

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
First Term Examination (13 Sept 2025)
Class XI(Humanities)
Subject - HISTORY - 027 (Set-A)

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs.

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. Consider the following statements regarding Harappan Culture and choose the correct option:

- a) The most unique feature was the development of urban centres
- b) The settlement were divided into two sections i.e. the citadel and the lower town.
- c) Drainage system was ordinary and unplanned.
- d) Roads were not laid out along a grid pattern

Options:

- a) only A is correct
- b) both (a) and (b) are correct
- c) both (b) and (c) are correct
- d) both (c) and (d) are correct

2. Match the following :

Column I (Archeologists)	Column II (Contribution)
A) S. N. Roy	(i) The Mythical Massacre at Mohenjodaro
B) G. F. Dales	(ii) Ancient India
C) R.E. M. Wheeler	(iii) The Story of Indian Archaeology
D) John Marshall	(iv) Mohenjodaro and the Indus

Options:

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

3. What is the Ganeshwar - Jodhpura culture famous for?

- a) Harappan pottery
- b) Non-Harappan pottery
- c) Harappan seal
- d) Non-Harappan seal

4. Identify the statement which is true regarding the post of Dhamma Mahamatta?

- I) It was the post for tax collection.
- II) It was the post for maintaining law and order
- III) It was the post to spread the message of dhamma.

- a) I only
- b) III only
- c) II only
- d) I and II only

A - 1

5. Read the following information carefully

* This is an excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti.

* He was without an antagonist on earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions.

Identify the name of the king for whom this excerpt was written.

a) Ashoka b) Samudragupta c) Chandra Gupta II d) Mahapadma Nanda

6. Look at the picture given below. Identify and name the sculpture of fourth century CE related to this figure.

a) Mahapadma Nanda
b) Ashoka
c) Chandragupta
d) Kanishka



7. Assertion/ Reason.

Assertion (A) : Untouchables had no personal liberty and were considered polluted by society.

Reason (R) : They were generally engaged in criminal activities.

For each part choose from the following:

a) Both A and R are true but 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

8. Choose the odd one out from the following:

a) Mahabharate : Sanskrit b) Tripitakas : Pali c) Agamas : Prakrit d) Ramayana : Hindi

9. Match the following :

Column I	Column II
A) First Buddhist Council	i) Kashmir
B) Second Buddhist Council	ii) Pataliputra
C) Third Buddhist Council	iii) Rajagriha
D) Fourth Buddhist Council	iv) Vaishali

Options:

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

10. Which of the following pairs are incorrectly associated with landmarks in the discovery and preservation of early monuments and sculptures?

a) 1814 – Founding of Indian Museum, Calcutta
b) 1914 – John Marshall and Alfred Fouche published ‘The Monuments of Sanchi’
c) 1923 – John Marshall published ‘The Conservative Manual’
d) 1989 – Establishment of the Government Museum, Madras.

11. ‘Oh how did I make it’ was the statement of the chief sculptor after the completed the making of which temple.

a) Ellora b) Ajanta c) Barabar d) Mahabalipuram

12. The ideas of the Upanishad thinkers were not different from those of the fatalists and materialist. Identify the possible argument from the following options.

a) The essence of the philosophy of Jainism was a new concept in India
b) Ahimsa or non-violence is the most important concept of both Hinduism and Jainism.

A - 2

c) Fatalists believed that everything is predetermined.
d) Lokayatas were described as materialists, they believed that nothing is predetermined.

13. Who among the following developed concept of the Asiatic mode of production?

a) Karl Marx b) Montesquie c) Voltaire d) Rousseau

14. In the centuries between 1400 and 1800 many visitors came to India and wrote a number of travelogues in Persian. Identify who among the following personalities was not the author?

a) Abdur Razzaq Samarqndi b) Mahmud Wali Balkhi c) Shaikh Ali Hazin d) Francios Bernier

15. Which among the following plants according to Ibn Battuta's were completely unfamiliar to his audience?

a) Coconut and Paan b) Coconut and Bamboo c) Bamboo and Paan d) Bamboo and Coconut

16. Read the following information given below carefully:
I) She was a Rajput princess from Merta in Marwar.
II) she considered Lord Krishna as her lover
Identify the name of the devotee of Saguna Bhakti from the following options:
a) Andal b) Gargi c) Mira Bai d) Maitreyi

17. Identify the woman devotee with the help of the following information:
I) Compositions are sung till date
II) Saw herself as beloved of Vishnu
III) Her verses express her love for the deity
a) Andal b) Karaikkal c) Mira Bai d) Ammaiyan

18. Which of the following pairs associated with Baba Guru Nanak is incorrect?

a) Message – Through hymns and teachings
b) Type of Bhakti – Nirguna Bhakti
c) The Absolute – Rab
d) Collective Recitation – Nankana Sahib

19. What was the name of ruling lineage that was very powerful in Orissa in the 15th Century?

a) Gajapati b) Ashvapati c) Lord of horses d) Narapati

20. Identify the ruler of Saluvias dynasty with the help of the following information
I) Strain began to show within the imperial structure following his death
II) His successors were troubled by rebellious 'nayakas' or military chiefs
a) Krishnadeva Raya b) Rama Raya c) Hari Hara d) Ashoka

21. Assertion/ Reason.

Assertion (A) : Field surveys indicate that the entire area was dotted with numerous shrines and small temples.

Reason (R) : The surveys also indicate that wells, rainwater tanks as well as temple tanks may have served as sources of water to the ordinary town dwellers.

For each part choose from the following:

a) Both A and R are true but 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

SECTION-B

22. State any two reasons for the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

OR

A-3

"Kabir was and is to the present a source of inspiration for those who questioned entrenched social institutions and ideas in their search for divine." Explain.

23. Discuss Al-Biruni's understanding of the caste system.

24. "Buddha, laid stress on right conduct and values." In the light of the above message, explain his technique on life.

25. Compare and contrast the dharma or norms mentioned in the stories of Drona, Hidimba and Matanga.

26. What are inscriptions? Describe some of its features in detail.

27. Describe the basis on which archaeologists identified the centres of craft production in the Harrapan culture.

SECTION-C

28. Describe the contributions of various archaeologists from 1875 till 1950 in discovering the Harappan civilization.

OR

"The Mahabharata is a story of kinship, marriage and patriliney." Examine the statement.

29. Who was Kushanas? How do they claim a high status in the society?

OR

Explain the structural and sculptural features of Sanchi Stupa.

30. Describe the major teachings of either Kabir or Baba Guru Nanak, and the ways in which these have been transmitted.

OR

Analyse the rituals associated with Mahanavami Dibba at the Royal Centre in Vijayanagara.

SECTION-D

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

A Language with an enormous range

Al-Biruni described Sanskriti as follows:

If you want to conquer this difficulty (i.e., to learn Sanskrit), you will not find it easy, because the language is of an enormous range, both in words and inflections, something like the Arabic, calling one and the same thing by various names, both original and derivative, and using one and the same word for a variety of subjects, which, in order to be properly understood, must be distinguished from each other by various qualifying epithets.

Questions

- (i) How did Al-Biruni compare Sanskrit with Arabic?
- (ii) Give an example of the work Al-Biruni translated in Arabic from Sanskrit.
- (iii) Analyse the reason of Sanskrit considered as a language with enormous range

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

Here is an excerpt of a mantra from the Rigveda, which was probably inserted in the text c. 1000 BCE, to be chanted by the priest while conducting the marriage ritual. It is used in many Hindu weddings even today: I have bound her firmly there so that through the grace of Indra she will have fine sons and be fortunate in her husband's love. Indra was one of the principal deities, a god of valour, warfare and rain. 'Here' and 'there' refer to the father's and husband's house respectively.

Questions

- (i) Why do people worship Indra?
- (ii) What is the meaning of the phrase "I free her from here, but not from there" used in the paragraph?
- (iii) Why women should receive the grace of Indra?

A - 4

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

The most ancient system yet discovered

About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared".

From Ernest Mackay, Early Indus Civilisation, 1948. Drainage system were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.

Questions

- (i) What was the profession of Mackay?
- (ii) The main channels were made up of which material?
- (iii) Which extract is taken, from Ernest Mackay's book 'Early Indus Civilisation'. In which year this book was published?

SECTION-E

(5)

34.A) Locate and label the following on the map of India.

i) Kalibangan – A Harappan Site

ii) Mysore or Vijayanagara

iii) Avanti – an important 6th century BCE Mahajanapada

B) On the given political outline map of India, two places associated with Ashokan Pillar inscriptions are marked as 1 and 2. Write their names.

