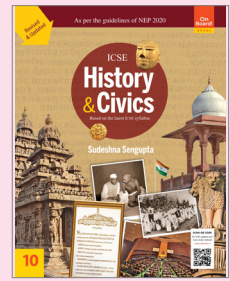


# ICSE History & Civics

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 following 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 authorised for the financial year is found to be insufficient.  
 (b) When there is a natural calamity or a pandemic.  
 (c) When the amount authorised 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 authorised for the financial year is found to be insufficient.

11. Match the following.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
A. The Zero Hour	1. termination of a session of Parliament
B. Adjournment	2. termination of the life of the Lok Sabha for fresh elections
C. Prorogation	3. lasts from 12 noon to 1 o'clock
D. Dissolution	4. does not end the session of Parliament

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

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

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; Finance Bill. (b) Appropriation Bill; Finance Bill.  
(c) Appropriation Bill; Government Bill. (d) Finance Bill; Money Bill.

Answer: (b) Appropriation Bill; 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 these

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 below 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 these

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 these.

Answer: (d) None of these.