

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
Practice Paper- (2023-24)
Class-12
Subject: History

Duration: 3 hrs.
Marks: 80

Maximum

General Instructions:

Question paper comprises five sections- A, B, C, D and E. There are 34 questions. Marks are indicated against each question. All questions are compulsory.

Section A: Question numbers 1 to 21 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

Section B: Question numbers 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.

Section C: Question numbers 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.

Section D: Question numbers 31 to 33 are Source-based questions with 3 sub questions and are of 4 marks each.

Section E: Question number 34 is a Map based, carrying 5 marks that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

There is no overall choice in the question paper. However an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and questions, wherever necessary.

Part – A (Multiple choice Questions)

1. Most of the Mahajanapadas were ruled by kings, some, known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies, where power was shared by a number of men, often collectively called

- a) Vikramaditya b) Raja c) Chakravarti d) Emperor

2. Which were the major political centers in the Mauryan Empire?

- (a) Taxila & Suvarnagiri (b) Tosali & Pataliputra (c) Ujjayini / Ujjain (d) All of these.

3. Which statement is correct about Harappan civilization ?

- (a) One of the important features of the Harappan cities were their Streets.
(b) Lothal a dockyard.
(c) Gold was an expensive metal.
(d) Artifacts were of same shapes.

4. Which of the following statement regarding method of preparing the critical edition of Mahabharata is NOT correct?

- a) Collecting and comparing verses of each Sanskrit manuscripts
b) Collection of verses common to most version
c) Publishing common versus over 13,000 pages in several volume
d) The project took over 17 years to complete

5. Identify this picture and find out what is this?



- a) Fortification of Rajgir b) Aravali hills
c) Fortification of Vijaynagar d) Rajmahal hills

For visually impaired candidates in lieu of above question:

5. Who were Vellalar?

- (a) Traders (b) Slave (c) Large landowners (d) Small peasants.

6. Buddha was regarded as a human being who attained enlightenment but gradually which idea emerged about him?

- a) Idea of God b) Idea of savior c) Idea of a saint d) Idea of Tirthankar

7. Which of the followings structure was regarded as “House of Victory” by Paes?

- i) Audience hall
ii) Mahanavami Dibba
iii) Lotus Mahal

- a) i and ii b) i and iii
c) ii and iii d) all the above

8. festival was celebrated ceremoniously on Mahanavami dibba?

- a) Deepawali (b) Janmashthami c) Navratri (d) Holi

9. Who of the followings was women devotee—

- i) Andal ii) Appar
iii) Sambandar iv) Karaikkal Ammaiyar
a) i, ii b) ii, iii
c) iii, iv d) iv, i

10. Assertion(A): The yogi posture on some Harappan seals is depicted as Proto-Shiva.

Reason(R) Proto-Shiva matches with description of Rudra in Rigveda.

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

11. Travelling overland through Central Asia, Ibn Battuta reached Sind in 1333. He had heard about, the Sultan of Delhi.

- a) Allauddin Khilji b) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq c) Akabar d) Aurangzeb

12) Which is correctly matched?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| a) Nursery of Bengal Army | : Calcutta |
| b) Doctrine of Lapse | : Lord Wellesley |
| c) Subsidiary Alliance | : Dalhousie |
| d) Beghum Hazarat Mahal | : Awadh |

13) Assertion(A).The Fifth Report was one such report produced by a Select Committee.
Reason(R). It was detail report submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.

- 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 and R is false.
- d) A is false and R is true

14.What is correct about Pahadiya tribes?

- i) They lived around the Aravali hills,
 - ii) They subsisted on forest produce and practiced shifting cultivation.
 - iii) They cleared patches of forest by cutting bushes and burning the undergrowth.
 - iv) On these patches, the Paharias grew paddy, rice and a variety of vegetables at large scale.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) i and ii | b) iii and iv |
| c) ii and iii | d) all the above |

15. In medieval period of India, jeans-i-kamil meant for-

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a) Jeans cloths | b) Supreme lands |
| c) Excellent soldiers | d) Perfect crops |

16. Which one of the following is not a *daftar* (Volume) of Ain-i-akbari?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) Sipahabadi | b) MulkAbadi |
| c)BadshahAbadi | d) Manjilaabadi |

17. What are jotedars of Bengal called?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Hawaldar | b) Jamindar |
| c) Subedar | d) Kotwal |

18. When was Complete Independence demanded?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) In 1906, by Muslim league | b) In 1940, by congress |
| c) In the congress session of 1929 | d) In 1946, by cabinet mission |

19. Which of the following is **not** correctly matched?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| a) Nana Saheb | : Kanpur | b) Tatyatope | : Gwalior |
| c) Shahmal | : Badout paragana | d) Tribe Gonoo | : Guwahati |

20. Who did urge to interpret minorities in the economic terms in the Constituent Assembly?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) B.R.Ambedkar | b) N.G.Ranga |
| c) G.B.Pant | d) R.V.Dhulekar |

21. For how many years Constituent Assembly decided English would continue to be used for all official purposes?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) 15 years | b) 25 years |
| c) 50 years | d) forever |

Part – B (Short Answer type Questions)

22. Do you agree that the drainage system in Harappan cities indicate town planning ? Give reasons in support of your answer.

OR

What kind of problems Epigraphist have to face in collecting evidences from inscriptions?

23. Throw light on the main teachings of Jainism.

24. Write a note on “Kitab ul Hind”.

25. What were the main causes of uprise of Bhakti movement?

26. Throw light on the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels.

27. Why was the revolt particularly widespread in Awadh? Give any three reasons

OR

What were the main provisions of Subsidiary Alliance? Explain.

Part – C (Long Answer type Questions)

28. Describe the structure of Stupa. Why the destiny of Amravati was different from Sanchi? (8)

OR

Explain how the ideas of Puranic Hinduism develop in different ways within the tradition?
29. Explain the ways in which panchayats and village headmen regulated rural society. (8)

OR

How do we come to know about the rural society of the Mughal period? Which technologies were used by the peasants during this period? Explain.

30. Describe the role of Gandhiji as people's leader from 1917-22? (8)

OR

Describe Quit India movement as a mass movement. What was its importance in the history of freedom struggle of India?

Part – D (Source based Questions)

(3x4=12Marks)

31. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The world beyond the palace

Just as the Buddha's teachings were compiled by his followers, the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. Here is one example, from a Prakrit text known as the Uttaradhyayana Sutta, describing how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world: If the whole world and all its treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied, nor would all this be able to save you. When you die, O king and leave all things behind, dhamma alone, and nothing else, will save you. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world). I shall live as a nun without offspring, without desire, without the love of gain, and without hatred ... Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight ... Leave your large kingdom ... abandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property, then practise severe penance, being firm of energy ...

31.1 Identify the person who persuaded the king to renounce the world.

31.2 "Oh king, dhamma alone and nothing else will save you"-. What does the word "dhamma" signifies and whose teachings was followed by the disciple.

31.3 Under which context the following statement "unchecked like birds in their flight..." was told by the disciple of Mahavira?

32. Read the following source and answer the following questions-

The One Lord

Here is a composition attributed to Kabir:

Tell me, brother, how can there be

No one lord of the world but two?

Who led you so astray?

God is called by many names: Names like Allah, Ram, Karim, Keshav, Hari, and Hazrat.

Gold may be shaped into rings and bangles. Isn't it gold all the same?

Distinctions are only words we invent ...

Kabir says they are both mistaken.

Neither can find the only Ram.

One kills the goat the other cows.

They waste their lives in disputation.

Questions:

(i) According to the poem, who two are mistaken?

(ii) Name the work in which the verses of Kabir have been compiled.

(iii) How has Kabir described Ultimate Reality?

33. Read the following source and answer the following questions-

"Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become a loyal citizen. People had to stop focusing only on the community and the self:

For the success of Democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centered round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares not for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed."

i) What should a man do in democracy?

- ii) What do you mean by 'Divided loyalty'?
- iii) Why was the demand for Separate Electorate made during the drafting of the Constitution?

Part – E (Map Based Questions)

34. a) On the given political map of India, two important sites have been marked as A and B, identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (1x2)

A) Where Jaliavala Bagh massacre happened.

B) Place where Gautam Buddha got Enlightenment.

b) On the same outline map, locate and label three following places. 1X3

i) Revolt place of 1857 where Nana Saheb led the revolt.

ii) Capital of Vijayanagar empire

iii) Where Stupa was protected by queens of Bhopal.

NOTE: The following questions are for visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q.No.34.

i) Mention any two Mahajanpadas.

ii) Name any three places associated to Vijayanagar.

