



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PRACTICE TEST
Class : XII

Subject: HISTORY

Date : 18/12/2019

M.M: 80

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- 1) Answer all the questions.
- 2) Question number 1 to 20 (Part – A) are objective type questions carrying 1 mark should be one word or one sentence each.
- 3) Questions carrying 3 marks (Part – B) should not exceed 100 words.
- 4) Answer the 8 mark questions (Part – C) in about 350 words.
- 5) Questions carrying 6 marks (Part – D) are source base questions
- 6) Question no 31 (Part – E) is a map question.

Part- A

Choose the correct option:

(1)

1. Identify the articles on which the proof of writing of Harappan civilisation was found :

i) Seals ii) Cooper tools iii) manuscripts iv) inscriptions

Which of the above are correct answer :

- a. i) and ii)
- b. ii) and iii)
- c. iii) and iv)
- d. iv) and i)

2. Name any two centres for making shell objects in the Harappan Civilisation (1)
3. What is meant by Epigraphy? (1)
4. Mention any two ways of propagation of Dhamma by the Ashoka. (1)
5. Define Patriliney and Matriliney? (1)
6. From c.500 BCE some norms were compiled in Sanskrit texts known as the _____ and _____. (1)
7. Two most important temples in Vijayanagara empire were _____ and _____. (1)
8. According To Jaina Tradition , Mahavira was Preceded by : (1)
- i) 23 other Tirthankaras
 - ii) 24 other Tirthankaras
 - iii) 21 other Tirthankaras
9. Identify which of the following aspects is NOT correct. (1)
- i) Al Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind written in Arabic.
 - ii) It is a voluminous text, divided in 82 chapters.
 - iii) He adopted a distinctive structure in each chapter.
10. Name the traveler for whom the term Globe-Trotter is used. (1)
11. Differentiate between Alvars and Nayanars (1)

12. Match the following: (1)

(i) Kabir	(a) Gurbani
(ii) Mirabai	(b) Ulatbansi
(iii) Gurunanak	(c) Silsilas
(iv) Sufism	(d) Krishna bhajans

13 Name the president of the Constituent assembly. (1)

14. Mention the two most striking features about the geographical location of Vijayanagara. (1)

15. Define the term Damin – i – Koh. (1)

16. Name any two leaders of the revolt of 1857 along with their states (from which they belonged). (1)

17. Discuss any two difficulties faced by the Census Commissioners in collecting and classifying data? (1)

18. Consider the following events: (1)

- 1.Cabinet Mission
- 2.Cripps Mission
- 3.Khilafat Movement
- 4.Pakistan Resolution

The correct chronological order of these events is:

- a. 4, 3, 2, 1
- b. 4, 3, 1, 2
- c. 3, 4, 1, 2
- d. 3, 4, 2, 1

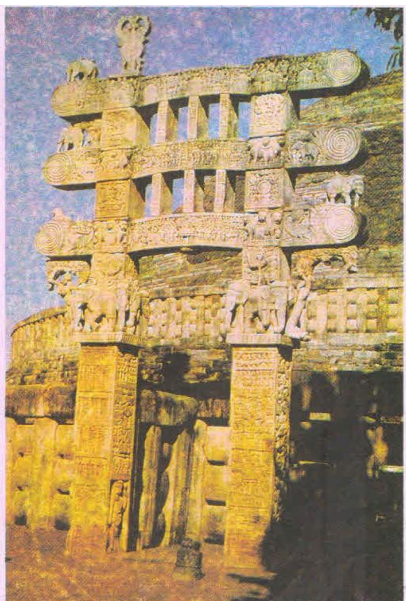
19. Indicate which of the following option is not correct : (1)

Congress had never accepted the 'Two Nations theory', because it still believed that India

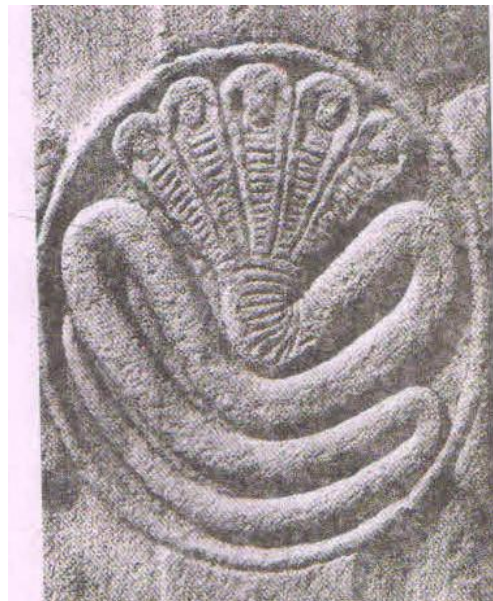
- i) A land of many religions and many races.
- ii) A non-Democratic and non-secular country.
- iii) It would create rift between Hindus and Musalmans.

20. Identify the following image and write its name (Any One) (1)

a.



b.



Part- B

21. Describe why is objective Resolution of Nehru considered as momentous resolution? (3)
OR
Discuss how was the Constituent assembly constituted?
22. Describe three factors that accounted for the constant expansion of agriculture during 16th and 17th century. (3)
23. Abul Fazl has described the ideal of Sulh-i-kul of Akbar as the corner stone of his enlightened rule” Justify the statement with three points. (3)
24. Show how did the mutinies begin in 1857? (3)

Part- C

25. Explain the reason why the plan suggested by the Cabinet Mission was finally not accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League. (8)
OR
Examine various events that led to the partition of British India.
26. ‘Amaravati was discovered before Sanchi yet it had lost its glory and was an insignificant little mound’. In the light of the above statement justify why Sanchi survived but Amaravati did not? (8)
OR
Explain how the ideas of puranic Hinduism developed in different ways with in tradition?
27. Explain the teaching of Kabir .How did he describe the ultimate reality through his poems. (8)

Part- D

- Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:
28. When the king Devanampiya Piyadassi had been ruling for eight years, the (country of the) Kalingas (present day coastal Odisha) was conquered by him. One hundred fifty thousand men were deported, a hundred thousand were killed and many more died. After that, now that the Kalinga has been taken, Devanampiya (is devoted), to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma. This is the repentance of Devnampiya on account of his conquest of the (country of the) Kalingas. It was considered painful and deplorable by Devanampiya that, while one is conquering an unconquered (country) slaughter, death and deportation of people (take place) there. (6)
- Questions:
- Who was called ‘Devanampiya’?
 - Mention the limitations of the inscriptions?
 - Explain effects of the war of Kalinga on Devanampiya?
 - Why did the king repent after the war of Kalinga?
29. Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self. For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. (6)
- In Democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the state. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.
- Questions
- Why did Govind Ballbh Pant lay more stress on the art of self-discipline?
 - What was considered important for the success of democracy?
 - ‘In Democracies one should care less for himself and more for others’ Give your views on this philosophy.

30. This is an excerpt from the Mahaparinibbana Sutta, part of the Sutta Pitaka. As the Buddha lay dying Ananda asked him “What are we to do Lord, with the remains of the Tathagata. The Buddha replied; Hinder not yourselves Ananda by honouring the remains of the Tathagata. Be zealous, be intent on your own good”.

But when pressed further, the Buddha said, At the four crossroads, they should erect a thupa (pali for stupa) to the Tathagata. Whosoever shall there place garlands or perfume.....or make a salutation there, or become in its presence calm of heart, that shall long be to them for a profit and joy.

Questions:

- i) Explain why were the Stupa built?
- ii) Describe the structure of the stupas?

Part-E

31. On the given political map of India, locate and label the following: (6)
- i) Azamgarh,
 - ii) Champaran,
 - iii) Kheda,
 - iv) Golconda,
 - v) Amaravati,
 - vi) Surat