

ICSE Solved Paper 2022 Semester-2

History & Civics

Class-X

(Maximum Marks : 40)

(Time allowed : One and a half hours)

Attempt all questions from Part 1 (Compulsory). A total of three questions are to be attempted from Part II, (one out of two questions from Section A and two out of three questions from Section B.)

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

PART I

(10 marks)

Answer all the questions.

1. Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question. Write the correct answer only.) [10]
- (i) The High Court Judge can remain in office till he/she attains the age of
- (a) 60 years
(b) 65 years
(c) 62 years
(d) 55 years
- Ans. Options (c) is correct
- (ii) Which of the following statements does NOT apply to the Lok Adalat?
- (a) It reduces the burden on High Courts
(b) Works on the spirit of Compromise
(c) The cases take a long time to get resolved
(d) It involves very less expenses
- Ans. Options (c) is correct
- (iii) A person should have completed the age of to be eligible for election as Vice-President.
- (a) 21 years (b) 30 years
(c) 35 years (d) 25 years
- Ans. Options (c) is correct
- (iv) The President can declare a National/General Emergency when.....
- (a) There is a threat to the security of the country
(b) There is financial instability in the country
(c) The Governor gives a report recommending Emergency
(d) The Election Commission recommends its proclamation
- Ans. Options (a) is correct
- (v) The Sessions Court deals with..... cases.
- (a) Civil
(b) Criminal
(c) Constitutional
(d) Revenue
- Ans. Options (b) is correct
- (vi) Which of the following countries is NOT a permanent member of the Security Council?
- (a) France
(b) China
(c) Germany
(d) Britain
- Ans. Options (c) is correct
- (vii) The signatory countries of the Triple Alliance were.....
- (a) Germany, France, Italy
(b) France, Britain, Russia
(c) Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary
(d) Britain, Russia, Italy
- Ans. Options (c) is correct
- (viii) The full form of UNESCO is
- (a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
(b) United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
(c) United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation
(d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Commercial Organisation
- Ans. Options (a) is correct
- (ix) The Security Council consists of non-permanent members
- (a) Fifteen
(b) Ten
(c) Five
(d) Six
- Ans. Options (b) is correct
- (x) The term Non -Alignment means
- (a) not to form any new alliance
(b) not to align with any of the power blocs
(c) not to participate in the world affairs
(d) to be part of military alliances
- Ans. Options (B) is correct

PART II

(30 marks)

SECTION A

(Attempt any one questions from this Section.)

2. The Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers formulate and implement the policies which govern the country. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) Under what circumstances can the President use his discretion to appoint the Prime Minister? On whose advice does he appoint the Council of Ministers? [2]
- (ii) What is meant by the term Collective Responsibility of Ministers? [2]
- (iii) Name the three categories of the Council of Ministers. [3]
- (iv) Mention any three powers of the Prime Minister with reference to the President. [3]

Ans. (i) When no single party secures an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha, the President may have some option in the appointment of the Prime Minister.

- (a) Appoints the Prime Minister in case of a death of an existing Prime Minister.
- (b) He appoints the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- (ii) The council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament and has to resign if it loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- (a) The decision taken in the meetings of the Cabinet are equally applicable to all the Ministers.
- (b) All Ministers jointly share the responsibility for the government's policies and performance.
- (iii) (a) Cabinet Ministers
(b) Ministers of State
(c) Deputy Ministers
- (iv) Powers of the Prime Minister with respect to the President
- (a) All authority vested in the President is exercised by the Prime Minister.
- (b) It is on the advice of the Prime Minister that the President summons and prorogues the Parliament and dissolves the Lok Sabha.
- (c) The President appoints the Council of Minister on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- (d) PM acts as the link between the President and Council of Ministers.

[Any three]

3. The Supreme Court is at the apex of the entire system of judiciary. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the term of the Supreme Court judge? Name the procedure through which the judge can be removed. [2]
- (ii) What is meant by Judicial Review? [2]
- (iii) Explain the term Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Mention any two kinds of cases which come under this jurisdiction. [3]
- (iv) Name any three writs which can be issued by the Supreme Court. [3]

Ans. (i) A judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years.

He can be removed through the process of impeachment.

- (ii) The Supreme Court has the power to review laws passed by the Union or State Legislature and can declare a law 'ultra vires' or null and void, if it is against the spirit of the Constitution.
- (iii) Original Jurisdiction means the power to hear and determine a dispute in the first instance. And those cases which cannot be moved by any other court.
 - (a) Centre-State or Inter-State disputes
 - (b) Protection of Fundamental Rights
 - (c) Transfer of cases from lower courts
 - (d) Interpretation of Constitution. [Any two]
- (iv) (a) Habeas Corpus
(b) Mandamus
(c) Writ of Prohibition
(d) Writ of Certiorari
(e) Quo-warranto [Any three]

SECTION B

(Attempt any two questions from this Section.)

4. The First World War had a devastating effect on the world and caused unprecedented destruction. With reference to the First World War, answer the following questions:

- (i) Name the signatory countries of the Triple Entente. [2]
- (ii) What is meant by the term Imperialism? [2]
- (iii) Explain the immediate cause of the First World War. [3]
- (iv) What was the amount of war reparation that Germany had to pay the allies? Mention any two terms of the Treaty of Versailles which affected the German military. [3]

Ans. (i) France, Russia and England

(ii) A system by which a powerful nation used to establish its control over another country, either by political pressure, infiltration and annexation or by outright wars. Once conquered this country was claimed as a colony.

- (iii) Sarajevo Crisis (Immediate Cause)

- (a) Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary was assassinated at Sarajevo.
- (b) The assassination was organized by a secret society called 'Black Hand' or Union of Death formed by extremists of Serbia.
- (c) Their main aim was to unite all Serbians into a single Serbian state.
- (d) Austria served an ultimatum on Serbia on July 23.
- (e) Serbia accepted most of the demands except those that would have led to the loss of her sovereignty.
- (f) Austria declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914.

- (iv) Germany was required to pay for the loss and damages suffered by the Allies during the war. The amount of reparation was fixed at 33 billion dollars.
- (a) The German army was restricted to 100,000 men
- (b) The General Staff was eliminated
- (c) The manufacturing of submarines, armoured cars, tanks and fighter planes was prohibited
- (d) Only limited war ships with 24000 men were allowed. [Any three]

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



- (i) Identify the leader in the picture. What was the name given to the form of dictatorship practiced by him? [2]
- (ii) State any two similar ideologies of the dictators. [2]
- (iii) What was the immediate cause of the Second World War? Mention any two reasons for it. [3]
- (iv) Explain how the Japanese invasion of China became a cause for the Second World War. [3]

- Ans. (i) Adolf Hitler – Nazi Party/ Nazism
- (ii) Ideologies of Nazism and Fascism
- (a) To have faith in the totalitarian rule.
- (b) To despise democratic political systems.
- (c) To hold that the state is supreme and it could suppress the Fundamental rights and freedom of individuals.
- (d) To uphold One-Party and One Leader.
- (e) To believe in aggressive nationalism and imperialism.
- (f) To regard war as an instrument for furthering national interest. [Any two]
- (g) To uphold intensely nationalistic, anti communist, anti democratic rule.
- (iii) Hitler's Invasion of Poland-Immediate Cause.
- (a) By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was divided into two parts in order to give a land-route to Poland. Danzing was also given to Poland. Germany wanted to regain her lost territories.
- (b) The city was inhabited mainly by the Germans and by occupying Danzing Corridor, Germany could connect with East Prussia.
- (c) Germany signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in August 1939, Poland was accused of committing atrocities against Germans living there.

- (d) On September 1, 1939, the German armies marched into Poland and took up the war. [Any two]

(iv) Japan's invasion on China

- (a) Japan's ambitions rose after the first world war. Japan intervened in Manchuria and, in spite of the League's opposition, occupied it and set up a government there.
- (b) Japan also started an undeclared war against China in 1931.
- (c) China appealed to the League of Nations to declare sanctions against Japan.
- (d) Britain and France, the leading members of the League of Nations did not pay any attention.
- (e) Japan left the League of Nations and joined Berlin Rome Tokyo axis.
- (f) Britain and France followed policy of appeasement. Thus a war was inevitable under these circumstances.

6. With reference to the United Nations Organisation, answer the following questions:

- (i) State any two objectives of the United Nations Organisation. [2]
- (ii) How many judges is the International Court of Justice composed of? What is their term? [2]
- (iii) Mention any three functions of the General Assembly. [3]
- (iv) What is the full form of WHO? Mention any two of its functions. [3]

Ans. (i) Objectives of UNO

- (a) To maintain international peace and security.
- (b) To solve international problems of social, economic, cultural and humanitarian character.
- (c) To promote respect for human rights.
- (d) To employ international machinery for the promotion and advancement of all people. [Any two]

(ii) It consists of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for a term of 9 years.

(iii) Functions of General Assembly

- (a) To consider and make recommendations on the principles of cooperation, in the maintenance of international peace and security.
- (b) To discuss any question relating to international peace and security.
- (c) To discuss and make recommendations on any question within the scope of the charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations.
- (d) To initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political, social and economic cooperation.
- (e) To make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of disputes.
- (f) To receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations.
- (g) To elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the Trusteeship

Council, and to elect the judges of the International Court of Justice. [Any three]

(iv) World Health Organisation

- (a) The major functions of it are as follows:
It helps countries to improve their health system by building up infrastructure, manpower, institutions.
- (b) It gives important drugs needed for medical care.
- (c) It promotes research to cure and prevent diseases.

- (d) It works towards providing safe drinking water and adequate waste disposal.
- (e) It organizes conferences, seminars and training for health care personnel from different countries.
- (f) It aims at fighting diseases and preventing them from spreading.
- (g) It defines standards for the strength and purity of medicines including biological products.
- (h) It publishes health journals like the Bulletin of the World Health Organisation.

[Any two]

