

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
Mid Term Examination Practice Paper
Session: 2025-26
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)

21×1=21

1. The first written documents of Mesopotamia were primarily used for:
 - a) Recording royal achievements
 - b) Keeping trade accounts
 - c) Writing religious hymns
 - d) Narrating myths
2. The earliest Mesopotamian tablets were written in _____ script.
 - a) Hieroglyphic
 - b) Cuneiform
 - c) Brahmi
 - d) Phoenician
3. Which one of the following statements is *incorrect*?
 - a) Mesopotamian temples were known as Ziggurats
 - b) Ur and Uruk were prominent Mesopotamian cities

- c) Gilgamesh Epic belongs to Mesopotamia
- d) Mesopotamians used papyrus for writing
- 4. A student found a clay tablet with wedge-shaped signs about barley rations. This tablet most likely belonged to which category?
 - a) Literature
 - b) Economic record
 - c) Astronomical observation
 - d) Historical annals

5. **Match the following:**

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ziggurat | a. Earliest urban settlement |
| 2. Uruk | b. Stepped temple tower |
| 3. Cuneiform | c. Writing system |
| 4. Hammurabi | d. Law code |

6. The language of administration and higher literature in the Roman Empire was _____.
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) Aramaic
 - d) Persian

7. The capital of the Mongol Empire under Genghis Khan was:
- a) Samarkand
 - b) Beijing
 - c) Karakorum
 - d) Bukhara

8. What were the large landed estates of medieval Europe called?
- a) Manors
 - b) Fiefs
 - c) Guilds
 - d) Townships
9. Which river divided the Eastern and Western parts of the Roman Empire?
- a) Tiber
 - b) Danube
 - c) Rhine
 - d) None of these

10. Identify the image:

The monument shown in the image is:



- a) Pantheon
- b) Colosseum
- c) Pont du Gard
- d) Aqueduct

11. Which of the following was NOT a feature of Roman society?

- a) Slavery existed
- b) Senate was powerful
- c) Christianity was dominant from the beginning
- d) Expansion through conquest

12. A Roman soldier found carrying grain from Egypt to Rome reflects which aspect of the empire?

- a) Military power
- b) Dependence on provinces for food supply
- c) Religious rituals
- d) Artistic tradition

13. Which of the following statements is *correct*?

- a) Mongols were originally pastoral nomads
- b) Mongols depended only on settled agriculture
- c) Genghis Khan was defeated by Chinese rulers
- d) Mongols never expanded beyond Mongolia

14. A caravan crossing the Silk Route during Mongol rule faced fewer dangers. This situation reflects:

- a) Mongol decline
- b) Pax Mongolica
- c) Religious tolerance
- d) Rise of feudal lords

15. The recruitment of skilled artisans and administrators from conquered areas by the Mongols shows their:

- a) Lack of skills
- b) Assimilation of diverse cultures
- c) Indifference to governance
- d) Dependence only on pastoral economy

16. The 'three orders' in medieval European society were:
- a) Nobility, Peasantry, and Clergy
 - b) Traders, Peasantry, and Soldiers
 - c) Kings, Lords, and Artisans
 - d) Knights, Serfs, and Townsmen
17. Which statement is *incorrect*?
- a) Serfs were tied to the land
 - b) Monks lived in monasteries
 - c) Knights followed a code of chivalry
 - d) Peasants freely moved from one manor to another
18. If a medieval European peasant had to give one-tenth of his produce to the church, this payment was known as:
- a) Rent
 - b) Tithe
 - c) Feudal due
 - d) Tax
19. A knight defending his lord's manor during Viking attacks reflects which feature of feudalism?
- a) Manorial dues
 - b) Vassal–lord relationship
 - c) Monastic orders
 - d) Guild system
20. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A): The rise of towns weakened the feudal system in Europe.
- Reason (R): Towns encouraged trade, money economy, and independent governance.
- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation
 - c) A is true, but R is false
 - d) A is false, but R is true
21. The Epic of Gilgamesh, one of the earliest known works of literature, belonged to which ancient civilisation?
- a) Egyptian
 - b) Mesopotamian
 - c) Indus Valley
 - d) Chinese

SECTION B
(Short-Answer Type Questions)

6x3=18

Q.22. a) Evaluate the role of the Roman army in the expansion and consolidation of the Roman Empire.

OR

b) Examine the significance of trade and urban centres in the Roman Empire.

Q.23.a) Analyse the contributions of Genghis Khan in the making of the Mongol Empire.

Q.24. Explain how writing and city life were interconnected in Mesopotamia. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.

Q.25. Describe the main features of the 'Three Orders' of medieval European society. How did these orders shape the political and economic life of the time?

Q.26. Justify the view that the rise of towns and trade in medieval Europe contributed to the decline of feudalism.

Q.27. a) Discuss the factors that led to the decline of the Western Roman Empire.

OR

b) Examine the crisis of the third century in the Roman Empire. How did it affect the political, economic, and social stability of the empire?

SECTION C
(Long-Answer Type Questions)

8x3=24

Q.28. (a) Examine the role of temples and urban institutions in shaping the socio-economic life of Mesopotamian cities.

OR

b) Discuss how agricultural practices and irrigation systems contributed to the growth of Mesopotamian civilisation.

Q.29. a) Analyse the working of the Roman legal system. How did it influence political and social life in the Empire?

OR

b) Evaluate the impact of slavery on the economy and society of the Roman world.

Q.30. a) Justify the statement: "The Church was the most powerful institution in medieval Europe." Support your answer with suitable evidence.

OR

b) Explain the causes and consequences of the Crusades in the context of medieval European society.

SECTION D
(Source Based Question)

4x3=12

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

The Emperor Trajan's Dream – A Conquest of India?

'Then, after a winter (115/16) in Antioch marked by a great earthquake, in 116 Trajan marched down the Euphrates to Ctesiphon, the Parthian capital, and then to the head of the Persian Gulf. There [the historian] Cassius Dio describes him looking longingly at a merchant-ship setting off for India, and wishing that he were as young as Alexander.'

– Fergus Millar, *The Roman Near East*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 31.1 Who was the author of this excerpt? | 1 |
| 31.2 Which city was marked by a great earthquake? | 1 |
| 31.3 Who was looking longingly at a ship off to India and why? | 2 |

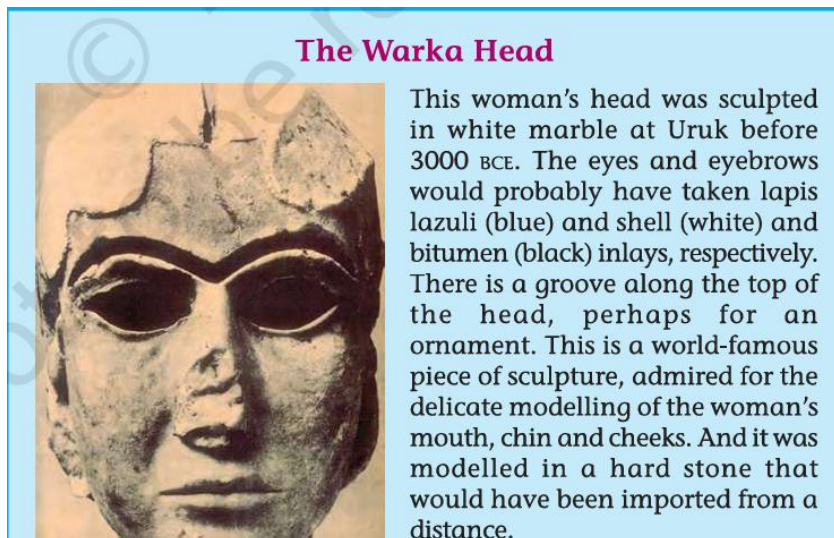
32. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

The Capture of Bukhara

Juwaini, a late-thirteenth-century Persian chronicler of the Mongol rulers of Iran, carried an account of the capture of Bukhara in 1220. After the conquest of the city, Juwaini reported, Genghis Khan went to the festival ground where the rich residents of the city were and addressed them: 'O people know that you have committed great sins, and that the great ones among you have committed these sins. If you ask me what proof I have for these words, I say it is because I am the punishment of God. If you had not committed great sins, God would not have sent a punishment like me upon you'... Now one man had escaped from Bukhara after its capture and had come to Khurasan. He was questioned about the fate of the city and replied: 'They came, they [mined the walls], they burnt, they slew, they plundered and they departed.'

- | | |
|---|---|
| 32.1 Who was Juwaini? | 1 |
| 32.2 When was Bukhara captured and by whom? | 1 |
| 32.3 Describe the fate of the city after it was captured? | 2 |

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



- | | |
|--|---|
| 33.1 When and where was woman's head sculpted? | 1 |
| 33.2 Describe the eyes and eyebrows of the Warka Head? | 1 |
| 33.3 Why is this piece of sculpture admired? | 2 |

SECTION E
(MAP BASED QUESTION)

1x5=5

34.1 On the given outline map of West Asia, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

3X 1=3

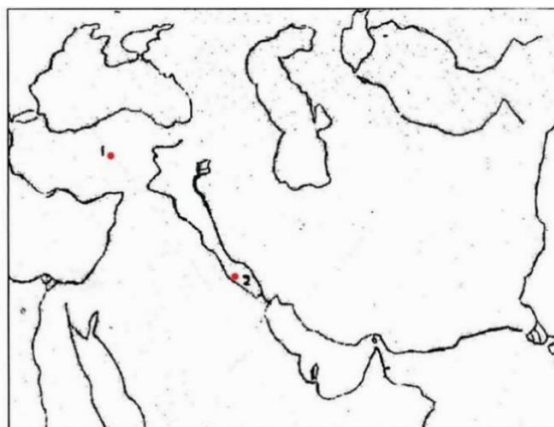
- a. Syria
- b. Lebanon
- c. Tigris

Or

Euphrates

34.2 On the same outline map, two places have been marked as 1 and 2. Identify them and write their correct names.

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 Mesopotamia. 2