

QUESTION BANK -STD-10 2026-27

HISTORY AND CIVICS

CIVICS

CH-3. THE UNION EXECUTIVE

THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE- PRESIDENT

Multiple Choice Questions

(1 Mark Questions)

1)Though the President is the Head of the State, he is bound to follow the advice given by the-_____.

- (a) Speaker**
- (b) Vice President**
- (c) Council of Ministers**
- (d) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers**

2)The President takes the oath of office administered by the_____

- (a) Prime Minister**
- (b) Vice President**
- (c) Chief Justice of India**
- (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

3)The President is elected for _____ year(s)

- (a) 1**
- (b) 3**

(c) 5

(d) 10

4. During a hung assembly when no party gets the majority, the President appoints the Prime Minister. What power is the President exercising? [2024]

(a) Legislative

(b) Executive

(c) Discretionary

(d) Judicial

5. Any dispute arising in connection with the election of the President are settled by_____

(a) The Prime Minister

(b) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

(c) The Vice President

(d) The Supreme Court

6)The President can issue a financial emergency when_____

(a) he is out of the finances

(b) the Rashtrapati Bhavan has spent all its money

(c) he wants to raise the salaries of the government servants

(d) the country's financial stability is threatened

7)Which emergency will be declared by the President if the security of the Nation is under threat?

- (a) General Emergency**
- (b) Financial Emergency**
- (c) Constitutional Emergency**
- (d) President's Rule**

8. A person should be completed the age of _____ to be eligible for election as Vice President.

- (a) 21 years**
- (b) 30 years**
- (c) 35 years**
- (d) 25 years**

9. In which of the following houses was the resolution for the removal of the Vice President introduced?

- (a) Lok Sabha**
- (b) Rajya Sabha**
- (c) State Legislature**
- (d) State Assembly**

10. Read the following given news carefully and answer the question that follows:

Manipur cumulatively spent over six years under President's Rule

President's Rule was imposed in Manipur on February 13, 2025, four days after the state's Chief Minister N. Biren Singh resigned.

In a situation like the above constitutional emergency, which of the following is a suitable impact on the state's administrative machinery?

- (a) The Governor acts according to his own will.**

- (b) The Governor acts on the advice of the state's council of the minister.
- (c) The Governor acts on the direction of the President.
- (d) The Governor acts on the direction of the Chief Minister.

11. Mr. Patil was not found eligible for the election as the Vice-President of India even though he had the qualifications of being a citizen of India and not being a member of the Parliament and State Legislature. On what ground was he disqualified?

- (a) For being above the age of thirty-five.
- (b) For being qualified as a member of the Council of States.
- (c) For holding any office of profit under the Centre or the State government.
- (d) All of the above.

12. A college student named Shilpa is doing a project on Union Executive who is the Head of the State and the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of India. Who is Shilpa MOST LIKELY writing about?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Army General of India
- (c) The Vice-President of India
- (d) The Air Force Marshal of India

Answer Key

- 1) (d) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers**
- 2) (c) Chief Justice of India**
- 3)(c) 5 years**

4)(c) Discretionary

5)(d) The Supreme Court

6)(d) The country's financial stability is threatened

7)(a) General Emergency

8)(c) 35 years

9)(b) Rajya Sabha

10)(c) The Governor acts on the direction of the President.

11)(c) For holding any office of profit under the Centre or the State government.

12)(a) The President of India

Short Questions:-

Q.1 What is an 'Ordinance' ? Write one limitation.

Ans,:- An ordinance is a presidential decree that holds the force of law.

Limitation : The ordinance must be presented to Parliament in its next session, and if Parliament rejects it, the ordinance becomes void.

Q.2. State one limitation imposed on the powers of the President by :(a) The Parliament.(b) The Council of Ministers.

Ans : (a) The President has the authority to promulgate an ordinance, which must receive approval from Parliament within six weeks.

(b) The President may declare an emergency solely based on the recommendations of the Council of Ministers.

Q.3. Who has the power to promulgate an ordinance at the Centre ? When can it be promulgated?

Ans (a) When they determine that immediate and necessary legislative action is required.

(b) When Parliament is not in session.

HISTORY CH-4 to CH-9

SECOND PHASE OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Multiple Choice Questions

(1 Mark Questions)

1. When was the Partition of Bengal implemented?

(a) 1901

(b) 1903

(c) 1905

(d) 1907

Ans) c

2. When was the Muslim League formed?

(a) 17th March, 1905

(b) 15th January, 1904

(c) 30th December, 1906

(d) 27th May, 1903

Ans) c

3. Which of the following reflects the Lucknow Pact?

(a) An agreement between the INC and the Muslim League

- (b) An agreement between INC and Hindu Mahasabha**
- (c) An agreement between the Britishers and the Indians**
- (d) An agreement between socialist and capitalists**

Ans) a

4. Who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885?

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji**
- B. A.O. Hume**
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- D. Mahatma Gandhi**

Answer: B) A.O. Hume

5. Which movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920?

- A. Civil Disobedience Movement**
- B. Quit India Movement**
- C. Non-Cooperation Movement**
- D. Swadeshi Movement**

Answer: C.

6. The partition of Bengal took place in:

- A. 1905**
- B. 1911**
- C. 1920**

D. 1930

Answer: A. 1905

7. Who gave the slogan “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it”?

A. Bipin Chandra Pal

B. Lala Lajpat Rai

C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

D. Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

8. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in:

A. Delhi

B. Lahore

C. Amritsar

D. Kanpur

Answer: C. Amritsar

9. The Dandi March was associated with:

A. Quit India Movement

B. Swadeshi Movement

C. Civil Disobedience Movement

D. Home Rule Movement

Answer: C. Civil Disobedience Movement

10. Who founded the Forward Bloc?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- B. Bhagat Singh**
- C. Subhas Chandra Bose**
- D. Sardar Patel**

Answer: C. Subhas Chandra Bose

11. The Quit India Movement was launched in:

- A. 1930**
- B. 1942**
- C. 1919**
- D. 1947**

Answer: B. 1942

12. Which session of the Indian National Congress demanded “Poorna Swaraj”?

- A. Bombay Session**
- B. Surat Session**
- C. Lahore Session**
- D. Calcutta Session**

Answer: C. Lahore Session

13. The Swadeshi Movement encouraged people to:

- A. Join the British Army**
- B. Use foreign goods**
- C. Boycott foreign goods**
- D. Support partition**

Answer: C. Boycott foreign goods

14. The Simon Commission came to India in:

- A. 1919**
- B. 1927**
- C. 1935**
- D. 1942**

Answer: B. 1927

15. Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement after the:

- A. Bardoli Incident**
- B. Chauri Chaura Incident**
- C. Kakori Incident**
- D. Meerut Conspiracy Case**

Answer: B. Chauri Chaura Incident

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

16. Which of the following is a common feature of the Second Round Table Conference?

- (a) It was held during 1930-31.
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi attended the conference.
- (c) No Muslim member attended the conference with Gandhi.
- (d) British were willing to give independence to India.

Ans) b

17. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri-Chaura Incident?

- (a) Because British and Gandhi made a settlement for peace.
- (b) Because Gandhi thought that movement lost its enthusiasm.
- (c) Because Gandhi believed that Satyagrahis need to learn discipline and ahimsa.
- (d) Because Congress forced Gandhi to do so.

Ans) c

18. The Rowlatt Act was called the Black Act because the Indians:

- (a) Could not possess any arms.
- (b) Could not export any goods.
- (c) Could be arrested without a warrant.
- (d) Could be sent overseas on duty.

Ans) C

19. A college student named Sweety is doing a project on the historic Lahore session of the Indian National Congress where demand of Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) was made.

Who is Sweety MOST LIKELY writing about?

- (a) Rani Gaidilieu**
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi**
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- (d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**

Ans) (c)

20. How the Quit India Movement differ from the other movements for freedom?

- (a) Swadeshi and Boycott**
- (b) All religions people fought together**
- (c) Leaderless and violent**
- (d) Movement spread across different parts of the country**

Ans) c

21. What was the main aim of sending Cripps Mission to India?

- (a) To provide dominion status to India.**
- (b) To provide enlarged power in the legislative councils.**
- (c) To convince the Congress that they participate in the Second Round Table Conference.**
- (d) To secure India's cooperation in the Second World War.**

Ans) d

22. Given below are the objectives of the Indian National Army. Identify the odd one out of the following:-

- (a) To organise a provisional government of Free India**
- (b) Total mobilisation of Indian manpower and money**

(c) Unity, faith and sacrifice

(d) To train and organise public opinion in the country

Ans) d

23. Which of the following statement is incorrect about INA?

(a) INA's aim is to organise an armed revolution and to fight the British army with modern arms.

(b) The idea of INA was conceived in Japan.

(c) Mohan Singh got the idea of INA who was an Indian officer in the British Indian Army.

(d) POW's were handed over by Japanese to Mohan Singh who included them in INA.

Ans) b

24. POW stands for: [Recall]

(a) Power of Warriors

(b) Portrait of Workers

(c) Pressure of West

(d) Prisoners of War

Ans) d

**25. Till what time, Lord Mountbatten remained in office as Governor General?
[Recall]**

(a) December 1947

(b) January 1948

(c) August 1947

(d) June 1948

Ans) d

26. A college student named Sarika is doing a project on a prominent Indian leader who formed Forward Bloc and Indian National Army. Who is Sarika MOST LIKELY writing about? [Understanding]

(a) Khudiram Bose

(b) Jatin Das

(c) Chandrashekhar Azad

(d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans) d

27. A college student named Padma is doing a project on a prominent leader who presided the annual session of the Muslim League & became the Governor General of the dominion of Pakistan. Who is Padma MOST LIKELY writing about?

(a) Shaukat Ali

(b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

(c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

(d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans) C

INDEPENDENCE AND PARTITION OF INDIA

28. Why did the British Government send Lord Mountbatten to India in 1947? (Understanding)

- (a) To suppress the Quit India Movement**
- (b) To implement the Cabinet Mission Plan**
- (c) To transfer power to Indian leaders and find a solution to the political deadlock**
- (d) To conduct elections in India**

Answer: (c)

29. Which announcement formed the basis of the Mountbatten Plan?

- (a) August Offer, 1940**
- (b) Cripps Proposal, 1942**
- (c) 3rd June Plan, 1947**
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947**

Answer: (c)

30. Which of the following was a major feature of the Mountbatten Plan?

- (a) India would remain a single federation.**
- (b) British rule would continue for five more years.**
- (c) British India would be partitioned into India and Pakistan.**
- (d) Provinces could remain under direct British rule.**

Answer: (c)

31. According to the Mountbatten Plan, the Princely States were given the option to:

- (a) Join only India.**
- (b) Join only Pakistan.**

- (c) Join India, Pakistan, or remain independent.**
- (d) Continue under British rule.**

Answer: (c)

32. Which Act gave legal effect to the Mountbatten Plan?

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935**
- (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909**
- (c) Indian Independence Act, 1947**
- (d) Rowlatt Act, 1919**

Answer: (c)

33. The Mountbatten Plan proposed that power would be transferred:

- (a) By June 1948**
- (b) On 15th August 1947**
- (c) On 26th January 1950**
- (d) On 3rd June 1947**

Answer: (b)

34. Why did the Congress finally accept the Mountbatten Plan?

- (a) It wanted British rule to continue.**
- (b) It believed partition was the only practical solution to avoid prolonged conflict and secure independence.**
- (c) It opposed independence.**

(d) It wanted India to become a monarchy.

Answer: (b)

35. Which statement about the Mountbatten Plan is incorrect?

- (a) It accepted the partition of India.**
- (b) It allowed the transfer of power to two Dominions.**
- (c) It proposed a united India under one central government.**
- (d) It ended British rule in India.**

Ans (c)

36. The Indian Independence Act created two independent Dominions. They were:

- (a) India and Burma**
- (b) India and Ceylon**
- (c) India and Pakistan**
- (d) India and Bangladesh**

Answer: (c)

37. Assertion (A): The Mountbatten Plan led to the partition of India.

Reason (R): The Congress and the Muslim League accepted the Plan. (Assertion–Reason)

- (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) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

Picture Based questions:-



38.Which famous March is shown in the above image?

- a) Dandi March**
- b) Non Cooperation March**
- c) Khilafat movement March**
- d) Camparan Satyagraha**

Answer –a)



39. Identify the person shown in the above given image.

- a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah**
- b) Nawab Salimullah**
- c) Shauket Ali**
- d) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan**

Answer – d



40. Name the party founded by the person shown in the picture.

a) Indian National Congress

b) Indian National Army

c) Forward Bloc

d) Muslim League

Answer - c