

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
Practice Paper
Session: 2024-25
Class XI History (Code 027)

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into five Sections – Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) Section A – question number 1 to 21 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Section B – question number 22 to 27 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Write answer to each question in 60 to 80 words.
- (v) Section C – question number 28 to 30 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 8 marks. Write answer to each question in 300 to 350 words.
- (vi) Section D – question number 31 to 33 are Source-based questions having three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
- (vii) Section E – question number 34 is Map-based question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries 5 marks. Attach the Map with the answer-book.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and D of question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (ix) In addition to this, Note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

21x1=21

1. The earliest known writing system is:
 - a. Hieroglyphics
 - b. Cuneiform
 - c. Alphabet
 - d. Pictographs
2. The Mesopotamian civilization developed between the rivers:
 - a. Nile and Tigris
 - b. Euphrates and Tigris
 - c. Indus and Saraswati
 - d. Huang and Yangtze
3. The city of Ur was located in:
 - a. Egypt
 - b. Mesopotamia

c. Indus Valley

d. China

4. Match the following:

Column I

- a. The Parthenon
- b. The Colosseum
- c. The Great Wall of China
- d. The Pyramids of Giza

Column II

- i. A famous temple in Athens
- ii. A famous amphitheater in Rome
- iii. A famous set of tombs in Egypt
- iv. A famous amphitheater in Rome

5. The Hellenistic period is associated with the rise of:

- a. The Roman Empire
- b. The Persian Empire
- c. The Greek city-states
- d. The Macedonian kingdom

6. The city of Alexandria was founded by:

- a. Alexander the Great
- b. Ptolemy I
- c. Seleucus I
- d. Antigonus I

7. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Assertion: The Mongols were highly skilled horsemen.

Reason: They lived in a nomadic lifestyle and depended on horses for their survival.

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

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.

(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.

8. Match the following:

Column I

- a. Knight
- b. Church
- c. Lord
- d. Gaul

Column II

- i. Manor
- ii. Frank
- iii. Fief
- iv. Pope

9. Identify the image given below and write its name.



- a. St Michael's Benedictine abbey in Farnborough, England
- b. Hever Castle, England
- c. Salisbury Cathedral, England
- d. Nemours Castle, France

Question For Visually Impaired candidates only: In lieu of Question number 9.

Which term has been used by historians to describe the economic, legal, political and social relationships that existed in Europe in the medieval era?

10. Two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and find out the correct answer from the given code :

Assertion (A): A lord had his own manor-house.

Reason (R): From the thirteenth century, some castles were made bigger for use as a residence for a knight's family.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
- (D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.

11. Who founded the 'Society of Jesus'?

- a. Ignatius Loyola
- b. Martin Luther
- c. William Harvey
- d. Calvin

12. Who wrote 'Divine Comedy'?

- a. Virgil
- b. Petrarch
- c. Cicero
- d. Dante

13. Name the sources of information of European history from 14th century onwards.

- a. Sculptures
- b. Paintings
- c. Printed books
- d. All of the above

14. When Mongols started trade with China through the Silk Route in the 12th century, who benefited from it?

- a. Eastern European countries
- b. Western European countries
- c. Eastern Asian countries
- d. Western Asian countries

15. The term "Native Americans" refers to:

- a. Indigenous peoples of North America
- b. People who migrated to North America from Europe
- c. People of African descent living in North America
- d. People of mixed European and Native American ancestry

16. The term "reservation" refers to:

- a. A piece of land set aside for Native Americans
- b. A treaty between Native Americans and the U.S. government
- c. A cultural practice of Native Americans
- d. A religious ceremony of Native Americans

17. The arrival of Europeans in the Americas led to:

- a. The spread of disease among Native American populations
- b. The introduction of new crops and animals
- c. The displacement of Native American peoples from their lands
- d. All of the above

18. The Indian Removal Act of 1830:

- a) Authorized the forced relocation of Native Americans to the West
- b) Protected the rights of Native Americans
- c) Promoted the assimilation of Native Americans into American society
- d) All of the above

19. The Tokugawa shogunate was:

- a. A military government that ruled Japan from 1603 to 1867
- b. A democratic government that ruled Japan from 1603 to 1867
- c. A feudal system that ruled Japan from 1603 to 1867
- d. A monarchy that ruled Japan from 1603 to 1867

20. The Meiji government's policy of "Fukoku Kyohei" means:

- a. "Rich Country, Strong Army"
- b. "Peaceful Nation, Happy People"
- c. "Traditional Japan, Modern World"
- d. "Isolated Nation, Prosperous People"

21. The Meiji government implemented policies of:

- a. Westernization and modernization
- b. Isolationism and traditionalism
- c. Communism and socialism
- d. Feudalism and feudalism

SECTION B
(Short-Answer Type Questions)

6x3=18

22. Why the early Mesopotamian countryside saw repeated conflict over land and water?
23. Examine the Third-Century Crisis of the Roman Empire.
24. The noble enjoyed a privileged status. Assess this statement.
25. Humanists reached out to people in a variety of ways. Analyse the statement.

OR

Write a short note on Protestant Reformation in Europe.

26. Describe the condition of the native people in America.
27. "Another important part of the Meiji reforms was the modernising of the economy." Assess the statement.

SECTION C
(Long-Answer Type Questions)

8x3=24

28. Iraq is a land of diverse environments. Examine the statement.

OR

Temples were inseparable parts of the Mesopotamian culture. Examine this statement.

29. Examine the Third-Century Crisis of the Roman Empire.

OR

Explain the contribution of the Roman Empire to the world.

30. Successive generations of Japanese intellectuals had different views on Japan's relations with other countries. Examine the statement.

OR

How republic was established in China? Describe the complete process.

SECTION D
(Source-Based Questions)

31. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

1+1+2=4

In the twelfth century, Abbess Hildegard of Bingen wrote: 'Who would think of herding his entire cattle in one stable – cows, donkeys, sheep, goats, without difference? Therefore it is necessary to establish difference among human beings, so that they do not destroy each other ... God makes distinctions among his flock, in heaven as on earth. All are loved by him, yet there is no equality among them.'

31.1 Write the source of this extract.

1

31.2 Where would the herdsman like to keep his cattle?

1


31.3 Which arguments have been given to establish difference among human beings?

2

32. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

1+1+2=4

The Warka Head



This woman's head was sculpted in white marble at Uruk before 3000 BCE. The eyes and eyebrows would probably have taken lapis lazuli (blue) and shell (white) and bitumen (black) inlays, respectively. There is a groove along the top of the head, perhaps for an ornament. This is a world-famous piece of sculpture, admired for the delicate modelling of the woman's mouth, chin and cheeks. And it was modelled in a hard stone that would have been imported from a distance.

32.1 Why is the statue or the head of the woman so famous?

1

32.2 When and where was the Warka Head made? It was sculpted in which stone?

1

32.3 Write the features of the Warka Head?

2

33. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

1+1+2=4

The Examination System

Entry to the elite ruling class (about 1.1 million till 1850) had been largely through an examination. This required writing an eight-legged essay [pa-ku wen] in classical Chinese in a prescribed form. The examination was held twice every three years, at different levels and of those allowed to sit only 1-2 per cent passed the first level, usually by the age of 24, to become what was called 'beautiful talent'. At any given time before 1850 there were about 526,869 civil and 212,330 military provincial (*sheng-yuan*) degree holders in the whole country. Since there were only 27,000 official positions, many lower-level degree holders did not have jobs. The examination acted as a barrier to the development of science and technology as it demanded only literary skills. In 1905, it was abolished as it was based on skills in classical Chinese learning that had, it was felt, no relevance for the modern world.

33.1 How one could get entry to the elite ruling class in China?

1

33.2 Why this examination system was abolished?

1

33.3 Describe the process of the examination system.

2

SECTION E (MAP BASED QUESTION)

1x5=5

34.1 On the given outline map of Australia, locate and label the serial number 1,2 and 3 with appropriate symbols :

3X 1=3

34.2 On the same outline map, show Sidney and canebr.

2X 1=2



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.34

34.1. Write the names of any three towns attacked by the Mongols.

3

34.2. Write the names of any two cities of Australia.

2