

8123

Register  
Number

--	--	--	--	--	--

**HISTORY AND CIVICS**Time Allowed :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 100

- Note : i) Outline map of Europe or India should be attached to the answer script after marking on it as asked in the question.
- ii) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

**PART - A**

- I. Choose the correct answer and complete each statement : 10 × 1 = 10
1. The European countries adopted ..... method in China.
    - a) Mandatories
    - b) Spheres of influence
    - c) Colonialism.
  2. The victorious powers met in ..... for peace talks.
    - a) London
    - b) Versailles
    - c) Paris.
  3. The Truman Doctrine was announced by .....
    - a) England
    - b) U.S.A.
    - c) France.
  4. The improvement in ..... helped to carry on national propaganda in every nook and corner of the country.
    - a) industries
    - b) agriculture
    - c) communication.
  5. The European Coal and Steel Community was set up with ..... members.
    - a) 4
    - b) 5
    - c) 6.
  6. East German leader ..... resigned in October 1989.
    - a) Konrad Adenauer
    - b) Stalin
    - c) Erick Honecker.

[ Turn over

7. The nuclear power station is at ..... in Uttar Pradesh.
- a) Tarapur                      b) Kota                      c) Narora.
8. The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is the .....
- a) Speaker                      b) President                      c) Prime Minister.
9. Exnora was founded in .....
- a) 1879                      b) 1989                      c) 1979.
10. The right to vote is known as .....
- a) Fundamental rights
- b) Franchise
- c) Constitution.

II. Answer each of the following in a word or phrase : 10 × 1 = 10

11. Name the system introduced by Lord Wellesley.
12. What was the name given to Mussolini's party members ?
13. Name the policy followed by Russia during the course of the Second World War.
14. Give the expansion of ANC.
15. Name the Governor General who passed the 'General Service Enlistment Act'.
16. What caused a backlash against the Soviet leadership ?
17. Give the meaning of the term "Intefadah".
18. What is MSSRF ?
19. What is the writ issued to quash an order or decision of the lower courts called ?
20. When was Sati declared illegal ?



III. A) Match the following : ( History )

5 × 1 = 5

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 21. Treaty of Nevilly     | a) Rasputin      |
| 22. Russian monk          | b) Kuomintang    |
| 23. Dr. Sun Yat-sen       | c) Mangal Pandey |
| 24. Barrackpore           | d) Leipzig       |
| 25. Monday Demonstrations | e) Bulgaria.     |

B) Match the following : ( Civics )

5 × 1 = 5

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 26. Desired direction  | a) Nehru           |
| 27. Panchsheel         | b) Lok Sabha       |
| 28. Partition of India | c) Quicker Justice |
| 29. Lok Adalat         | d) Communalism     |
| 30. Money Bill         | e) Progress.       |

#### PART - B

IV. Answer any *eight* of the following ( *five* from History, *three* from Civics ). Answer all the questions given under each caption :

8 × 5 = 40

#### HISTORY

31. Reactive Motive or Neo-imperialism

- Who were the adventurers and explorers to promote new wave of imperialism ?
- What did the exploration of the adventurers pave the way for ?
- What also contributed to the spread of imperialism ?
- Why did millions of Europeans emigrate ?
- Give examples of reactive imperialism.

32. Moroccan Problem :

- Who objected to France and Spain controlling Morocco ?
- Where did the International Conference take place ?
- Name the warships sent by Germany.
- Where were the warships sent ?
- Who declared that it would help France ?

[ Turn over

33. Adolf Hitler :

- a) Who was Hitler ?
- b) What type of a person was Hitler ?
- c) What party was organized by him ?
- d) What did he do in 1923 ?
- e) Name the book written by Hitler.

34. NATO :

- a) When was NATO signed ?
- b) Name the countries which joined it in 1952 ?
- c) What was its chief aim ?
- d) What does NATO have ?
- e) What did NATO strengthen ?

35. Indo-China :

- a) Whose colony was Indo-China ?
- b) Who moved into Indo-China with her forces during World War II ?
- c) What was the reaction of the people of Indo-China ?
- d) Who captured the northern part of Indo-China after 1945 ?
- e) Where was an international conference held ?

36. Revolt at Cawnpore :

- a) Who led the Revolt at Cawnpore ?
- b) How did the sepoys attack the British troops ?
- c) How many British women were imprisoned by Nana Sahib ?
- d) Who defeated the rebels of Cawnpore ?
- e) What happened to Nana Sahib ?



37. The Indian National Congress :

- a) Who took initiative to found the Indian National Congress ?
- b) Where was the first session held ?
- c) Who was the President of this session ?
- d) Where was the second session held ?
- e) Give any one aim of the Congress.

38. European Union :

- a) Where do the historical roots of the European Union lie ?
- b) By whom was this idea of European integration proposed first ?
- c) What made the European leaders unite economically and politically ?
- d) What was proposed by Robert Schumann in 1950 ?
- e) What was the result ?

39. Effects of Reunification :

- a) Write about the cost of reunification.
- b) What is the primary cause of this cost ?
- c) What amount was specially transferred to build the eastern part of Germany ?
- d) Write about the economic standard of East and West Germany during the 1980s ?
- e) What strained the resources of West Germany ?

40. Industries of India :

- a) When and where was Tata Iron and Steel Company set up ?
- b) Where were iron and steel plants set up later ?
- c) Mention two places where fertilizer factories were set up.
- d) Mention two places where textile industries were set up.
- e) Where are ships built ?

[ Turn over

**CIVICS**

## 41. Cabinet :

- a) What is a Cabinet ?
- b) What type of decisions are taken by the Cabinet ?
- c) What are the important legislative functions of the Cabinet ?
- d) What does the Cabinet recommend to the President ?
- e) What are its administrative functions ?

## 42. The Rajya Sabha :

- a) What is the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha ?
- b) How many members are elected by the states and Union Territories ?
- c) How many members are nominated by the President ?
- d) Whom does the President nominate ?
- e) Why is the Rajya Sabha called a permanent house ?

## 43. Anti-social practices :

- a) What are the different anti-social practices ?
- b) How does bribery occur ?
- c) Name the Act enacted by the government against corruption.
- d) Who are considered to be the criminals ?
- e) What are the things smuggled into India ?

## 44. Dowry system :

- a) What are the evil outcomes of the dowry system ?
- b) What was the Act passed in 1961 ?
- c) What amendments were brought in 1986 ?
- d) How is dowry death incorporated in the Indian Penal Code ?
- e) Suggest a way to remove the dowry system.



## 45. Voting Day :

- a) Who will go to the booths on voting day ?
- b) What is the duty of every citizen ?
- c) What should be followed while voting ?
- d) When does a ballot paper become invalid ?
- e) What is the timing for voting ?

## 46. SAARC :

- a) Expand the term SAARC.
- b) When and where did SAARC meet for the first time ?
- c) Mention the member countries of SAARC.
- d) Mention any one area where the member countries have mutual cooperation.
- e) What was the main aim of the first summit ?

**PART - C**V. 47. Answer any *one* of the following in not more than two pages :  $1 \times 10 = 10$ 

- a) Describe the causes and results of the First World War.
- b) Enumerate the causes of the Great Revolt of 1857.
- c) What is the role of India in information technology and telecommunication ?

48. Answer any *one* set of the following. Each sub-question of the set should be answered in 15 lines :  $2 \times 5 = 10$ 

- a) i) How is the President of India elected ? Explain his Legislative powers.

- ii) Write a note on AIDS.

OR

- b) i) Give an account of legislation on woman in free India.
- ii) Write about any two stages of the election process in India.

OR

- c) i) Explain any three features of India's foreign policy.
- ii) What is the composition of the Supreme Court ? How are the judges appointed ?

[ Turn over

**PART - D**

- VI. 49. On the outline map of Europe mark the following places during World War II : 10

Axis powers : Italy, Austria, Hungary.

Allies : England, Norway, Latvia.

Neutrals : Portugal, Spain, Ireland, Sweden.

OR

On the outline map of India, mark the following centres of nationalist movement :

i) Amritsar

ii) Ahmadabad

iii) Madras

iv) Vedaranyam

v) Dandi

vi) Champaran

vii) Chauri-Chaura

viii) Calcutta

ix) Surat

x) Hyderabad.