

PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER 3 (2020-2021)

HISTORY (027)

CLASS-XII

Time Allowed: 3hrs

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- 1) Answer all the questions. Some questions have an internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question. This question paper comprises of *six* sections.
- 2) **Section A:** Question numbers 1 to 16 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark and should be answered in one word or one sentence each (Attempt any 15)
- 3) **Section B:** Question numbers 17 to 19 are Case Based/ Source Based having Multiple Choice questions. Each question has 4 sub-parts. Attempt any three sub-parts from each question.
- 4) **Section C:** Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Question 20 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- 5) **Section D:** Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Question 24 to 26) should not exceed 350 words each.
- 6) **Section E:** Question number 27 to 29 are Source-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- 7) **Section F:** Question number 30 is a Map question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

5	<p>The engraved picture is taken from which historical monument?</p>  <p>Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 5. In which country was Gautama Buddha born?</p>	1
6	<p>Nayanars were the worshipper of:</p> <p>a) Vishnu b) Shiva c) Ganesha d) Formless</p>	1
7	<p>The correct statement/s about Guru Nanak is/ are:</p> <p>a) He preached Nirguna Bhakti b) He denied the external ostentation of religion. c) He rejected the texts of Hindus and Muslims. d) He accepted sacrifice and rituals.</p> <p>i) a,b,c ii) a,b,d iii) b,c,d iv) a,d,c</p>	1
8	<p>On the banks of which river, Hampi (the capital of the Vijaynagara Empire) was situated?</p>	1
9	<p>The correct meaning of Sulah-e-kul is:</p> <p>a) Universal happiness b) Adjustment in family c) Peace in family d) Universal peace</p>	1
10	<p>The Fifth Report was presented in the British Parliament in the Year:</p> <p>a) 1814 b) 1813 c) 1815 d) 1816</p>	1
11	<p>In the context of Rajmahal Hills, What did the Hoe signifies?</p>	1
12	<p>Which British Governor devised the Subsidiary Alliance?</p>	1
13	<p>In which year did the Second Round Table Conference take place?</p>	1

14	<p>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) The Other as Reason (R).</p> <p>Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi started Dandi march on 12th march 1930 from Sabarmati ashram.</p> <p>Reason(R): This movement was a result of one of the worst policies by British imposed on Indians.</p> <p>a) Only Assertion (A) is correct. b) Only Reason (R) is correct. c) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct but reason(R) is not the explanation of the statement. d) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct and reason(R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).</p>	1
15	When did Jawaharlal Nehru present the Objective Resolution before the Constituent Assembly?	1
16	Who was the president of the Constituent Assembly?	1
SECTION -B		
17	Read the following excerpt carefully and answer any three questions: -	1+1+1
<p style="text-align: center;">Rituals and the real world</p> <p>Here is a <i>vachana</i> composed by Basavanna:</p> <p>When they see a serpent carved in stone they pour milk on it.</p> <p>If a real serpent comes they say: "Kill. Kill."</p> <p>To the servant of the god who could eat if served they say: "Go away! Go away!"</p> <p>But to the image of the god which cannot eat they offer dishes of food.</p> <p>1) The tradition of worship introduced by Basavanna was:</p> <p>a) Alvars b) Nayanars c) Virashaiva d) Vaishnava</p> <p>2) The presented article attacks on:</p>		

- a) Religion
- b) Society
- c) Social fanatics and evils
- d) The worshippers of Shiva

3) **Lingayatas did not believe in:**

- a) Remarriage
- b) Widow remarriage
- c) Rebirth
- d) Post puberty marriage

4) **The _____state was mainly influenced by Basavanna.**

- a) Karnataka
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Gujarat

18

Study this image of the Buddha from Mathura carefully and answer any three of the following questions by choosing the correct options.



1) **The ultimate goal of life according to Buddhism is :**

- a) To become a Bodhisatta
- b) To follow the path of Truthfulness
- c) Rebirth

1+1+1

d) Nirvana

2) According to Buddhist teachings, a person attain Nibbana by:

a) Getting knowledge

b) Becoming a Bodhisatta

c) Following the path of non-violence

d) One's own efforts

3) **Those who adopted the older traditions were called.**

a) Hinayana

b) Mahayana

c) Bodhisatta

d) Nirvana

4) **Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A)**

The Other as Reason (R)

Assertion (A): Buddha attained enlightenment and nibbana through his own efforts.

Reason(R): Bodhisatta's used their attained merits to help others.

a) Only Assertion (A) is correct.

b) Only Reason (R) is correct.

c) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct but reason(R) is not the explanation of the statement.

d) Both Assertion (A) and reason(R) are correct and reason(R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 18.

Read the given excerpt carefully and answer any three of the given questions.

On clearance and settled cultivation

Passing through one village in the lower Rajmahal hills, Buchanan wrote:

The view of the country is exceedingly fine, the cultivation, especially the narrow valleys of rice winding in all directions, the cleared lands with scattered trees, and the rocky hills are in perfection; all that is wanted is some appearance of progress in the area and a vastly extended and improved cultivation, of which the country is highly susceptible. Plantations of Asan and Palas, for Tassar (Tassar silk

	<p>worms) and Lac, should occupy the place of woods to as great an extent as the demand will admit; the remainder might be all cleared, and the greater part cultivated, while what is not fit for the purpose, might rear Plamira (palmyra) and Mowa (<i>mahua</i>).</p> <p>1) Francis Buchanan is addressing his suggestions to:</p> <p>a) The Landlords</p> <p>b) The people of India</p> <p>c) The East India company</p> <p>d) The British Parliament</p> <p>2) Buchanan's main objective behind touring the entire forest area while seeing the natural beauty of Palace Hills was:</p> <p>a) Discovery of unknown</p> <p>b) Love for nature</p> <p>c) Promotion of Colonial policy</p> <p>d) Welfare of the forest dwellers</p> <p>3) The forest dwellers considered Buchanan as:</p> <p>a) A philosopher</p> <p>b) A Nature lover</p> <p>c) A messiah</p> <p>d) An English agent</p> <p>4) Francis Buchanan by profession was:</p> <p>a) A doctor</p> <p>b) A teacher</p> <p>c) A businessman</p> <p>d) A historian</p>	
19	<p>Read the given excerpt carefully and answer any three of the given questions:</p> <p>Here is a story from the Adi Parvan of the <i>Mahabharata</i>:</p> <p>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 the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the</p>	1+1+1

forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it 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.

1) Drona refused to have Eklavya as his pupil, because:

- a) He was not obedient.
- b) He was Nishada.
- c) He couldn't pay Guru Dakshina.
- d) He was not hardworking.

2) Drona kept his word given to Arjuna, by:

- a) By giving bow and arrow to Arjuna.
- b) By demanding Eklavya's right thumb.
- c) By giving award to Arjuna.
- d) By criticizing Eklavya.

3) Drona gave the knowledge of archery to the princes of _____ dynasty.

- a) Brahmans
- b) Nishads
- c) Kuru
- d) Maurya

4) Eklavya acknowledged his Guru to:

- a) Arjuna
- b) Dronacharya
- c) God
- d) To Self

SECTION - C		
20	What was the Fifth Report? Explain.	3
21	The Mahabharata is a dynamic Text. Examine the statement.	3
22	“By the 1850s, the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against Zamindars, moneylenders and the colonial states, in order to	3

	create an ideal world for themselves where they would rule.” Justify the statement.	
23	Which ideals were emphasized in the objective proposal?	3
	SECTION - D	
24	<p>“The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres.” Corroborate the statement with logical arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Marshall left India three thousand years older than he had found her.” Analyse with examples.</p>	8
25	<p>What were the main teachings of Guru Nanak Dev ji? What is its relevance in 21st century?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the main religious beliefs and ethics of Sufism.</p>	6+2
26	<p>Describe the causes of the revolt of 1857.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What did the rebels of the revolt of 1857 want? What was the difference among different social groups?</p>	8
	SECTION E	
27	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>What should the qualities of a national language be?</p> <p>A few months before his death Mahatma Gandhi reiterated his views on the language question: This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate words from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our national language. Thus our national language must develop into a rich and powerful instrument capable of expressing the whole gamut of human thought and feelings. To confine oneself to Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism.</p> <p>(27.1) How should be our national language?</p> <p>(27.2) Which features enrich our national language?</p> <p>(27.3) ‘To confine oneself to Hindi or Urdu would be a crime against intelligence and the spirit of patriotism.’ Analyse.</p>	1+2+2=5

28	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Prayer to Agni</p> <p>Here are two verses from the <i>Rigveda</i> invoking Agni, the god of fire: Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the gods. O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us, O priest, abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us. Procure, O Agni, for ever to him who prays to you (the gift of) nourishment, the wonderful cow. May a son be ours offspring that continues out line.</p> <p>Versus such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit. They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.</p> <p>(28.1) Why was Vedic Sanskrit significant? [2]</p> <p>(28.2) Explain any two Vedic traditions of religious beliefs and practices. [2]</p> <p>(28.3) Why were sacrifices performed during Vedic Period ?</p>	1+2+2=5
29	<p>Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Colin Mackenzie</p> <p>Born in 1754, Colin Mackenzie became famous as an engineer, surveyor and cartographer. In 1815 he was appointed the first Surveyor General of India, a post he held till his death in 1821. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management.. before the South came under the benign influence of the British government." By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various Tribes of Natives forming the general mass of the population to this day."</p> <p>(29.1) Who was Colin Mackenzie ?</p> <p>(29.2) How did Mackenzie try to rediscover the Vijayanagara Empire ?</p> <p>(29.3) How was the study of the Vijayanagara Empire useful to the East India Company ?</p>	1+2+2=5
	<p>SECTION F (Map Question)</p>	

30	<p>(30.1) On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols-</p> <p>(a) Nagarjunakonda, a major Buddhist site</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Mysore</p> <p>(b) Lucknow, a centre of the revolt of 1857</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Kalibangan, a mature Harappan site</p> <p>(c) Amritsar</p> <p>(30.2) On the same outline map of India, two places have been marked as A and B, which are centres of Buddhism. Identify, them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them</p> <p>NOTE : The following questions are only for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of the question no. 30.1 and 30.2</p> <p>(30.1) Write the names of any three centres related to Quit India Movement</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Write the names of any three Buddhist sites.</p> <p>(30.2) Write the names of any two mature Harappan Sites.</p>	<p>1+1+1</p> <p>1+1=2</p>
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