

ICSE Solved Paper 2022 Semester-1

History & Civics

Class-X

(Maximum Marks : 40)

(Time allowed : One hours)

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

Select the correct option for each of the following questions.

PART I

(10 marks)

Answer all the questions.

1. The Lok Sabha session which is conducted in the month of November and December is the [1]
(a) Summer Session (b) Monsoon Session
(c) Winter Session (d) Budget Session
Ans. Options (c) is correct.
Explanation: Parliament meets thrice a year and the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than 6 months. There are three sessions in a year: Budget Session (February – March); Monsoon Session (July – August) and Winter Session (November – December).
2. The motion allows the house to take up a definite matter of urgent importance. [1]
(a) No Confidence
(b) Adjournment
(c) Censure
(d) Prorogation
Ans. Options (b) is correct.
Explanation: An Adjournment Motion is laid to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. Such a motion leads to the interruption of the normal business of the House.
3. Which of these denotes the correct composition of the Rajya Sabha? [1]
(a) 232 elected + 2 nominated
(b) 238 elected + 12 nominated
(c) 238 elected + 2 nominated
(d) 250 elected + 12 nominated
Ans. Options (b) is correct.
Explanation: The Rajya Sabha comprises both elected as well as nominated members. Out of a total strength of 250 members, 12 members are nominated by the President from among the Indian citizens who have excelled in the fields of science, arts, social service and literature. The remaining 238 members are to be the elected representatives of the States and of the Union Territories.
4. What is the quorum of the Indian Parliament? [1]
(a) 1/3 (b) 1/2
(c) 1/10 (d) 1/4
Ans. Options (c) is correct.
Explanation: Quorum means the minimum number of members required to be present in order to conduct a sitting or enable the business of the House. It is fixed at 1/10th of the total membership of each House.
5. Which of these statements regarding the Speaker is false? [1]
(a) He/She is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha.
(b) Elected from among the members of the Lok Sabha.
(c) Elected when the newly elected house meets for the first time.
(d) The members of both the houses vote to choose the Speaker.
Ans. Options (d) is correct.
Explanation: The speaker is the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha. He/She has wide powers to maintain discipline in the House and in reference to the discharge of his powers and functions, he is not answerable to anyone except to the House. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are elected by the newly elected House when it meets for the first time, among the members.
6. The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent house because 1/3 members retire every..... [1]
(a) two years
(b) one year
(c) three years
(d) six years
Ans. Options (a) is correct.
Explanation: The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent House as it does not dissolve as a whole. Every two years, one-third of the members retire and fresh elections take place. Its members are elected for a period of 6 years.

7. Which of these is considered to be an exclusive power of the Rajya Sabha? [1]
- (a) It can approve an Ordinary Bill.
 - (b) It can make amendments to the Constitution.
 - (c) It can empower Parliament to make laws on the State list.
 - (d) It can make laws on subjects in the Union List.

Ans. Options (c) is correct.

Explanation: It is a privilege of the Rajya Sabha to decide that a particular subject in the State List has assumed national importance and it should be included in the Union List of subjects. Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha, by a resolution adopted by 2/3rd majority, empower Parliament to make laws, with respect to a matter in the State List. Also, Parliament acquires the power to legislate with respect to matters in the State List, while a proclamation of national emergency is in operation.

8. In case of a conflict between the Centre and the State with reference to a subject in the Concurrent list [1]
- (a) Each follow their own law.
 - (b) The State law will prevail.
 - (c) The President is empowered to decide.
 - (d) The Union law will prevail.

Ans. Options (d) is correct.

Explanation: Both the centre and the state governments can make a law on the subjects of the Concurrent List but in case of conflicts, the law (either the whole law or the conflicted part of it) of the centre prevails and that of the state is considered to be abolished.

9. The right of the members to is known as *interpellation*. [1]
- (a) Ask questions
 - (b) Introduce motions.
 - (c) Adjourn the house.
 - (d) Interrupt the proceedings.

Ans. Options (a) is correct.

Explanation: When Parliament is in session, one hour a day is reserved for asking questions. The right of asking questions is called the Right of Interpellation. The MPs can ask any questions relating to the policies of the government. The minister concerned is obliged to answer such questions.

10. Which of the following statements about *Ordinances* is false? [1]
- (a) Promulgated by the President.
 - (b) Issued when the Parliament is not in session.
 - (c) Has to be approved within six months from the re-assembly of the Parliament.
 - (d) Has to be approved by both the houses of the Parliament.

Ans. Options (c) is correct.

Explanation: Ordinance can last maximum for a period of six months and it ceases to exist if Parliament takes no action within six weeks from its reassembly. So the maximum life of an ordinance can be six months and six weeks.

11. Which of these is NOT a qualification required to be a member of the Rajya Sabha? [1]
- (a) Should be a citizen of India.
 - (b) Should not be an insolvent.
 - (c) Should be at least 30 year of age.
 - (d) Should be a graduate from any university in India.

Ans. Options (d) is correct.

Explanation: In order to seek membership of the Rajya Sabha, a person :

- (i) should be a citizen of India.
- (ii) should not be less than 30 years of age.
- (iii) should not be a proclaimed criminal.
- (iv) should have his/her name in the electoral list.
- (v) should not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.

12. Complete the given analogy. [1]
- Election of Lok Sabha member: Citizens of India
 Election of Rajya Sabha member:
- (a) Members of the Legislative Assembly.
 - (b) Members of the Legislative Council.
 - (c) Member of the Lok Sabha.
 - (d) Member of the Cabinet.

Ans. Options (a) is correct.

Explanation: The members (elected ones) of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by the members of the State Legislative Assembly with the system of proportional representation by means of a 'Single Transferable Vote'.

13.

Lok Sabha members from States	530
Lok Sabha members from Union territories	?
- (a) 25
 - (b) 22
 - (c) 20
 - (d) 30

Ans. Options (c) is correct.

Explanation: The present strength of the Lok Sabha is 545 members, of which 530 members are representatives of States, 20 members are representatives of the Union Territories.

14. Under what circumstances may the term of the Lok Sabha be extended by one year at a time? [1]
- (a) When the government resigns
 - (b) Proclamation of a National Emergency
 - (c) Economic instability
 - (d) Rajya Sabha declares by 1/4 majority

Ans. Options (b) is correct.

Explanation: Its term is fixed at 5 years by the Constitution of India. However, it can be dissolved earlier by the President or can be extended for one year at a time during the proclamation of an emergency by the Parliament. This extension cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

15. Which of these does NOT refer to the control of the Parliament over the Executive? [1]

- (a) No-Confidence Motion
- (b) Amendment of Constitution
- (c) Monetary cuts
- (d) Rejection of a Government Bill

Ans. Options (b) is correct.

Explanation: Parliament exercises control over the Executive using various instruments/controls like Interpellation, Vote of non-confidence, Adjournment motion, Censure motion and Monetary control.

16. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress? [1]

- (a) A.O. Hume
- (b) W.C. Banerjee
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans. Options (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Indian National Congress was formed by an Englishman and a retired Civil Servant, Allan Octavian Hume in association with various national leaders who called for a conference in Poona in December 1885. However, the venue had to be shifted to Bombay because of the spread of plague in Poona.

17. Complete the Analogy.

Non-Cooperation Movement: 1920 : : Civil Disobedience Movement : [1]

- (a) 1919 (b) 1932
- (c) 1931 (d) 1930

Ans. Options (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in August 1920.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in April 1930.

18. Which of these statement is NOT associated with Jyotiba Phule? [1]

- (a) He established schools for girls.
- (b) He established the Brahmo Samaj.
- (c) He established the Satya Shodak Samaj.
- (d) He was against the caste system.

Ans. Options (b) is correct.

Explanation: Jyotiba Phule was an urban-educated member of a so-called low caste. In 1854, he established a school for untouchables and started a private orphanage for the widows. He founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj in 1873 with the aim of securing social justice for the weaker sections of the society. Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.

19. Which of the following statements about Early Nationalists is false? [1]

- (a) Their leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- (b) They believed in constitution means of protest.
- (c) They wanted self-government under British rule.
- (d) They wanted to launch violent agitations against the British.

Ans. Options (d) is correct.

20. When was Bengal partitioned? [1]

- (a) 1905 (b) 1907
- (c) 1906 (d) 1911

Ans. Options (a) is correct.

Explanation: On 20th July 1905, Lord Curzon, the British Viceroy, announced the division of the Province of Bengal as at that time, 'Bengal' included the present five regions of— Orissa (Odisha), Bihar, Chhota Nagpur Plateau, part of Assam and Bengal. The scheme of the Partition of Bengal was finally implemented on 16th October, 1905.

21. Which of the following was a nationalist perspective of the Partition of Bengal? [1]

- (a) There were only Hindus in West Bengal.
- (b) To divide the Hindus and Muslims.
- (c) There were many riots in Bengal.
- (d) It was an administrative necessity as Bengal was a large territory.

Ans. Options (b) is correct.

Explanation: The nationalists of India believed that the Partition of Bengal was done to break the Hindu-Muslim unity in the region, as the Bengal province was becoming centre of revolutionary activities. As per the scheme of Partition, East Bengal was supposed to be Muslim majority state while West Bengal was supposed to have a Hindu majority owing to their respective population dominance.

22. From the given list, identify the objective of the Muslim League. [1]

- (a) To train and organise public opinion in the country.
- (b) To promote friendly relations between nationalists political workers.
- (c) To promote among Muslims of India support for the British Government.
- (d) To agitate through constitutional means.

Ans. Options (c) is correct.

Explanation: Aims and objectives of Muslim League:

- (a) To promote feelings of loyalty towards the British, amongst the Muslims of India.
- (b) To protect the political rights of the Muslims.
- (c) To prevent the rise of any feeling of hostility between the Muslims and other communities.

23. Replace the underlined word and correct the statement

Surendranath Banerjee presided over the Second Session of the Indian National Congress. [1]

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) W.C Banerjee
- (c) Rashbehari Ghose
- (d) Badruddin Tyabji

Ans. Options (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Second Congress Session was held at Calcutta in 1886 under the Presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji. Some of the delegates were also

received by Lord Dufferin as distinguished visitors to the capital.

24. Which of these statements is NOT associated with the Jallianwala Bagh massacre? [1]

- (a) It happened in the year 1919.
- (b) General Dyer was responsible for the massacre.
- (c) It became a cause for the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (d) It became a cause for the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans. Options (d) is correct.

Explanation: Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919 when a massive unarmed crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to protest against the Government's new repressive policies. This incident became one of the causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930.

25. The Khilafat Movement was started under the leadership of [1]

- (a) Ali Brothers
- (b) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
- (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

Ans. Options (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Khilafat Movement was launched to compel the British to not to abolish the caliphate, and was launched by the Ali Brothers: Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali as the representatives of the Muslims in India.

26. What was the cause for the sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement? [1]

- (a) Repressive measures of the British
- (b) The Chauri-Chaura Incident
- (c) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (d) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Ans. Options (b) is correct.

Explanation: The incident at Chauri Chaura, a village at Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh occurred on 5th February, 1922 where a peaceful demonstration turned into a violent clash with the police leading to live burning of twenty-two policemen by the mob. Gandhiji, a believer in Ahimsa was greatly shocked at this incident, withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12th February, 1922.

27. How did the Lahore session of 1929 lead to the Civil Disobedience Movement? [1]

- (a) The Declaration of Poorna Swaraj was passed
- (b) Subash Chandra Bose was made the President of the Congress
- (c) Simon Commission recommendations were accepted
- (d) Congress passed a resolution to begin the Civil Disobedience Movement

Ans. Options (a) is correct.

Explanation: The 1929 Lahore session of Congress under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru was a remarkable one on account of adoption of resolution

of complete independence and declaring 26 January 1930 as day of independence followed by launching a mass movement if their demands are not fulfilled by the British government. This mass movement was launched as the Civil Disobedience Movement in April 1930.

28. What were the causes of the Quit India Movement? [1]

- (a) Failure of Simon Commission and Rowlatt Act.
- (b) Failure of the Cripps Mission and Declaration of Poorna Swaraj.
- (c) Growing Unemployment and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- (d) Failure of Cripps Mission and Japanese threat.

Ans. Options (d) is correct.

Explanation: Quit India Movement was launched in August 1942 owing to Japanese invasions in South-East Asia followed by failure of Cripps Mission.

29. Which of the following is NOT a clause of the Indian Independence Act of 1947? [1]

- (a) All treaties made with the British would lapse.
- (b) The army and assets would belong only to India.
- (c) The Constituent Assemblies would serve as Central Legislatures.
- (d) The Princely States were free to associate themselves with either dominion.

Ans. Options (b) is correct.

Explanation: The army and other administrative services, the assets and liabilities of India, were to be divided among the two newly formed states.

30. Identify the famous slogan Chandra Bose. [1]

- (a) Give me blood and I shall give you freedom.
- (b) Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.
- (c) Do or die
- (d) Vande Mataram

Ans. Options (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Provisional Government of Free India was set up by Bose in Singapore on 21st October, 1943 where he gave the call to his soldiers, "Give me blood and I shall give you freedom."

31. Which of the following was a reason for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan? [1]

- (a) The British forced the Congress to accept the plan.
- (b) The Muslim League would cooperate in the governance.
- (c) The only alternative to partition was a Federation with a weak Centre.
- (d) The princely States wanted to accept the plan.

Ans. Options (c) is correct.

Explanation: As the British were finally leaving — if they did not accept this Plan, there was a chance of the British continuing to rule for many more years. The Congress also felt that Partition and forming our own Constitution would leave India with a strong Centre to properly administer our country.

At the same time, we could get rid of all divisive factors like separate electorates.

32. Which of the following was an objective of the Indian Nation Army? [1]

- (a) To formulate and present the demands to the government.
- (b) To make the world aware of the true nature of British rule in India.
- (c) Total mobilization of Indian manpower and money for a total war.
- (d) To establish Home Rule in India.

Ans. Options (c) is correct.

Explanation: INA was organised with the major objective of regaining freedom by waging a war against the British for which Bose stressed on mobilising Indian manpower and money.

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

India's first war of independence, better known as the Indian Rebellion of 1857, began on, May 10 in the year 1857. The first martyr of the revolt was Mangal Pandey and the war was the result of accumulation of many factors over time. The rebellion of 1857 is considered the first blow that came to shatter the British rule in India. Some epicenters of the revolt were- Kanpur, Lucknow, Aligarh, Agra, Delhi and Jhansi. Due to all the epicenters being far from each other, there was a communication gap between the leadership, it got limited to some parts of India only, Rebels did not have enough weapons and finance whereas British People had advanced weapons and enough finance. —India Today

(i) Identify the immediate cause of the above revolt. [1]

- (a) The General Service Enlistment Act.
- (b) The inhuman treatment of indigo cultivators.
- (c) The Subsidiary Alliance.
- (d) The incident of greased cartridges.

(ii) Which policy of expansion led to the annexation of Awadh? [1]

- (a) Subsidiary Alliance
- (b) Doctrine of Lapse
- (c) Pretext of alleged misrule
- (d) Outright wars

(iii) Which of these is a socio-religious cause of the revolt? [1]

- (a) Taxing religious places.
- (b) Decay of cottage industries.
- (c) Druin of wealth.
- (d) Exploitation of economic resources.

(iv) The British showed total disregard towards the soldiers. In this context, which of the following statement is NOT true? [1]

- (a) They were deprived of allowances.
- (b) They were forced to go overseas on duty.

(c) They were given the same salaries as that of the British soldiers.

(d) The chances of promotion were very bleak.

Ans. (i) Options (d) is correct.

Explanation: The immediate cause of the Indian Revolt of 1857 was a seemingly minor change in the weapons used by the British East India Company's troops. The East India Company upgraded to the new Pattern 1853 Enfield rifle, which used greased paper cartridges. In order to open the cartridges and load the rifles, the sepoys had to bite into the paper and tear it with their teeth. Rumours began in 1856 that the grease on the cartridges was made of a mixture of animal fat.

(ii) Options (c) is correct.

Explanation: The annexation of Awadh/Oudh was done on the pretext of the grounds of maladministration and misgovernance followed by disbanding of its army which added to the resentment against the British resulting in the Revolt of 1857.

(iii) Options (a) is correct.

Explanation: Imposing taxes on the temples and other religious places became one of the socio-religious causes of resentment against the British.

(iv) Options (c) is correct.

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



(i) Identify the leaders in the picture. [1]

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal

(ii) Which group of Congress did they belong to? [1]

- (a) Early Nationalists
- (b) Assertive Nationalists
- (c) Revolutionaries
- (d) Swarajists

(iii) What was their main objective? [1]

- (a) Attainment of Poorna Swaraj
- (b) Self-Government under British Rule
- (c) Abolition of India Council
- (d) Demand for Provincial Government for Indians.

(iv) What are the methods associated with them? [1]

- (a) Prayers and Protests
- (b) Swadeshi and Boycott
- (c) Sending deputation of Indian leaders to Britain
- (d) Sending petitions to the British government

Ans. (i) Options (d) is correct

(ii) Options (b) is correct

Explanation: The three leaders in the given image belong to the group of assertive nationalists. The period between 1905 to 1918 saw the rise of Radical

Nationalism in India. There emerged a group of new and younger leaders within the Congress, who did not agree with the methods and ideologies of the Moderates. This group of leaders came to be known as Assertive or Radical Nationalists.

(iii) Options (a) is correct

Explanation: The immediate attainment of Swaraj was the main objective of the Assertive Nationalists. They wanted to do so because the difference in the ideologies and in the methods to voice their anger also led to a huge argument between the Early Nationalists and the Assertive Nationalists.

(iv) Options (b) is correct

Explanation: Passive resistance, non-cooperation with the British Government by boycotting government services, courts, schools and colleges, promotion of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods, etc., were the methods of Assertive Nationalists.

