied about the Early Nationalists.* Which of the following actions are they **NOT** likely to adopt? **[1]**

(a) Hold placards with the message 'Save Our Trees'.

(b) Write letters to the local newspapers expressing their concerns.

(c) Plant saplings to show their commitment to the environment.

(d) Forcibly prevent workers sent by the Government.

[2026]

16. Read the description and choose the correct option: **[1]**

He was an Early Nationalist leader who presided over the second session of the Indian National Congress.

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji

(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(c) Bipin Chandra Pal

(d) Lokmanya Tilak

[2026]

17. **Assertion (A):** The Muslim League was formed in 1906. **[1]**

Reason (R): The Congress split into two factions in 1907.

(a) (A) is true and (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).

[2027S]

18. Mira notices that the children in her apartment are writing on the newly painted walls. If she decides to address this issue using methods inspired by the Early Nationalists, which approach is she MOST LIKELY to follow? **[1]**

(a) Fight with the children

(b) Write a letter to the welfare association highlighting the problem

(c) Paint all the dirty walls

(d) Boycott the families of the children

[2027S]

19. Who among the following is **NOT** an Assertive Nationalist Leader? **[1]**

(a) Bipin Chandra Pal

(b) Dadabhai Naoroji

(c) Lala Lajpat Rai

(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

[2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. **[2]**

[2023S] [2023]

2. Mention any two methods of the Assertive Nationalists. **[2]**

[2024S]

3. In which year did the *Surat Split* happen? What was the result of this split? **[2]**

[2024]

4. Mention any two leaders of the Assertive Nationalists. **[2]**

[2025S]

5. Imagine you are an Early Nationalist leader. Mention *any two* methods you would follow to fight against the British. **[2]**

[2025]

6. Mention *any two* factors that led to the formation of the Muslim League. **[2]**

[2025]

7. Identify the leader seen in the picture above. Mention *any one* of his contributions. **[2]**

[FIGURE: Portrait photograph of Bal Gangadhar Tilak — paste from source paper, 2026S T26 501-SPECIMEN Q2(v)]

[2026S]

8. In which year did this Partition happen? Who was responsible for this Partition? **[2]**

[FIGURE: Map showing Bengal divided into Bengal and Eastern Bengal & Assam — paste from source paper, 2026 T26 501 Q2(iii)]

[2026]

9. Mention *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. **[2]**

[2026]

10. Identify the leader seen in the picture. Mention *any one* of his contributions. **[2]**

[FIGURE: Portrait photograph of Bipin Chandra Pal — paste from source paper, 2027S T27 501-SPECIMEN Q2(v)]

[2027S]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. What was the objective of the Assertive Nationalists? Mention *any two* contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. **[3]**

[2023S] [2024]

2. Who partitioned Bengal? State *any two* actual reasons behind the Partition. **[3]**

[2023S]

3. Mention *any four* methods used by the Early Nationalists. **[4]**

[2023S]

4. Who partitioned Bengal? Mention *any two* points to explain the perspective of the Nationalists regarding the *actual motive* behind the decision of Partition. **[3]**

[2024]

5. In which year was the Muslim League formed? Mention *any three* objectives of the Muslim League. **[4]**

[2024]

Chapter 7: Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. The Khilafat Movement was started in India by _____. **[1]**

(a) Ali Brothers

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Jinnah

(d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

[2023S]

2. The Non Cooperation Movement was suspended due to the _____. **[1]**

(a) Gandhi -Irwin pact

(b) Chauri-Chaura Incident

(c) Cripps Mission

(d) Rowlatt Act

[2023S]

3. People protested against the _____ because it had seven British members and no Indian representation. **[1]**

(a) Simon Commission

(b) Lucknow Pact

(c) Ilbert Bill

(d) Cabinet Mission

[2023]

4. _____ was one of the causes of the Quit India Movement. **[1]**

(a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference

(b) Rowlatt Act

(c) Mountbatten Plan

(d) Failure of the Cripps Mission

[2023]

5. Read the two statements given below about the Civil Disobedience Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (B). **[1]**

(A) Gandhi's Civil Disobedience was based on engaging in dialogue and negotiation with the British.

(B) Gandhi believed that violence and aggression are counterproductive to achieve any goal.

(a) (B) contradicts (A).

(b) (B) is the reason for (A).

(c) (A) is true but (B) is false.

(d) (A) and (B) are independent of each other.

[2024S]

6. _____ was the cause for the renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement. **[1]**

(a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference

(b) Rowlatt Act

(c) Mountbatten Plan

(d) Failure of the Cripps Mission

[2024S]

7. The Rowlatt Act was called the *Black Act* because the Indians: **[1]**

(a) could not possess any arms

(b) could not export any goods

(c) could be arrested without a warrant

(d) could be sent overseas on duty

[2024]

8. Read the two statements given below about the Civil Disobedience Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R). **[1]**

Assertion (A): The Civil Disobedience Movement was renewed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Reason (R): The Second Round Table Conference was a failure.

(a) (R) contradicts (A).

(b) (R) is the reason for (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) and (R) are independent of each other.

[2025S]

9. Identify the option which shows the correct chronology of the following events: **[1]**

1. The Dandi March
2. The Second Round Table Conference
3. The Simon Commission

(a) 3-1-2

(b) 1-3-2

(c) 3-2-1

(d) 2-1-3

[2026S] [2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. What are the causes of the Quit India Movement? **[2]**

[2023S]

2. Name the *march* being led by Gandhiji in the above picture. Which movement did this *march* launch? **[2]**

[FIGURE: Photograph of Mahatma Gandhi leading followers on foot during the Dandi March — paste from source paper, 2023 T23 501 Q7]

[2023]

3. Mention *any two* causes of the Quit India Movement. **[2]**

[2024]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. What were the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Name the march which marked the beginning of this movement. **[3]**

[2023S]

2. Mention *any three* causes of the Non Cooperation Movement. **[3]**

[2023S]

3. What were the *three* causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement? Name the incident which led to the suspension of this movement. **[4]**

[2023]

4. Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin signed a pact in 1931. Mention *any two* conditions that the Congress agreed to and *two* conditions that the British Government agreed to according to this pact. **[4]**

[2023]

5. Read the excerpt given below and answer the question that follows: **[3]**

The movement had generated worldwide publicity, and British were looking for a way to end it. Gandhiji was released from custody in January 1931, and the two men began negotiating the terms of the pact. For many conservatives in England, the meetings and talks seemed unacceptable. They thought it was inappropriate for the Viceroy, who was the representative of the British Monarch, to receive their arch-enemy. Gandhiji was authorised by the then President of the Congress, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, to negotiate with the Viceroy. He advised the nation to wait, watch, pray and hope for a better prospect for India. He was full of admiration for the people, their heroic struggle and hard suffering.

Source: The Hindu

Who was the Viceroy who negotiated with Gandhiji? Name *any two* causes of the movement being discussed above.

[2024S]

6. Mention any three impacts of this movement. **[3]**

Context in source paper: Refers to the Civil Disobedience Movement excerpt in Q8.

[2024S]

7. As a consequence of this meeting, a pact was signed. Mention *any four* conditions that the Congress and the British Government agreed to according to this pact. **[4]**

Context in source paper: Refers to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact from Q8.

[2024S]

8. Read the excerpt given below and answer the question that follows: **[3]**

The March, which took place in India, was led by Mohandas Gandhi to protest British rule in India. During the march, thousands of Indians followed Gandhi from his religious retreat near Ahmedabad to the Arabian Sea coast, a distance of some 240 miles. The march resulted in the arrest of nearly 60,000 people, including Gandhi himself.

— The Marion (Ohio) Star [Edited]

Name the march being discussed above. Which movement did this march lead to? In which year was that movement launched?

[2025S] [2026S]

9. The movement which began with this march made a considerable impact on the social and political surroundings of the country. Analyse this statement by mentioning any three impacts. **[3]**

Context in source paper: Refers to the Civil Disobedience Movement / Dandi March excerpt in Q8.

[2025S] [2026S]

10. Mention *any four* clauses of the Gandhi Irwin Pact. **[4]**

[2025S] [2026]

11. Identify the above incident. Which Gandhian movement did it lead to? Which incident led to the suspension of that movement? **[3]**

[FIGURE: Illustration of soldiers firing on a crowd captioned 'Tears Of Blood: When 1,650 Bullets Changed India Forever — The Times of India, April 2019' — paste from source paper, 2025 T25 501 Q8]

[2025]

12. Mention *any three* repressive provisions of the *Rowlatt Act*. **[3]**

[2025]

13. Mention the following: **[4]**

(a) *Any two* causes of the Quit India Movement.

(b) *Any two* causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

[2025]

14. Mention *any four* clauses of the treaty which led to the suspension of this movement. **[4]**

Context in source paper: Refers to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact suspending the Civil Disobedience Movement.

[2026S]

15. Who launched the Khilafat Movement in India? Mention *two* other causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement. **[3]**

[2026]

16. Mention *any three* points to analyse the impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement. **[3]**

[2026]

17. Name the march led by Mahatma Gandhi to break the salt law. Which movement did this march lead to? In which year was that movement launched? **[3]**

[2027S]

18. The movement which began with this march made a considerable impact on the social and political surroundings of the country. Analyse this statement by mentioning *any three* such impacts. **[3]**

Context in source paper: Refers to the Civil Disobedience Movement / Dandi March in Q8(i).

[2027S]

19. Mention *any four* clauses of the pact which led to the suspension of this movement. **[4]**

Context in source paper: Refers to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact suspending the Civil Disobedience Movement.

[2027S]

Chapter 8: Forward Bloc and the Indian National Army (INA)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R): **[1]**

Assertion (A): Forward Bloc had the objective of abolishing Zamindari System.

Reason (R): Subhash Chandra Bose wanted to establish a socialist state.

(a) A is true but R is false

(b) R is the reason for A

(c) Both A and R are false

(d) Only R is true, A is false

[2024]

2. Given below are the objectives of the Indian National Army. Identify the odd one out of the following: **[1]**

(a) To organise a provisional government of Free India

(b) Total mobilisation of Indian manpower and money

(c) Unity, faith and sacrifice

(d) To train and organise public opinion in the country

[2024]

3. Read the description and identify the person – **[1]**

He established the Forward Bloc and coined the slogan, 'Delhi Chalo'.

(a) Mahatma Gandhi

(b) Subash Chandra Bose

(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(d) Dadabhai Naoroji

[2025S]

4. Identify the contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose: **[1]**

P. Was the Supreme Commander of INA

Q. Signed the Lucknow Pact

R. Led the Quit India Movement

S. Founded the Forward Bloc

(a) P and Q

(b) Q and R

(c) P and S

(d) R and S

[2025]

5. Connect the information given in the diagram below and identify **X**. **[1]**

[FIGURE: Venn diagram with overlapping circles labelled 'Forward Bloc' and 'Delhi Chalo!' intersecting at 'X' — paste from source paper, 2027S T27 501-SPECIMEN Q1(xvi)]

(a) Mahatma Gandhi

(b) Subhash Chandra Bose

(c) Bipin Chandra Pal

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

[2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Mention *any two* objectives of the Indian National Army. **[2]**

[2023S]

2. Mention *any two* contributions of Subash Chandra Bose. **[2]**

[2024S]

3. Mention *any two* objectives of the Forward Bloc. **[2]**

[2025]

4. Imagine you were part of the Indian National Army. Mention *any two* objectives of the army. **[2]**

[2026]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. Mention *any three* objectives of the Forward Bloc. **[3]**

[2023]

2. Mention *any three* contributions of Subash Chandra Bose. **[3]**

[2023]

3. Who was the founder of the Indian National Army? Mention *any three* of its objectives. **[4]**
[2023]

Chapter 9: Independence and Partition of India

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following clauses was NOT part of the Indian Independence Act of 1947? **[1]**

(a) There would be a Governor General for each Dominion.

(b) The country would be divided into two Dominions.

(c) The British Parliament had legislative control over India.

(d) There would be a division of army and assets.

[2023S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Give *two* reasons for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress. **[2]**

[2023] [2024S] [2025S]

2. Read the quote given below and answer the question that follows: **[2]**

The whole plan may not be perfect but like all plans, its success will depend on the spirit of goodwill with which it is carried out.

- Lord Mountbatten

Give two reasons for the acceptance of the above plan by the Congress.

[2026S] [2027S]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. Mention *any four* clauses of the Mountbatten Plan. **[4]**

[2023S]

2. Name the Viceroy who announced the plan for smooth transfer of power. Mention *any two* clauses of his plan with reference to the *Princely States*. **[3]**

[FIGURE: The Times of India (June 4, 1947) front page headline 'WAY OUT OF INDIAN DEADLOCK — BRITAIN'S PLAN FOR TRANSFER OF POWER' — paste from source paper, 2024 T24 501 Q8]

[2024]

3. Mention *any three* reasons for the acceptance of his plan by the Congress. **[3]**

[FIGURE: Refers to The Times of India front page in 2024 T24 501 Q8 — paste from source paper, 2024 T24 501 Q8]

[2024]

4. Mention *any four* provisions of the *Indian Independence Act* of 1947. **[4]**

[2024] [2026]

5. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows: **[3]**

India's last Viceroy released a plan on the country's independence from the British on June 3, 1947. The plan came to be celebrated as the 'last plan for independence'. He was appointed Viceroy to India to speed up the process of transfer of power by the then British Prime Minister Clement Atlee.

hindustantimes.com, June 3, 2021 [edited]

Identify the Viceroy. Mention *any two* terms of his plan with reference to the Princely States.

[2026]

6. Mention *any three* reasons given by the Congress to justify the acceptance of the plan. **[3]**

Context in source paper: Refers to the Mountbatten Plan in Q8.

[2026]

Chapter 10: The First World War

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. The immediate cause of the First World War was _____. **[1]**

(a) Imperialism

(b) Alliance System

(c) Sarajevo Crisis

(d) Arms Race

[2023]

2. Which of the following is an **immediate** impact of the above incident? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Daily Express (29th June, Monday 1914) front page headline 'HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE MURDERED' with photos of Archduke and his wife — paste from source paper, 2024S T24 501-SPECIMEN Q1(x)]

(a) It led to the supremacy of America

(b) It led to the First World War

(c) Austria and Hungary became two independent nations.

(d) Democracy replaced monarchy in many countries.

[2024S]

3. Which of the following causes of the First World War is connected to this headline? **[1]**

[FIGURE: The Washington Times (June 28, 1914) headline 'SERB STUDENT ASSASSINATES ARCHDUKE AND HIS DUCHESS' — paste from source paper, 2025 T25 501 Q1(xvi)]

(a) Imperialism

(b) Aggressive Nationalism

(c) Armament Race

(d) Sarajevo Crisis

[2025]

4. Identify the **odd one** out of the following signatories of the *Triple Entente*. **[1]**

(a) France

(b) Russia

(c) Japan

(d) England

[2026]

5. Choose the option which shows the correct match: **[1]**

Table 8: Matching causes of the First World War (Column A and Column B)

Column A	Column B
1. Militarism	A. Intense pride in one's nation
2. Alliance System	B. Glorification of military power
3. Nationalism	C. Division of nations into rival groups

(a) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A

(b) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C

(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A

(d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C

[2027S]

6. Read the description and choose the correct option – **[1]**

A major global conflict broke out in the early twentieth century, beginning in Europe and soon spreading to other parts of the world. Powerful nations formed rival alliances, and an assassination triggered widespread fighting. The war reshaped political boundaries and weakened old empires. Its immediate cause was _____.

(a) Formation of alliances

(b) Annexation of Austria

(c) Imperialism

(d) Sarajevo Crisis

[2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Mention *any two* clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. **[2]**

[2023]

2. Name the *two* alliances formed in Europe before the beginning of the First World War. **[2]**

[2023] [2024S] [2025S]

3. Imagine you were part of the German military in the year 1919, mention any two terms of the *Treaty of Versailles* which would impact you. **[2]**

[2024S]

4. Mention any two objectives of the League of Nations. **[2]**

[2024S] [2025S] [2026S] [2027S]

5. Mention *any two* ways in which the Treaty of Versailles affected the German Military Force. **[2]**

[2025]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. Identify and briefly explain the above incident. **[3]**

[FIGURE: Illustration depicting the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife in an open car at Sarajevo — paste from source paper, 2023S T23 501-SPECIMEN Q9]

[2023S]

2. Mention *any four* conditions imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles. **[3]**

Note: Printed as [3] marks despite asking for 'any four conditions' — check against the paper.

[2023S]

3. Name the organization established to maintain peace after the First World War. Mention *any three* of its objectives. **[4]**

[2023S]

4. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows: **[3]**

> *The final act of the long-drawn-out negotiations took place at Versailles on Saturday afternoon, and to-day Germany and the Allies – always with the exception of America – are at peace. Peace is a blessed word, and both the word and the fact are welcome to-day. So far as Germany is concerned there is for the present an end of strife, and at least a formal return to the decent relations of civilised states.*
>
> *Editorial: Peace in force (12 January 1920), The Guardian*

Mention *any three* causes of the World War which ended with the signing of the treaty being discussed in the passage above.

[2024]

5. Name the organization which was established in 1920 to maintain peace after this war. Mention *any two* of its objectives. **[3]**

[2024]

6. Mention *any four* clauses of the Treaty which affected Germany. **[4]**

Context in source paper: Refers to the Treaty of Versailles in Q9.

[2024]

7. Describe the incident depicted in the cartoon. **[3]**

[FIGURE: Cartoon showing the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in an open car at Sarajevo — paste from source paper, 2025S T25 501-SPECIMEN Q9]

[2025S]

8. Mention *any three* points to analyse how Europe was rearranged as a consequence of the war caused by this incident. **[3]**

[FIGURE: Refers to the Sarajevo assassination cartoon in 2025S T25 501-SPECIMEN Q9 — paste from source paper, 2025S T25 501-SPECIMEN Q9]

[2025S]

9. The Germans described the Treaty of Versailles as harsh and humiliating. Give *any four* reasons that justify this statement. **[4]**

[2025S] [2026S]

10. How did the assassination mentioned above become a cause for the First World War? **[3]**

[FIGURE: The Evening Herald front page headline 'ASSASSINATION MAY LEAD TO WAR' — paste from source paper, 2026S T26 501-SPECIMEN Q9]

[2026S]

11. Mention *any three* points to analyse how Europe was reorganised because of the war triggered by this incident. **[3]**

[FIGURE: Refers to The Evening Herald front page in 2026S T26 501-SPECIMEN Q9 — paste from source paper, 2026S T26 501-SPECIMEN Q9]

[2026S]

12. Explain the immediate cause of the war associated with this headline. **[3]**

[FIGURE: The Evening World (August 1, 1914) front page headline 'GERMANY DECLARES WAR; ALL EUROPE IS IN ARMS' — paste from source paper, 2026 T26 501 Q9]

[2026]

13. According to the Treaty of Versailles, mention the following: **[3]**

(a) The war reparation to be paid by Germany.

(b) Two ways in which France benefitted from the Treaty.

[2026]

14. The unfair Treaty of Versailles led to the rise of dictatorship in Germany. Mention *any four* clauses of this treaty to justify this statement. **[4]**

[2027S]

Chapter 11: Rise of Dictatorships

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following is a common ideology of Fascism and Nazism? **[1]**

(a) To believe in democracy

(b) To encourage political systems

(c) To uphold One party and one leader

(d) To support communism.

[2023S]

2. Which of the following policies of a dictator ruling over Country X is MOST aligned with the ideologies of Mussolini during his time in power? **[1]**

(a) prioritising military expansion

(b) promoting environmental sustainability

(c) creating a healthcare program for all citizens equally

(d) offering financial aid to support the education of students from poor backgrounds

[2024S]

3. Which of the given policies is NOT aligned with the ideologies of the leader seen in the picture? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Political cartoon of Adolf Hitler embracing a globe — paste from source paper, 2025S T25 501-SPECIMEN Q1(x)]

(a) prioritising military expansion

(b) promoting racist policies

(c) hosting an anti-communist seminar

(d) holding pro-democracy rallies

[2025S]

4. Which of the following is a common cause for the rise of dictatorship? **[1]**

(a) Faith in Democracy

(b) Economic Crisis

(c) Freedom of Press

(d) Political Stability

[2025]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Mention *any two* common ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. **[2]**

[2024]

2. Mention *any two* ideologies of the dictators. **[2]**

[2026S] [2027S]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. Mention *any three* similarities between the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism. **[3]**

[2023]

2. Identify the leader in the above picture. Mention *any two* of his ideologies. **[3]**

[FIGURE: Photograph of Adolf Hitler in Nazi uniform giving a salute — paste from source paper, 2024S T24 501-SPECIMEN Q9]

[2024S]

3. Mention *any three* causes for his rise to power. **[3]**

[FIGURE: Refers to photograph of Adolf Hitler in 2024S T24 501-SPECIMEN Q9 — paste from source paper, 2024S T24 501-SPECIMEN Q9]

[2024S]

4. Name the two dictators who rose in Europe after this war. Mention *any two* common causes for the rise of dictatorship. **[4]**

[FIGURE: Refers to The Evening World front page in 2026 T26 501 Q9 — paste from source paper, 2026 T26 501 Q9]

[2026]

Chapter 12: The Second World War

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Hitler attacked Poland because he wanted to _____. **[1]**

(a) seize the coal mines

(b) militarise the Rhine valley

(c) regain the Danzing port

(d) control the trade

[2023S]

2. Which of the following is **NOT** a consequence of the Second World War? **[1]**

(a) Austria and Hungary became separate states

(b) Defeat of the Axis powers

(c) Beginning of the Cold War

(d) Formation of the United Nations

[2024]

3. Which incident depicted in the above cartoon led to the beginning of the Second World War? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Cartoon by Milton Rawson Halladay showing Hitler holding a large black ball labelled 'DANZIG' — paste from source paper, 2024 T24 501 Q1(xvi)]

(a) Hitler's policy of Imperialism

(b) Hitler's attack on Poland

(c) Hitler's annexation of Austria

(d) Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia

[2024]

4. Identify the cities most affected by American action in World War II. **[1]**

(a) Rome, Berlin

(b) Tokyo, Berlin

(c) Hiroshima, Nagasaki

(d) Tokyo, Rome

[2025S] [2026S]

5. **Assertion (A):** Hitler attacked Poland to capture the Danzig Port. **[1]**

Reason (R): Poland was accused of committing atrocities against the Germans.

(a) (A) is true and (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).

[2026]

6. Which of the following is **NOT** a consequence of the Second World War? **[1]**

(a) Cold War

(b) Defeat of the Axis Powers

(c) Formation of the United Nations

(d) Formation of the League of Nations

[2026]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Name the two cities of Japan which were bombed by America in the year 1945. **[2]**

[2024]

2. Mention *any two* causes for the Second World War. **[2]**

[2026]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. State the *three* consequences of the Second World War. **[3]**

[2023]

2. Mention *any four* causes of the Second World War. **[4]**

[2023]

3. What was the immediate cause of the Second World War? Mention *any three* reasons given by this leader to justify his action. **[4]**

[FIGURE: Refers to photograph of Adolf Hitler in 2024S T24 501-SPECIMEN Q9 — paste from source paper, 2024S T24 501-SPECIMEN Q9]

[2024S]

4. Read the passage given and answer the question that follows: **[3]**

In an effort to secure resources for its expanding industries, Japan invaded the northern Chinese province of Manchuria. Although many Western nations protested the Japanese action, most members of the League of Nations, including Canada, opposed any form of military intervention to defend Chinese sovereignty. A League of Nations commission, headed by the British diplomat Lord Lytton, was dispatched to Manchuria to investigate.

— Loyal Edmonton Regiment Museum

How did the incident being described above become a cause for the Second World War?

[2025]

5. Mention *any three* reasons for Hitler's attack on Poland. **[3]**

[2025]

6. Mention *any four* reasons for the failure of the League of Nations. **[4]**

[2025]

7. Which country was responsible for the bombing referred to in the headline? Mention *any two* consequences of the World War associated with this incident. **[3]**

[FIGURE: Newspaper headline dated December 7th, 1941 reading 'WAR! Pearl Harbor Attacked' — paste from source paper, 2027S T27 501-SPECIMEN Q9]

[2027S]

8. Explain the *Policy of Appeasement* which led to the Second World War. **[3]**

[2027S]

Chapter 13: United Nations

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. The International Court of Justice has _____ judges. **[1]**

(a) 5

(b) 10

(c) 12

(d) 15

[2023]

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council have a term of _____ years. **[1]**

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 5

(d) 10

[2024S]

3. Which of the following countries will NOT be part of this cartoon? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Cartoon showing five world leaders seated around a table with VETO signs — paste from source paper, 2025S T25 501-SPECIMEN Q1(xiv) / 2026S T26 501-SPECIMEN Q1(xiv)]

(a) China

(b) Japan

(c) Russia

(d) Britain

[2025S] [2026S]

4. Which of the following is **NOT** an objective of the United Nations Organisation? **[1]**

(a) Disarm

(b) Disengage

(c) Decolonise

(d) Develop

[2025]

5. Which agency of the United Nations Organisation is associated with this picture? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Collage of historical Indian monuments (Qutub Minar, Taj Mahal, Sanchi Stupa, Red Fort, Konark Sun Temple, Humayun's Tomb, Buland Darwaza) — paste from source paper, 2025 T25 501 Q1(xiv)]

(a) UNESCO

(b) UNICEF

(c) WHO

(d) ILO

[2025]

6. Which organ of the United Nations Organisation gives this special power to its permanent members? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Cartoon of Uncle Sam at a United Nations podium saying "I VETO" while holding up a document — paste from source paper, 2026 T26 501 Q1(xv)]

(a) The General Assembly

(b) The International Court of Justice

(c) The Security Council

(d) The Trusteeship Council

[2026]

7. The International Court of Justice has _____ judges. **[1]**

(a) 15

(b) 10

(c) 9

(d) 5

Note: Retained separately from [2023] Q1(xiv) because the distractor options differ (9 vs. 12).

[2026]

8. Which of the following organisations is connected to the given picture? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Illustration titled 'THE IMPORTANCE OF "RESTORING HISTORICAL MONUMENTS"' depicting a historic building — paste from source paper, 2027S T27 501-SPECIMEN Q1(xi)]

(a) UNESCO

(b) UNICEF

(c) WHO

(d) UNDP

[2027S]

9. Which of the following countries will **NOT** be a part of the cartoon given below? **[1]**

[FIGURE: Cartoon showing five world leaders seated around a table with VETO signs — paste from source paper, 2027S T27 501-SPECIMEN Q1(xiv)]

(a) China

(b) Japan

(c) Russia

(d) Britain

[2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Mention *any two* objectives of the United Nations Organisation. **[2]**

[2023S]

2. *UNESCO provides protection for great cultural institutions.* Mention *any two* ways in which it works towards the preservation of cultural heritage. **[2]**

[2026]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. What is the composition of the Security Council? **[3]**

[2023S]

2. Mention *any three* functions of the International Court of Justice. **[3]**

[2023S] [2025]

3. What is the full form of UNESCO? Mention *any three* of its functions. **[4]**

[2023S]

4. What is the composition of the Security Council? What is the term of the *non-permanent* members? **[3]**

[2023]

5. Mention *any three* functions of the General Assembly. **[3]**

[2023] [2025S]

6. Give the full form of UNESCO. Mention *any three* of its functions. **[4]**

[2023]

7. What is the composition of the International Court of Justice? **[3]**

[2024S] [2025S] [2026S] [2027S]

8. Mention *any three* functions of the Security Council. **[3]**

[2024S] [2024]

9. Give the full form of UNICEF. Mention *any three* of its functions. **[4]**

[2024S] [2025]

10. Mention *any three* functions of the World Health Organisation. **[3]**

[2024]

11. *Gujarat's famed garba dance received the intangible heritage tag.* Which agency of the United Nations is authorized to give this tag? Mention any three other contributions of that agency in the preservation of culture. **[4]**

[2025S]

12. What is the composition of the General Assembly? **[3]**

[2025]

13. Mention *any three* exclusive functions of the General Assembly. **[3]**

[2026S] [2027S]

14. *Kolkata's famous Durga Puja received the intangible heritage tag.* Which agency of the United Nations is authorised to give this tag? Mention *any three* other contributions of that agency in the preservation of culture. **[4]**

[2026S] [2027S]

15. Mention *any three* objectives of the United Nations Organisation. **[3]**

[2026]

16. The General Assembly is the deliberative organ of the United Nations. Mention *any three* functions of the General Assembly to analyse this statement. **[3]**

[2026]

Chapter 14: Non-Aligned Movement

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Identify the founders of Non Aligned Movement. **[1]**

(a) Nasser, Tito, Nehru

(b) Naseer, Nehru, Stalin

(c) Churchill, Stalin, Tito

(d) Tito, Sukarno, Roosevelt

[2023S]

2. Which of these leaders was an architect of the Non-Aligned Movement? **[1]**

(a) Joseph Stalin

(b) Abdel Nasser

(c) Winston Churchill

(d) Franklin Roosevelt

[2023]

3. Which of the following scenarios describes the Non-Alignment Policy (NAM)? **[1]**

(a) A country forms a military alliance only with the United States.

(b) A country maintains relations with both factions during the Cold War and does not take sides.

(c) A country is part of a religious movement advocating non-violence

(d) A country aligns with the Soviet Union and receives military aid.

[2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

4. Identify the principle of *Panchsheel*. **[1]**

(a) Mutual non-aggression

(b) Regulate armaments

(c) Take action against aggressor

(d) Recommend admission of members

Syllabus note (ICSE 2027): Panchsheel — only meaning; principles are to be taught only for understanding and not for testing.

[2024]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. What is meant by the term *Non-Alignment*? **[2]**

[2025]

C. Long Questions (3 or 4 marks)

1. Name *any two* founders of the Non-Aligned Movement. Mention any two of its objectives. **[4]**

[2024]

2. With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement, mention: **[4]**

(a) *any two* architects

(b) *any two* objectives

[2026]