

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
Pre Board Examination (4 December 2025)

Class XII(Humanities)
Subject - HISTORY - 027 (Set-A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of five sections.
- **Section A:** Question numbers 1 to 21 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark.
- **Section B:** Question number 22 to 27 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each, answer should not exceed 100 words.
- **Section C:** Question number 28 to 30 are long answer type questions carrying 8 marks each, answer should not exceed 300-350 words.
- **Section D:** Question number 31 to 33 are Source-based questions carrying 4 marks each.
- **Section E:** Question number 34 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

Section A

1. In which of the following fields are archaeo-botanists specialized?

- a) The study of old rocks
- b) The study of dead animal and plant remains
- c) The study of ancient plant remains
- d) The study of sea animals

2. Match the following :

Column I (Archeologists)	Column II (Contribution)
A) S. N. Roy	(i) First professional archaeologist to work in India
B) John Marshall	(ii) Used the accounts left by Chinese pilgrims
C) Cunningham	(iii) Author of 'The Story of Indian Archaeology'
D) G. F. Dales	(iv) Author of 'The Mythical Massacre at Mohenjodaro'

Options:

- a) A - iii, B - i, C - ii, D - iv
- b) A - i, B - iii, C - iv, D - ii
- c) A - ii, B - iv, C - i, D - iii
- d) A - iv, B - ii, C - iii, D - i

3. Who among the following had issued the first gold coins in the first century CE?

- a) The Yaudheyas
- b) The Pathians
- c) The Guptas
- d) The Kushanas

4. Choose the correct pair

- a) Vellalar - Ploughmen
- b) Adimai - Slaves
- c) Uzhavar - Landowners
- d) Gahapati - Village

5. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : From c. 500 BCE norms were compiled in Sanskrit texts known as the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.

Reason (R) : Brahmanas laid the codes of social behaviour for the society in general.

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- 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

6. Which Chinese traveler gave an account of life of Scavengers?

- a) Fa-Hien b) Itsing c) Xuan Zang d) Alberuni

7. Which of the following statements is not correct about Vedic culture?

- a) The early Vedic tradition was compiled between BCE 1000 to 1600 CE.
- b) The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of Agni, Indra and Soma.
- c) The Rajasuya and Ashvamedha Yajanas were performed by Kings.
- d) Many Vedic ideas were found in the Upanishads.

8. In India, the postal system is of two kinds, viz uluq and dawa according to

- a) Al - Biruni b) Francois Bernier c) Ibn Battuta d) Fa - Hien

9. Identify the personality



- a)- Fa - Hien
- b)- Francois Bernier
- c) Al - Biruni
- d) Tavernier

10. What do you mean by Sawn?

- a) Performing the pilgrimage to Mecca
- b) Prayer five times a day
- c) Fasting during the month of Ramazan
- d) Giving alms

11. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Sufi silsilas began to crystallize in different parts of the Islamic world around the twelfth century.

Reason (R) : It was through this channel that the spiritual power and blessings were transmitted to devotees.

- 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

12. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- a) Vitthala Temple - Devoted to Pampadevi
- b) Virupaksha Temple - Chariot Temple
- c) Hazara Rama Temple - Temple of Krishnadeva Raya
- d) Nagalapuram - Sub - urban city

13. Arrange in ascending order

- a) Suba, Sarkar, Pargana, Mahal
- b) Sarkar, Pargana, Subha, Mahal
- c) Mahal, Sarkar, Pargana, Suba
- d) Pargana, Suba, Mahal, Sarkar

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14. What was Diwan responsible for?
a) Supervising Fiscal System b) Chief of Army c) Head of the village d) None of these
15. Arrange the following in chronological order and select the correct order from the following options.
I) Santhal Rebellion
II) Riots in Deccan Villages
III) Permanent Settlement in Bengal
IV) First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan
a) I, II, III and IV b) II, III, IV and I c) III, IV, I and II d) IV, I, II and III
16. In which year the Limitation Law was passed by Britishers?
a) 1858 b) 1859 c) 1860 d) 1861
17. Read the given information and identify the leader of 1857 Revolt from the following options.
* Nawab of Awadh * was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta
* British wrongly assumed him as unpopular ruler
a) Birjis Qadr b) Shah Alam c) Wajid Ali Shah d) Bahadur Shah

18. Match the following :

Column I (Leader)	Column II (Centre)
A) Rani Lakhmibai	1. Lucknow
B) Birjis Qadr	2. Jhansi
C) Kunwar Singh	3. Kanpur
D) Nana Saheb	4. Bihar

Options:

- a) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4 b) A - 2, B - 1, C - 4, D - 3
c) A - 3, B - 4, C - 1, D - 2 d) A - 4, B - 3, C - 2, D - 1

19. Identify the immediate reason of launching the 'Quit India Movement' by Gandhiji against the British rule.

- a) Cabinet Mission b) Cripps Mission c) Simon Commission d) Mounbatten Plan

20. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : In March 1940, the Muslim League passed a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim Majority areas.

Reason (R) : At that time there was a three way struggle between the Congress, the Muslim league and the British.

- 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

21. Who among the following declared separate electorate was a 'poison that has entered the body politic of our country?

- a) G B Pant b) Sardar Patel c) R V Dhulekar d) Begum Aizaz Rasul

SECTION-B

22. Describe the elements examined by historians in reading the Mahabharata as a text. Discuss any three points.

23. Magadha was the most powerful Mahajanapada. Examine the statement with three relevant points.

24. Explain what made Ibn Batuta an inveterate traveller and why his journeys were so arduous?

25. Who are Sufis? Discuss their ideologies connecting religion.

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26. How did Paharias respond to the coming of outsiders?
27. In what ways Mahatma Gandhi transform the nature of the national movement?

SECTION-C

28. Explain the challenges faced in framing the Indian Constitution. Discuss the process and the compromise made.

OR

Discuss why natoinalists were fervently opposed to the idea of separate electorates after the Partition of India.

29. "The fifth report on the administration and activities of the East India Company was submitted to the British Parliament providing a detailed account of administration and activities of the East India Company." Substantiate the statement with suitable examples.

OR

"After introducing the Permanent settlement in Bengal, the zamindars regularly failed to pay the land revenue demand." Substantiate the statement with suitable example.

30. "The Construction of temples and stupas was a significant aspect of religious and cultural life in the early Indian Society." Justify.

OR

"Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death" Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

SECTION-D

31. Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions :

Lord Dalhousie's annexations created disaffection in all the areas and principalities that were annexed, but nowhere more so than in the kingdom of Awadh in the heart of North India. Here, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was well-liked, and when he left his beloved Lucknow, many people followed him all the way to Kanpur, chanting laments. The widespread sense of grief and loss at the Nawab's exile was recorded by many contemporary observers. One of them wrote: "The life was gone out of the body, and the body of this town had been left lifeless... There was no street or market or house which did not wail out the cry of agony in separation of Jan-i-Alam." One folk song bemoaned that "the honourable English came and took the country" (Angrez Bahadur ain, mulk lai linho). This emotional upheaval was aggravated by immediate material losses. The removal of the Nawab led to the dissolution of the court and its culture. Thus, a whole range of people - musicians, dancers, poets, artisans, cooks, retainers, administrative officials and so on - lost their livelihood.

Questions

- (i) Why was Nawab Wajid Ali Shah dethroned and exiled to Calcutta? (1)
- (ii) What were the material consequences of the Nawab's removal on society? (1)
- (iii) How did the people of Lucknow react to the exile of Wajid Ali Shah? (2)

32. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

Going forward, you have a broad and beautiful street... In this street live many merchants, and there you will find all sorts of rubies, diamonds, emeralds, pearls, seed-pearls, cloths, and every other sort of thing there is on earth that you may wish to buy. Then you have there every evening a fair where they sell many common horses and nags, and also many citrons, limes, oranges, and grapes, and every other kind of garden stuff, and wood; you have all in this street. More generally, he described the city as being "the best provided city in the world" with the markets "stocked with provisions such as rice, wheat, grains, India corn and a certain amount of barley and beans, moong, pulses and horse-gram" all of which were cheaply and abundantly available. According to Fernao Nuniz, the Vijayanagara markets were "overflowing with abundance of fruits, grapes and oranges, limes, pomegranates, jackfruit and mangoes and all very cheap". Meat, too, was sold in abundance in the marketplaces. Nuniz describes

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...utton, pork, venison, partridges, hares, doves, quail and all kinds of birds, sparrows, rats and cats and lizards" as being sold in the market of Bisnaga (Vijayanagara).

Questions

- (i) What does Fernao Nuniz say about the markets of Vijayanagara? (1)
- (ii) What types of goods can be found in the street described in the passage? (1)
- (iii) Describe the food and provisions available in the markets of Vijayanagara. (2)

33. Read the following excerpt and answer the following questions :

Processing of food requires grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known are found in Harappan site: Saddle querns considerable numbers and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found : those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed "curry stones" by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

Questions

- (i) What materials were used for making grinding equipment in the Harappan Civilisation? (1)
- (ii) What were the two types of querns found during the excavation of Mohenjodaro? (1)
- (iii) Explain the use of the "curry stones" in the Harappan civilisation. (2)

SECTION-E

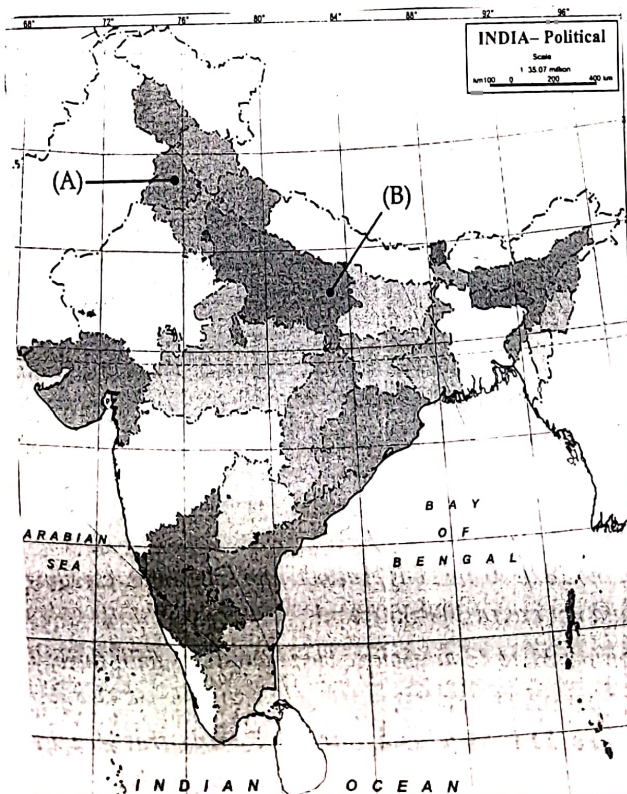
34.A) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (5)

- i) Lothal, a mature Harappan site
- ii) Dandi
- iii) (a) Agra, a territory under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb

OR

- (b) Sanchi, a major Buddhist site

B) On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which area centres of the National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



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