

**Mock Bord Exam**  
**HISTORY/CIVICS**

**Part I**

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, Write the correct answer only.) [10]

**Question 1**

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency can be declared in case of external aggression or armed rebellion.

- (a) Constitutional
- (b) Financial
- (c) National
- (d) Military

**Ans:** ( c ) National

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

- (a) Speaker
- (b) Vice President
- (c) President
- (d) Deputy Prime Minister

**Ans:** (b) Vice President

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

- (a) Ordinance
- (b) Money Bill
- (c) The resolution to impeach the President
- (d) Ordinary Bills

**Ans:** (b) Money Bills

(iv) The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Speaker
- (d) President

**Ans:** (d) President

(v) \_\_\_\_\_ is a voluntary forum set up for free legal aid for the poor and needy.

- (a) Lok Adalat
- (b) Sessions Court
- (c) Criminal Court
- (d) High Court

**Ans:** (a) Lok Adalat

(vi) \_\_\_\_\_ was not a part of the Triple Alliance in the year 1915.

- a) Germany
- b) Italy
- c) France
- d) Austria

**Ans:** b) Italy

(vii) Which of the following ideology is common to both Nazism and Fascism?

- a) Faith in democracy
- b) Propagation of communism
- c) Opposition to wars
- d) Intense nationalism

**Ans:** d) Intense nationalism

(viii). Which of the following countries is not a 'Big Five' member?

- a) Germany
- b) Britain
- c) France
- d) United States of America

**Ans:** a) Germany

(ix). What is the meaning of militant nationalism?

- a) Love towards one's community
- b) An extreme form of patriotism
- c) Working against one's country
- d) Domination of the minority section of the population

**Ans:** b) An extreme form of patriotism

(x). Why did Hitler want the Danzig corridor from Poland?

- a) The Jews inhabited it
- b) It connected East Prussia with Germany
- c) He wanted to demilitarise it
- d) He tried to occupy it for Britain and France

**Ans:** b) It connected East Prussia with Germany

## Part II Section A

### Question 2

The Prime Minister acts as a link between the President and the Cabinet. In this context, answer the following questions:

(i) Who appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers? [2]

**Ans:** After the General Elections, the leader of the political party winning the maximum number of seats in the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister by the President. On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President appoints the other Ministers and allocates their portfolios.

(ii) Discuss the role of the Prime Minister as the *ex-officio* chairman of the Cabinet. [2]

**Ans:** The Prime Minister is the *ex-officio* chairman of the Cabinet. He presides over the meetings of the Cabinet and decides the agenda of Cabinet meetings. After considering the opinions of the ministers, it is the Prime Minister who takes the final decisions of the Cabinet.

(iii) Discuss the relation of the Prime Minister with the President. [3]

**Ans:** The Prime Minister acts as the link between the Cabinet and the President. He conveys all the decisions taken at the Cabinet meetings to the President. The Prime Minister also advises the President on various appointments such as those of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the governors, and Ambassadors. It is also on the advice of the Prime Minister that the President summons and prorogues the Parliament and dissolves the Lok Sabha.

(iv) Discuss the three categories of ministers. [3]

**Ans:** There are three categories of ministers- Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

- Cabinet Ministers- are the senior-most ministers who hold major portfolios such as Finance, Defence, Railway etc.
- Ministers of State- are ministers who are junior in status to Cabinet Ministers. They may or may not hold portfolios independently. They don't attend Cabinet meetings but may be invited to discuss matters concerning their departments when required.
- Deputy Ministers- are the junior-most ministers. They do not hold any portfolios and don't attend Cabinet meetings. They usually assist the senior ministers.

### Question 3

The High Court is the highest court at the state level. In this context, answer the following questions:

(i) Explain the composition of High Courts. [2]

**Ans:** Each High Court has a Chief Justice and other Judges as appointed by the President of India from time to time. The number of Judges in a High Court is not fixed and it varies from state to state.

(ii) How are Judges of a High Court appointed? [2]

**Ans:** The Judges of a High Court are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will consult two senior-most Judges of the Supreme Court before advising the President on the matter.

(iii) Mention any three cases which come under the Original jurisdiction of High Courts. [3]

**Ans:** A High Court has original jurisdiction in the following cases:

- Power to issue writ for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- Cases related to wills, divorce, and marriage laws can be brought directly to a High Court.
- Constitutional cases come under the Original Jurisdiction of High Courts. High Courts have the power of Judicial Review or the power to interpret the Constitution.

(iv) What is Revisory Jurisdiction? [3]

**Ans:** The High Court may call for the record of any case decided by a Subordinate Court. If the High Court feels that the Subordinate Court has exercised powers beyond its jurisdiction or has acted with gross irregularity, it may review the case and take appropriate action. This is known as the Revisory Jurisdiction of the High Court.

## PART II

### SECTION B (Attempt any two questions from this Section)

#### Question 4:

With reference to the second world war, answer the following questions:

- (i) Discuss the rise of Fascism as a cause of the second world war. [2]
- (ii) Explain the policy of appeasement? [2]
- (iii) Mention three acts of aggression by Hitler which led to the war. [3]
- (iv) Why was the League of Nations created? Mention any two reasons for its failure. [3]

#### Ans:

(i) Italy helped the Allies during WWI but did not stand to benefit after the war was over. On top of that, she suffered from post-war economic problems like price rise, hunger, unemployment etc. The existing government under Giolitti was unable to tackle these problems, which ultimately led to a Fascist government under Mussolini. Mussolini believed in the expansionist policy. So with the attack on Abyssinia, Italy entered WWII.

(ii) It was a policy followed by Britain and France. Appeasement meant to accept the demands of the aggressive powers, like Japan, Italy and Germany, provided they were not too unreasonable.

(iii) Three acts of aggression by Hitler which led to the war are as follows:

- Violated the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and increased the military strength of Germany.
- In 1936 he remilitarised Rhineland.
- In 1938 he captured Vienna, the capital of Austria and also seized Sudetanland from Czechoslovakia.

(iv) The League of Nations was created after WWI to maintain international peace and security and prevent future wars.

- It became ineffective for the following reasons:
- Member-states were not very eager to economic sanctions as it affected their economy
- Its authority was overridden when Italy occupied Ethiopia and Japan captured Manchuria.
- The members were also not interested in the 'Principle of Collective Security' (Any two reasons can be mentioned)

**Question 5:**



- (i) Mention two objectives of the organization associated with the above emblem. [2]  
(ii) Explain veto power. [2]  
(iii) Mention the electoral functions of the General Assembly [3]  
(iv) Mention any three functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]

**Ans:**

(i) Objectives of the United Nations:

- To maintain international peace and security
  - Save the successive generations from the misfortune of another war
  - Develop friendly relations among nations
  - Cooperate in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character
  - Create faith in Human Rights and in the dignity and worth of the human beings
  - Promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom
  - Establish conditions under which justice and respect for international law and international treaties can be maintained
  - Centre for harmonising the actions of nations in achieving these ends.
- (Any two objectives can be mentioned)

(i) Veto power refers to the power of the five permanent members i.e. USA, Russia, Britain, France and China to reject any decision of the Security Council. Mere abstention from voting does not fall under veto. In other words, a negative vote can only be termed as a 'Veto'.

(iii) The following are the electoral functions of the General Assembly:

- It elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the Judges of the International Court of justice.
- It appoints the Secretary-General on the recommendations of the Security Council.
- It elects the members of the Economic and Social Council.

(iii) The three functions of the International Court of Justice are as follows:

- Advisory opinion - provides advice on legal matters to the organs of special agencies of the UN.

- Compulsory function - Decides disputes between member states when referred, also looks into disputes concerning the interpretation of international law.
  - Codification of international law - Examines international conventions, international customs, judicial decisions and general principles of law in the process of codification.
  - Evolving procedure for peaceful settlement of disputes - Suggests methods for peaceful settlement of disputes.
- (Any three functions can be mentioned)

**Question 6:**

With reference to the First World War and the Non-Aligned Movement, answer the following questions:

- (i) What was the immediate cause of WWI? [2]
- (ii) Mention any two objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [2]
- (iii) State three conditions of the Treaty of Versailles which were imposed on Germany. [3]
- (iv) Mention the name of the architects of NAM. [3]

**Ans:**

(i) The assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife Sophie by a Serbian named Gavrilo Princep at Sarajevo was the immediate cause of WWI. Austria blamed Serbia for the assassination and sent an ultimatum to Serbia, which Serbia refused to accept. This led to Austria declaring war on Serbia on 28 July 1914.

(ii) Two objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement are:

- End of colonialism and imperialism
  - Maintenance of international peace
  - Condemnation of racial discrimination
  - Opposition to military alliances and the use of nuclear weapons
- (Any two objectives can be mentioned)

(iii) Three conditions that were imposed on Germany by the treaty of Versailles are as follows:

- Germany's military power was reduced - Army was reduced to 1,00,000 soldiers, the navy was limited to 15,000 men and 36 men while Air Force was totally banned.
- It had to return Alsace-Lorraine to France, surrender Eupen, Malmedy to Belgium, Memel to Lithuania and territories of Silesia to Poland.
- It also lost all its colonies to the victorious powers - German East Africa was to be shared between Britain and Belgium, Cameroon and Togoland were to be partitioned between France and Britain, whereas Palestine and Mesopotamia were to be held by Britain under a mandate from the League of Nations.

(iv) The following persons were the architects of NAM:

- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru of India
- Marshal Josip Broz Tito of former Yugoslavia



- Abdel Naseer of Egypt
  - Sukarno of Indonesia
- (Any three names can be mentioned)