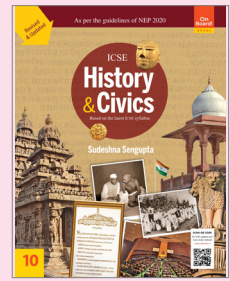


ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

CIVICS

CHAPTER 1: The Union Legislature

1. What happened after the Second World War?

- (a) most countries were run by the army
- (b) most countries adopted monarchical form of government
- (c) most countries adopted the democratic form of government
- (d) most countries formed coalition government to help boost economy

Answer: (c) most countries adopted the democratic form of government.

2. _____ contains the citizens' rights and duties.

- (a) A legislature
- (b) A constitution
- (c) A parliament
- (d) A federation

Answer: (b) A constitution

3. India adopted the bicameral legislature feature from _____.

- (a) Australian Parliament
- (b) French Parliament
- (c) South African Parliament
- (d) British Parliament

Answer: (d) British Parliament.

4. 'It is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.' Which system is being referred to here?

- (a) Federalism
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Anarchy
- (d) Aristocracy

Answer: (a) Federalism

5. Complete the analogy:

Union List : Defence :: State List :

- (a) Railways
- (b) Public Health
- (c) External Affairs
- (d) War and Peace

Answer: (b) Public Health

6. State List 66
 Concurrent List ?
 (a) 97 (b) 37 (c) 77 (d) 47

Answer: (d) 47

7. Which of the function/power is not exercised by the speaker?
 (i) deciding whether amendments to a Bill should be made or not
 (ii) deciding the Bill type, money or ordinary
 (iii) interpreting the rules of the House and also putting relevant questions to vote
 (iv) none of the above
 (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii)
 (c) Only (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Answer: (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

8. Complete the given analogy
 President : Council of Ministers :: Parliament :

- (a) Legislature (b) House of the People
 (c) Judiciary (d) Prime Minister

Answer: (b) House of the People

9. Which of the followings statements is/are true about Rajya Sabha?
 (i) It is referred to as the Lower House of the Parliament
 (ii) It has 250 members
 (iii) The minimum age of a candidate for election to the Rajya Sabha must be 25 years
 (iv) The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
 (a) Only (i) (b) Only (iv)
 (c) Both (ii) and (iii) (d) Both (ii) and (iv)

Answer: (d) Both (ii) and (iv)

10. In which scenario does the government make a demand for Supplementary Grant?
 (a) when the amount authorized for the financial year is found to be insufficient
 (b) when there is a natural calamity or a pandemic
 (c) when the amount authorized for the financial year and the balance from the previous year is exhausted
 (d) when the Budget has not been passed before the beginning of the new financial year

Answer: (a) when the amount authorized for the financial year is found to be insufficient

11. Match the following:

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
(1) The Zero Hour	(i) termination of a session of Parliament
(2) Adjournment	(ii) termination of the life of the Lok Sabha for fresh elections
(3) Prorogation	(iii) lasts from 12 noon to 1 o'clock
(4) Dissolution	(iv) does not end the session of Parliament

- (a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)
 (b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
 (c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)
 (d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

Answer: 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)

12. The Bills introduced by ministers are called Member's Bills.

Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.

- (a) Minister's Bill (b) Private Bills
(c) Government Bills (d) Official Bills

Answer: (c) Government Bills

13. Under what circumstances does a Bill become an Act?

- (a) passed by both the Houses of the Parliament and signed by President
(b) passed and signed by the President alone
(c) passed by the Prime Minister and signed by Vice-President
(d) passed by the Judiciary and signed by the Prime Minister

Answer: (a) passed by both the Houses of the Parliament and signed by President

14. How are amendments pertaining to the manner of the election of the President done?

- (a) by obtaining simple majority of the Upper House
(b) by obtaining two-thirds majority of both the Houses
(c) by obtaining executives' approval
(d) by obtaining two-thirds majority as well as state legislatures' approval

Answer: (d) by obtaining two-thirds majority as well as state legislatures' approval

15. The Union Budget is divided into _____ and _____.

- (a) Member's Bill and Finance Bill (b) Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill
(c) Appropriation Bill and Government Bill (d) Finance Bill and Money Bill

Answer: (b) Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill

16. All financial bills are initiated in the _____.

- (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Judiciary's Office
(c) Finance Minister's Office (d) Lok Sabha

Answer: (d) Lok Sabha.

17. The power of impeaching the President for violation of the Constitution of India is shared by _____.

- (a) The Prime Minister and the Vice-President
(b) The Judiciary and the Prime Minister
(c) The Chief Ministers of the Union Territories
(d) The two legislative Houses

Answer: (d) The two legislative Houses.

18. Why is a constructive and progressive opposition required?

- (i) for smooth functioning of democracy
(ii) ensuring accountability of a democratic government
(iii) passing Government Bills and making amendments to the constitution
(iv) for impeachment of Prime Minister
(a) both (i) and (ii) (b) only (iv) (c) both (ii) and (iii) (d) all of the above

Answer: (a) both (i) and (ii)

19. Why is an adjournment motion is passed?

- (a) to turn a Bill into an Act (b) to elect the Speaker
(c) to discuss emergency situations (d) to counter no-confidence motion

Answer: (c) to discuss emergency situations.

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

The RTI Act 2005, it was an initiative taken by the Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, to secure timely responses to citizens on matters pertaining to the Government. The basic objective of the RTI Act, 2005 is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government, curtail corruption and ensures that the government functions democratically.

It became a part of Fundamental Rights under Article 19, eight States namely Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Goa had already passed it.

20.1 What does RTI stand for?

- (a) Regional Training and Information
- (b) Registered Transport Identification
- (c) Right to Information
- (d) Right to Identity

Answer: (c) Right to Information.

20.2 Why is it called RTI Act 2005?

- (a) It marks the year it came into force
- (b) It marks the year it was proposed
- (c) It marks the year it was abolished
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) It marks the year it came into force

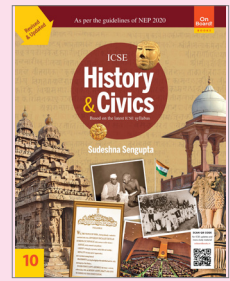
20.3 Which of the following is not an objective of RTI Act 2005?

- (a) empowering the citizens
- (b) ensure democratic functioning of the government
- (c) curtail corruption
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (d) None of the above

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

CIVICS

Chapter 2 - The President and the Vice President

1. The President of India can be re-elected only _____.

- (a) Twice
- (b) Thrice
- (c) Once
- (d) The given statement is incorrect.

Answer: (c)

2. The citizen cannot contest for the post of the President if he/she is _____.

- (a) Less than 35 years of age
- (b) Holding any office of profit under the Government of India
- (c) Holding dual citizenship
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

3. Why is the nomination paper of a presidential candidate proposed and seconded by 50 members of the electoral college?

- (a) To avoid conflict of interest
- (b) To prevent people from running in the campaign for the sake of publicity
- (c) To prevent corruption
- (d) To make it free and fair

Answer: (b)

4. The President of India is elected indirectly by _____.

- (a) Electoral College
- (b) Lok Sabha MLAs
- (c) Rajya Sabha MLAs
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a)

5. President : Indian Constitution :: _____ : Parliament

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (c) Chief Justice
- (d) Vice President

Answer: (b)

6. What powers does the Union Government have during a proclaimed Emergency in India?

- i. The power to legislate on any matter on the State List
- ii. The power to direct states in the exercise of their executive authority
- iii. The power to alter revenue distribution between the Centre and the states
- iv. The power to impose censorship on the media

- (a) only (iii) (b) (i) and (iv)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (c)

7. What are the limitations of the President's powers in India according to the Constitution?

- i. The President is required to exercise his powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers
- ii. The President can send the advice received from the Council of Ministers back for reconsideration
- iii. The President is bound by the advice when it is sent to him again
- iv. The President can be removed from office by way of impeachment approved by a special majority of the Parliament

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(c) (iv) only (d) only (ii)

Answer: (b)

8. Who is the head of the executive branch of the government of India?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Chief Justice (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Answer: (b)

9. Match the following provisions related to the oath or affirmation of the President with their descriptions:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Chief Justice of India | 1. Location of oath-taking ceremony |
| B. Administration by the Vice-President | 2. Person administering the oath |
| C. Parliament | 3. Oath is taken in the presence of |
| D. Members of the Union Cabinet | 4. Time of taking the oath |

- (a) A - 1; B - 2; C - 4; D - 3
(b) A - 2; B - 4; C - 1; D - 3
(c) A - 3; B - 1; C - 2; D - 4
(d) A - 2; B - 4; C - 3; D - 1

Answer: (b)

10. Vice President : President of India :: _____ : Prime Minister of India

- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (b) Chief Justice
(c) Deputy Prime Minister (d) Minister of External Affairs

Answer: (c)

11. Which of the following is not a power of the Vice President of India?

- (a) To act as President in case of the President's absence or vacancy
- (b) To preside over the Lok Sabha
- (c) To be a part of the Council of States
- (d) To declare war

Answer: (d)

12. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

The President can be impeached, i.e. removed from office only on account of grave misconduct like violating the Constitution. Article 61 of the Constitution details the process of impeachment. According to it, either House may bring the charge for the President's impeachment before the other House, which is then investigated. The method is as follows:

A list of charges has to be drawn up and supported by one-fourth of the total members of the House in which it is moved. A 14 days notice is necessary before this resolution can be moved.

Such a resolution must be passed by two-thirds of the total majority of the members of that House.

Then the other House investigates the charges levelled against the President. At this stage, the President can appear in person before the investigating House to defend himself. He can also be represented by a counsel.

If two-thirds of the total membership of the House approve the charges, the impeachment is carried out. The President is removed from the day the impeachment resolution is passed. The President cannot be tried by any court of law.

It must be noted that no Indian President has been impeached to date.

12.1. How many members of the House are required to support the list of charges against the President in order to initiate the impeachment process?

- (a) One-third of the total members
- (b) One-fourth of the total members
- (c) Two-thirds of the total members
- (d) Half of the total members

Answer: (b)

12.2. What is the outcome of the impeachment process if only two-thirds of the total membership of the House approve the charges against the President?

- (a) The President remains in office
- (b) The President is tried by a court of law
- (c) The President is removed from office
- (d) The President is granted a pardon

Answer: (c)

12.3. How many days of notice is necessary before the resolution for the President's impeachment can be moved?

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 10 days
- (c) 21 days
- (d) 14 days

Answer: (d)

13. Choose the option with the correct matrix:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. President of India | 1. Appoints judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts |
| B. Prime Minister | 2. Communicates to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers |
| C. Council of Ministers | 3. At the head of the Union Executive |
| D. Union Executive | 4. Can be dissolved by the President if it does not enjoy the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha |

- (a) A - 1; B - 2; C - 4; D - 3
- (b) A - 4; B - 3; C - 1; D - 2
- (c) A - 3; B - 1; C - 2; D - 4
- (d) A - 2; B - 4; C - 3; D - 1

Answer: (a)

14. Which of the following is not a duty of the President of India?

- (a) To safeguard the Constitution
- (b) To defend the country from external aggression
- (c) To promote international peace and security
- (d) To make laws for the country

Answer: (d)

12. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in the country. He appoints the Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In his capacity as the Commander of the Armed Forces, he has the power to declare war or conclude peace. However, this power can be exercised in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers.

15.1. Who has the power to appoint the Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in India?

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The Defence Minister
- (c) The President
- (d) The Chief of Defence Staff

Answer: (c)

15.2. Can the President of India declare war on his own?

- (a) Yes, the President can declare war without the advice of the Council of Ministers
- (b) No, the President can only declare war with the advice of the Council of Ministers
- (c) The information is not specified in the passage
- (d) The President can declare war but only after consulting with the Parliament

Answer: (b)

15.3. What is the role of the Council of Ministers in the power to declare war or conclude peace?

- (a) The Council of Ministers has no role in this power
- (b) The Council of Ministers has the power to veto the decision of the President
- (c) The power is exercised in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers
- (d) The Council of Ministers has the final say in the decision to declare war or conclude peace

Answer: (c)

16. Which of the following statements best describes the role of the President in a parliamentary system according to the shared information?

- i. The President is a ceremonial head with no significant role.
- ii. The President is the head of the executive and has the power to dismiss a Prime Minister.
- iii. The President is a crucial figure in the formation of a stable government, especially in the case of a coalition government.
- iv. The President is the guardian of the Constitution and the law and is responsible for ensuring the well-being of the people.

- (a) (i) only
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (b)

17. President of India : Appointment of Judges of the Supreme and High Courts :: _____ : Appointment of the ministers

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (c) Chief Justice
- (d) Vice President

Answer: (a)

18. Study the following image of Dr. S Radhakrishnan (the first Vice President of India) and answer the questions that follow-



- 18.1. In which year did Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan become the President of India?

- (a) 1962 (b) 1965
(c) 1967 (d) 1970

Answer: (a)

- 18.2. What was Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan known for?

- (a) Indian economy (b) Indian politics
(c) Indian philosophy (d) Indian culture

Answer: (c)

19. Match the following provisions related to the Presidential term with their descriptions:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Five years | 1. Length of Presidential term |
| B. Extendable by a few months in certain circumstances | 2. Eligibility for re-election |
| C. Not eligible for re-election | 3. Extension of Presidential term |
| D. Re-election is possible if conditions are fulfilled | 4. Limitations on Presidential term |
- (a) A - 1; B - 2; C - 4; D - 3 (b) A - 4; B - 3; C - 1; D - 2
(c) A - 1; B - 3; C - 4; D - 2 (d) A - 2; B - 4; C - 3; D - 1

Answer: (c)

20. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



- 20.1. Identify the building in the picture and state where it is located.

- (a) Raj Bhavan, Kolkata (b) Raj Bhavan, Mumbai
(c) Rashtrapati Bhavan, Delhi (d) Raj Niwas, Delhi

Answer: (c)

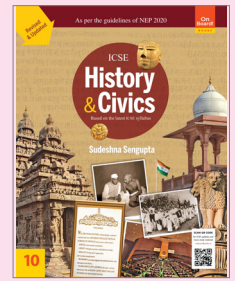
- 20.2. What does the building shown in the picture above serve as?

- (a) Museum (b) The official residence of the President of India
(c) Hotel (d) Office building

Answer: (b)

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

CIVICS

Chapter 3 - The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers

- Which of the following is not a function of the Prime Minister?
 - Appointing the members of Council of Ministers
 - Allocating portfolios to the members of Council of Ministers
 - Presiding over the meetings of the Council of Ministers
 - Dissolving the Lok SabhaAnswer: (d)
- The Prime Minister _____ portfolios to the members of the Council of Ministers.
 - Assigns
 - Dismisses
 - Resigns
 - DisbandsAnswer: (a)
- Which of the following statements about the Cabinet committees are correct?
 - The Prime Minister presides over all Cabinet committee meetings
 - The Cabinet committees are decision-making bodies
 - There is a Cabinet committee for every important department like the Defence Committee, the External Affairs Committee, and the Economic Affairs Committee
 - The Prime Minister and the Cabinet do not function through these committees
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (iii) and (iv)
 - (ii) and (iv)
 - (ii), (iii) and (iv)Answer: (a)
- The _____ is responsible for the administration of the Union Territories.
 - Prime Minister
 - Council of Ministers
 - President
 - Vice PresidentAnswer: (b)
- Match the following:-

A. Appointment of Prime Minister	1. Council of Ministers
B. Size of the Council of Ministers	2. President
C. Oath of office and secrecy	3. 15% of total members of House of People
D. Salary and allowances	4. Indian Constitution

 - A - 1; B - 2; C - 4; D - 3
 - A - 2; B - 3; C - 4; D - 1

- (c) A - 1; B - 3; C - 4; D - 2
(d) A - 2; B - 4; C - 3; D - 1
Answer: (b)

6. Who is responsible for the overall direction and control of the government?
(a) President (b) Vice President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (c)

7. The Budget It is the responsibility of the Finance Minister to prepare the Budget containing the estimate of the income and expenditure of the government for the ensuing financial year. The Budget is passed by the Parliament but no changes are made without the sanction of the Cabinet. Any changes to the Budget against the wishes of the Cabinet amounts to a vote of no-confidence. Other grants the financial requirements of the government beyond the Budget are also the Cabinet's responsibility. Demand for grants and other revenue measures are discussed and approved by the Cabinet. Appointments All important appointments, though made by the President, are decided upon by the Cabinet. These include the appointments of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, Governors of states, Chief Election Commissioner and other dignitaries.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

- 7.1. Who is responsible for preparing the Budget of the government?
(a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Finance Minister (d) Home Minister

Answer: (c)

- 7.2. Who approves the demand for grants and other revenue measures?
(a) Cabinet (b) Supreme Court
(c) Parliament (d) President

Answer: (a)

- 7.3. Who decides upon important appointments such as judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, Governors of states, and Chief Election Commissioner?
(a) President (b) Parliament
(c) Finance Minister (d) Cabinet

Answer: (d)

8. The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the _____.
(a) Parliament (b) Supreme Court
(c) Council of Ministers (d) President

Answer: (c)

9. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
(a) President (b) Vice President
(c) Chief Justice of India (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Answer: (a)

10. Match the following:-
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| A. Appointment of ministers | 1. Parliament |
| B. Total number of ministers | 2. 6 months |
| C. Non-member as a minister | 3. Prime Minister |
| D. Fixing salary and allowances of ministers | 4. President |
- (a) A - 1; B - 2; C - 4; D - 3

- (b) A - 4; B - 3; C - 1; D - 2
- (c) A - 3; B - 1; C - 2; D - 4
- (d) A - 2; B - 4; C - 3; D - 1

Answer: (c)

11. Which of the following are true about the concept of separation of powers in the Cabinet system?
- i. The concept of separation of powers applies to the Cabinet system of government.
 - ii. There is close cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches of the government.
 - iii. The members of the executive are an integral part of the legislature.
 - iv. The concerned ministries ensure proper execution of the laws.

- (a) (i) only
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (d)

12. Which of the following is not a function of the Council of Ministers?

- (a) To aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions
- (b) To implement the policies and programmes of the government
- (c) To pass legislation
- (d) To approve the annual budget

Answer: (c)

13. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



- 13.1. Identify the person visible in the picture shared above.

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: (d)

- 13.2. Which was the famous book written by this person while he was imprisoned?

- (a) The Discovery of India
- (b) India Wins Freedom
- (c) Glimpses of World History
- (d) An Autobiography

Answer: (c)

14. Captain : Ship :: _____ : The Government of India

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Army
- (d) Judiciary

Answer: (a)

15. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



15.1. Identify the person visible in the picture shared above.

- (a) H D Deve Gowda (b) P V Narsimha Rao
(c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Answer: (b)

15.2. This person served as the Chief Minister of which Indian state?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana
(c) Maharashtra (d) Gujarat

Answer: (a)

16. Prime Minister : Council of Ministers :: _____ : Football Team

- (a) Goalkeeper (b) Defender
(c) Midfielder (d) Striker

Answer: (c)

17. The word 'Cabinet' was first mentioned in the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. It reads that the President shall not issue a proclamation of Emergency under Article 352, unless the decision of the Cabinet is conveyed to him in writing. The Cabinet is the inner body within the Council of Ministers, which shapes the policy of the government. It is primarily responsible for the smooth functioning of the democratic institutions in our country.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

17.1. What is the primary responsibility of the Cabinet in the Council of Ministers?

- (a) Enacting laws (b) Shaping government policy
(c) Approving budgets (d) Conducting foreign affairs

Answer: (b)

17.2. Which Constitutional Amendment Act mentions the word 'Cabinet'?

- (a) 42nd Amendment Act (b) 46th Amendment Act
(c) 44th Amendment Act (d) 48th Amendment Act

Answer: (c)

17.3. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the President empowered to issue a proclamation of Emergency?

- (a) Article 352 (b) Article 342
(c) Article 362 (d) Article 372

Answer: (a)

18. Council of Ministers : Implementing government policies and programmes :: _____ : Executing a project

- (a) Consultant (b) Contractor
(c) Manager (d) Supervisor

Answer: (b)

19. Match the following:-

- A. Non-member as a minister **1. 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003**
- B. Preparation of agenda and maintaining record of Cabinet meetings and decisions **2. Rent-free accommodation**
- C. Maximum number of ministers in the Council of Ministers **3. Appointed by President**
- D. Allowances of ministers **4. Elected or nominated**

(a) A - 1; B - 2; C - 4; D - 3

(b) A - 4; B - 3; C - 1; D - 2

(c) A - 1; B - 3; C - 4; D - 2

(d) A - 4; B - 1; C - 2; D - 3

Answer: (b)

20. Which of the following statements about the size of the Council of Ministers are correct?

- i. The Constitution specifies the number of members in the Council of Ministers.
- ii. The total number of Ministers in the Council of Ministers cannot exceed 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha.
- iii. The total number of Ministers in the Council of Ministers cannot exceed 15% of the total number of members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- iv. The Prime Minister has the power to increase or decrease the number of members in the Council of Ministers as he or she deems fit.

(a) (i) only

(b) (ii) and (iii)

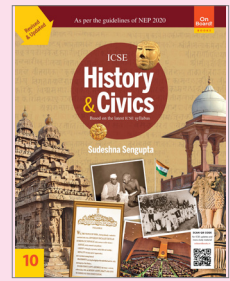
(c) (ii) and (iv)

(d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (b)

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

CIVICS

Chapter 4 - The Supreme Court

1. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the establishment of the Supreme Court?

- (a) Article 124
- (b) Article 131
- (c) Article 144
- (d) Article 154

Answer: (a)

2. Chief Justice : Supreme Court :: _____ : District Court

- (a) Judge
- (b) Lawyer
- (c) Magistrate
- (d) Attorney General

Answer: (a)

3. Match the following types of writs with their meanings:-

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| A. Habeas Corpus | 1. An order to produce an arrested person before a court |
| B. Certiorari | 2. An order to a lower court or tribunal to transfer a case to a higher court |
| C. Mandamus | 3. A writ to restrain a person or authority from doing something that they are not authorized to do |
| D. Prohibition | 4. A writ to command a public authority to perform its public duty |

- (a) A - 1; B - 2; C - 4; D - 3
- (b) A - 4; B - 3; C - 1; D - 2
- (c) A - 1; B - 3; C - 4; D - 2
- (d) A - 4; B - 3; C - 2; D - 1

Answer: (a)

4. Which of the following cases is also known as the "Kesavananda Bharati case"?

- (a) The Ultimate Political Battle Case
- (b) Fundamental Rights Case
- (c) Right to Freedom of Speech Case
- (d) Man vs. Society Case

Answer: (b)

5. Which of the following are types of writs that can be issued by the Supreme Court or High Courts?
- i. Habeas Corpus
 - ii. Certiorari
 - iii. Mandamus
 - iv. Prohibition

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(b) (iii) and (iv)

(c) (ii) and (iv)

(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (a)

6. In which case did the Supreme Court of India lay down the principle of "Basic Structure of the Constitution"?

(a) Golaknath v. State of Punjab

(b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

(c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India

(d) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain

Answer: (b)

7. Judicial Review : Constitution :: _____ : Statutory Laws

(a) Judicial Supremacy

(b) Judicial Restraint

(c) Separation of Powers

(d) Judicial Activism

Answer: (d)

8. The Supreme Court of India is located in _____.

(a) New Delhi

(b) Mumbai

(c) Kolkata

(d) Chennai

Answer: (a)

9. Article 124 of the Constitution originally stated, 'There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges.' The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019, which received the assent of the President on 9 August 2019, increased the number of Supreme Court judges from 30 to 33, excluding the Chief Justice.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

- 9.1. What is the maximum number of judges that the Supreme Court of India can have according to Article 124 of the Constitution?

(a) 5 judges

(b) 7 judges

(c) 30 judges

(d) 33 judges

Answer: (b)

- 9.2. Who has the power to prescribe a larger number of judges for the Supreme Court of India?

(a) The Chief Justice of India

(b) The President of India

(c) The Parliament of India

(d) The Attorney General of India

Answer: (c)

- 9.3. What does the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019 do?

(a) It increases the number of judges in the Supreme Court to 33

(b) It increases the number of judges in the Supreme Court to 30

(c) It decreases the number of judges in the Supreme Court

(d) It makes no change to the number of judges in the Supreme Court

Answer: (a)

10. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?

- (a) Justice H.J. Kania (b) Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar
(c) Justice M. Patanjali Sastri (d) Justice K. Subba Rao

Answer: (c)

11. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



11.1. Identify the building in the picture and state where it is located.

- (a) Bombay High Court, Mumbai (b) Calcutta High Court, Kolkata
(c) Delhi High Court, New Delhi (d) Supreme Court, New Delhi

Answer: (d)

11.2. What is the architectural style of this building?

- (a) Gothic Revival (b) Art Deco
(c) Modernist (d) Brutalist

Answer: (c)

12. The Supreme Court of India consists of the Chief Justice and _____.

- (a) 35 judges (b) 30 judges
(c) 25 judges (d) 40 judges

Answer: (c)

13. Which of the following statements about Public Interest Litigation (PIL) are true?

- i. PIL is a type of litigation in which a public-spirited person or organization can file a petition in court to seek justice for a larger public issue.
ii. PIL can be filed only in the Supreme Court of India.
iii. PIL can be filed only by a person who has a direct and personal interest in the matter.
iv. PIL has been an effective tool for bringing social and environmental issues to the attention of the judiciary.
- (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv)
(c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (b)

14. The Supreme Court has the power of _____, which means it can declare laws passed by the Parliament as unconstitutional and void.

- (a) Judicial Review (b) Judicial Activism
(c) Judicial Supremacy (d) Judicial Restraint

Answer: (a)

15. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



15.1. Identify the person visible in the picture shared above.

- (a) Dr. Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud (b) Ramesh Chandra Lahoti
(c) Uday Umesh Lalit (d) Nuthalapati Venkata Ramana

Answer: (a)

15.2. In which year was this person appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) 2013 (b) 2014
(c) 2015 (d) 2016

Answer: (c)

16. Judge : Adjudicate :: _____ : Investigate

- (a) Lawyer (b) Jury
(c) Police (d) Magistrate

Answer: (c)

17. Match the following types of jurisdictions with their meanings:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Original Jurisdiction | 1. Power to hear appeals against the decisions of lower courts |
| B. Appellate Jurisdiction | 2. Power to hear cases for the first time |
| C. Exclusive Jurisdiction | 3. Power to hear certain types of cases exclusively |
| D. Concurrent Jurisdiction | 4. Power to hear cases that fall under the jurisdiction of both the Centre and the States |

- (a) A - 1; B - 2; C - 4; D - 3 (b) A - 2; B - 1; C - 3; D - 4
(c) A - 2; B - 4; C - 1; D - 3 (d) A - 4; B - 1; C - 2; D - 3

Answer: (b)

18. Every judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President of India. For the appointment of the Chief Justice, the President consults those judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts as he deems necessary. A Supreme Court ruling indicates that the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court should be appointed to the office of Chief Justice of India. In appointing the other judges, consultation with the Chief Justice is obligatory. Of course, it must be noted that the advice of the Chief Justice will not be binding on the President unless the recommendations are supported by senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

18.1. Who does the President of India consult for the appointment of the Chief Justice of India?

- (a) The Prime Minister of India
(b) The Chief Justice of India
(c) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
(d) The Attorney General of India

Answer: (c)

18.2. What is the obligation of the President of India in consulting the Chief Justice in the appointment of other judges to the Supreme Court?

- (a) The President must appoint judges based on the recommendation of the Chief Justice
- (b) The President can appoint judges without consulting the Chief Justice
- (c) The President can appoint judges without the consent of the Chief Justice
- (d) The President must consult the Chief Justice but is not bound to follow their advice

Answer: (d)

18.3. Under what circumstances is the advice of the Chief Justice binding on the President in the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court?

- (a) The Chief Justice's advice is binding if supported by senior-most judges of the Supreme Court
- (b) The Chief Justice's advice is binding if the President agrees with it
- (c) The Chief Justice's advice is always binding on the President
- (d) The Chief Justice's advice is never binding on the President

Answer: (a)

19. Which of the following are methods of appointment of judges to the Supreme Court?

- i. By election
 - ii. By appointment by the President of India
 - iii. By appointment by the Chief Justice of India
 - iv. By appointment by a collegium of judges
- (a) (iii) only
 - (b) (i) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (c)

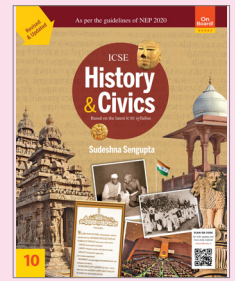
20. Match the following cases with their outcomes:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. Kesavananda Bharati case | 1. Upheld the right to education as a fundamental right under the Constitution |
| B. Maneka Gandhi case | 2. Held that the right to life includes the right to travel abroad |
| C. Minerva Mills case | 3. Established the principle of basic structure of the Constitution |
| D. Vishaka case | 4. Laid down guidelines to prevent sexual harassment at workplace |
- (a) A - 3; B - 4; C - 1; D - 2
 - (b) A - 4; B - 3; C - 1; D - 2
 - (c) A - 3; B - 2; C - 1; D - 4
 - (d) A - 4; B - 1; C - 2; D - 3

Answer: (c)

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

CIVICS

Chapter 5 - The High Court and the Subordinate Courts

1. In which of the following cases can the High Court issue a writ of certiorari?

- (a) To secure fundamental rights
- (b) To prevent illegal detention
- (c) To correct the errors of a lower court
- (d) To transfer a case from one court to another

Answer: (c)

2. Which of the following are the differences between a District court and a High Court?

- i. A district court is the highest court in a district, while a High Court is the highest court in a state.
- ii. A district court hears civil and criminal cases, while a High Court hears only civil cases.
- iii. A district court has limited jurisdiction, while a High Court has wider jurisdiction.
- iv. A district court has a single judge, while a High Court has a bench of judges.

- (a) (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (i) and (iv)
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (b)

3. A _____ is a person who conducts a trial in a court of law.

- (a) Judge
- (b) Lawyer
- (c) Police Officer
- (d) Magistrate

Answer: (d)

4. The Chief Justice and the other judges are paid such salaries as may be determined by the Parliament from time to time. At present, a Judge of a High Court draws a salary of ` 2.25 lakhs per month, while the Chief Justice gets ` 2.5 lakhs per month. He is also entitled to such allowances and rights with respect to leave and pension as determined by the Parliament from time to time. All allowances, rights and benefits cannot be reduced during their tenure, except during a Financial Emergency.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

4.1. Who determines the salaries and allowances of the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court?

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The President
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) The Supreme Court

Answer: (a)

- 4.2. Can the allowances, rights, and benefits of the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court be reduced during their tenure?
- (a) Yes, they can be reduced by the President
 - (b) Yes, they can be reduced by the Prime Minister
 - (c) No, they cannot be reduced during their tenure
 - (d) Yes, they can be reduced during a Financial Emergency

Answer: (c)

- 4.3. What is the entitlement of the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court with respect to leave and pension?
- (a) They are not entitled to any leave or pension
 - (b) They are entitled to such leave and pension as determined by the President
 - (c) They are entitled to such leave and pension as determined by the Supreme Court
 - (d) They are entitled to such leave and pension as determined by the Parliament

Answer: (d)

5. Which of the following is not a type of subordinate court?

- (a) District Court
- (b) City Civil Court
- (c) Sessions Court
- (d) High Court

Answer: (d)

6. Study the following image of the 'Lok Adalat in session' and answer the questions that follow:-



- 6.1. What is the main objective of a Lok Adalat?

- (a) To decide on criminal cases
- (b) To provide legal aid to the poor
- (c) To settle disputes amicably
- (d) To punish the accused

Answer: (c)

- 6.2. What is the role of the mediator in a Lok Adalat?

- (a) To facilitate a settlement between the parties
- (b) To provide legal advice to the parties
- (c) To pass judgment on the dispute
- (d) To represent one of the parties in the dispute

Answer: (a)

7. Judge : Court :: _____ : Police Station

- (a) Criminal (b) Suspect
(c) Magistrate (d) Jailor

Answer: (c)

8. Match the following:

- A. District Court1. Conducts trials of civil and criminal cases
B. High Court2. Hears appeals against the decisions of subordinate courts
C. Supreme Court3. Conducts preliminary inquiries in criminal cases
D. Magistrate4. Hears appeals against the decisions of the High Court

- (a) A - 1; B - 2; C - 4; D - 3 (b) A - 4; B - 3; C - 1; D - 2
(c) A - 1; B - 2; C - 3; D - 4 (d) A - 4; B - 1; C - 2; D - 3

Answer: (a)

9. Like the Supreme Court, the High Court too has the power of judicial review. If any law or ordinance, questions the Fundamental Rights or contravenes some provisions of the Constitution, then the High Court can declare the law as 'null and void'. Thus, the High Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution. This power of the High Court had once been taken away, but was restored by the 44th Amendment Act (1978).

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

9.1. Which Amendment Act restored the power of judicial review to the High Court?

- (a) 42nd Amendment Act (1976) (b) 43rd Amendment Act (1977)
(c) 44th Amendment Act (1978) (d) 45th Amendment Act ((1979)

Answer: (c)

9.2. What does the High Court act as with respect to the Constitution?

- (a) A critic (b) A guardian
(c) A supporter (d) A judge

Answer: (b)

9.3. What is the power of the High Court with respect to judicial review?

- (a) It can declare laws null and void if they question the Fundamental Rights or contravene the Constitution
(b) It can question the Fundamental Rights
(c) It can make laws null and void
(d) It can act as the guardian of the Constitution

Answer: (a)

10. What is the tenure of the judges of the High Court?

- (a) Until the age of 65 years (b) For a period of 5 years
(c) Until the age of 62 years (d) Until the age of 60 years

Answer: (a)

11. Which of the following are the functions of a High Court?

- i. To hear appeals against the decisions of subordinate courts
ii. To issue writs for the protection of fundamental rights
iii. To supervise the functioning of the subordinate courts
iv. To appoint judges in the subordinate courts
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv)
(c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (a)

12. Appeal : High Court :: _____ : Supreme Court

- (a) Criminal Case (b) Civil Case
(c) Subordinate Court (d) Appellate Court

Answer: (d)

13. Which of the following are the qualifications required to become a judge of a High Court?

- i. Should be a citizen of India
ii. Should have been an advocate for at least 10 years
iii. Should have a degree in law from a recognized university
iv. Should have worked as a judicial officer for at least 10 years

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (b) (i) and (iv)
(c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)

Answer: (d)

14. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. Civil Case | 1. A dispute between two or more persons where one person accuses the other of committing a crime |
| B. Criminal Case | 2. A dispute between two or more persons regarding property, money, or other rights |
| C. Writ Petition | 3. A written request to a court seeking relief against a violation of fundamental rights |
| D. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) | 4. A legal action taken by an individual or group of individuals for the benefit of the public |

- (a) A - 3; B - 4; C - 1; D - 2 (b) A - 2; B - 1; C - 4; D - 3
(c) A - 2; B - 1; C - 3; D - 4 (d) A - 4; B - 1; C - 2; D - 3

Answer: (c)

15. Who is responsible for the administration of subordinate courts in a district?

- (a) District Magistrate (b) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(c) Chief Justice of High Court (d) Governor of the State

Answer: (a)

16. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



16.1. Identify the building in the picture and state where it is located.

- (a) Bombay High Court, Mumbai (b) Calcutta High Court, Kolkata
(c) Delhi High Court, New Delhi (d) Supreme Court, New Delhi

Answer: (b)

16.2. Who was the architect of this building?

- (a) Edwin Lutyens
- (c) Le Corbusier

- (b) Walter Granville
- (d) Charles Correa

Answer: (b)

17. Lawyer : Client :: _____ : Judge

- (a) Witness
- (c) Magistrate

- (b) Jury
- (d) Prosecutor

Answer: (d)

18. The _____ is the highest court in the state.

- (a) High Court
- (c) Sessions Court

- (b) District Court
- (d) Magistrate Court

Answer: (a)

19. Match the following:

- A. Public Prosecutor
- B. Defence Lawyer
- C. Complainant
- D. Accused

- 1. Represents the accused in a criminal trial
- 2. Represents the state in a criminal trial
- 3. The person against whom a criminal case is filed
- 4. The person who initiates a criminal case by filing a complaint

- (a) A - 2; B - 1; C - 4; D - 3
- (c) A - 3; B - 2; C - 1; D - 4

- (b) A - 2; B - 1; C - 3; D - 4
- (d) A - 4; B - 1; C - 2; D - 3

Answer: (a)

20. The _____ is responsible for the appointment and transfer of judges in the subordinate courts.

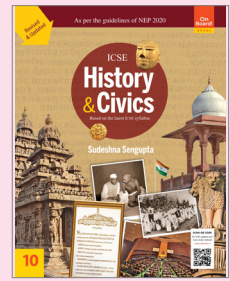
- (a) Governor of the State
- (c) President of India

- (b) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (d) District Magistrate

Answer: (b)

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

CHAPTER 1: The First War of Independence

1. Which of the following is not a Tribal Revolt?

- (a) Moplah Revolt (b) Bhils Revolt
(c) Kols Revolt (d) Santhals Revolt

Answer: (a) Moplah Revolt

2. Which of the following statements is/are true about the status of India in the mid nineteenth century?

- (i) East India Company had established direct control over a very large part of India.
(ii) The areas ruled by Indian princes were not under the control of the Britishers.
(iii) The Emperor had neither territory nor power but only had responsibilities.
(iv) The British rule had alienated all sections of the Indian society.

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i), (iii), and (iv) (d) (i), (ii), and (iii)

Answer: (c) (i), (iii), and (iv)

3. Which of the following is a type of a revolt?

- (i) Sepoy (ii) Peasant
(iii) Tribal (iv) Religious
(a) Only (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (ii) (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

4. The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was followed by _____.

- (a) Lord Canning (b) Nawab Wajid Ali
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d) Lord Dalhousie

Answer: (d) Lord Dalhousie

5. Complete the analogy:

Great Uprising : 1857 :: Annexation of Awadh Province: ?

- (a) 1857 (b) 1856 (c) 1855 (d) 1853

Answer: (b) 1856

6. Which of the following set of provinces annexed following the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Satara, Jhansi, Sambhalpur, Nagpur (b) Malwa, Nizam, Mysore, Satara
(c) Jhansi, Nagpur, Sind, Awadh (d) Sambhalpur, Chittor, Kumaun, Rajputana

Answer: (a) Satara, Jhansi, Sambhalpur, Nagpur

7. The pattern of trade in the 18th Century changed due to the _____.
- (a) introduction of stricter laws (b) fall of the Mughal Empire
(c) advent of Industrial Revolution (d) establishment of Railways

Answer: (c) advent of Industrial Revolution

8. Complete the given analogy

1829 : Abolishment of sati :: 1856 :

- (a) Right to Inherit Property (b) Widow Remarriage Act
(c) Female Literacy Rule (d) Charter Act

Answer: (b) Widow Remarriage Act

9. Which of the followings statements is/are true about Charter Act?

- (i) Christian missionaries set up a number of schools where Christian doctrines were taught.
(ii) The Bible was introduced in government schools and colleges as well as in public prisons and jails.
(iii) The teaching of English was introduced in the Calcutta Madrasa, a Muslim educational institute as well as in the Benaras Sanskrit College.
(iv) The pundits and maulvis accommodated with the system western learning.

- (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (i), (ii), and (iii) (d) All of the above

Answer: (c) (i), (ii), and (iii)

10. What effect did the factories of Manchester and Liverpool have on Indian markets?

- (a) Increased the demand for indigenous goods
(b) Decreased the demand for Indian textiles
(c) Promoted handlooms in India
(d) Led to the closure of export facilities

Answer: (b) Decreased the demand for Indian textiles

11. Match the following:

<i>Battle</i>	<i>Year</i>
(1) Battle of Plassey	(i) 1793
(2) Battle of Buxar	(ii) 1764
(3) Charter to the English East India Company	(iii) 1757
(4) Permanent Settlement in Bengal	(iv) 1600

- (a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)
(b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
(c) 1 (iii); 2 (ii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
(d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

Answer: (c) 1 (iii); 2 (ii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)

12. Lord Canning was appointed as the first Secretary of State of India under the Crown.

Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.

- (a) Viceroy (b) Mayor
(c) Commander-in-Chief (d) Chief Justice

Answer: (a) Viceroy

13. Under which Act did India come to be governed directly by and in the name of Her Majesty?

- (a) The Sepoy Mutiny Act 1857
(b) The Great Uprising Act 1857

- (c) The East India Company Act 1600
- (d) The Act for the Better Government of India 1858

Answer: (d) The Act for the Better Government of India 1858

14. Which of the following change did not take place during reorganization of the army?
- (a) A Royal Indian Army was created by merging the existing armies under a Commander-in-Chief.
 - (b) The British would control all strategic places and posts.
 - (c) The proportion of the British to the Indian soldiers was substantially increased.
 - (d) Some Indians would be given a position in the artillery units.

Answer: (d) Some Indians would be given a position in the artillery units.

15. Complete the given statement:

The spirit of defiance and courage remarkably displayed by _____, _____ and others was remembered and venerated.

- (a) Rani Laxmibai, Nana Saheb
- (b) Tipu Sultan, Bajirao
- (c) Mangal Pandey, Rani Laxmibai
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh

Answer: (a) Rani Laxmibai, Nana Saheb

16. What were the causes of the failure of the First War of Independence?

- (i) Lack of organization
 - (ii) Lack of planning
 - (iii) British diplomacy
 - (iv) Absence of a great leader
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (i), (ii), and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

17. An 80-year-old Rajput landowner _____, played a leading role in the struggle in Bihar.

- (a) Khan Bahadur
- (b) Kunwar Singh
- (c) Bhanwar Singh
- (d) Surendra Sai

Answer: (b) Kunwar Singh

18. Which of the following promises were made by the Queen?

- (i) Equal treatment to Indian and European subjects.
 - (ii) Focus of technological advancement of the country.
 - (iii) Free and impartial admission of all Indians to all offices.
 - (iv) No interference by the Government in the social and religious beliefs and customs of the people.
- (a) (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (i), (ii), and (iii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) (i), (iii), and (iv)

Answer: (d) (i), (iii), and (iv)

19.



- 19.1 Identify the man in the picture.

- (a) Tipu Sultan
- (b) Tantia Tope
- (c) Nana Saheb
- (d) Mangal Pandey

Answer: (b) Tantia Tope

19.2 What was the position held by him?

- (a) Commander-in-Chief
- (b) Soldier
- (c) Legal Advisor
- (d) Administrator

Answer: (a) Commander-in-Chief

19.3 What was his residing place?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Meerut

Answer: (c) Kanpur

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

Rebellion erupted in Awadh (also known as Oudh, in modern-day Uttar Pradesh) soon after the events in Meerut. Though the Nawab was taken prisoner in Calcutta, his wife Hazrat Mahal encouraged the troops to rebel in Awadh. Henry Lawrence, the commander of Lucknow, along with the British soldiers and the loyal troops took shelter in the Residency. They held on to the Residency for 90 days, before it was besieged by the rebel sepoys. Meanwhile, Wajid Ali Shah's son Birjis Kadr was proclaimed the Nawab of Awadh under the regency of Begum Hazrat Mahal.

20.1 What happened on 25th September?

- (a) Uprisings began in Hissar, Rohtak and Rewari.
- (b) The Rani of Jhansi began to recruit troops.
- (c) A relief force under the command of Sir Henry Havelock arrived in Lucknow.
- (d) Sir Hugh Rose drew up a plan to recapture Gwalior.

Answer: (c) A relief force under the command of Sir Henry Havelock arrived in Lucknow.

20.2 In the absence of the Nawab who encouraged rebellion?

- (a) Wajid Ali Shah
- (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (c) Birjis Kadar
- (d) Ahmad Khan

Answer: (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal

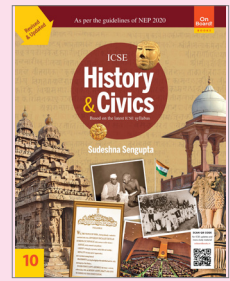
20.3 Who was the new Commander-in-Chief who was finally able to relieve the garrison?

- (a) Sir Colin Campbell
- (b) Henry Lawrence
- (c) Henry Havelock
- (d) Lord Canning

Answer: (a) Sir Colin Campbell

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 2 - RISE OF NATIONALISM AND BIRTH OF THE CONGRESS

1. Who participated in the Wahabi Movement?
- (a) followers of Guru Ram Singh (b) followers of Syed Ahmad Bareilvi
(c) the European planters (d) the tribal of the Chotanagpur plateau

Answer: (b) followers of Syed Ahmad Bareilvi

2. The terrible _____ (1876–77) in western India deeply stirred Vasudeo Balwant Phadke.
- (a) revolt (b) famine
(c) floods (d) oppression

Answer: (b) famine

3. The Munda Rebellion was against _____.
- (a) establishing English education institutions
(b) setting-up of religious education for Muslims at Deoband
(c) the zamindari laws of the British
(d) the forcible occupation of peasants' land by the zamindars

Answer: (d) the forcible occupation of peasants' land by the zamindars

4. Complete the given statement:
The Kukas were called so because of their peculiar _____
- (a) style of reciting the Gurbani (Sayings of the Gurus)
(b) agricultural practices
(c) history with their neighbouring villages
(d) manner of worshipping God

Answer: (a) style of reciting the Gurbani (Sayings of the Gurus)

5. Complete the analogy:
ICS Examination 1876 : 21 :: ICS Examination 1877 : ?
- (a) 23 (b) 16 (c) 19 (d) 17

Answer: (c) 19

6. Which Act gave Queen Victoria the title of Empress of India or 'Kaiser-i-Hind'?
- (a) the Royal Names Act (b) the Rulers Act
(c) the Royalty Act (d) the Royal Titles Act

Answer: (d) the Royal Titles Act

7. Which of the following statements are true about The Vernacular Press Act?
- (i) established vernacular press
 - (ii) editors of newspapers and journals were bound by a bond
 - (iii) news was run through government officers before printing
 - (iv) it was known as censorship
- (a) Only (i) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii), and (iii) (d) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
- Answer: (d) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

8. Complete the given analogy:
Brahmo Samaj: Raja Rammohan Roy :: Arya Samaj : ?
- (a) Swami Vivekanand (b) Dayanand Saraswati
(c) Jotirao Govindrao Phule (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- Answer: (b) Dayanand Saraswati

9. For which of the following causes did Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar work?
- (i) abolishing sati
 - (ii) upliftment of women
 - (iii) widow remarriage
 - (iv) polygamy
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (iii), and (iv)
- Answer: (b) (ii) and (iii)

10. What contribution did John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune make to the Indian society?
- (a) set up a school for girls
 - (b) helped abolish child marriage law
 - (c) attacked the purdah system
 - (d) campaigned for women's right to hold property
- Answer: (a) set up a school for girls

11. Match the following:
- | <i>Event</i> | <i>Date</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| (1) Indigo Revolt | (i) 1885 |
| (2) Ilbert Bill Controversy | (ii) 1878 |
| (3) Formation of INC | (iii) 1860 |
| (4) Arms Act | (iv) 1883 |
- (a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv) (b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
(c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii) (d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)
- Answer: (c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)

12. Jotirao Govindrao Phule denounced the dominance of the Brahmin priestly class and opposed idolatry and the social hierarchy.
Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.
- (a) patriarchy (b) caste system
(c) oppression of women (d) bonded labour system
- Answer: (b) caste system

13. Who started the Young Bengal Movement?
- (a) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
(c) Annie Besant (d) C P Ilbert
- Answer: (a) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

14. When was the Prarthana Samaj established and by whom?
- (a) Annie Besant and Dayanand Saraswati, 1876
 - (b) Swami Vivekanand and Dayanand Saraswati, 1867
 - (c) Ranade and Bhandarkar, 1867
 - (d) Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar and Jotirao Govindrao Phule, 1873

Answer: (c) Ranade and Bhandarkar, 1867

15. When was the London India Society started?
- (a) 1865
 - (b) 1884
 - (c) 1885
 - (d) 1856

Answer: (a) 1865

16. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, originally Poona Association was founded by _____.
- (a) Nabagopal Mitra
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (c) W C Bonnerjee
 - (d) Justice Ranade

Answer: (d) Justice Ranade

17. Who gave the following statement?

'Along with the development of struggle for place and power to be secured to our countrymen, there came gradually but steadily to the forefront the idea that this was not enough, that it was part, but not even the most vital part, of the programme for political elevation of our people.'

- (a) W C Bonnerjee
- (b) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (c) Surendranath Banerjea
- (d) G Subramannya Aiyar

Answer: (c) Surendranath Banerjea

18. Who was called the Grand Old Man of India?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Subramania Bharati
- (d) Kandukuri Veeresalingam

Answer: (b) Dadabhai Naoroji

19.



- 19.1 Identify the man in the picture.

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (c) Atmaram Pandurang
- (d) Dadoba Pandurang

Answer: (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade

- 19.2 Which of the following associations were founded by him?

- (a) The Madras Mahajan Sabha
- (b) The Bombay Presidency Association
- (c) The Hindu Mela
- (d) The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Answer: (d) The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

19.3 What was the title given to him?

- (a) Lord
- (b) Justice
- (c) Honorary
- (d) Chief

Answer: (b) Justice

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

The activities of the associations, which started before the Indian National Congress, were restricted to the region in which they were formed. They were also limited in both membership and aims. Most of their members were educated Indians belonging to the upper sections of the society. They only sent petitions to the government with a request to reduce taxes, end discriminatory practices, introduce administrative reforms and involve more Indians in the administration. The government ignored these petitions.

20.1 Which of the following associations was started before INC?

- (a) East Indian Association
- (b) British India Association
- (c) Poona Samaj Sabha
- (d) Madras Jan Sabha

Answer: (b) British India Association

20.2 Who was not a member of such an association?

- (a) Birsa Munda
- (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) WC Bonnerjee

Answer: (a) Birsa Munda

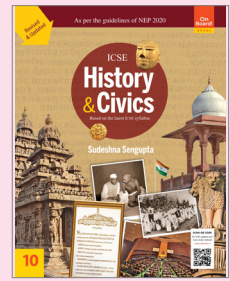
20.3 Which of the following was the most important organization during this period?

- (a) Indian National Association
- (b) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- (c) Indian National Congress
- (d) London India Society

Answer: (a) Indian National Association

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 3 - OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF THE EARLY NATIONALISTS

1. Early Nationalist Phase began in _____ and ended in _____.

- (a) 1885–1905 (b) 1905–1919
(c) 1919–1947 (d) 1857–1885

Answer: (a) 1885–1905

2. What was the other name given to Mass Phase?

- (a) Tagore Era (b) Second Phase
(c) Gandhian Era (d) Post War Phase

Answer: (c) Gandhian Era

3. People like Englishmen Hume and Wedderburn were staunch believers in _____.

- (a) the power of the coloniser (b) early nationalist principles
(c) British supremacy (d) rise of the English in India

Answer: (b) early nationalist principles

4. Which of the following is not an objective of the Early Nationalists?

- (i) Abolition of the India Council
(ii) Complete separation between the executive and the judiciary
(iii) Total abolition of the salt tax and the duty on sugar
(iv) Restoration of individual rights
- (a) None of the above (b) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(c) (iii) and (iv) (d) All of the above

Answer: (a) None of the above

5. Complete the analogy:

London India Society : 1865 :: East India Association : ?

- (a) 1866 (b) 1867 (c) 1868 (d) 1876

Answer: (a) 1866

6. The method used by the Early Nationalists can be termed as mild and _____.

- (a) unconstitutional (b) constitutional (c) illegal (d) convenient

Answer: (b) constitutional

7. In which year Dadabhai Naoroji did not preside over the sessions of the Congress?
 (a) 1886 (b) 1885 (c) 1893 (d) 1906

Answer: (b) 1885

8. Complete the given analogy

Surenranath : Indian National Association :: Servants of India Society : ?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Mahatama Gandhi (d) W C Bonnerjee

Answer: (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

9. How did Dadabhai Naoroji function?

- (i) as a Congress Leader
 (ii) as India's Unofficial Ambassador to England
 (iii) as the Founder of East India Association
 (iv) a member of the British House of Commons

- (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iv) (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

10. Who was called the Political Guru of Gandhi?

- (a) Lord Dufferin (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) W C Bonnerjee

Answer: (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

11. Match the following:

Event	Year
(1) First Session of INC	(i) 1905
(2) Ramakrishna Mission established	(ii) 1899
(3) Lord Curzon appointed as the Viceroy of India	(iii) 1897
(4) End of the Early Nationalist era	(iv) 1885

- (a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)
 (b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
 (c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)
 (d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

Answer: (d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

12. The Morley-Minto Reforms or the Parliament of Indian Subcontinent Act of 1907 gave greater representation to the Indians in the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils.

Replace the underlined words to correct the statement.

- (a) Government of India Act of 1909
 (b) Legislative Assembly of India Act of 1901
 (c) Rulers of India Act 1934
 (d) Independent Indian State Act of 1947

Answer: (a) Government of India Act of 1909

13. Who was the first Indian in the Viceroy's Executive Council?

- (a) Pherozeshah Mehta (b) Rashbehari Bose
 (c) S P Sinha (d) P R Naidu

Answer: (c) S P Sinha

14. Which of the following was not a category under objectives of the Early Nationalists?
- (i) constitutional reforms
 - (ii) socio-economic reforms
 - (iii) safeguarding civil liberties
 - (iv) nationalists reforms
- (a) Only (iii) (b) Only (iv) (c) (i) and (ii) (d) None of the above
- Answer: (b) Only (iv)
15. Lord Dufferin in his famous speech at St Andrew's Dinner described the Indian National Congress as representing a _____ and denounced its claim to represent India.
- (a) 'colonised community'
 - (b) 'minority group'
 - (c) 'developing economy'
 - (d) 'microscopic minority'
- Answer: (d) 'microscopic minority'
16. Gopal Krishna Gokhale published a newspaper called _____.
- (a) Un-British Rule (b) Jnanaprakash
 - (c) Dharma Marg Darshak (d) Rast Goftar
- Answer: (b) Jnanaprakash
17. Why was Surendranath Banerjea dismissed from service as Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet?
- (a) because he opposed the policy of racial discrimination by the English
 - (b) because he demanded for equal powers as the English
 - (c) because he raised his voice against financial discrimination
 - (d) because he protested against the unjust policies imposed on peasants
- Answer: (a) because he opposed the policy of racial discrimination by the English
18. As a political thinker Surendranath Banerjea mobilized public opinion through his newspaper _____.
- (a) Bangla (b) Bengalee (c) Bangali (d) Bengawli
- Answer: (b) Bengalee

19.



19.1 Identify the man sitting on the chair.

- (a) Dinshaw Wacha (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Surendranath Banerjea

Answer: (c) Dadabhai Naoroji

19.2 Which of the following theories did he enumerate?

- (a) drain theory
- (b) slavery theory
- (c) robbery theory
- (d) divide and rule theory

Answer: (a) drain theory

19.3 Which of the following Acts was vehemently protested against by him?

- (a) Arms Act
- (b) Vernacular Press Act
- (c) Repeal of Arms Act
- (d) Indian Councils Act

Answer: (b) Vernacular Press Act

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

As a nationalist leader Surendranath founded the Indian National Association (1876) to arouse political consciousness and a sense of unity in the country. He convened the Indian National Conference (1883), which was the first organization with an all-India flavour. It merged with the Indian National Congress in 1886. Surendranath Banerjea presided over two sessions of the Congress in 1898 and 1904. Being an Early Nationalist leader, he petitioned for reforms in the British administration of India. However, the apathy displayed by the British turned him into a firm believer in self-government.

20.1 Which of the following movements was supported by Surendranath?

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Azad Hind Movement
- (c) Poorna Swaraj Movement
- (d) Ahimsa Movement

Answer: (a) Swadeshi Movement

20.2 Surendranath was also critical of Lord Curzon's decision to partition Bengal in ____?

- (a) 1901
- (b) 1907
- (c) 1905
- (d) 1909

Answer: (c) 1905

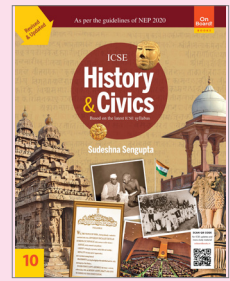
20.3 Apart from being a Nationalist Leader, Surendranath is also identified as a _____.

- (a) government critic
- (b) revolutionary
- (c) freedom fighter
- (d) political thinker

Answer: (d) political thinker

ICSE History & Civics

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Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 4 - RISE OF THE RADICALS

1. 'Dissatisfied with the petitions, prayers and pleas of the Early Nationalists, there emerged a vibrant group of young men who did not believe in the methods of the early nationalists.'

Which group is being referred to in the above statement?

- (a) Socialists (b) Political
(c) Radicals (d) Late Nationalists

Answer: (c) Radicals

2. Who of the following was not an Assertive Nationalist?

- (a) Rash Behari Ghosh (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

Answer: (a) Rash Behari Ghosh

3. How did Indians face discrimination in South Africa?

- (i) they were denied the right to vote
(ii) they could not travel by any public transport
(iii) they were always required to carry an ID proof
(iv) they were forced to pay unjust taxes
- (a) All of the above (b) (ii) and (iv)
(c) (i), (iii), and (iv) (d) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

Answer: (c) (i), (iii), and (iv)

4. The Radicals believed in the virtue of _____ .

- (a) non-violence (b) power of the pen
(c) self-sacrifice (d) rightful ruling

Answer: (c) self-sacrifice

5. Complete the analogy:

Partition of India : 1947 :: Partition of Bengal : ?

- (a) 1905 (b) 1907 (c) 1901 (d) 1903

Answer: (a) 1905

6. The harsh economic programme of the British administration led to the worst _____ in the country from 1896 to 1900.

- (a) drought (b) civil rage (c) famine (d) constitutional unrest

Answer: (c) famine

7. What did the worst famine coincide with that left the people in fury?
- silver jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne
 - Queen Victoria's accession to the throne
 - Queen Victoria's 50th birth anniversary
 - Queen Victoria's wedding

Answer: (a) silver jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne

8. Complete the given analogy

Partition of Bengal : 1905 :: Partition of Bengal Annulled : ?

- 1910
- 1911
- 1907
- 1906

Answer: (b) 1911

9. Which of the followings statements is/are true?

As an economist Bipin Chandra Pal emphasized the need for economic revival in India. According to him:

- Indigenous industries were to be developed.
 - Work hours had to be fixed at forty-eight per week.
 - Wages had to be increased.
 - Swadeshi and boycott had to be followed if freedom was desired.
- Only (i)
 - (i) and (iv)
 - (ii) and (iii)
 - All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

10. Who was the editor of Bande Mataram?

- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Aurobindo Ghosh
- Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: (c) Aurobindo Ghosh

11. Match the following:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Year</i>
(1) The Surat Split	(i) 1906
(2) Execution of Khudiram Bose	(ii) 1907
(3) The Indian Press Act Passed	(iii) 1908
(4) Attainment of swaraj declared as the goal of the Congress	(iv) 1910
(a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)	(b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
(c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)	(d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

Answer: (b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)

12. Aurobindo Ghosh wrote the biographies of Mazzini and Garibaldi.

Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.

- Dayanand Saraswati
- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: (b) Lala Lajpat Rai

13. The daily named Vande Mataram came out in which language?

- Urdu
- Bengali
- Hindi
- Marathi

Answer: (a) Urdu

14. Lala Lajpat Rai also presided over the Calcutta session of the Congress in _____.

- 1911
- 1920
- 1905
- 1909

Answer: (b) 1920

15. Identify the publication from the given lines:

'The remedy lies with the people themselves. The 30 crores of people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crores hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force.'

- (a) Yugantar (b) Vande Mataram (c) Young India (d) People

Answer: (a) Yugantar

16. _____ led the Anushilan Samiti.

- (a) Barindra Ghosh (b) Prafulla Chaki
(c) Khudiram Bose (d) Madam Bhikaji Cama

Answer: (a) Barindra Ghosh

17. What was Vinayak Damodar Savarkar also called?

- (a) Vinay Savarkar (b) Veer Savarkar
(c) Vibhuti Savarkar (d) Vidrohi Savarkar

Answer: (b) Veer Savarkar

18. Which of the following statements are true about Lala Lajpat Rai?

- (i) After the suspension of the Non-cooperation Movement, he joined Motilal Nehru and his Swaraj Party
(ii) He was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly on more than one occasion
(iii) He turned down Gandhi's proposal and worked on his own radical terms
(iv) He supported the Ghadar Party, an organization founded by Indians in the USA and Canada, with the aim to liberate India from the British rule

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (iii) and (iv) (c) (i), (ii), and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iv)

Answer: (c) (i), (ii), and (iv)

19.



19.1 Identify the person in the picture.

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Barindra Ghosh (d) Chittaranjan Das

Answer: (b) Aurobindo Ghosh

19.2 Which of the following revolutionary organisation was led by him?

- (a) Anushilan Samiti (b) Indian National Conference
(c) Radical Wing of the Congress (d) Swadeshi and Swaraj Samiti

Answer: (a) Anushilan Samiti

19.3 What did his organisation preach through their periodical?

- (a) armed rebellion (b) swadeshi movement
(c) ahimsa path (d) protest and contest

Answer: (a) armed rebellion

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

When the Indian National Congress met at Surat in 1907, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and the rest of the Early Nationalists wanted to cooperate with the British government for bringing about reform. They were afraid that the swadeshi and boycott movements would make the British refuse to give them more political rights, so they did not want to continue with these programmes. This made the Radicals angry and they left the Congress. Fighting actually broke out between the two groups, and the police had to be called to stop it during the Congress session which took place in Surat. This division in the Congress is known as the Surat Split. The British government now took the opportunity to put down the Radicals. They banned all public meetings in Punjab and kept Lala Lajpat Rai in jail for six months.

20.1 When did the Surat Session take place?

- (a) 1909 (b) 19011 (c) 1907 (d) 1905

Answer: (c) 1907

20.2 What marked Surat split?

- (a) division in power of Congress (b) division in Congress
(c) division in the agenda of Congress (d) division in reactions of Congress

Answer: (b) division in Congress

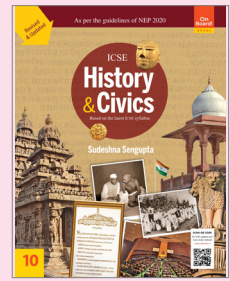
20.3 How did the British take advantage of the split?

- (a) They put down the Radicals (b) **They introduced Press Act**
(c) They modified the taxes to harass Indians (d) They hung the Radicals

Answer: (a) They put down the Radicals

ICSE History & Civics

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Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 5 - Formation of the Muslim League and the Home Rule Movement

1. Which policy did the Britishers follow after the First War of Independence?

- (a) Oppress the Weak
- (b) Divide and Rule
- (c) Ego Polishing of the Clergy
- (d) Racial Discrimination

Answer: (b) Divide and Rule

2. The formation of the Indian National Congress, led to the birth of _____.

- (a) communalism
- (b) radicals
- (c) communism
- (d) marxism

Answer: (a) communalism

3. The British began to favour Muslims with the rise of _____.

- (a) Hindu Samaj Samiti
- (b) Muslim League
- (c) Azaad Hind Fauj
- (d) Indian National Congress

Answer: (d) Indian National Congress

4. 'Government jobs were not open to them. They did not have the requisite qualifications for highly professional courses in medicine, law or industry.'

Which community is being referred to here?

- (a) Hindus
- (b) Radicals
- (c) Nationalists
- (d) Muslims

Answer: (d) Muslims

5. Complete the analogy:

The Loyal Muhammedans of India : Sir Syed Ahmad Khan :: Green Book :

- (a) Sir Sultan Mohammed Shah
- (b) Sir Aga Khan
- (c) Maulana Mohammad Ali
- (d) Sir Syed Ameer Ali

Answer: (c) Maulana Mohammad Ali

6. What led to the establishing of Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College?

- (a) economic backwardness of the Muslims due to their rejection of western education
- (b) exclusion of Muslims from the national universities
- (c) denial of access to Muslims to government organizations
- (d) strong discrimination against Muslims in Indian National Congress

Answer: (a) economic backwardness of the Muslims due to their rejection of western education

7. Which of the following statements are true about the Hindi-Urdu controversy?
- (i) In the United Provinces, petitions to the offices and courts were submitted only in Hindi, as it was the court language.
- (ii) On 8 April 1900, the government gave instructions that petitions written in Hindi in Devanagari script would also be accepted.
- (iii) The Muslims resented this directive and called for protest meetings all over the Province.
- (iv) The Hindus held counter meetings and the controversy continued for months, as the rift between the two communities widened.
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iv)
(c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

Answer: (d) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

8. Complete the given analogy
Establishment of MAO College : 1875 :: Demand of separate electorates for Muslims : ?

(a) 1900 (b) 1906 (c) 1883 (d) 1907

Answer: (c) 1883

9. 'I may state once and for all that we are trying in India, as the Irish Home-rulers have been doing in Ireland, for a reform of the system of administration.'
- Who said the given line?
- (a) Annie Besant (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Sir Aga Khan (d) Lord Curzon

Answer: (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

10. _____, the leader of the Muslims in Dacca, welcomed the Bengal partition.

(a) Nawab Salimullah
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(d) Sir Sultan Mohammed Shah

Answer: (a) Nawab Salimullah

11. Match the following:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Year</i>
(1) Hindi-Urdu Controversy	(i) 1917
(2) First session of the Muslim League	(ii) 1919
(3) August Declaration	(iii) 1900
(4) Montague Chelmsford Reform	(iv) 1907

(a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)
(b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
(c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)
(d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

Answer: (c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)

12. Lord Morley was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the Mayor.

Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.

(a) Chancellor (b) Viceroy
(c) Governor (d) Chief

Answer: (b) Viceroy

13. What was the other name given to Indian Councils Act?

- (a) Government of India Act (b) The Lucknow Pact
(c) The Great Criticism Act (d) Morley-Minto reforms

Answer: (d) Morley-Minto reforms

14. What was the impact of Muslim League?

- (a) It brought Muslims to the forefront
(b) It caused an unbridgeable divide between the Hindus and the Muslims
(c) It led to several riots and wars amongst the two religious groups
(d) India was split into three separate nations of which Muslims received two

Answer: (b) It caused an unbridgeable divide between the Hindus and the Muslims

15. The British branch of the Muslim League was opened in London in 1908, with Sir Syed Ameer Ali as _____.

- (a) Chairman (b) Chief (c) Chancellor (d) President

Answer: (a) Chairman

16. The first annual session of the Muslim League was held in _____.

- (a) Karachi (b) Calcutta (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar

Answer: (a) Karachi

17. 'Habibur Rahman joined the Congress and went on to establish Majlis-i-Ahrrar.'

What was Majlis-i-Ahrrar?

- (a) The Society of Muslims (b) The Society of Liberals
(c) The Society of Freemen (d) The Society of Godmen

Answer: (c) The Society of Freemen

18. What were the objectives of Muslim League?

- (i) To promote, amongst the Muslims in India, feelings of loyalty to the British government.
(ii) To protect and advance the political rights of the Muslims of India.
(iii) To represent their needs and aspirations at the government.
(iv) To prevent any feeling of hostility towards the other communities of India.
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii), and (iii) (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

19.



19.1 Identify the man in the picture.

- (a) Nawab Salimullah (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (d) Sir Sultan Mohammed Shah

Answer: (c) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk

19.2 He was a member of _____.

- (a) Aligarh Movement
- (b) Bengal Movement
- (c) Muslim Movement
- (d) Radical Movement

Answer: (a) Aligarh Movement

19.3 He was also a prominent _____ in India.

- (a) revolutionary
- (b) radical
- (c) scholar
- (d) politician

Answer: (d) politician

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

With the annulment of the Partition of Bengal in 1911, the Muslims felt that they had been cheated. Further, in 1915, the Ali brothers, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were arrested for supporting Turkey's entry in the War against the British. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, at the time, a staunch Congress leader and a nationalist, wanted the League to come closer to the Congress. He was instrumental in spreading nationalist ideas.

20.1 Who were the Ali brothers?

- (a) Shaukat Ali and Mansoor Ali
- (b) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
- (c) Rasooq Ali and Muhammad Ali
- (d) Mir Ali and Mahir Ali

Answer: (b) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

20.2 Why were the brothers arrested?

- (a) for supporting Turkey's entry in the War against the British
- (b) for carrying out a mass procession against British
- (c) for killing the Viceroy
- (d) for defying the British laws

Answer: (a) for supporting Turkey's entry in the War against the British

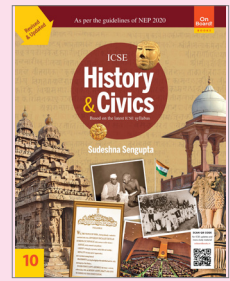
20.3 What was the role of Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

- (a) he was instrumental in instigating Muslim mob against Hindus
- (b) he was instrumental in the formation of Pakistan
- (c) he was instrumental in spreading nationalist ideas
- (d) he was instrumental in the rise of the British in India

Answer: (c) he was instrumental in spreading nationalist ideas

ICSE History & Civics

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Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 6 - The National Movement (1919-1934)

1. On whose instructions did Gandhi return to India?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Bal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

Answer: (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

2. What were the virtues of the people of Sabarmati Ashram?

- (a) honesty, integrity, loyalty (b) honesty, simplicity, prayer
(c) honesty, liberty, pride (d) honesty, simplicity, loyalty

Answer: (b) honesty, simplicity, prayer

3. What was Gandhi's first political action targeted against?

- (a) Farm Laws (b) Military Oppression
(c) Unjust Tax System (d) Indentured Labour System

Answer: (d) Indentured Labour System

4. Between 1917-18, Gandhi launched three successful _____ bringing the national movement into full swing.

- (a) sabhas (b) revolts
(c) satyagrahas (d) agendas

Answer: (c) satyagrahas

5. Complete the analogy:

Swadeshi : Indigenous Goods :: Charkha : ?

- (a) khadi (b) self-reliance
(c) labour (d) independence

Answer: (a) khadi

6. When did the Anglo-Boer War happen?

- (a) 1869 (b) 1891 (c) 1899 (d) 1893

Answer: (c) 1899

7. Which of the following ideals were incorporated by Gandhi in his freedom struggle?

- (i) satyagraha (ii) swadeshi
(iii) ahimsa (iv) swatantrata
(a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (i), (ii), and (iii) (d) All of the above

Answer: (c) (i), (ii), and (iii)

8. Complete the given analogy

Gandhi-Irwin Pact : 1931 :: Black Act : ?

- (a) 1907 (b) 1919 (c) 1920 (d) 1941

Answer: (b) 1919

9. What were the clauses of ratified Poona Pact?

- (i) There would be a common electorate for all the Hindus.
 - (ii) There would be reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes.
 - (iii) 158 seats instead of the existing 72 would be reserved for them in the provincial legislatures.
 - (iv) 18 per cent of the seats in the Central Legislature would be reserved for them as well.
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i), (ii), and (iii) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii), and (iv)

Answer: (d) (i), (ii), and (iv)

10. 'According to Gandhi, when one is a believer of ahimsa he is not angry with the _____.'

Complete the statement.

- (a) God (b) system (c) ruler (d) wrong-doer

Answer: (d) wrong-doer

11. Match the following:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Date</i>
(1) Formation of CPI	(i) 1925
(2) Simon Commission	(ii) 1927
(3) Purna Swaraj Resolution	(iii) 1929
(4) Bhagat Singh hanged	(iv) 1931

(a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv) (b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
(c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii) (d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

Answer: (a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)

12. Satyagraha was renewed with non-payment of taxes, picketing of shops, manufacture and collection of salt and boycott of all British goods.

Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.

- (a) Non-cooperation (b) Civil Disobedience
(c) Khilafat Movement (d) Swadeshi Movement

Answer: (b) Civil Disobedience

13. Ramsay MacDonald announced his _____ on 16 August 1932.?

- (a) 'Retirement' (b) 'Promotion'
(c) 'Communal Award' (d) 'Independent Association'

Answer: (c) 'Communal Award'

14. Which of the following is not a term agreed upon in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

- (i) Release of all political prisoners not convicted for violence.
 - (ii) Withdrawal of pending cases against them.
 - (iii) Restoration of all confiscated land and property.
 - (iv) To allow people residing near the coast to manufacture salt for personal use.
- (a) (ii), (iii), and (iv) (b) (i) and (ii)
(c) Only (iv) (d) None of the above

Answer: (d) None of the above

15. The term harijans was used for _____.

- (a) Untouchables
- (b) Brahmins
- (c) Indians
- (d) Slaves

Answer: (a) Untouchables

16. Which of the following measures was not taken by the government when they realised the power of Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Framed repressive laws
- (b) Arrests and imprisonment
- (c) Reign of terror
- (d) Absolute monarchy

Answer: (d) Absolute monarchy

17. The Civil Disobedience Movement was renewed in _____.

- (a) 1931
- (b) 1932
- (c) 1934
- (d) 1935

Answer: (b) 1932

18. Who of the following was not a part of the Second Round Table Conference?

- (i) Mahatama Gandhi
 - (ii) Sarojini Naidu
 - (iii) Madan Mohan Malaviya
 - (iv) G D Birla
- (a) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
 - (b) Only (ii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) None of the above

Answer: (d) None of the above

19.



19.1 Identify the man in the picture.

- (a) Ramprasad Bismil
- (b) Ashfaqullah Khan
- (c) Roshan Singh
- (d) Sukhdev

Answer: (b) Ashfaqullah Khan

19.2 What was he accused of?

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Kakori Conspiracy Case
- (c) Forming Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- (d) Revolting against Simon Commission

Answer: (b) Kakori Conspiracy Case

19.3 When was he convicted?

- (a) 1928
- (b) 1925
- (c) 1927
- (d) 1929

Answer: (b) 1925

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, maintained that the Indians were incapable of framing a constitution, because of the varied interests of the people. So he challenged the leaders by saying, 'I have twice invited our critics in India to put forward their own suggestions for a constitution. That offer is still open.' The Indian leaders decided to accept the challenge. Accordingly, an all-parties' conference was convened in May 1928. A committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru to determine the principles of the Constitution for India, which submitted its report on 10 August 1928 known as the Nehru Report.

20.1 Why were Indians said to be incapable of framing a constitution?

- (a) due to Hindu-Muslim divide
- (b) due to varied interests of people
- (c) due to absolute democracy
- (d) due to decentralisation of decision making

Answer: (b) due to varied interests of people

20.2 What did Nehru Report constitute?

- (a) objectives of purna swaraj
- (b) conclusions of Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) principles of the Constitution for India
- (d) proposed amendments to repressive laws

Answer: (c) principles of the Constitution for India

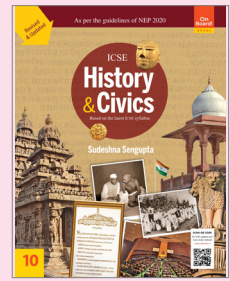
20.3 Which of the following was not a part of Nehru Report?

- (a) Dominion Status to be the goal for India.
- (b) There would be a sovereign parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.
- (c) Common electorates would be listed with provisions for protection of minorities.
- (d) Emphasis was placed on universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women, freedom to form unions, freedom from arbitrary arrests, searches and seizures.

Answer: (c) Common electorates would be listed with provisions for protection of minorities.

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Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 7 - THE QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

1. When was the Government of India Act passed?

- (a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1932 (d) 1935

Answer: (d) 1935

2. The Congress, despite criticizing the Act, decided to contest the elections. A general election under this Act was held in 1936–37 in the _____ newly constituted provinces.

Complete the statement.

- (a) 9 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 14

Answer: (b) 11

3. What obstructed the progress of the national movement?

- (a) Government of India Act (b) Muslim League
(c) Growth of Communalism (d) Western education influence

Answer: (c) Growth of Communalism

4. The policy of 'divide and rule' was applied by British to separate _____.

- (a) Hindus and Sikhs (b) Sikhs and Muslims
(c) Muslims and Hindus (d) Hindus Muslims, and Sikhs

Answer: (c) Muslims and Hindus

5. Complete the analogy:

Pakistan Resolution : 1940 :: Resignation of Congress Ministries : ?

- (a) 1939 (b) 1941 (c) 1942 (d) 1935

Answer: (a) 1939

6. What was the theory given by Jinnah?

- (a) bi-party system theory (b) coalition government theory
(c) divide and rule theory (d) two-nation theory

Answer: (d) two-nation theory

7. What was Muslim League's stand?

- (i) not prepared to follow the lead of the Congress
(ii) not willing to lend unconditional support to the British
(iii) dissatisfied by the resignation of the Congress
(iv) celebrating 22 December 1939 as a 'Day of Deliverance' from the Congress rule

- (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii)
 (c) (i), (ii), and (iv) (d) None of the above
 Answer: (c) (i), (ii), and (iv)

8. According to Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, what was the goal of British policy?
 (a) Dominion Status (b) Divide and Rule
 (c) Absolute Supremacy (d) Rise of Great Britain
 Answer: (a) Dominion Status

9. What were the main features of Government of India Act?
 (i) A federal government would be set-up at Delhi for the whole country
 (ii) A federal court was set-up at Delhi.
 (iii) Separation of Burma from India to become a separate colony.
 (iv) The right to vote was given to about one-tenth of the population of British India.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i), (ii), and (iii) (c) None of the above (d) All of the above
 Answer: (b) (i), (ii), and (iii)

10. Who was the first satyagrahi?
 (a) Acharya Vinobha Bhave (b) Mahatama Gandhi
 (c) C Rajagopalachari (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
 Answer: (a) Acharya Vinobha Bhave

11. Match the following:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Year</i>
(1) August Offer	(i) 1930
(2) The Japanese Threat	(ii) 1940
(3) Resignation of Congress Ministries	(iii) 1942
(4) Allahabad Session of the Muslim League	(iv) 1939
(a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)	
(b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)	
(c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)	
(d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)	

Answer: (b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)

12. As the British regarded the partition of the country as the only solution, the Congress decided to resume the Khilafat Movement.

Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.

- (a) Salt Satyagrah (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (c) Parliament Session (d) Non-cooperation Movement
 Answer: (b) Civil Disobedience Movement

13. Individual Satyagraha started under the leadership of _____.

- (a) Acharya Vinobha Bhave (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Mahatama Gandhi
 Answer: (d) Mahatama Gandhi

14. What did the Cripps' proposals mean?

- (a) 'complete British government for India'
 (b) 'complete and absolute self-determination and self-government for India'
 (c) 'partition of India into three parts of which one would be governed by British'

(d) 'economic dependence of India on Britain'

Answer: (b) 'complete and absolute self-determination and self-government for India'

15. 'The crisis in the affairs of India arising out of the Japanese advance has made us all to rally our forces of Indian life to guard their land from the menace of the invader.'

Who gave the above statement?

(a) Mahatama Gandhi

(b) Winston Churchill

(c) Sir Stafford Cripps

(d) Jinnah

Answer: (b) Winston Churchill

16. Gandhi drafted the original _____.

(a) Quit India Resolution

(b) Poona Pact Document

(c) Cripps' Counter Proposal

(d) Government of India Act

Answer: (a) Quit India Resolution

17. Japanese intended to invade India from the east through _____.

(a) Arunachal Pradesh

(b) Tibet

(c) Manipur

(d) Assam

Answer: (c) Manipur

18. What were the reasons for rejecting the Cripps' proposals?

(i) The deep-rooted distrust of the British and the false promises that they had made in the past.

(ii) A growing sense of fear that the Germans would defeat the British and that the future freedom of India would be uncertain.

(iii) The proposal for partition was opposed by every political party in India, except the Muslim League.

(iv) The promise of protecting racial and religious minorities.

(a) Only (iii)

(b) (i) and (iii)

(c) (i), (ii), and (iii)

(d) All of the above

Answer: (c) (i), (ii), and (iii)

19.



19.1 Identify the man in the picture shaking hands with Gandhi.

(a) Sir Stafford Cripps

(b) Winston Churchill

(c) Maulana Azad

(d) Lord Linlithgow

Answer: (a) Sir Stafford Cripps

19.2 What was the title given to him?

(a) Viceroy

(b) Convenor

(c) Minister

(d) Lord

Answer: (c) Minister

19.3 What was his role in India?

- (a) he introduced Cripps' Mission
- (b) he opposed the idea of partition
- (c) he led the Muslim League
- (d) he advanced a friendly hand towards Congress

Answer: (a) he introduced Cripps' Mission

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

'Here is a small mantra, a short one, that I give you. You may imprint it on your hearts and let every breath of yours give expression to it. The mantra is: Do or Die... I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. We shall do or die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt.'

20.1 Who gave this speech?

- (a) Acharya Vinobha Bhave
- (b) Mahatama Gandhi
- (c) C Rajagopalachari
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: (b) Mahatama Gandhi

20.2 Where was this mantra given?

- (a) Surat
- (b) Rajkot
- (c) Champaran
- (d) Mumbai

Answer: (d) Mumbai

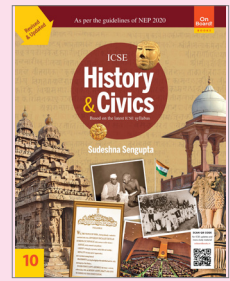
20.3 What did the speech promote?

- (a) non-violent mass struggle
- (b) violent mass struggle
- (c) formation of united India
- (d) formation of provincial Congress committees

Answer: (a) non-violent mass struggle

ICSE History & Civics

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Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 8 - SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

1. 'I passed the Civil Service Examination in England in 1920 but I realized that it was not possible to serve the British government and my country at the same time. I resigned from the service in May 1921 and returned home to take part in the struggle for my country's freedom.'

Who said the above lines?

- (a) Chittaranjan Das (b) Subhas Chandra Bose
(c) Gobind Vallabh Pant (d) Sardar Patel

Answer: (b) Subhas Chandra Bose

2. S C Bose became the President of Congress in _____.

- (a) 1938 (b) 1937 (c) 1936 (d) 1934

Answer: (a) 1938

3. What caused a rift between Bose and Gandhi?

- (a) thoughts on freedom struggle (b) ways of fighting oppressive laws
(c) formation and functioning of Congress (d) difference in attitude towards Britain

Answer: (d) difference in attitude towards Britain

4. What was S C Bose's stand on India participating in Second World War?

- (a) he wanted India's independence in exchange of help provided in Second World War
(b) he did not want Britishers to drag India into it
(c) he stood against the participation of Britishers settled in India
(d) he raised an army of his own to fight the British in India during their participation

Answer: (b) he did not want Britishers to drag India into it

5. Complete the analogy:

Haripura Congress Session : 1938 :: Tripuri Congress Session : ?

- (a) 1939 (b) 1940 (c) 1937 (d) 1941

Answer: (a) 1939

6. Who fought against Subhas for the second term of Congress session?

- (a) Mahatama Gandhi (b) Sardar Patel
(c) Pattabhi Sitaramayya (d) Gobind Vallabh Pant

Answer: (c) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

7. Which of the following was not an objective of the Forward Bloc?

- (i) immediate liberation of India from the British
 - (ii) reorganizing agriculture and industry along socialist lines
 - (iii) hope to establish socialism in the country and abolish the zamindari system
 - (iv) emphasis on a new monetary system
- (a) Only (i) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) All of the above (d) None of the above

Answer: (d) None of the above

8. Where did S C Bose travel to for help in order to attain independence?

- (a) Moscow (b) Germany (c) Russia (d) Kabul

Answer: (b) Germany

9. Which of the following were noteworthy resolutions of the Bangkok Conference?

- (i) To form the Indian National Army comprising the Indian troops and civilians of East Asia.
 - (ii) Captain Mohan Singh would be the Commander-in-Chief of this army.
 - (iii) This army would be commanded entirely by the Indian officers and would fight for the freedom of India.
 - (iv) To form a Council of Action to guide the entire independence movement.
- (a) (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv) (c) (i), (iii), and (iv) (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

10. Andaman and Nicobar islands were renamed as _____ and _____ by Netaji.

- (a) Shaheed and Swaraj (b) Swadesh and Swaraj
(c) Shaheed and Swadesh (d) Satya and Swaraj

Answer: (a) Shaheed and Swaraj

11. Match the following:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Year</i>
(1) Rash Behari Bose flees to Japan	(i) 1915
(2) Singapore fell to Japan	(ii) 1942
(3) Bose resigns as Congress President	(iii) 1939
(4) Indian tricolour hoisted on the hilltops of Kohima	(iv) 1944

- (a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)
(b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
(c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)
(d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

Answer: (a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)

12. Netaji inaugurated the Tripuri Congress Session on 21 October 1943.

Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.

- (a) Azad Hind Fauj (b) Indian Independence League
(c) Provisional Government (d) Haripura Session of Congress

Answer: (c) Provisional Government

13. S C Bose's election as Congress President indicated towards _____.

- (a) his inclination towards a maxim 'enemy's enemy is friend.'
- (b) rigorous freedom struggle
- (c) non-violent freedom struggle
- (d) growing influence of socialism

Answer: (d) growing influence of socialism

14. Subhas founded the Free India Centre in _____.
- (a) Berlin (b) Bangkok (c) Russia (d) Tokyo
- Answer: (a) Berlin

- 15 Which of the following did not recognise the Provisional Government?
- (a) Philippines (b) Burma (c) Croatia (d) Africa
- Answer: (d) Africa

16. The trial of the INA officers - _____, _____, _____ and others at the Red Fort attracted universal sympathy.
- (i) Prem Sahgal
(ii) Shahnawaz Khan
(iii) G S Dhillon
(iv) Tej Bahadur
- (a) (i), (ii), and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii), and (iv) (c) (i), (ii), (iv) (d) (i), (iii), (iv)
- Answer: (a) (i), (ii), and (iii)

17. The naval revolts in Bombay in February 1946 were inspired by _____.
- (a) Congress formation (b) Provisional Government formation
(c) INA uprisings (d) Second World War
- Answer: (c) INA uprisings

18. Which of the following set of principles was the guiding feature of INA?
- (a) liberty, fraternity, and equality (b) unity, faith, and justice
(c) unity, power, and struggle (d) spontaneity, strength, and courage
- Answer: (b) unity, faith, and justice

19.



- 19.1 Identify the man in the picture given above.
- (a) Pattabhi Sitaramayya (b) Mohan Singh
(c) Subhas Chandra Bose (d) Rash Behari Bose
- Answer: (d) Rash Behari Bose
- 19.2 He persuaded the _____ authorities to support the cause of Indian freedom struggle abroad
- (a) Japanese (b) German
(c) Russian (d) Chinese
- Answer: (a) Japanese
- 19.3 He invited the _____ conference in 1942.
- (a) Tripuri (b) Haripura
(c) Tokyo (d) Bangkok
- Answer: (c) Tokyo

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

Subhas Chandra Bose, meanwhile, accepted the invitation of the Bangkok Conference. He arrived at Tokyo on 13 June 1943. There he announced his determination to launch an armed fight against the British from outside India. Then he reached Singapore on 2 July 1943. Rash Behari Bose handed over the leadership of the Indian Independence movement in the Far East to him. Subhas became the President of the Indian Independence League and the Supreme Commander of the INA. He was hailed as 'Netaji', the supreme leader, a title that was associated with his name since then. He reorganized the INA and raised three more brigades, which were named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. Subhas Bose set up the INA headquarters in Rangoon and in Singapore. A separate women's regiment called the Rani of Jhansi regiment was formed under Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan.

20.1 What was the famous war cry given by S C Bose?

- (a) Delhi Chalo
- (b) Poorna Swaraj
- (c) Himsa-Ahimsa
- (d) Azad Bharat

Answer: (a) Delhi Chalo

20.2 On 23 October 1943, the Provisional Government decided to declare war on Britain and _____.

- (a) Russia
- (b) USA
- (c) Japan
- (d) China

Answer: (b) USA

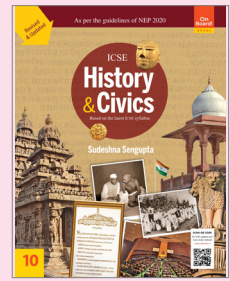
20.3 Subhas became the _____ of the INA?

- (a) Major
- (b) Senior Captain
- (c) President
- (d) Supreme Commander

Answer: (d) Supreme Commander

ICSE History & Civics

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Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 9 - INDEPENDENCE AND THE PARTITION OF INDIA

- What were the challenges faced by India during the Second World War?
(i) Famine
(ii) Inflation
(iii) Hoarding
(iv) Scarcity
(a) (i) and (iv) (b) Only (ii) (c) (i), (ii), and (iv) (d) All of the above
Answer: (d) All of the above
- Large-scale arrests of Congress leaders rendered a death blow to the _____.
(a) Quit India Movement (b) Indian National Congress
(c) political future of independent India (d) partition possibility
Answer: (a) Quit India Movement
- Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, wanted to end the political deadlock that had arisen because of the _____ demand.
(a) Azad Hind Fauj's (b) Labour Party
(c) Muslim League's (d) Provincial Legislatures'
Answer: (c) Muslim League's
- Lord Wavell described India as a '_____'.
(a) natural unit (b) diverse unit
(c) unbreakable unit (d) comprehensive unit
Answer: (a) natural unit
- Complete the analogy:
Pakistani Governor General : Jinnah :: Indian Governor General : ?
(a) C Rajagopalachari (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) S C Bose
Answer: (a) C Rajagopalachari
- In the general elections in Britain, the _____ secured a clear majority in the House of Commons.
(a) Muslim League (b) Indian National Congress
(c) Indian Republican (d) Labour Party
Answer: (d) Labour Party

7. What were the proposals of the Wavell Plan?
- (i) Reconstruction of the Viceroy's Executive Council
 - (ii) Hindus and Muslims would be represented at par on the Viceroy's Council
 - (iii) India would be given Dominion Status in the long run
 - (iv) The constitution of India would be drafted by the Indians themselves
- (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) None of the above (d) All of the above
- Answer: (d) All of the above

8. The Congress and the Muslim League were the only two parties that dominated the _____.
- (a) country (b) general elections
 - (c) political movements (d) freedom struggle
- Answer: (b) general elections

9. Which of the following was not a part of the final Cabinet Mission proposals?
- (i) The states would retain all powers other than those given to the Union.
 - (ii) The Union would have an executive and a legislature constituted from British India and states' representatives.
 - (iii) Any communal issue would require a majority decision of the members present and voting.
 - (iv) The provinces would be free to form groups and each group would function like a Regional Union.
- (a) Only (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii), and (iii) (d) All of the above
- Answer: (d) All of the above

10. 'To set up the machinery for writing a constitution for free India and to make arrangements for the formation of an interim government.'
- The two objectives belong to _____.
- (a) General Elections (b) Cabinet Mission
 - (c) Quit India Movement (d) The Mountbatten Plan
- Answer: (b) Cabinet Mission

11. Match the following:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Year</i>
(1) Cabinet Mission	(i) December 1946
(2) Formation of Interim Government	(ii) October 1946
(3) Muslim League joined Interim Government	(iii) June 1946
(4) Meeting of Constituent Assembly	(iv) March 1946

(a) 1 (i); 2 (ii); 3 (iii); 4 (iv)
 (b) 1 (ii); 2 (iii); 3 (iv); 4 (i)
 (c) 1 (iii); 2 (iv); 3 (i); 4 (ii)
 (d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

Answer: (d) 1 (iv); 2 (iii); 3 (ii); 4 (i)

12. The interim government of fourteen members constituted of six members belonging to the Congress, which would include a special member, five from the Muslim League, one Sikh, one Indian Christian and one Parsi. Replace the underlined word to correct the statement.
- (a) scheduled caste (b) minority class
 - (c) socialist group (d) army
- Answer: (a) scheduled caste

13. The Viceroy invited _____ to form the interim government.

- (a) Nehru (b) Bose
(c) Jinnah (d) Gandhi

Answer: (a) Nehru

14. Who opposed the proposals of the grouping and in the Scheduled Castes?

- (a) Muslims (b) Sikhs
(c) Parsis (d) Indian Christians

Answer: (b) Sikhs

15. Which of the following did not vote for Pakistan?

- (a) West Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) West Bengal (d) Baluchistan

Answer: (c) West Bengal

16. The choice the country had to make was '_____':

Complete the statement.

- (a) peace or partition (b) partition or constant battles
(c) partition or constitution (d) conflict of borders or conflict of religion

Answer: (b) partition or constant battles

17. Lord Mountbatten also announced that the transfer of power would be effected by _____.

- (a) 26 January 1950 (b) 30 January 1950
(c) 15 August 1947 (d) 14 August 1947

Answer: (c) 15 August 1947

18. Which of the following was not a clause of Mountbatten's plan?

- (i) The partition of Bengal and the Punjab was proposed provided that the Legislative Assemblies of the two provinces decided in favour of partition.
(ii) The princely states would not have the freedom to associate themselves with either of the Dominions and should remain independent.
(iii) With regard to the NWFP, a referendum would be held to choose between the existing Constituent Assembly and a new one.
(iv) There would also be a Boundary Commission to demarcate the boundaries of the two Dominions if and when partition would take place.

- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
(c) (i), (ii), and (iii) (d) (i), (iii), and (iv)

Answer: (d) (i), (iii), and (iv)

19.



19.1 Identify the event shown in the picture.

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan discussion
- (b) Mountbatten Plan discussion
- (c) Attlee's declaration
- (d) Formation of Interim Government

Answer: (b) Mountbatten Plan discussion

19.2 Who attended the event on behalf of Sikhs?

- (a) Baldev Singh
- (b) Sukhdev Singh
- (c) Bhai Randhir Singh
- (d) Bhagat Singh

Answer: (a) Baldev Singh

19.3 When was the final announcement made after the discussion?

- (a) On 3 June 1947
- (b) On 4 August 1947
- (c) On 1 May 1947
- (d) On 13 April 1947

Answer: (a) On 3 June 1947

20. Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

16 August 1946 was the day when the Muslim League planned peaceful protests all over India to voice the Muslim demand for a separate State. Directives were issued to the League leaders and the Muslims to suspend all business on 16 August and observe complete hartal. Suhrawardy, the Muslim League member and the Chief Minister of Bengal wanted to make the hartal in Bengal the most effective one. He made it a public holiday even for the police. Brutal communal violence ensued in Calcutta and a great portion of the city was on fire. Direct Action riots in Calcutta soon spread throughout the country, and were particularly destructive in Bihar and Noakhali (in present day Bangladesh). The British government remained unmoved. Similar incidents were reported in Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Multan.

20.1 What did Muslim League demand?

- (a) a separate country
- (b) a separate state
- (c) a separate government
- (d) a separate group of islands

Answer: (b) a separate state

20.2 What was the name given to the riots that happened in Calcutta?

- (a) Hindu-Muslim riots
- (b) Freedom riots
- (c) Direct Action riots
- (d) Rage riots

Answer: (c) Direct Action riots

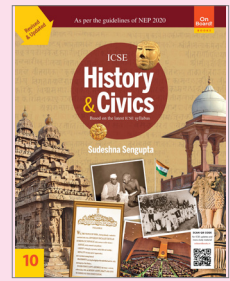
20.3 Who was Suhrawardy?

- (a) President of Muslim League
- (b) Vice President of Congress
- (c) Governor General of Bengal
- (d) CM of Bengal

Answer: (d) CM of Bengal

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 10 - The First World War (1914–1918)

1. Which of the following was not a cause of the First World War?
- (a) Militarism (b) Imperialism
(c) Capitalism (d) Nationalism

Answer: (c)

2. Match the following battles with their locations:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| A. Battle of Gallipoli | 1. France |
| B. Battle of the Somme | 2. Dardanelles |
| C. Battle of Jutland | 3. Belgium |
| D. First Battle of Ypres | 4. North Sea |

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 (d) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

Answer: (b)

3. The alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was known as the _____.

- (a) Triple Entente (b) Central Powers
(c) Allied Powers (d) Triple Alliance

Answer: (d)

4. There was no effective international machinery to enforce international laws among nations. At the First Hague Conference of 1899, called on the invitation of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, where 26 nations had sent their delegations, a proposal was made that no nation should increase its armies or defense budget for five years. But nothing could be finalized, owing to Germany's opposition to the said proposal. A second conference again met at The Hague in 1907, but it could not achieve the desired result. Thus, the absence of any international organization or forum to sort out differences amongst nations, led them to safeguard their own interests through armaments, secret diplomacy, ententes, and alliances.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

- 4.1. How many nations sent their delegations to the First Hague Conference?
- (a) 26 (b) 18
(c) 32 (d) 40

Answer: (a)

4.2. Why was the proposal at the First Hague Conference not finalized?

- (a) Because of France's opposition to the said proposal
- (b) Because of Russia's opposition to the said proposal
- (c) Because of Germany's opposition to the said proposal
- (d) Because of the UK's opposition to the said proposal

Answer: (c)

4.3. What was the main reason behind the absence of any international organization or forum to sort out differences among nations?

- (a) Lack of interest by the nations
- (b) Lack of resources to form an international organization
- (c) Lack of cooperation among the nations
- (d) Lack of effective machinery to enforce international laws

Answer: (d)

5. Which battle of the First World War is also known as the 'Race to the Sea'?

- (a) Battle of Jutland
- (b) Battle of the Marne
- (c) Battle of the Somme
- (d) Battle of Verdun

Answer: (b)

6. Which of the following were the effects of the First World War on Europe?

- i. Rise of dictators in Italy and Germany
- ii. The disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires
- iii. Growth of the Russian Empire
- iv. Increase in the influence of the British Empire

- (a) (i) & (iv)
- (b) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
- (c) (i) & (ii)
- (d) (ii) & (iv)

Answer: (c)

7. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of _____ was the immediate cause of the First World War.

- (a) France
- (b) Austria-Hungary
- (c) Germany
- (d) Russia

Answer: (b)

8. Match the following events with their years:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| A. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand | 1. 1914 |
| B. Sinking of the Lusitania | 2. 1916 |
| C. Entry of the United States into the war | 3. 1917 |
| D. Armistice signed to end the war | 4. 1918 |
- (a) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
 - (b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
 - (c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
 - (d) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

Answer: (c)

9. Which country was not a member of the Central Powers during the First World War?

- (a) Germany
- (b) Austria-Hungary
- (c) Ottoman Empire
- (d) Italy

Answer: (d)

10. Which of the following were important battles of the First World War?

- i. Battle of Jutland
- ii. Battle of the Marne
- iii. Battle of Trafalgar
- iv. Battle of Verdun

(a) (i), (ii) & (iv)

(b) (ii) & (iv)

(c) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)

(d) (i) & (iv)

Answer: (a)

11. The Battle of the Somme was fought between the British and French against the Germans in _____.

(a) 1914

(b) 1915

(c) 1916

(d) 1917

Answer: (c)

12. Who was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during the First World War?

(a) David Lloyd George

(b) Winston Churchill

(c) Neville Chamberlain

(d) Margaret Thatcher

Answer: (a)

13. Match the following leaders with their countries:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A. David Lloyd George | 1. Germany |
| B. Woodrow Wilson | 2. United Kingdom |
| C. Georges Clemenceau | 3. United States |
| D. Kaiser Wilhelm II | 4. France |

(a) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

(b) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

(c) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

(d) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2

Answer: (d)

14. Triple Entente : Allied Powers :: Triple Alliance : _____

(a) Central Powers

(b) Axis Powers

(c) Allied Nations

(d) Imperial Powers

Answer: (a)

15. Study the following image of the Declaration of War by Kaiser Wilhelm and answer the questions that follow:-



Declaration of War
by Kaiser Wilhelm of
Germany

15.1. Which country did Kaiser Wilhelm declare war on in August 1914?

- (a) France
- (b) Italy
- (c) Russia
- (d) United Kingdom

Answer: (c)

15.2. What was the main reason behind Kaiser Wilhelm's decision to declare war?

- (a) National security
- (b) Economic gain
- (c) Territorial expansion
- (d) A desire for political power

Answer: (a)

16. Lusitania : United States :: Sussex : _____

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) Russia

Answer: (b)

17. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



17.1. Identify the person visible in the picture shared above.

- (a) Woodrow Wilson
- (b) Lloyd George
- (c) Georges Benjamin Clémenceau
- (d) Kaiser Wilhelm II

Answer: (a)

17.2. Which of the following was Woodrow Wilson's slogan for the presidential election in 1916?

- (a) He Kept Us Out of War.
- (b) Four More Years.
- (c) The Only Thing We Have to Fear Is Fear Itself.
- (d) A Square Deal for the American People.

Answer: (a)

18. Which of the following countries were members of the Allied Powers during the First World War?

- i. United Kingdom
- ii. France
- iii. Italy
- iv. Russia

- (a) (i), (ii) & (iii)
- (b) (iii) & (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
- (d) (ii) & (iv)

Answer: (c)

19. Due to the heavy cost of the War in terms of money and material, there occurred economic depression, general inflation, and a steep rise in the prices of commodities. The European nations had to depend on loans from the USA for relief. In this way, the European markets came under American influence. Whereas capitalism developed faster, the condition of workers deteriorated. The poor became poorer and the rich became richer.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

19.1. What was the result of the heavy cost of the war in terms of money and material?

- (a) Economic growth
- (b) Economic depression
- (c) Stable economy
- (d) Reduced inflation

Answer: (b)

19.2. How did the European markets come under American influence?

- (a) Through trade agreements
- (b) Through military alliances
- (c) Through loans for relief
- (d) Through diplomatic negotiations

Answer: (c)

19.3. What was the condition of workers in the aftermath of the war?

- (a) Deteriorated
- (b) Unchanged
- (c) Improved
- (d) Non-existent

Answer: (a)

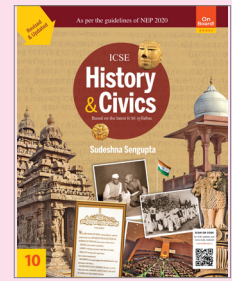
20. The Great War : World War I :: The War to End All Wars : _____

- (a) World War II
- (b) The American Civil War
- (c) The Cold War
- (d) The Korean War

Answer: (a)

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 11 - Rise of Dictatorships and the Second World War

- Who among the following was NOT a member of the Axis Powers during the Second World War?
(a) Germany (b) Italy
(c) Japan (d) France
Answer: (d)
- Which of the following were the consequences of the Treaty of Versailles?
i. Germany was forced to pay war reparations
ii. Germany's army was limited in size
iii. Germany's colonies were seized by the Allies
iv. Germany was given control over Austria and Czechoslovakia
(a) (i), (ii) & (iii) (b) (iii) & (iv)
(c) (i) & (ii) (d) (ii) & (iv)
Answer: (c)
- The League of Nations was established in _____ in order to promote international cooperation and prevent future wars.
(a) 1905 (b) 1919
(c) 1929 (d) 1939
Answer: (b)
- Match the following leaders with their countries:
A. Adolf Hitler 1. Soviet Union
B. Joseph Stalin 2. Italy
C. Benito Mussolini 3. Germany
D. Francisco Franco 4. Spain
(a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
(c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4 (d) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
Answer: (b)
- Which of the following was a key feature of Nazi ideology in Germany during the 1930s?
(a) Promotion of democracy and civil rights
(b) Emphasis on equality and social justice
(c) Propagation of Aryan superiority and anti-Semitism
(d) Advocacy for peaceful co-existence with other countries
Answer: (c)

6. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



6.1. Identify the person visible in the picture shared above.

- (a) Woodrow Wilson
- (b) Kaiser Wilhelm II
- (c) Adolf Hitler
- (d) Benito Mussolini

Answer: (d)

6.2. What was the name of his political party?

- (a) National Fascist Party
- (b) Italian National Party
- (c) Italian Fascist Union
- (d) Fascist Socialist Party

Answer: (a)

7. United States : Allied Powers :: _____ : Axis Powers

- (a) Germany
- (b) France
- (c) Soviet Union
- (d) United Kingdom

Answer: (a)

8. Which of the following were the consequences of the Munich Agreement?

- i. Germany was allowed to annex the Sudetenland
- ii. Britain and France declared war on Germany
- iii. Czechoslovakia was dismembered and its territories were annexed by Germany
- iv. Germany promised not to make any further territorial claims in Europe

- (a) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
- (b) (ii) & (iv)
- (c) (i), (iii) & (iii)
- (d) (i) & (iv)

Answer: (d)

9. Which of the following was a factor that led to the rise of dictators in Europe during the inter-war period?

- (a) Political instability and social unrest
- (b) Economic prosperity and stability
- (c) Spread of democracy and liberal values
- (d) Religious tolerance and pluralism

Answer: (a)

10. Failure of democracies in Europe and the rise of dictatorships: The peculiar problems created after the First World War could not be successfully tackled by the democratic governments. In countries like Italy, Germany, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and others, dictators rose to power. Unjust and humiliating Treaty of Versailles: The victors of the First World War (Britain, France, and USA) forced Germany to sign the unjust and humiliating Treaty of Versailles. It imposed heavy war penalties on German and made her surrender large chunks of her territories like the Saar, Rhineland, Ruhr area, and some parts of her foreign colonies as well. The Treaty also prohibited Germany from rearming itself; her army was disbanded. The Germans found it too humiliating. Moreover, the

attitude of France towards Germany was revengeful since Germany had defeated her in the Franco-German war of 1870–1871, in which France had lost the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. Now when Germany lay prostrate before France, she took revenge by taking the Saar valley and the Ruhr zone in 1923 from her.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

10.1. Which treaty was imposed on Germany after the First World War by the victors of the war?

- (a) Treaty of Paris
- (b) Treaty of London
- (c) Treaty of Versailles
- (d) Treaty of Rome

Answer: (c)

10.2. Why did France take revenge on Germany by taking the Saar valley and the Ruhr zone from it?

- (a) Because Germany defeated France in the First World War
- (b) Because Germany defeated France in the Franco-German war of 1870–1871
- (c) Because Germany occupied France during the First World War
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b)

10.3. Why did the Treaty of Versailles lead to resentment and humiliation among the Germans?

- (a) It imposed heavy war penalties on Germany
- (b) It made Germany surrender large chunks of her territories
- (c) It disbanded Germany's army
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

11. Treaty of Versailles : Germany :: _____ : Japan

- (a) Treaty of Tordesillas
- (b) Treaty of Portsmouth
- (c) Treaty of Shimonoseki
- (d) Treaty of Paris

Answer: (c)

12. Which of the following were the consequences of the Second World War?

- i. The emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers
 - ii. Creation of the United Nations and adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - iii. Decolonization and emergence of newly independent nations in Asia and Africa
 - iv. Division of Germany and establishment of communist regimes in Eastern Europe
- (a) (i), (ii) & (iv)
 - (b) (ii) & (iv)
 - (c) (i), (iii) & (iv)
 - (d) (i) & (iv)

Answer: (a)

13. The 'Blitz' was a period during the Second World War when _____.

- (a) Germany invaded the Soviet Union
- (b) Allied forces invaded Germany from multiple fronts
- (c) Japan launched a surprise attack on the United States
- (d) Germany conducted a sustained bombing campaign against Britain

Answer: (d)

14. Study the following image of the 'Signing of the Munich Pact' and answer the questions that follow:



14.1. Which countries were involved in the Munich Conference?

- (a) Germany, Italy, Britain, and France
- (b) Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia
- (c) Germany, Britain, France, and Czechoslovakia
- (d) Germany, Austria, Italy, and Hungary

Answer: (c)

14.2. What was the justification given by the British and French for signing the Munich Pact?

- (a) To avoid war with Germany
- (b) To appease Germany and prevent further aggression
- (c) To gain territory from Germany
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b)

15. The Japanese attack on _____ on December 7, 1941, prompted the United States to enter the Second World War.

- (a) Pearl Harbor
- (b) Stalingrad
- (c) Normandy
- (d) Hiroshima

Answer: (a)

16. Match the following battles with their locations:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Battle of Stalingrad | 1. Pacific Theater |
| B. Battle of Midway | 2. European Theater |
| C. Battle of Normandy | 3. African Theater |
| D. Battle of El Alamein | 4. Eastern Front |
- (a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
 - (b) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
 - (c) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
 - (d) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

Answer: (c)

17. Hiroshima : Atomic Bomb :: _____ : Concentration Camps

- (a) Berlin Wall
- (b) Blitzkrieg
- (c) D-Day
- (d) Holocaust

Answer: (d)

18. After the defeat in the First World War, Germany also faced an economic crisis, revolts, lawlessness, unemployment, and price rises much like Italy. Kaiser Wilhelm II, unable to solve these problems, was forced to abdicate. He fled to Holland on 10 November 1918 to save his life. The communists tried to capture power, but they failed. Elections were held for the new Constituent Assembly on 19 January 1919. It met at Weimar and adopted a new

constitution, which was introduced on 11 August 1919. It set up a democratic republic, known as the Weimar Republic, and provided for a fully democratic government in Germany. But it failed to curb the growing discontent amongst the people. The Weimar Republic collapsed when Hitler came to power.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

18.1. Who was forced to abdicate due to the economic crisis and unrest in Germany after the First World War?

- (a) Joseph Stalin
- (b) Benito Mussolini
- (c) Adolf Hitler
- (d) Kaiser Wilhelm II

Answer: (d)

18.2. What was the name of the democratic republic set up in Germany after the adoption of a new constitution in 1919?

- (a) Nazi Germany
- (b) Fascist Italy
- (c) Weimar Republic
- (d) Soviet Union

Answer: (c)

18.3. What led to the collapse of the Weimar Republic?

- (a) Economic prosperity
- (b) Growing discontent among the people
- (c) Strong democratic government
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b)

19. The _____ Trials were a series of trials held by the Allies after the Second World War to prosecute Nazi leaders for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

- (a) Geneva
- (b) Nuremberg
- (c) Tokyo
- (d) London

Answer: (b)

20. Match the following events with their years:

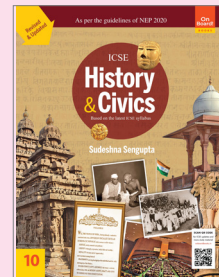
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| A. Invasion of Poland | 1. 1939 |
| B. Bombing of Pearl Harbor | 2. 1941 |
| C. D-Day | 3. 1944 |
| D. Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima | 4. 1945 |

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (c) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
- (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

Answer: (a)

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 12 - The United Nations Organization

1. Which of the following is not a principal organ of the United Nations?

- (a) International Court of Justice (b) Secretariat
(c) United Nations Environment Programme (d) World Health Organization

Answer: (d)

2. Which of the following are the principal organs of the United Nations?

- i. International Court of Justice
ii. Secretariat
iii. Economic and Social Council
iv. World Trade Organization

- (a) (ii), (iii) & (iv) (b) (iii) & (iv)
(c) (i), (ii) & (iii) (d) (i) & (ii)

Answer: (c)

3. United Nations Environment Programme : Protect the Environment :: International Atomic Energy Agency : _____

- (a) Promote Nuclear Energy (b) Regulate the Use of Nuclear Energy
(c) Promote Renewable Energy (d) Promote Climate Change Mitigation

Answer: (b)

4. Match the following United Nations organs with their functions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. International Court of Justice | 1. Maintaining international peace and security |
| B. Security Council | 2. Settling legal disputes between states |
| C. General Assembly | 3. Approving the UN budget and appointing the Secretary-General |
| D. Secretariat | 4. Providing administrative support to the UN |
- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4 (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

Answer: (c)

5. The United Nations General Assembly meets annually in the month of _____.

- (a) January (b) March
(c) September (d) November

Answer: (c)

6. Study the following image of the 'The San Francisco Conference, 1945' and answer the questions that follow:-



6.1. How many countries participated in the San Francisco Conference?

- (a) 25
- (b) 50
- (c) 75
- (d) 100

Answer: (b)

6.2. Who was the leader of the US delegation at the San Francisco Conference?

- (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt
- (b) Joseph Stalin
- (c) Winston Churchill
- (d) Harry S. Truman

Answer: (d)

7. International Court of Justice : Settle Disputes :: International Criminal Court : _____

- (a) Promote Human Rights
- (b) Maintain International Peace and Security
- (c) Promote International Trade
- (d) Prosecute Individuals for International Crimes

Answer: (d)

8. Which of the following are specialized agencies of the United Nations?

- i. World Health Organization
- ii. International Atomic Energy Agency
- iii. International Monetary Fund
- iv. International Labour Organization

- (a) (i), (ii) & (iv)
- (b) (ii) & (iii)
- (c) (i), (ii) & (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)

Answer: (a)

9. The concept of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) was adopted by the United Nations in _____.

- (a) 1998
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2010
- (d) 2015

Answer: (b)

10. Match the following United Nations organs with their membership:

- A. General Assembly
- B. Security Council
- 1. All member states of the UN
- 2. 15 member states, including 5 permanent members

- C. International Court of Justice
 - D. Economic and Social Council
 - (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
 - (c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
 - 3. 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and Security Council
 - 4. 54 member states elected by the General Assembly
 - (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 - (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
- Answer: (a)

11. The highest decision-making body of the United Nations is the _____.
- (a) International Court of Justice
 - (c) Security Council
 - (b) General Assembly
 - (d) Secretariat
- Answer: (b)

12. The General Assembly may be called the World Parliament. Every member-state of the UN sends a delegation of five members to it. But every member-state has just one vote. Thus, the principle of equality of all nations is applied in the General Assembly. It elects its own President for one year. It meets once a year in September but special sessions can be called by the members themselves or the Security Council whenever a crisis arises. Its headquarters are in New York. It is referred to as the deliberative body of the UN.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

- 12.1. What is the significance of the principle of equality of all nations in the General Assembly?
- (a) Every member-state has just one vote
 - (b) Every member-state sends a delegation of five members
 - (c) Every member-state has equal say in decision-making
 - (d) Every member-state has equal representation in the Security Council

Answer: (a)

- 12.2. Who can call for special sessions of the General Assembly?
- (a) Only the members themselves
 - (b) Only the Security Council
 - (c) Both the members themselves and the Security Council
 - (d) The President of the General Assembly

Answer: (c)

- 12.3. What is the role of the General Assembly in decision-making at the UN?
- (a) It makes all the decisions for the UN
 - (b) It advises the Security Council on matters of international peace and security
 - (c) It is responsible for enforcing international law
 - (d) It is responsible for negotiating and signing international treaties

Answer: (b)

13. Which of the following is a specialized agency of the United Nations that deals with education, science, and culture?
- (a) World Health Organization
 - (b) International Atomic Energy Agency
 - (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 - (d) International Labour Organization

Answer: (c)

14. Which of the following are the United Nations' purposes as per the UN Charter?
- i. To intervene in the domestic affairs of member states
 - ii. To promote economic and social cooperation among nations

18. The United Nations was established on _____.
- (a) January 1, 1942
 - (b) October 24, 1945
 - (c) July 4, 1776
 - (d) November 11, 1918

Answer: (b)

19. The memories of the First World War had not been buried before the Second came with renewed calamity and destruction. More than 20 million people lost their lives; a further 20 million were uprooted from their homes. This legacy of misery was felt across the globe. Cities and towns were obliterated from the face of the earth. The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan was a reminder of the magnitude of devastation that such wars could cause. The losses were irreparable and incalculable.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

- 19.1. How many people lost their lives during the Second World War?
- (a) More than 10 million
 - (b) More than 20 million
 - (c) More than 30 million
 - (d) More than 40 million
- 19.2. What is the significance of the phrase "the losses were irreparable and incalculable" in the given paragraph?
- (a) The losses incurred during the Second World War were not significant
 - (b) The losses incurred during the Second World War were insignificant in the larger scheme of things
 - (c) The losses incurred during the Second World War were immeasurable and could not be compensated for
 - (d) The losses incurred during the Second World War were minor and could be compensated for

Answer: (c)

- 19.3. What lesson can we learn from the destruction caused by the Second World War?
- (a) War causes irreparable damage to life and property
 - (b) War is necessary for the progress of nations
 - (c) War is an inevitable consequence of human existence
 - (d) War is the only way to resolve conflicts between nations

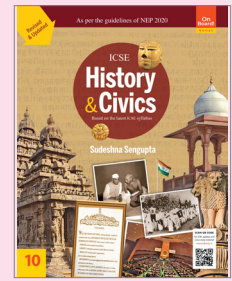
Answer: (a)

20. The United Nations Security Council has _____ permanent members.
- (a) 5
 - (b) 7
 - (c) 10
 - (d) 15

Answer: (a)

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 13 - Major Agencies of the United Nations

1. Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is responsible for promoting international trade and investment?

- (a) WHO (b) IMF
(c) UNESCO (d) ILO

Answer: (b)

2. Match the following agencies of the United Nations with their respective responsibilities:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| A. WHO | 1. Providing humanitarian aid |
| B. UNDP | 2. Addressing environmental issues Programme |
| C. WFP | 3. Promoting economic development |
| D. UNEP | 4. Promoting global health Programme |

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2 (b) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
(c) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 (d) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

Answer: (b)

3. Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is/are responsible for addressing global health issues?

- i. World Health Organization (WHO)
ii. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
iii. International Labour Organization (ILO)
iv. World Food Programme (WFP)

- (a) (i) & (ii) (b) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
(c) (i) & (iii) (d) (ii) & (iv)

Answer: (a)

4. The UNDP came into being in 1965. It was born out of the merger of UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UNEPTA) and the UN Special Fund. The UNDP is the world's largest body in the field of technical and investment cooperation amongst nations. It is active in some 170 countries and territories. At present, more than six thousand projects are supported by the UNDP in the developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It provides assistance to countries on their request and according to their needs in the fields of farming, fisheries, forestry, mining, environment protection, telecommunication, health and water.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

4.1. Which two organizations were merged to form the UNDP?

- (a) UNICEF and UNFPA (b) UNHCR and WFP

(c) UNEPTA and UN Special Fund

(d) WHO and ILO

Answer: (c)

4.2. In how many countries and territories is the UNDP active?

(a) 50

(b) 100

(c) 150

(d) 170

Answer: (d)

4.3. How many projects are currently supported by the UNDP in developing nations?

(a) 6000

(b) 1000

(c) 4000

(d) 500

Answer: (a)

5. Which agency of the UN is responsible for promoting and protecting human rights globally?

(a) UNHCR

(b) UNICEF

(c) UNDP

(d) OHCHR

Answer: (d)

6. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



6.1. Identify the organisation that has the given image as its Emblem?

(a) UNICEF

(b) WHO

(c) IAEA

(d) UNDP

Answer: (b)

6.2. Where are the headquarters of this Organisation located?

(a) Rome, Italy

(b) Geneva, Switzerland

(c) Vienna, Austria

(d) New York, USA

Answer: (d)

7. Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is/are responsible for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment?

i. UNDP

ii. UNFPA

iii. UN Women

iv. IAEA

(a) (ii) & (iii)

(b) (ii), (iii) & (iv)

(c) (i) & (iii)

(d) (i) & (iv)

Answer: (a)

8. Match the following agencies of the United Nations with their respective headquarters:

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| A. ILO | 1. Rome, Italy |
| B. UNICEF | 2. Geneva, Switzerland |
| C. FAO | 3. Vienna, Austria |
| D. IAEA | 4. New York, USA |

(a) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

(b) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

(c) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

(d) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

Answer: (c)

9. Which agency of the UN is responsible for coordinating global responses to health emergencies and promoting public health?

(a) WHO

(b) UNICEF

(c) UNHCR

(d) UNDP

Answer: (a)

10. The WHO had set the goal before itself of providing, 'Health For All By The Year 2000'. The aim was to provide health services to all, especially for a socially and economically productive life. A global strategy was thus worked out. The targets were numerous, ranging from reducing infant mortality rates to increasing the life expectancy at birth, from reduction of maternal mortality to control of endemic diseases. Though all of these ambitious targets have not been realized, the quest of WHO is still on.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

10.1. What was the goal set by WHO before itself?

(a) Education for all by the year 2000

(b) Health for all by the year 2000

(c) Food for all by the year 2000

(d) Shelter for all by the year 2000

Answer: (b)

10.2. What was the global strategy worked out by the WHO to achieve the goal?

(a) A strategy to increase the production of agricultural crops

(b) A strategy to reduce poverty and income inequality

(c) A strategy to provide health services to all, especially for a socially and economically productive life

(d) A strategy to promote cultural exchanges between nations

Answer: (c)

10.3. What were some of the targets set by WHO in its goal?

(a) Reducing infant mortality rates and increasing life expectancy at birth

(b) Increasing the production of agricultural crops and promoting trade

(c) Building more affordable housing and improving transportation

(d) Promoting cultural exchanges and reducing income inequality

Answer: (a)

11. The _____ is responsible for promoting sustainable agriculture and reducing hunger worldwide.

(a) WFP

(b) FAO

(c) UNDP

(d) UNICEF

Answer: (b)

12. UNHCR : Refugees :: WFP : _____

(a) Humanitarian aid

(b) Cultural preservation

(c) Environmental issues

(d) Labor and employment

Answer: (a)

13. Which agency of the UN has a primary goal of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development, and providing humanitarian aid?

- (a) World Bank (b) UNICEF
(c) UNDP (d) WHO

Answer: (c)

14. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow:-



14.1. Identify the organisation that has the above image as its Emblem?

- (a) UNICEF (b) FAO
(c) WHO (d) WFP

Answer: (a)

14.2. In which year was this organisation established?

- (a) 1945 (b) 1955
(c) 1965 (d) 1975

Answer: (b)

15. Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is/are responsible for providing humanitarian aid and assistance?

- i. UNICEF
ii. UNHCR
iii. WFP
iv. UNDP
(a) (i), (ii) & (iv) (b) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
(c) (i), (iii) & (iv) (d) (i) & (iv)

Answer: (c)

16. IMF : Economic development :: UNEP : _____

- (a) Labor and employment (b) Women's empowerment
(c) Cultural preservation (d) Environmental issues

Answer: (d)

17. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works towards reducing _____ and promoting sustainable development.

- (a) inequality (b) poverty
(c) hunger (d) unemployment

Answer: (b)

18. Match the following agencies of the United Nations with their respective focuses:

- A. WIPO 1. Promoting global intellectual property rights
B. UNID 2. Promoting industrial development and entrepreneurship Organization

- C. ICAO
- D. IMO
- (a) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
- (c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- 3. Promoting safe and efficient air transportation
- 4. Promoting safe and efficient maritime transportation
- (b) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- (d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

Answer: (a)

19. The _____ is focused on promoting social justice and improving working conditions worldwide.

- (a) UNDP
- (c) ILO
- (b) WHO
- (d) UNESCO

Answer: (c)

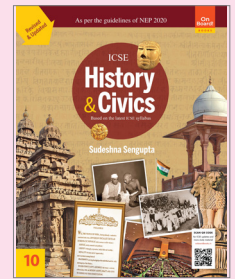
20. UNESCO : Education :: UNICEF : _____

- (a) Global health
- (c) Women's empowerment
- (b) Humanitarian aid
- (d) Child welfare

Answer: (d)

ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

HISTORY

Chapter 14 - The Non-Aligned Movement

1. Which of the following countries was not one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- (a) India (b) Egypt
(c) Yugoslavia (d) Cuba

Answer: (d)

2. Match the following Non-Aligned Movement leaders with their countries:

- A. Josip Broz Tito 1. Yugoslavia
B. Gamal Abdel Nasser 2. Egypt
C. Nelson Mandela 3. Cuba
D. Fidel Castro 4. South Africa

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4 (d) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

Answer: (d)

3. The Non-Aligned Movement was based on the principles of anti-_____ and anti-imperialism.

- (a) communism (b) colonialism
(c) capitalism (d) fascism

Answer: (b)

4. The NAM Summits are held every third year or whenever it is deemed convenient to meet to deal with global challenges. So far eighteen NAM Summits have been held, and the last one was held at Baku (Azerbaijan) in October 2019. As of 2019, the Non-aligned Movement has 120 member countries, 17 observer countries and 10 observer organizations. To understand the role of the NAM in the present decade, we need to have a bird's eye view of its achievements and failures so far.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

4.1. How many observer organizations does the Non-Aligned Movement have as of 2019?

- (a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 20

Answer: (b)

4.2. How many member countries does the Non-Aligned Movement have as of 2019?

- (a) 100 (b) 110
(c) 120 (d) 130

Answer: (c)

4.3. How often are NAM Summits held?

- (a) Every three years
- (b) Every two years
- (c) Every year
- (d) Whenever there is a crisis

Answer: (a)

5. Which of the following was not a key principle of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- (a) Anti-colonialism
- (b) Anti-imperialism
- (c) Anti-communism
- (d) Anti-racism

Answer: (c)

6. Study the following image of the 'The Bandung Conference' and answer the questions that follow:-



6.1. Who was the main organizer of the Bandung Conference?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Sukarno
- (c) Ho Chi Minh
- (d) Zhou Enlai

Answer: (b)

6.2. How many countries participated in the Bandung Conference?

- (a) 20
- (b) 31
- (c) 23
- (d) 29

Answer: (c)

7. Non-Aligned Movement : Cold War :: Warsaw Pact : _____

- (a) European Union
- (b) Soviet Union
- (c) Allied Powers
- (d) NATO

Answer: (d)

8. Leaders of some newly emerged nations started holding meetings amongst themselves and gradually the idea of a conference of non-aligned nations grew. It was at a UN Conference in December 1960 that the leaders of India, Indonesia, Egypt, Yugoslavia and Ghana took the historic decision of convening a conference of all non-aligned countries in the following year. The First Summit of Non-aligned nations was held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia from 1 to 6 September 1961. It was attended by twenty-five countries. Marshall Josip Broz Tito presided over the conference. It declared, 'The principles of peaceful co-existence were the only alternatives to Cold War.' The leaders also addressed letters to the Soviet Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev and the US President John F Kennedy, urging them to resume negotiations to reduce the risk of war and thereby ensure peace.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage:

8.1. Which UN Conference led to the decision of convening a conference of non-aligned nations in the following year?

- (a) UN Conference on Human Rights
- (b) UN Conference on Trade and Development

- (c) UN Conference on the Environment
- (d) UN Conference on Decolonization

Answer: (d)

8.2. What was declared at the first Summit of Non-aligned nations?

- (a) The principles of democracy were the only alternatives to Cold War.
- (b) The principles of socialism were the only alternatives to Cold War.
- (c) The principles of peaceful co-existence were the only alternatives to Cold War.
- (d) The principles of capitalism were the only alternatives to Cold War.

Answer: (c)

8.3. Who presided over the first Summit of Non-aligned nations?

- (a) Josip Broz Tito
- (b) Sukarno
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Gamal Abdel Nasser

Answer: (a)

9. Which of the following countries hosted the 16th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in 2012?

- (a) India
- (b) Iran
- (c) Venezuela
- (d) Egypt

Answer: (b)

10. Which of the following countries were part of the Western bloc during the Cold War?

- i. United States
 - ii. China
 - iii. France
 - iv. United Kingdom
- (a) (i), (ii) & (iii)
 - (b) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
 - (c) (i), (iii) & (iv)
 - (d) (i) & (ii)

Answer: (c)

11. Yugoslavia : Non-Aligned Movement :: Egypt : _____

- (a) NATO
- (b) Warsaw Pact
- (c) Arab League
- (d) European Union

Answer: (c)

12. Study the following image of the 'The Bandung Conference' and answer the questions that follow:-



13.1. Identify the person on extreme right in picture shared above.

- (a) Gamal Abdel Nasser (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Kwame Nkrumah (d) Josip Broz Tito

Answer: (b)

13.2. When did this person deliver his speech at the Bandung Conference?

- (a) 18 April 1955 (b) 23 April 1955
(c) 25 April 1955 (d) 29 April 1955

Answer: (c)

13. Which of the following leaders was not associated with the Non-Aligned Movement?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Gamal Abdel Nasser
(c) Fidel Castro (d) Nelson Mandela

Answer: (d)

14. Match the following events with their correct year of occurrence:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| A. Bandung Conference | 1. 1961 |
| B. Suez Crisis | 2. 1955 |
| C. Cuban Missile Crisis | 3. 1962 |
| D. Non-Aligned Movement summit in New Delhi | 4. 1956 |

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
(b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
(c) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
(d) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

Answer: (c)

15. Anti-colonialism : Non-Aligned Movement :: Democracy : _____

- (a) United Nations (b) European Union
(c) NATO (d) Commonwealth of Nations

Answer: (a)

16. Which of the following statements about the role of the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War are true?

- i. It played a key role in reducing tensions between the two superpowers.
ii. It was instrumental in resolving several regional conflicts.
iii. It actively supported the military actions of the Soviet Union.
iv. It remained neutral and did not align with either of the two major Cold War blocs.
- (a) (i), (ii) & (iii) (b) (i), (iii) & (iv)
(c) (ii) & (iv) (d) (i), (ii) & (iv)

Answer: (d)

17. The Non-Aligned Movement was founded in the year _____.

- (a) 1945 (b) 1955
(c) 1961 (d) 1975

Answer: (c)

18. Match the following principles of the Non-Aligned Movement with their descriptions:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| A. Anti-colonialism | 1. Opposing discrimination based on race |
| B. Anti-imperialism | 2. Resisting control by foreign powers |
| C. Anti-racism | 3. Opposing economic exploitation |
| D. Anti-capitalism | 4. Ending colonial rule and its legacy |

(a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

(b) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

(c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

(d) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

Answer: (b)

19. The term 'non-aligned' was coined by _____.

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Fidel Castro

(c) Gamal Abdel Nasser

(d) Josip Broz Tito

Answer: (a)

20. Which of the following countries were among the founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement?

i. India

ii. Yugoslavia

iii. Egypt

iv. Algeria

(a) (i), (ii) & (iii)

(b) (ii), (iii) & (iv)

(c) (i), (iii) & (iv)

(d) (i) & (iii)

Answer: (a)