

**ICSE 2023 EXAMINATION**  
**SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**  
**HISTORY & CIVICS**  
**(H.C.G. Paper – 1)**

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*Maximum Marks: 80*

*Time allowed: Two hours*

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.*

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

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*Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).*

*A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from Part II, **two** out of three questions from **Section A** and **three** out of five questions from **Section B**.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

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**PART I**

*Attempt **all** questions from this **Part***

**Question 1**

Choose the correct option:

[16]

- (i) The interval between two sessions of the Parliament should not be more than \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Two months
  - (b) Three months
  - (c) Four months
  - (d) Six months

(ii) The maximum composition of the Lok Sabha is:

- (a) 530
- (b) 540
- (c) 550
- (d) 556

(iii)

Lok Sabha member term	5 years
Rajya Sabha member term	?

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 4 years
- (d) 6 years

(iv) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) President

(v) A house has 350 members on a given day 25 members are present. For which of the following reasons does the Speaker adjourn the session for the day?

- (a) Indiscipline in the House
- (b) Lack of quorum
- (c) Business of the day is over
- (d) There are no questions to admit

(vi) When a case comes from a Subordinate Court, the High Court deals with it under \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Revisory Jurisdiction
- (b) Advisory Jurisdiction
- (c) Original Jurisdiction
- (d) Appellate Jurisdiction

- (vii) Which of these was NOT an aim of the Indian National Congress?
- (a) To train and organise public opinion in the country.
  - (b) To promote friendly relations between nationalists political workers.
  - (c) To make the world aware of the true nature of the British.
  - (d) To formulate popular demands and present them before the government
- (viii) \_\_\_\_\_ announced that the successors of Bahadur Shah could not use imperial titles.
- (a) Lord Canning
  - (b) Lord Wellesley
  - (c) Lord Dalhousie
  - (d) Lord Ripon
- (ix) Which of these is NOT a repressive policy of Lord Lytton?
- (a) Arms Act
  - (b) Ilbert Bill
  - (c) Vernacular Press Act
  - (d) Grand Delhi Durbar
- (x) Jyotiba Phule: Satya Shodak Samaj :: Raja Rammohan Roy :: \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Arya Samaj
  - (b) Brahmo Samaj
  - (c) Satya Shodak Samaj
  - (d) Prarthana Samaj
- (xi) The Khilafat Movement was started in India by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Ali Brothers
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (c) Jinnah
  - (d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

- (xii) The Non Cooperation Movement was suspended due to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Gandhi -Irwin pact
  - (b) Chauri-Chaura Incident
  - (c) Cripps Mission
  - (d) Rowlatt Act
- (xiii) Which of the following clauses was NOT part of the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
- (a) There would be a Governor General for each Dominion.
  - (b) The country would be divided into two Dominions.
  - (c) The British Parliament had legislative control over India.
  - (d) There would be a division of army and assets.
- (xiv) Which of the following is a common ideology of Fascism and Nazism?
- (a) To believe in democracy
  - (b) To encourage political systems
  - (c) To uphold One party and one leader
  - (d) To support communism.
- (xv) Hitler attacked Poland because he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) seize the coal mines
  - (b) militarise the Rhine valley
  - (c) regain the Danzing port
  - (d) control the trade
- (xvi) Identify the founders of Non Aligned Movement.
- (a) Nasser, Tito, Nehru
  - (b) Naseer, Nehru, Stalin
  - (c) Churchill, Stalin, Tito
  - (d) Tito, Sukarno, Roosevelt

### Question 2

- (i) Mr. Koushal is 26 yrs of age, Which House of Parliament can he be a member of? [2]  
Why?
- (ii) Ms. Anita wants to approach the Lok Adalat regarding a case. Mention *any two* [2]  
advantages she will have by taking her case to the Lok Adalat.
- (iii) Mention *any two* ways in which the British ill-treated the Indian soldiers. [2]
- (iv) State *any two* objectives of the Muslim League. [2]
- (v) What are the causes of the Quit India Movement? [2]
- (vi) Mention *any two* objectives of the Indian National Army. [2]
- (vii) Mention *any two* objectives of the United Nations Organisation. [2]

## PART II

### SECTION A

*Attempt any two questions from this Section.*

### Question 3

The Legislature makes the laws which govern the country. With reference to the Union Legislature answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the maximum composition of the Rajya Sabha? Why is it called a [3]  
Permanent House?
- (ii) Mention *any three* exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]

#### Question 4

The President of India is the nominal head of the Union Administration. With reference to the President, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the term of the President? Give *two* reasons for the indirect election of the President. [3]
- (ii) Name the *three* kinds of emergencies which the President can declare. [3]
- (iii) State *any four* legislative powers of the President. [4]

#### Question 5

An independent judiciary is a feature of federal governance. With reference to the Supreme Court, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? What is the composition of the Supreme Court? [3]
- (ii) Mention the *three* kinds of cases which come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [3]
- (iii) Explain the terms: [4]
  - (a) Revisory Jurisdiction.
  - (b) Advisory Jurisdiction

### SECTION B

*Attempt any three questions from this Section.*

#### Question 6

The culmination of discontent against the British rule came with the Great Revolt of 1857. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What was the Doctrine of Lapse? Name the queen who became a victim of this policy. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* economic causes of the Revolt. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* administrative changes made by the British after the Revolt. [4]

### Question 7

With reference to first and second phase of the Indian National Movement, answer the following:

- (i) What was the objective of the Assertive Nationalists? Mention *any two* contributions of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. [3]
- (ii) Who partitioned Bengal? State *any two* actual reasons behind the Partition. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* methods used by the Early Nationalists. [4]

### Question 8

The mass phase of the National Movement led to the freedom of India. With reference to this phase, answer the following questions:

- (i) What were the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Name the march which marked the beginning of this movement. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* causes of the Non Cooperation Movement. [3]
- (iii) Mention *any four* clauses of the Mountbatten Plan. [4]

### Question 9

Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify and briefly explain the above incident. [3]
- (ii) Mention *any four* conditions imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles. [3]
- (iii) Name the organization established to maintain peace after the First World War. [4]  
Mention *any three* of its objectives.

**Question 10**

The United Nations Organisation was established to maintain peace in the world. With reference to this organization, answer the following questions:

- (i) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
- (ii) Mention *any three* functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (iii) What is the full form of UNESCO? Mention *any three* of its functions. [4]