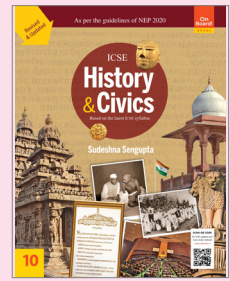


# ICSE History & Civics

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) Article 124

2. Complete the following analogy.

Chief Justice : Supreme Court :: \_\_\_\_\_ : District Court

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

Answer: (a) Judge

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

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) Fundamental Rights Case

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

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) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

7. Complete the analogy.

Judicial Review : Constitution :: \_\_\_\_\_ : Statutory Laws

- (a) Judicial Supremacy (b) Judicial Restraint  
(c) Separation of Powers (d) Judicial Activism

Answer: (d) Judicial Activism

8. The Supreme Court of India is located in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) New Delhi. (b) Mumbai.  
(c) Kolkata. (d) Chennai.

Answer: (a) New Delhi.

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) 7 judges

- 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) The Parliament of India

- 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) It increases the number of judges in the Supreme Court to 33.

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) Justice M Patanjali Sastri

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) Supreme Court, New Delhi

11.2 What is the architectural style of this building?

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

Answer: (c) Modernist

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) 25 judges.

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) (i) and (iv)

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) Judicial Review

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) Dr Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud

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) 2015

16. Complete the following analogy.

Judge : Adjudicate :: \_\_\_\_\_ : Investigate

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

Answer: (c) Police

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

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) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts

**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) The President must consult the Chief Justice but is not bound to follow their advice.

**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) The Chief Justice's advice is binding if supported by senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.

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

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

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