



ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

(SAMPLE PAPER)

SESSION 2026 – 27

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE

GRADE – XI

TIME : 03 HRS

M.M:80

General Instructions:

- (a) All questions are compulsory.
- (b) Question numbers 1–12 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
- (c) Question numbers 13–18 are carry of 2 marks each.
- (d) Question numbers 19–23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (e) Question numbers 24–26 are passage, cartoon and map– based questions of 4 mark each. Answer accordingly.
- (f) Question numbers 27–30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- (g) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION – A

(12x1=12)

1. The Rajya Sabha is known as _____.
(a) Lower House (b) Upper House (c) People's House (d) Cabinet
2. Which Article provides for the establishment of Panchayats?
(a) Article 324 (b) Article 243 (c) Article 356 (d) Article 368
3. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?
(a) Prime Minister (b) Parliament (c) President (d) Governor
4. Which institution exercises judicial review?
(a) Parliament (b) Election Commission (c) Judiciary (d) Cabinet
5. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to _____.
(a) President (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Lok Sabha (d) Supreme Court
6. Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the distribution of powers between Union and States?
(a) Fifth (b) Sixth (c) Seventh (d) Ninth
7. **Assertion (A):** India has a parliamentary form of government.
Reason (R): The Executive is responsible to the Legislature.
(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.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.
8. Which body settles disputes between the Union and the States?
(a) Election Commission (b) Supreme Court (c) UPSC (d) Finance Commission
9. The head of a Municipal Corporation is called _____.
(a) Sarpanch (b) Mayor (c) Governor (d) Speaker
10. Which of the following is not a feature of federalism?
(a) Division of powers (b) Written Constitution

(c) Single level of government (d) Independent Judiciary

11. Money Bills can be introduced only in the_____.

- (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha (c) Joint Sitting (d) Supreme Court

12.. Gram Sabha consists of _____.

- (a) Elected representatives only
(b) Panchayat members
(c) All registered voters of the village
(d) Government officials

SECTION – B

(6x2=12)

13. State any two functions of the Legislature.

14. Mention any two powers of the Prime Minister.

15. What is Judicial Review?

16. Write any two features of Federalism.

17. State any two objectives of Local Self–Government.

18. Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on any two grounds.

SECTION – C

(5x4=20)

19. Explain any four functions of the Parliament.

20. Explain the role of the President in the executive.

21. Describe any four functions of the Supreme Court.

22. Explain four features of the Indian federal system.

23. Discuss the importance of a Local Government in democracy.

SECTION – D

(3x4=12)

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"The Indian Parliament performs legislative, financial and deliberative functions. It also keeps a check on the Executive through various parliamentary devices such as Question Hour, Zero Hour and motions. Parliament plays an important role in representing the people and ensuring accountability in governance."

(a) Name two parliamentary devices used to control the Executive. (1)

(b) Mention one financial function of Parliament. (1)

(c) Why is Parliament called the representative institution of the people? (2)

25. In the given outline political map of India, Identify the states that have a bicameral legislature and write their names in your answer book as per the format that follows:

Serial Number	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State



26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) What does the cartoon refers to? (1)
- (b) In case of disagreement, how is the proposed bill resolved? (1)
- (c) In case of deadlock, in whose favour the decision goes? (2)

SECTION – E

(4x6=24)

27. Explain the composition, powers and functions of the Parliament of India.

OR

Explain the law-making process in the Indian Parliament.

28. Describe the composition and functions of the Union Executive. Explain the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister.

OR

Explain the powers and functions of the Prime Minister in detail.

29. Explain the independence of the Judiciary. Why is an independent judiciary essential in a democracy?

OR

Describe the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

30. Explain the significance of Local Government in strengthening democracy. Discuss the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.

OR

Explain the main features of Indian Federalism and discuss the challenges faced by the federal system.