



**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2021-22)**  
**TERM I – SET A**

**Subject: HISTORY**

**Max. Marks:40**

**Grade: 12**

**Time: 90 mins**

**Name:**

**Section:**

**Roll No:**

**General Instructions:**

- The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.*
- Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.*
- Section B contains 22 Questions. Attempt any 18 questions.*
- Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.*
- Section D contains Questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted*
- All questions carry equal marks.*
- There will be no negative marking.*

**I. SECTION-A**

- Give another name for the Harappan civilisation-
  - Aryan Civilisation
  - Indo Ganga Civilisation
  - Indus Valley Civilisation
  - Iron Age Civilisation
- Which one of the following statements is incorrect regarding the weights used during the Harappan period?
  - In Harappan period, exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called chert.
  - They were generally cubical and without markings.
  - The higher dominations of weights were binary in multiple of two.
  - The smaller weights were probably used for weighing jewellery and beads
- The Director General of ASI who brought a military precision to the practice of archaeology was .....
  - John Marshall
  - R.E.M. Wheeler
  - Alexander Cunningham
  - Howard Carter
- Which are the two scripts deciphered by James Prinsep?
  - Brahmi-Greek
  - Greek-Aramaic
  - Aramaic-Brahmi
  - Brahmi-Kharosthi
- When were the Buddhist religious texts Tipitaka compiled?
  - Before the birth of Mahatma Buddha
  - After Mahatma Buddha attained Nirvana
  - During the life of Mahatma Buddha
  - When Mahatma Buddha gave his first sermon.

6. Jaina monks and nuns took \_\_\_\_\_ vows?
  - A. 3
  - B. 4
  - C. 5
  - D. 6
7. Which material does 'faience' comprise of?
  - A. copper
  - B. glass
  - C. steatite
  - D. silica
8. Identify the group of Harappan settlements from where specialised drills have been found?
  - A. Nageshwar, Balakot and Lothal
  - B. Chanhudaro, Nageshwar and Harappa
  - C. Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Dholavira
  - D. Chanhudaro, Lothal and Dholavira
9. Kalinga was conquered by which Mauryan ruler?
  - A. Chandragupta Maurya
  - B. Bimbisara
  - C. Asoka
  - D. Ajatasattu
10. According to the shastras who could only become kings?
  - A. Brahmins
  - B. Kshatriyas
  - C. Vaishyas
  - D. All of the above
11. Which traveller called the "Mahanavami dibba" as the "House of Victory" ?
  - A. Duarte Barbosa
  - B. Fernao Nuniz
  - C. Domingo Paes
  - D. Abdur Razzaq
12. Which one of the following aspects describe the meaning of "Tirthankaras in Jainism?
  - A. Supreme Being who is the incarnation of God.
  - B. Those who follow the path of asceticism.
  - C. Those who guide men and women across the river of existence .
  - D. Those who follow the path of renunciation.
13. Which among the following statements is **not true** with regard to Krishna Deva Raya?
  - A. He belonged to the Tuluva dynasty
  - B. The rulers of Orissa were subdued during his time
  - C. Raichur doab was acquired
  - D. He lost his life in the battle of Talikota
14. Under the patronage of which dynasty were the huge temples at Chidambaram, Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Cholapuram built?
  - A. Chalukya
  - B. Rashtrakuta
  - C. Chola
  - D. Pallava
15. Why were the Nayanars against Buddhism and Jainism?
  - A. Because Jainism and Buddhism were against the caste system.
  - B. Because the Nayanars supported the dominance of the Brahmanas.
  - C. Because Jainism and Buddhism enjoyed the support of the Vellala peasants.
  - D. Because they competed with Jainism and Buddhism for royal patronage.
16. To which religious tradition can the following features be associated with?
  - I. Worship was often associated with the Goddess.
  - II. Open to all practitioners often ignored differences of caste and class
  - III. Influenced Shaivism and Buddhism.
  - IV. Popular in Eastern, Northern and Southern India.
  - A. Jainism
  - B. Vaishnavism
  - C. Virashaiva tradition
  - D. Tantric traditions
17. The evidence of a ploughed field at a Harappan site in Rajasthan showed two sets of furrows at

right angles to each other. It shows that:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. It was meant for growing three different crops.        | B. It was mainly for planting fruits & trees. |
| C. It was meant for growing two different crops together. | D. It was meant for crop rotation             |
18. Which of the following strategies were evolved by Brahmanas to enforce the norms of Varna order from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE?
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. They emphasized the varna order was of divine origin.                                  | B. They advised the kings to ensure that people follow the norms of the Varna system within the kingdom |
| C. They tried to convince people that their occupation and status are determined by birth | D. All the above  |
19. Why were people drawn towards Buddhist teachings?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Buddhism emphasized on caste-based distinctions | B. Buddhism gave importance to conduct and values. |
| C. Buddhism emphasized on metta and karuna         | D. Both B and C                                    |
20. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about "The Royal Centre"?
- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. The royal centre was located in the south-western part of the settlement. | B. There were over 60 temples. |
| C. About 30 building complexes have been identified as palaces.              | D. All of these                |
21. Which of the following statements mention about 'Agrahara'?
- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. The land granted to brahmins | B. The land granted to temples   |
| C. The land granted to peasants | D. The land granted to merchants |
22. Who were called 'rayas'?
- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Rulers of Odisha  | B. Rulers of Ahmednagar   |
| C. Rulers of Bijapur | D. Rulers of Vijayanagara |
23. Which temple's hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession?
- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. The Vitthala Temple    | B. The Virupaksha Temple    |
| C. The Hazara Rama Temple | D. The Brihadishvara Temple |
24. Who provided the Englishmen and the French with plaster cast copies of the original stupas of Sanchi?
- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Sultan Jehan Begum | B. Shahjehan Begum |
| C. Jahanara Begum     | D. Roshanara Begum |

## II

## SECTION -B

25. Which one of the following statements is incorrect regarding the word Gahapati?
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. They are the owner, master or head of a household. | B. They are the owner of the resources- animals and other things- that belonged to the household. |
| C. They are the officials of the king                 | D. They belonged to the urban elites including wealthy merchants.                                 |



33. Identify the character from Mahabharata with the help of the following information.

- One of the Pandavas
- Married in the Rakshasa clan
- Father of Ghatotkacha

A. Vyasa  
C. Bhima

B. Yudhisthira  
D. Arjuna

34. He was the most powerful of the Gupta rulers (c. fourth century CE). The Prayaga Prashasti was composed in praise of him. He is described as without an antagonist on earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet.

Who among the following rulers has been described in the above information?

A. Ashoka

B. Chandragupta Maurya

C. Samudragupta

D. Ajatshatru

35. Match the following:

Excavations	Sites
A. Evidence of ploughed field	i. Dholavira
B. Reservoirs	ii Mohenjodaro
C. terracotta models of the plough	iii. Kalibangan
D. Saddle querns	iv. Cholistan

Options:

A. A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

B. A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv

C. A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

D. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

36. Which of the following information is/are correct about the Vijayanagar Empire?

- It was established by Harihar and Bukka.
- Krishnadeva Raya played off one Sultan against another
- Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golkonda defeated Rama Raya in the battle of Chandragiri.
- Harihara and Bukka were from Sangam dynasty

A. II and III

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. I and IV

37. In 1039 Abu'l Hasan al Hujwiri, a native of Hujwir near Ghazni in Afghanistan settled in Lahore and wrote a book in Persian called the Kashf ul-Mahjub (Unveiling of the Veiled) to explain the meaning of tasawwuf, and those who practised it, that is, the sufi. Even today Hujwiri is revered as Data Ganj Bakhsh. The phrase- "Data Ganj Bhaksh" means:

A. Giver to the rich

B. Giver who bestows treasure

C. Comforter of the poor

D. Provider of food.

38. Which one of the following is a correct pair?

LIST I	LIST II
Rulers	Regions
A. Virupaksha Temple	i. Lord Shiva
B. Hazara Rama Temple	ii. Lord Vishnu
C. Vitthala Temple	iii. King's Palace
D. Mahanavami Dibba	iv. Lord Rama

- A. A-i  
C. C-iii
- B. B-ii  
D. D-iv

39. **Read the following information given in the box carefully:**

- She was a woman devotee belonging to the Alvar sect.
- Her compositions were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date).
- She saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu; her verses express her love for the deity.

- A. Andal  
C. Meerabai
- B. Karaikkal Ammaiyar  
D. Maitreyi

40. Which of the following statement(s) is/are related to the rulers of Vijayanagara Empire?

- I. The Vijayanagara kings competed with contemporary rulers on their northern frontier including the sultans of the Deccan and Gajapati rulers of Orissa for fertile river valleys and resources.
- II. The rulers of Vijayanagara borrowed concepts and building techniques which they then developed further.
- III. Rulers also indicated their close links with the gods by using the title "Hindu Suratrana".
- IV. The rulers of Vijayanagara, who called themselves piyadassi, appointed dhamma mahamattas to spread the message of dhamma.

- A. Only I  
C. II, III and IV
- B. I, II and III  
D. Only IV

41. **Fill in the blanks:**

Mesopotamian texts refer to \_\_\_\_\_ as a land of seafarers.

- A. Magan  
C. Dilmun
- B. Meluhha  
D. Turan

42. Which of the following statement is not true for Mahayana followers?

- A. They gave importance to self-effort in achieving nibbana  
C. They had belief in Bodhisattas
- B. They worshipped images of Buddha  
D. They believe in saviour who would ensure salvation

43. Which of the following statements is/are correct about debates and discussions that we get to know from Buddhist texts?

- I Buddhist texts mention as many as 64 sects or schools of thought.
- II. Debates about the validity of the philosophy or the way these sects understood the world, took place in the kutagarashalas in villages.
- III. Many teachers of these sects such as Mahavira and Buddha did not question the authority of the Vedas.
- IV. They also emphasised individual agency– suggesting that men and women could strive to attain liberation from the trials and tribulations of worldly existence.

- A. I, III and IV  
C. II, III and IV
- B. I, II and III  
D. I, II and IV

44. Read the following statements regarding Sufism in India:

- I. The word used for Sufism in Islamic texts is tasawwuf.
- II. Sufi silsilas began to crystallise in different parts of the Islamic world around the twelfth century
- III. Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia was popularly known as "Gharib Nawaz".
- IV. Jahanara was a devotee of Nasiruddin Chiragh-i Delhi.

Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

- A. II and III  
C. I and IV

- B. I and II  
D. II and IV

45. **Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):**

Assertion (A): Some of the most spectacular gopurams were also built by the local nayakas.  
Reason (R): The nayakas continued with the traditions of temple building.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
B. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
C. A is true but R is false.  
D. R is true but A is false.

46.



What is this sculpture depicting?

- A. Birth of Buddha  
B. Marriage of Buddha  
C. Coronation ceremony of Buddha  
D. Departure of Buddha from his palace.

### III

#### Section-C Case Based Questions

**This Section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.**

- A. **Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.**

#### Proper Social Roles

*Here is a story from the Adi Parvan on the Mahabharata*

Once Drona a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya a forest dwelling nishada (a hunting community) When Drona, who knew dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating as his teacher, began to practice on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark nishada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona.

Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus Drona kept his word: no one was better than Arjuna.

47. This extract has been taken from which text?
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Rig Veda     | B. Manusmriti   |
| C. Dharmasutras | D. Mahabharata. |
48. Who taught archery to the Kuru Princes?
- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| A. Drona | B. Ekalavya |
| C. Bhim  | D. Vidur    |
49. Why did Dronacharya refuse to teach Ekalavya ?
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. He was already teaching the Kuru princess and did not want another student | B. He did not want to annoy Arjuna.  |
| C. Ekalavya belonged to the Vaishya caste.                                    | D. It was against Drona's dharma to teach a person from the nishada community. |
50. Which of the following statement/s about this story is/are **not correct**?
- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| I. Eklavya wanted Drona to be his guru or teacher for archery.                            |                   |
| II. When Drona refused Eklavya was angry and did not regard Drona as his teacher anymore. |                   |
| III. Eklavya shot seven arrows into the mouth of the dog of the Pandavas.                 |                   |
| IV. Arjuna felt Eklavya paralleled him in archery skills.                                 |                   |
| A. Only II  | B. Only IV        |
| C. II and IV  | D. I , III and IV |
51. Assertion (A): Drona asked Ekalavya to cut off his right thumb.  
Reason (R): He wanted to keep his word to Arjuna that; no one was better than him
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A | B. Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| C. A is incorrect but R is correct .                              | D. A is correct but R is incorrect.                                    |
52. Which versions of Guru - Shishya Parampara (teacher student relation) is mentioned in the given extract?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Drona kept his promise to Arjuna that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils.          | B. Drona asked Ekalavya to cut off his thumb and offer it to himself as guru dakshina. |
| C. Drona was acknowledged and honored by Ekalavya who gave his thumb as guru dakshina to him | D. All of the above.   |
- B. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

### **The lamp of the entire land**

Each Sufi shrine was associated with distinctive features. This is what an eighteenth-century visitor from the Deccan, Dargah Quli Khan, wrote about the shrine of Nasiruddin Chiragh-I Dehli in his Muraqqa-i Dehli (Album of Delhi):

The Shaikh (in the grave) is not the lamp of Delhi but of the entire country. People turn up there in crowds, particularly on Sunday. In the month of Diwali, the entire population of Delhi visits it and stays in tents around the spring tank for days. They take baths to obtain cures from chronic diseases. Muslims and Hindus pay visits in the same spirit. From morning till evening people come and also make themselves busy merrymaking in the shade of the trees.

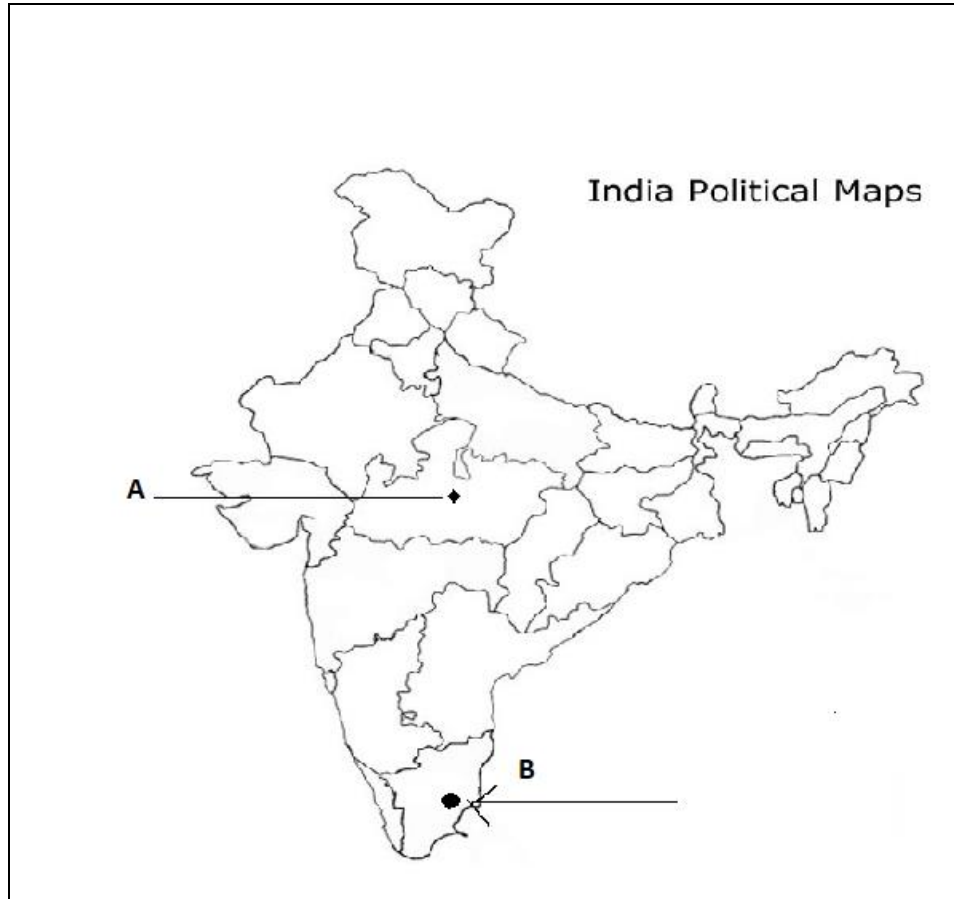


53. Who wrote Muraqqa-i Delhi?
- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. Nasiruddin | B. Dargah Quli Khan |
| C. Ali Khan   | D. Shaikh Ali       |
54. The entire population of Delhi visits shrine in the month of .....
- |           |                       |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| A. Ramzan | B. Holi               |
| C. Diwali | D. None of the above. |
55. The shrine of Nasiruddin Chiragh-I-Delhi is the sign of social harmony because.....
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. The Shaikh is not the lamp of Delhi but of the entire country. | B. People turn up there in crowds, particularly on Sunday.  |
| C. Muslims and Hindus pay visits in the same spirit.              | D. People take baths to obtain cures from chronic diseases. |
56. 'The Shaikh is not the lamp of Delhi but of the entire country', which of the following does not support this statement.
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. People turn up there in crowds, particularly on Sunday.  | B. Only the Muslim people from Delhi visited the shrine.        |
| C. From morning till evening people come and also make themselves busy in merry making in the shade of the trees. | D. The visitor who wrote about the Shaikh came from the Deccan. |
57. People take baths at shrine .....
- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| A. For ritual purpose                    | B. It's lamp of the entire country |
| C. To obtain cures from chronic diseases | D. To get blessing                 |
58. People turn up there in crowds, particularly on .....
- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. Monday | B. Friday   |
| C. Sunday | D. Thursday |

#### IV

#### SECTION-D MAP BASED QUESTION

On the given outline map of India, identify the Location with the help of specified information:



59. On the political map of India 'A' is marked which is the site for the Buddhist stupa erected by the second century BCE and was preserved by the rulers of Bhopal.
- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| A. Barhut | B. Amravati  |
| C. Sanchi | D. Bodh Gaya |
60. On the same map 'B' is also marked as an important town of (fourteenth-eighteenth century) in South India. Identify it from the following options.
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Kanchipuram | B. Madurai     |
| C. Thanjavur   | D. Chidambaram |

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