

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
Annual 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)

21x1=21

1. The term 'Mesopotamia' literally means:
 - a) Land of mountains
 - b) Land of rivers
 - c) Land between two rivers
 - d) Land of deserts
2. The earliest known form of writing in Mesopotamia was called:
 - a) Roman
 - b) Sanskrit
 - c) Cuneiform
 - d) Pictograph

3. **The Code of Hammurabi was significant because it:**
 - a) Introduced alphabetic writing.
 - b) Established a system of trade routes.
 - c) Was one of the first written legal codes.
 - d) Was the first historical novel.

4. **The term '*Senate*' in Roman politics refers to:**
 - a) A council of tribal chiefs
 - b) A legislative body of aristocrats advising rulers
 - c) A military organization
 - d) A religious group of priests

5. **What was the main source of wealth for the Roman Empire?**
 - a) Agriculture and land taxes
 - b) Industrial production
 - c) Sea trade with India and China
 - d) Slave trade alone

6. **The Eastern Roman Empire later came to be known as:**
 - a) Ottoman Empire
 - b) Byzantine Empire
 - c) Persian Empire
 - d) Greek Empire

7. **The founder of the Mongol Empire was:**
 - a) Kublai Khan
 - b) Timur
 - c) Genghis Khan
 - d) Ögedei Khan

8. **The '*Pax Mongolica*' refers to:**
 - a) A period of Mongol civil war
 - b) Peace and stability across Eurasia under Mongol rule
 - c) Religious persecution
 - d) Division of empire among tribes

9. **The Mongols originally lived as:**
 - a) Farmers and craftsmen
 - b) Fishermen
 - c) Pastoral nomads
 - d) Traders and merchants

10. Match the Following:

List A

- (i) Clergy
- (ii) Nobility
- (iii) Peasants
- (iv) Manor

List B

- (a) Warriors who protected land
- (b) Those who prayed
- (c) Those who worked
- (d) The lord's estate and centre of economic life

Options:

- a) (i-b), (ii-a), (iii-c), (iv-d)
- b) (i-a), (ii-b), (iii-d), (iv-c)
- c) (i-c), (ii-b), (iii-a), (iv-d)
- d) (i-b), (ii-c), (iii-a), (iv-d)

11. Fill in the blank:

The economic life of medieval Europe was primarily based on the _____ system.

- a) Guild
- b) Manor
- c) Industrial
- d) Colonial

12. Which of the following groups formed the **First Estate** in medieval Europe?

- a) Peasants
- b) Clergy
- c) Nobility
- d) Merchants

13. Which of the following was a major intellectual movement of the Renaissance?

- a) Realism
- b) Romanticism
- c) Humanism
- d) Feudalism

14. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The Renaissance artists began to study the human body and nature more scientifically.

Reason (R): This was because artists wanted to portray religious themes with greater realism.

Options:

- 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.

15. Identify the image and choose the correct option:



- a) Giotto's painting of Child Jesus
- b) The Pieta by Michelangelo
- c) Brush Drawing of Durer
- d) The Last Supper

16. Who were the *Maoris*?

- a) Indigenous people of Australia
- b) Indigenous people of New Zealand
- c) African tribes
- d) Early settlers in North America

17. Which of the following was a key reason for European settlers' westward expansion in America?

- a) Search for gold and fertile land
- b) Religious persecution
- c) Lack of food in Europe
- d) Desire to escape slavery

18. Which statement best describes the *impact of European diseases* on indigenous populations?
- a) It had little impact due to strong immunity.
 - b) It caused massive depopulation due to lack of resistance.
 - c) It led to medical advancement among indigenous peoples.
 - d) It strengthened social ties between settlers and natives.
19. The main goal of the Meiji leaders was to:
- a) Restore feudal power
 - b) Modernize Japan through Western models
 - c) Expand Chinese influence
 - d) Promote Buddhist revival
20. The slogan “*Fukoku Kyōhei*” (“Rich country, strong army”) is associated with?
- a) Mao Zedong
 - b) Sun Yat-sen
 - c) Meiji Japan
 - d) Qing China
21. Japan’s victory in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05) demonstrated that:
- a) Asia could defeat a European power
 - b) Japan depended on Western armies
 - c) Russia was militarily superior
 - d) Colonialism had ended in Asia

SECTION B
(Short-Answer Type Questions)

6X3=18

22. a. Explain how trade and agriculture contributed to the prosperity of Mesopotamian civilization.

Or

- b. ‘Writing in Mesopotamia was both a tool of power and a means of memory.’ Justify this statement with examples.

23. Assess the contribution of Roman cities and architecture in shaping urban life and civic identity in the Roman empire.

24. Describe the early life of Temujin (Genghis Khan) and explain how he was able to unite the Mongol tribes.

25. Explain the role of Italian city-states like Florence and Venice in the growth of Renaissance culture.

26. How did Japan's modernization affect its status in the international world order by the early 20th century? Explain.

27. a. Compare the impact of European colonization on the indigenous peoples of North America and Australia.

Or

b. Discuss the impact of the 'Trail of Tears' on the Native American population. What does it reveal about the U.S. government's policy toward indigenous peoples.

SECTION C
(Long-Answer Type Questions)

3X8=24

28. a. Analyse the causes for the decline of the Western Roman Empire. Discuss both internal weaknesses and external pressures that led to its fall.

Or

b. Examine the features of the Roman political system. How did the emperor, senate, and army together contribute to the governance and stability of the Roman Empire?

29. a. Analyse the role of the Church and the gradual rise of secular thought during the Renaissance.

Or

b. Examine the causes that led to the emergence of the Renaissance in Europe. Discuss the social, economic, and political factors that made Italy its birthplace.

30. a. Analyse the causes, strategies, and results of the Meiji Restoration. How did Japan manage to modernize while preserving its cultural identity?

Or

b. "Both China and Japan faced Western challenges, but their responses shaped their destinies differently." Evaluate this statement.

SECTION D
(Source Based Question)

3X4=12

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

**Incomes of the Roman
Aristocracy,
Early Fifth Century**

'Each of the great houses of Rome contained within itself everything which a medium-sized city could hold, a hippodrome, fora, temples, fountains and different kinds of baths... Many of the Roman households received an income of four thousand pounds of gold per year from their properties, not including grain, wine and other produce which, if sold, would have amounted to one-third of the income in gold. The income of the households at Rome of the second class was one thousand or fifteen hundred pounds of gold.'

– Olympiodorus of Thebes.

- 31.1 What was the main source of income for the Roman aristocracy in the early fifth century? 1
31.2 What type of property symbolised wealth and status among Roman aristocrats? 1
31.3 What does the pattern of income revealed in the source tell us about the structure of Roman society and the rural economy of that period? 2

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

‘How many valiant men, how many fair ladies, (had) breakfast with their kinfolk and the same night supped with their ancestors in the next world! The condition of the people was pitiable to behold. They sickened by the thousands daily, and died unattended and without help. Many died in the open street, others dying in their houses, made it known by the stench of their rotting bodies. Consecrated churchyards did not suffice for the burial of the vast multitude of bodies, which were heaped by the hundreds in vast trenches, like goods in a ships hold and covered with a little earth.’

– Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-75), Italian author.

32.1 According to Boccaccio, what happened to many people soon after having breakfast with their relatives? 1

32.2 Why were consecrated churchyards insufficient? 1

33.2 How do the circumstances described reflect the breakdown of social and medical support systems during the Black Death? 2

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

‘It was indicated on the stone tablets that the Hopis* had that the first brothers and sisters that would come back to them would come as turtles across the land. They would be human beings, but they would come as turtles. So when the time came close the Hopis were at a special village to welcome the turtles that would come across the land and they got up in the morning and looked out at the sunrise. They looked out across the desert and they saw the Spanish Conquistadores coming, covered in armour, like turtles across the land. So this was them. So they went out to the Spanish man and they extended their hand hoping for the handshake but into the hand the Spanish man dropped a trinket. And so word spread throughout North America that there was going to be a hard time, that maybe some of the brothers and sisters had forgotten the sacredness of all things and all the human beings were going to suffer for this on the earth.’

– From a talk by Lee Brown, 1986

33.1 Where did the Hopis gather to welcome those who would come across the land? 1

33.2 What did the Hopis do when they saw the Spanish man approaching? 1

33.3 How does this account reflect the spiritual beliefs of the Hopis and their reaction to foreign arrival? 2

SECTION E
(MAP BASED QUESTION)

5X1=5

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

3

- a. Venice
- b. Rome
- c. Padua Or Bologna

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

2



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

34.1 Name any three cities attacked by the Mongols

3

34.2 Name any two most important rivers of Mesopotamia

2