



DATE : 19/05/2012
STD : X

IDEAL TEST SERIES
SUBJECT: HISTORY/CIVICS (SOL)

MARKS : 30
TIME : 1 HR

Ans.1.(A) Complete the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative [3 Marks]

- (1) Industrial Revolution first commenced in.....**England**
(France, England, America)
- (2) The 'Seven years' war concluded with the treaty of...**Paris**
(Newyork, Mississippi, Paris)
- (3) **Louis XVI**..... had read Rousseau.
(Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI)

(B) Match the columns: [3 Marks]

- (1) Fall of Bastille **14th July 1789**
- (2) Turgot **Finance Minister**
- (3) French Republic came to an end **18th May 1804**

Ans.2. Answer in 25 – 30 words: [4 Marks]

- (1)** (i) First Estate consisted of higher order of priests and clergy.
(ii) Nobles and landlords were among the second estate.
(iii) The First and Second Estate together accounted for only 4% of the total population and the remaining 96% were third Estate.
(iv) Merchants, Lawyers, doctors, teachers, craftsmen farmers and serfs were included in third Estate.
- (2)** (i) The British Parliament passed the Sugar Act in 1764 to raise revenue for England from the colonies.
(ii) The act imposed a tariff duty on sugar imported to America from the West Indies.
(iii) The merchant community found the Act as a direct interference in trading activities by the mother country.

Ans.3. Give Reasons in 25 -30 words: [4 Marks]

- (1) The period from 1750 to 1850 is referred as the Age of Revolution because:
- (i) The thirteen British colonies in North America revolted against England and won freedom in 1783.
 - (ii) The French Revolution succeeded in overthrowing the tyrannical rule of the Bourbon dynasty in 1789.
 - (iii) The Industrial revolution commenced in England and later spread to other countries of Europe.
- (2) Rousseau is regarded as the prophet of French Revolution because:
- (i) Rousseau stated that, the state is the outcome of an unwritten social contract and if the state fails to fulfil the terms of contract , the people have a natural and moral right to overthrow the state authority.
 - (ii) This idea of Rousseau proved to be conducive to the revolutionary spirit in the context of social, political and economic conditions prevailing in the 18th century.

Ans.4. Answer in 30 – 40 words (Any 1) [3 Marks]

- (1) By The tea Act of 1773, the East India company acquired a monopoly of Tea Trade with America.
- (i) The 'Dartmouth', First of the three tea ships carrying boxes of tea arrived in Boston Harbour on 27th November, 1773.
 - (ii) People were agitated over the issue of levy of duty on tea.
 - (iii) They wanted the ship to go back to England.
 - (iv) As this demand was not conceded, some 8000 people assembled near Boston's old south Church.
 - (v) A disciplined group of men disguised as Mohawk Indians rushed on to the ships at night and dumped all the chests of tea into the sea.
 - (vi) This event is known as 'Boston Tea Party' (16th December, 1773) in American History.

- (2)** The French Revolution was revolt against monarchy, to bring social equality. It had a great impact on the world.
- (i) People all over the will remember the French Revolution as a successful revolution.
 - (ii) The principle of sovereignty as enshrined in it, has become the foundation stone of social life in modern world.
 - (iii) It has also permanently established the axiom that a despotic rule is unethical.
 - (iv) The revolution has given the value structure of liberty, equality, fraternity, democracy and constitutionalism.
 - (v) It has also inspired many leaders of modern India. Eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bhau Mahajan etc. The French Revolution has radically changed the world-psyche and hence it is considered as a epoch.

Ans.5. Answer in 80 – 100 words: [4 Marks]

- (1)** (i) The American Declaration of Independence was drafted by Thomas Jefferson.
- (ii) The opening paragraph of the declaration read, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government.
- The colonists proclaimed this declaration of Independence on 4th July 1776.

CIVICS

Ans.6. Complete the following statement: [2 Marks]

- (1) A system having a dual set of government is known as.....system.
(**Federal System**, Unitary, Constitutional)
- (2) A bill becomes an act only when approved by.....
(**President**, Vice-President, Speaker)

Ans.7. Answer the following in 25 -30 words: (Any 2) [4 Marks]

- (1) (i) Fifty –two subjects, in which the centre and states are empowered to make laws, have been included in the concurrent list.
- (ii) Some of the Subjects included in the concurrent list are
- (a) Marriage, divorce, adoption and succession.
 - (b) Forests,
 - (c) Electricity
 - (d) Education
 - (e) Stamp duties and
 - (f) Newspapers
- (2) The qualifications prescribed for the membership of the Rajya Sabha are:
- (i) The Person must be a citizen of India.
 - (ii) The person must have completed 30 years of age.
 - (iii) The person must fulfil all other conditions of representation prescribed by Parliament from time to time.
- (3) The president proclaims a national emergency when, in his opinion, the integrity and the security of the country is threatened by
- (i) War
 - (ii) External aggression or
 - (iii) Internal armed rebellion:

Ans.8. Answer in 50 -60 words: (Any 1)

[3 Marks]

(1) (i) Administrative machinery:

The administrative machinery that implements the policies of the government is known as Bureaucracy.

(ii) Civil servants:

The officials in the bureaucracy are known as civil servants.

(iii) Selection:

The civil servants are selected by way of competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Efficiency and merit are the main criteria for their selection and appointment.

(iv) Contribution of Bureaucracy:

It provides stability and continuity to the activities of the government.

(v) Impartiality and commitment:

The bureaucrats are expected to be impartial and committed to the values of social justice and equality prescribed in the constitution.

(2) The composition of the Lok Sabha is as follows:

(i) House of people:

The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by Indian citizens who are above 18 years of age. Under the territorial representation system, one representative is elected from each constituency.

(ii) Maximum membership:

The maximum membership of the Lok Sabha is 552 of those, 550 members are elected.

(iii) Nominated members:

The president is empowered to nominate two members of the anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha, if they are not adequately represented.

(iv) Reservation of seats:

Our constitution has made provision for reserved constituencies for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.