



PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2021-22)

TERM I – SET B

Subject: HISTORY

Max. Marks: 40

Grade: 12

Time: 90 Mins

Name:

Section:

Roll No:

General Instructions:

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

I.

SECTION-A

1. The people of Harappa were not aware of which of the following metals?
A. gold B. bronze
C. iron D. copper
2. Which archaeologist questioned the evidence of massacre in 1960s?
A. John Marshall B. George Dales
C. R.E.M. Wheeler D. Howard Carter
3. The significance of Harappan seals began to be realized when
A. Archaeologist Daya Ram Sahani in the early decades of the twentieth century discovered the seals at Harappa. B. A Harappan seal was given to Cunningham by an Englishman
C. The first professional archaeologist John Marshall brought his experience of working in Greece and Crete to work in India D. Rakhal Das Banerji found similar seals at Mohenjodaro.
4. What do you mean by the term Piyadassi?
A. Pleasant to behold B. Beloved of the gods
C. Devanampiya D. Dhamma mahamatta
5. The small square room with a single doorway for the worshipper to enter in the early temples was known as?
A. Shikhara B. Garbhagriha
C. Mandapam D. Harmika
6. Which among the following is not among the vows taken by Jaina monks and nuns?
A. To abstain from killing B. Stealing and lying
C. To lead a domestic life D. To abstain from possessing property.

7. Little pots of faience were considered precious because.....?
 - A. They were obtained from Oman
 - B. They were made of steatite
 - C. They were difficult to make
 - D. They were made of semi-precious stones.
8. Which objects were found from a cemetery in Harappa during excavations in mid -1980s?
 - A. Three shell rings, jasper bead and copper mirror
 - B. Three shell rings, faience pot and copper mirror
 - C. Micro beads, copper mirror and gold jewelry.
 - D. Three shell rings, jasper bead and micro beads.
9. The rulers of which dynasty had adopted the title of 'devaputra'?
 - A. Saka
 - B. Maurya
 - C. Gupta
 - D. Kushana
10. The original story of Mahabharata was composed by.....
 - A. sutas
 - B. warriors
 - C. sages
 - D. brahmanas
11. One of the most prominent waterworks to be seen among the ruins of Vijayanagara kingdom is the Hiriya canal that separated the sacred centre from the urban core. Who got it made?
 - A. Kings of Saluva dynasty
 - B. Kings of Aravidu dynaty
 - C. Kings of Tuluva dynasty
 - D. Kings of Sangam dynasty
12. Identify the place where Gautam Buddha gave his first Sermon?
 - A. Bodhgaya
 - B. Shravasti
 - C. Kaushambi
 - D. Sarnath
13. Krishnadev Raya took pride in the title 'establisher of Yavana kingdom'. Identify the context of this title from the following?
 - A. Resolved conflicts of Greek kingdoms.
 - B. Resolved conflict of succession in Delhi Sultanate.
 - C. Krishnadev Raya supported some claimants to power in the Sultanates of the Deccan.
 - D. Krishnadev Raya resolved conflict of succession in the Mughal Empire.
14. Identify the suburban township founded by Krishnadeva Raya.
 - A. Penukonda
 - B. Nagalapuram
 - C. Chandragiri
 - D. Thanjavur
15. The great poet and disciple of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya who introduced the 'qaul' was....
 - A. Dargah Quli Khan
 - B. Malik Muhammad Jayasi
 - C. Amir Khusrau
 - D. Baba Farid
16. Who among the following Bhakti Saints composed poems that drew on both Islamic and Hindu ideas and practices?
 - A. Kabir
 - B. Tulsidas
 - C. Ramananda
 - D. Raidas
17. Who was the first professional archaeologist to work in India and brought his experience of working in Greece and Crete to the archaeological field?
 - A. Daya Ram Sahini
 - B. Cunningham
 - C. Rakhal Das Banerji
 - D. John Marshall

18. How many avatars were recognized in Vaishnavism?
 A. 5 B. 10
 C. 15 D. 20
19. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding raya Gopurams?
 A. The Gopuram signalled the presence of temples from a long distance. B. Gopurams were the central shrines in the temple complexes.
 C. Gopurams are the entrance gates to the Stupas. D. Many merchants also constructed Gopurams.
20. How many subcommittees for coordinating military activity did Megasthenes mention in his account "Indica"?
 A. 5 B. 6
 C. 8 D. 30
21. Which among the following statements is not true with the term 'chandalas'?
 A. They were designated as "untouchable B. The pure designated avoided taking food from them.
 C. They were living inside the village along with the higher castes. D. They wore clothes of the dead.
22. What was the Amuktamalyada?
 A. The term used for Vijayanagara Empire B. An inscription of the king of Vijayanagara
 C. A royal order issued by Krishnadeva Raya D. A work composed by Krishnadeva Raya on statecraft.
23. Which one among the following statements is correct regarding the amara-nayaka system?
 A. The amara-nayakas were traders. B. King had no control over the amara-nayakas.
 C. Main features of this system were derived from the mansabdari system. D. The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the rayas.
24. The markets of Vijayanagara were noted for dealing with.....
 A. spices B. textiles
 C. Precious stones D. All of the above.

II

SECTION -B

25. Which of the following options is **incorrect** while referring to successful merchants who could become rich through trade in the 6th century BCE?
 A. Masattuvan B. satthavahas
 C. shrenis D. setthis
26. Read the following information and identify the discipline of study referred to here:
 Study of punch marked and other coins recovered from excavations at a number of sites throughout the subcontinent, has made it possible to reconstruct possible commercial networks in the 6th century BCE.
 A. Anthropology B. Numismatics
 C. Epigraphy D. Palaeography
27. Which of the following pairs associated with the Buddhist texts and their content is correct?

- A. Vinaya Pitaka- rules and regulations for those who joined the Sangha B. Sutta Pitaka- Philosophical matters
- C. Abhidhamma Pitaka- Buddha's teachings D. All of the above
28. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of the following information. The younger brother of Dhritarashtra who ascended the throne of Hastinapura as Dhritarashtra was blind. He was the father of the Pandavas.
- A. Yudhisthira B. Duryodhana
- C. Dhritarashtra D. Pandu
29. Consider the following statements regarding most evident happenings of Sixth century BCE in Indian history:
- I. The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.
- II. It is an era associated with early civilisation, the growing use of gold and silver, the development of paper currency, etc.
- III. It also witnessed the growth of diverse systems of thought, including Buddhism and Jainism.

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

- A. Only I B. I and II
- C. I and III D. Only II
30. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): There are limits to what epigraphy can reveal.

Reason (R): It is not always easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions.

- 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
31. Which of the following options is the most probable explanation for the incorporation of the motif of a woman surrounded by lotuses and elephants in the Sanchi Stupa?
- A. Strength and wisdom B. Figure of both Maya and Gajalakshmi
- C. Auspicious symbol D. Stories from Vessantara Jataka
32. Consider the following statements about strategies used by archaeologists in tracking social differences:

1. They study the differences in the way the burial pit was made
2. They study artefacts and classify them as utilitarian and luxuries.
3. Studying the distribution of artefacts is not an important aspect of their investigation.
4. They try to find out the centres of craft production.

Which of the given statements are **incorrect**?

- A. 1 and 2 B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4 D. 1 and 4
33. Identify the character of 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. 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
C. A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

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

35. Identify the character with the following information:

She was the daughter of one of the most important rulers in early Indian history, Chandragupta II (c. 375-415 CE). She was married into another important ruling family, that of the Vakatakas, who were powerful in the Deccan. She had access to a lot of wealth and property especially land which is important as it was exceptional for women to possess property during that period.

- A. Draupadi
C. Kunti

- B. Ditttha Mangalika
D. Prabhavati Gupta

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

- I. It was established by Harihar and Bukka.
II. Krishnadev Raya played off one Sultan against another
III. Bijapurpur Ahmadnagar and Golkonda defeated Rama Raya in the battle of Chandragiri.
IV. Harihara and Bukka were from Sangam dynasty

- A. II and III
C. III and IV

- B. I and II
D. I and IV

37. Some of the earliest Bhakti movements were led by the Alvars and Nayanars. Which information is related to Alvar and Nayanar's traditions?

- A. They never talked about caste system.

- B. Bhaktas came only from the Brahmana and Kshatriya castes.

- C. They claimed that their compositions were as important as the Vedas.

- D. They supported the Brahmanical domination in society.

38. Which one of the following is correct pair of the structures and areas where they are found?

44. Which of the **following statement/s is/are not true** about Shaikh Nizamuddin's hospice?
 I It was located on the banks of the river Yamuna in Ghiyaspur, on the outskirts of what was then the city of Delhi.
 II It comprised of several small rooms and a big hall where the inmates and visitors lived and prayed.
 III The Shaikh lived in the Jama'at Khana where he met visitors in the afternoons.
 IV Fearing a Mongol invasion, people from the neighbouring areas flocked into the khanqah to seek refuge.
- A. Only I
 B. I and II
 C. III and IV
 D. Only III
45. **Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):**
 Assertion (A): The Amara-Nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara empire.
 Reason (R): Many features of this system were derived from the iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate.
- 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.



Look at the figure which is a part of the northern gateway of Sanchi stupa. Identify the source from where this scene has been sculpted.

- A. Gandatindu Jataka
 B. Sutta Pitaka
 C. Dipavamsa
 D. Vessantara Jataka

III

Section-C Case Based Questions

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

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, Eklavya 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):

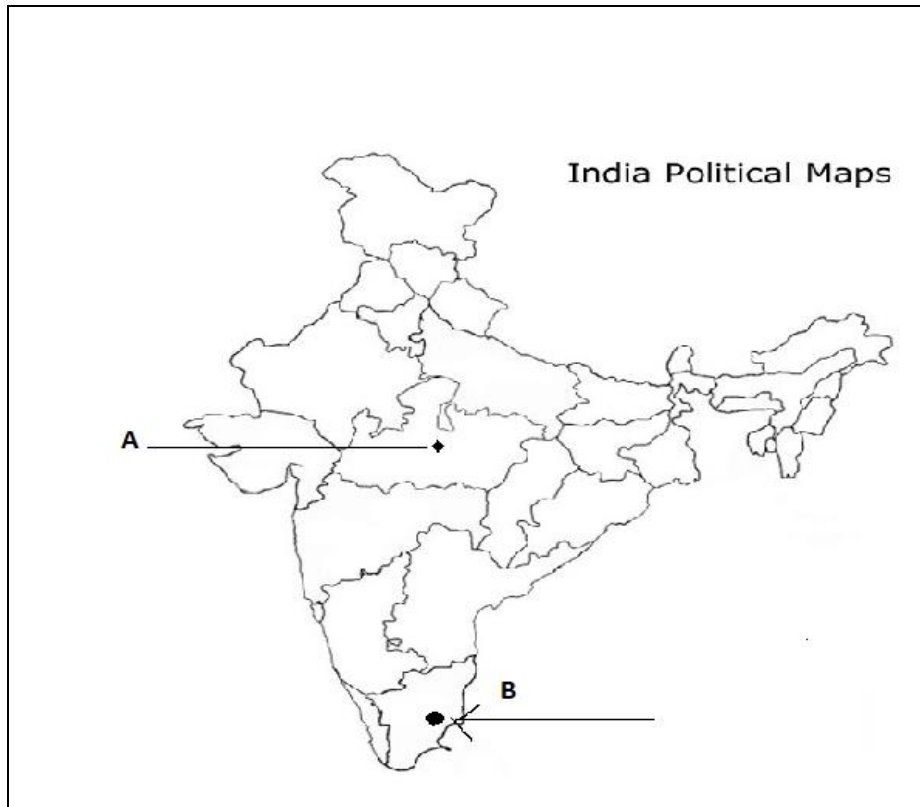
The Shaikh (in the grave) is not the lamp of Delhi but of the entire country. People turn up there in crowds, particularly on Sunday. In the month of Diwali, the entire population of Delhi visits it and stays in tents around the spring tank for days. They take baths to obtain cures from chronic diseases. 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 |
