7425

Register Number | | | | | | |

HISTORY AND CIVICS

Time Allowed : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours] [Maximum Marks : 100

N. B. : 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 : $10 \times 1 = 10$

1. China was politically independent under the ..... rule.

   a) British b) Manchu c) French.

2. The treaty of ..... was concluded with Austria.

   a) Germaine b) Severes c) Neuilly.

3. Rasputin influenced the Czar ..... .

   a) Alexander II b) Nicholas I c) Nicholas II.

4. One of the earliest countries to attain independence was ..... .

   a) India b) Vietnam c) Korea.

5. The General Service Enlistment Act was passed in ..... .

   a) 1857 b) 1856 c) 1872.

6. Sir C. V. Raman won a Nobel Prize in ..... .

   a) Chemistry b) Medicine c) Physics.

[Turn over

7. Tilak published his newspaper ..... in Marathi language.

a) Bombay Samachar b) Kesari c) Marathi.

8. The supreme commander of the defence forces is ..... .

a) The Chief Justice

b) The Prime Minister

c) The President.

9. Lord ..... decided to abolish Sati in India.

a) Dalhousie b) Bentinck c) Canning.

10. The chief architect of India's foreign policy was ..... .

a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Vallabhbhai Patel.

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

11. Name the period between 1868 – 1912 in Japan.

12. What was the capital of Bosnia ?

13. Who was the President of U. S. A. when the stock market crashed ?

14. What is meant by Cold War ?

15. When was Queen Victoria's proclamation issued ?

16. Who was the first President of "High Authority" ?

17. Give the meaning of the term 'Intifadah'.

18. What is meant by *R* and *D* ?

19. Who gave the best definition of democracy ?

20. Who was invited as a special guest to G-8 summit ?

III. A) Match the following : (History) $5 \times 1 = 5$

21.	Truman Doctrine	a)	Bible of the Nazis
22.	Mao Tse-tung	b)	Greece
23.	Russification	c)	Long March
24.	Monday Demonstration	d)	Influence of Russian language on other languages
25.	Mein Kampf	e)	Leipzig.

B) Match the following : (Civics) $5 \times 1 = 5$

26.	President	a)	Right to vote
27.	Lok Adalat	b)	Highest office in the country
28.	Snake skin	c)	Quicker justice
29.	Directive Principles	d)	Smuggling
30.	Franchise	e)	Children Welfare.

PART – B

IV. Answer any *eight* of the following (*five* from History, *three* from Civics). Answer *all* the questions given under each caption : $8 \times 5 = 40$

HISTORY

31. Imperialism in India :
    a) When was East India Company formed ?
    b) Who established the French East India Company ?
    c) Why were the Carnatic wars fought ?
    d) How was Bengal acquired by English East India Company ?
    e) What were the two policies adopted by Lord Wellesley and Lord Dalhousie ?

32. Moroccan Problem :
    a) Who objected to France and Spain controlling Morocco ?
    b) Where did the international conference take place ?
    c) Name the warships sent by Germany.
    d) Where were the warships sent ?
    e) Who declared that it would help France ?

[Turn over

33. Economic needs of the European powers :

a) For what were the European nations on the look out ?

b) What did the colonists provide ?

c) Who were in search of colonies ?

d) What trade policy was followed by most of the countries ?

e) What path was carried on by these countries ?

34. South Africa :

a) When was ANC formed ?

b) Who protested against the policies of white minority government ?

c) What was the policy practised by the white minority government ?

d) How long was Mandela imprisoned ?

e) When did Mandela become President ?

35. Partition of Bengal (1905) :

a) How were the provinces of Bengal divided by Lord Curzon ?

b) What was the object of this partition ?

c) What was the actual reason ?

d) What was the reaction of the Bengalees ?

e) What was the result ?

36. Merits of European Union :

a) What does the EU foster ?

b) What does Euro provide ?

c) What is the role of EU in maintaining peace ?

d) How has it given a boost to trade and employment ?

e) How does it help scientific research ?

37. Perestroika and Glasnost :

a) Who instituted a number of political reforms ?

b) What was introduced for the posts of officials ?

c) What was Perestroika ?

d) What was Glasnost ?

e) What were the things revealed by the media ?

38. Effects of Re-unification :

a) Write about the cost of Re-unification.

b) What is the primary cause of this cost ?

c) What amount is specially transformed to build eastern part of Germany ?

d) Write about the economic standard of East and West Germany during 1980s.

e) What strained the resources of West Germany ?

39. SALT I :

a) What was negotiated by the U. S. and Soviet Union ?

b) What step was undertaken by them in an interim agreement ?

c) Write about Soviet and American weapons.

d) What is MIRV ?

e) What do MIRVs permit ?

40. Telecommunication :

a) What was set up in the year 2000 ?

b) Why was it set up ?

c) What has been launched by the telecommunication ministry and why ?

d) What are the steps taken to improve customers services ?

e) What did BSNL achieve in 2005 ?

[Turn over

CIVICS

41. Lok Sabha :

a) Who elects the members of the Lok Sabha ?

b) What is the term of office of the Lok Sabha ?

c) When can the Lok Sabha be dissolved ?

d) When is the term of Lok Sabha extended ?

e) What should be the interval between two sessions of the Lok Sabha ?

42. Judicial functions of the Supreme Court :

a) What is original jurisdiction ?

b) Give an example of original jurisdiction.

c) What is appellate jurisdiction ?

d) What type of cases does it hear under appellate jurisdiction ?

e) What is required to appeal in the Supreme Court ?

43. EXNORA :

a) Expand the term EXNORA.

b) Who founded EXNORA ?

c) Why did he start EXNORA ?

d) Who has been its main emphasis ?

e) What are the aims of EXNORA ?

44. Legislation on Women in Free India :

a) Name the Act passed in 1955.

b) How are the women given safety and security in their married life ?

c) What was banned for the first time ?

d) Name the Act prohibiting indecent representation of women in books.

e) What law was passed by the Tamil Nadu Government in 1997 ?

45. Selection of candidates :

a) When the election is announced, what do the political parties do ?

b) What is meant by party candidate ?

c) What is meant by independent candidate ?

d) What do the political parties prepare, when the number of seats are known ?

e) Where do they publish the list of names ?

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) How did China become an international colony ?

b) Enumerate the causes of the Great Revolt of 1857.

c) Give the achievements of India in the Space Research Programme.

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) Explain the powers and functions of the Speaker.

ii) What are anti-social practices ?

OR

b) i) Write about legislation on children in free India.

ii) Write a note on Democracy.

OR

c) i) Write about India and the U.N.O.

ii) Discuss the importance of the Cabinet.

[Turn over

PART – D

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

i) Agadir
ii) Dardanelles
iii) Algiers
iv) Jutland
v) Danzig
vi) Tangier
vii) Italy
viii) Masurian lake
ix) Tannenburg
x) Marne.

OR

On the outline map of India, mark the following places :

i) Bengaluru
ii) Thiruvananthapuram
iii) Trombay
iv) Vishakhapatnam
v) Salem
vi) Sindri
vii) Jamshedpur
viii) Dhanbad
ix) Hyderabad
x) Kolkata.