



Venus World Schools

Academic Session -2021-22 Half Yearly Test

Grade - X.

Time -2hr

Sub-History & DP

Max Marks -20

History. (10M)

Q-1) When were the conservative regimes set up?

- (a) 1830
- (b) 1832
- (c) 1815
- (d) 1820

Q-2) Pick out the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'.

- (a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
- (b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
- (c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.
- (d) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

Q-3) Study the picture (NCERT TB page 23) and answer the question that follows:-



What is the significance of the above image?

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given - one is labelled as **Assertion(A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason(R)**. Select the correct answers to these questions from the codes (a),(b),(c) and (d) as given below:-

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) Both A and R are false.

Q-4) Assertion(A): A National Assembly proclaimed a republic that guaranteed the right to work.

Reason(R): In 1948, it granted suffrage to all adult males above 21.

Q-5) Assertion(A): The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

Reason(R): The English helped the protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.

Q-6) Assertion(A): Nationalism in early - nineteenth century Europe can be allied to the ideology of liberalism.

Reason(R): Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Q-7) Assertion(A): Various measures were introduced by the French revolutionaries.

Reason(R): This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Q-8) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America - men and women of all ages and social classes - marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation -states.

France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option:-

Q-(i)Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

- (a)French artist
- (b)German artist
- (c)Italian artist
- (d) British artist

Q-(ii)In which year did Frederic Sorrieu prepare a series of four prints?

- (a)1845
- (b)1843
- (c)1848
- (d)1841

Q-(iii)Which of the following statements correctly describes "absolutist"?

- (a) Monarchial government
- (b)Democratic government
- (c)Uncentralised government
- (d)Bureautic government

Democratic Politics. (10M)

Q-9)Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgium form of power -sharing arrangement?

- (A)Power is shared among governments at different levels.
 - (B)Power is shared among different organs of government.
 - (C)Power is shared among different social groups.
 - (D)Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.
- (a)A B,C,D
 - (b)B,C and D
 - (c)A and C
 - (d)A, C and D

Q-10)Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federations'?

- (a)India, Spain and Belgium
- (b)India, USA and Spain
- (c)USA, Switzerland and Australia
- (d)Belgium and Sri Lanka

Q-11)What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?

- (a)One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.

- (b)The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the states and the national government.
- (c)Both (a) and (b)
- (d)None of these

For question numbers 12 to 15, two statements are given - one labeled as Assertion(A) and the other as Reason(R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b),(c) and (d) as given below:-

- (a)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b)Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c)A is true but R is false.
- (d)Both A and R are false.

Q-12)Assertion(A):A legitimate government is one where citizens acquire a stake in the system.

Reason(R):A democratic rule involves sharing power with the ones who are to be governed.

Q-13)Assertion(A):French -speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.

Reason(R):Belgian Government favoured the French- speaking community.

Q-14)Assertion(A):Sinhala was recognized as the only official language of Sri Lanka.

Reason(R):The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of the Sinhala community.

Q-15)Assertion(A):The judiciary keeps a check on the executive and legislature.

Reason(R):The executive appoints the judges.

Q-16)Read the given extract and answer the following questions:-

One of the key changes made in the Constitution of Belgium was to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments. Regional governments existed in Belgium even earlier. They had their roles and powers. But all these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government. The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the Central Government. Thus, Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be, for all practical

purposes, a unitary system where the national government has all the powers. Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. In this sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. The state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:-

Q-(i) The distinguishing features of a federal government is:

- (a) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and Judiciary.
- (b) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- (c) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.
- (d) The national government gives some powers to the provincial governments.

Q-(ii) "Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government." Which of the following is incorrect with respect to key changes that were brought in the political system?

- (a) Many powers of the central government were given to state governments of the two regions of the country.
- (b) The regional governments were given constitutional powers.
- (c) Establishment of Community government.
- (d) The regional governments were dependant on the central government.

Q-(iii) Tamil leaders wished Sri Lanka to become a _____ system. However, Sri Lanka is still a _____ system.

- (a) unitary, federal
 - (b) federal, unitary
 - (c) community, coalition
 - (d) coalition, community
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