

Sample Question Paper, 2021-22

(Issued by CBSE Board on 14th January, 2022)

HISTORY (TERM- II)

SOLVED

Time allowed : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- (i) This Question paper is divided into four sections-Section A, B, C and D
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 4 are Short Answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) **Section-B:** Question no. 5 to 7 are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150-200 words.
- (v) **Section-C:** Question no. 8 and 9 are Case Based questions, carrying 4 marks each with subparts.
- (vi) **Section-D:** Question no. 10 is map based, carrying 2 marks.
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A Short Answer Type Questions

[3 Marks]

1. Describe the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly of India. [K] [3]
2. Critically analyse the Fifth Report which was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813. [E] [3]

OR

Examine the policies adopted by the British towards Paharias during 18th century. [E]

3. 'Rumours and Prophecies played a part in moving people to action'. Explain the statement in the context of the Revolt of 1857. [H] [3]
4. Why have many scholars written the months after Independence as being Gandhiji's "finest hours"? Explain. [H][3]

Section B Long Answer Type Questions

[6 Marks]

5. Describe the role of any six prominent leaders of northern India who fought against the British in the Revolt of 1857. [K] [6]
6. Quit India movement was genuinely a mass movement bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. Elucidate the statement with suitable examples. [A] [6]

OR

'Gandhiji had mobilized a wider discontentment against the British rule in the Salt Satyagraha.' Elucidate the statement with suitable examples. [A]

7. Abu'l Fazl describes the ideal of "Sulh-i-Kul (absolute peace) as the cornerstone of Akbar enlightened rule." Support the statement with few examples. [H] [6]

OR

'The officer corps of the Mughals were described as bouquet of flowers held together by loyalty to the emperor'. Justify the statements with suitable arguments. [H]

Section C - Case Base Questions

[4 Marks]

8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. [1+1+2=4]

The flight of the written word

In Abu'l Fazl's words:

The written word may embody the wisdom of bygone ages and may become a means to intellectual progress. The spoken word goes to the heart of those who are present to hear it. The written word gives wisdom to those who are near and far. If it was not for the written word, the spoken word would soon die, and no keepsake would be left us from those who are passed away. Superficial observers see in the letter a dark figure, but the deep sighted see in it a lamp of wisdom (chirag-i shinasai).

The written word looks black, notwithstanding the thousand rays within it, or it is a light with a mole on it that wards off the evil eye. A letter (khat) is the portrait of wisdom; a rough sketch from the realm of ideas; a dark light ushering in day; a black cloud pregnant with knowledge; speaking though dumb; stationary yet travelling; stretched on the sheet, and yet soaring upwards. [H]

8.1 Why were words considered as the lamp of wisdom?

8.2 How has Abu'l Fazl related words with knowledge?

8.3 How did Abu'l Fazl refer difference between a 'common viewer's observation' and the 'observation of a learned person?' [2]

9. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. [1+1+2=4]

"There cannot be any divided loyalty"

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. 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. [H]

[Cad, Vol. II Source from Theme-15- 'Framing the constitution' Pg 419 NCERT]

9.1 How did G.B. Pant encourage citizens to make a unified nation? [1]

9.2 Why did he urge citizens for loyalty towards nation? [1]

9.3 How was loyalty considered as the base of social pyramid? [2]

Section D - Map Skill Base Question

[2 Marks]

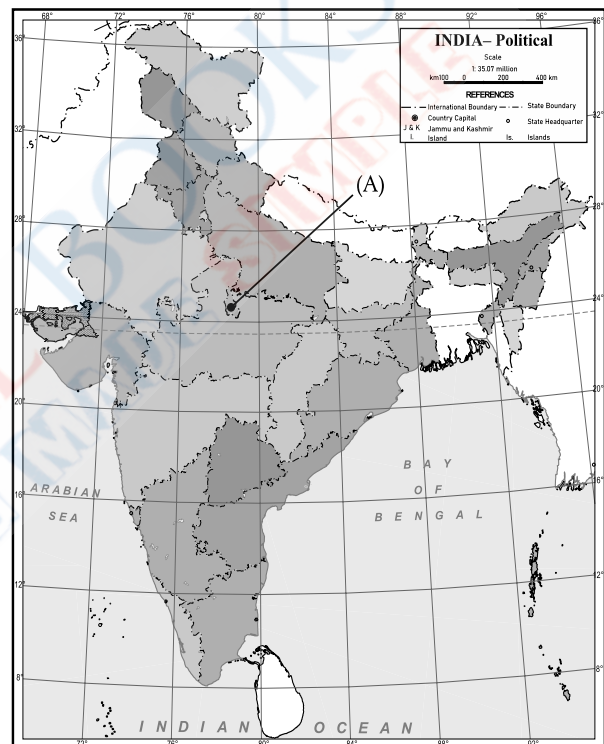
10. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label ANY ONE of the following with appropriate symbol: [1+1=2]

(a) (i) The place where Gandhiji withdrew Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

(ii) The place where Gandhiji started satyagraha for the indigo planters.

(b) On the same outline map of India, a place related to the centres of the Revolt of 1857 is marked as A. Identify it and write its name on the line drawn near them.



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CBSE Marking Scheme Answers 2021-22 (Issued by Board)

Section A Short Answer Type Questions

1. Role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly of India:

- (i) He served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.
- (ii) He plead for the abolition of untouchability
- (iii) He wanted "a strong and united Centre"
- (iv) He asked for equal rights.
- (v) He was in favour of Parliamentary Democracy
- (vi) Any other relevant point

(Any three points) [3]

2. The fifth Report of 1813 which was submitted to British Parliament:

- (i) It was the fifth series of report on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.
- (ii) It ran into 1002 pages of which over 800 pages were appendices that reproduced petitions of zamindars and riots, reports of collectors and districts.
- (iii) It contained information on company's misrule and maladministration.
- (iv) Many British traders wanted a share in Company's trade in India and emphasised for openness for British manufacturers in India
- (v) Any other relevant point.

OR (Any three points) [3]

Policies adopted by the British towards Paharias during 18th century.

- (i) British adopted policy of extermination.
 - (ii) British proposed policy of pacification with Paharia chiefs to ensure proper conduct.
 - (iii) Paharia went into mountains and deep forests and continued their war against outsiders
 - (iv) Many Paharia chiefs who accepted allowances came to be perceived as subordinate employees or stipendiary chiefs so they lost their authority within the community.
 - (v) Any other relevant point (Any three points)
- 3. Rumours and Prophecies in the Revolt of 1857: [3]**
- (i) There was a rumour that the new cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs which would pollute their castes and religion.
 - (ii) The rumours about the British trying to destroy the religion of Indians by mixing the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour
 - (iii) There was fear and suspicion that the British wanted to convert Indians to Christianity.
 - (iv) There were rumours that British had mixed the bone dust of cows and pigs into the flour that was sold in the market.
 - (v) Prophecy: The response to the call for action was reinforced by the prophecy that the British rule would come to an end on the centenary of the Battle of Plassey, on 23 June, 1857.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point
(Any three points) [3]
- 4. Months after Independence as being Gandhiji's "finest hours:**
- (i) He pleads for cooperation and communal harmony.
 - (ii) He urged that the two parts respect and befriend one another.
 - (iii) He tried to build a spirit of mutual trust and confidence between the communities.
 - (iv) He was worried for the displaced people in India and Pakistan.
 - (v) Any other relevant point.
(Any three points) [3]

Section B**Long Answer Type Questions****5. Role of prominent leaders of the Revolt of 1857.**

[6]

- (i) In Kanpur, Nana Sahib, the successor of Peshwa Baji Rao II became the leader of the revolt.
- (ii) In Jhansi, Rani Lakshmi Bai assumed the leadership of the uprising.
- (iii) In Arrah in Bihar, Kunwar Singh, a local zamindar became leader under popular pressure
- (iv) In Lucknow, Birjis Qadr, the young son of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah became the leader of the revolt against the annexation of the state
- (v) Gonoo, a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of the Kol tribals of the region .

- (vi) Shah Mal organized the villagers of pargana Barout
- (vii) Any other relevant point (Any six points)

6. Quit India movement

[6]

- (i) Activists organised strikes and protests
- (ii) Students left their colleges to go to jail.
- (iii) Socialists resisted for the cause
- (iv) Women across the country participated
- (v) Thousands of Indians joined the mass movement
- (vi) Strikes, boycott and picketing
- (vii) Attacks on government buildings or any other visible symbol of colonial authority.
- (viii) Any other relevant point
To be evaluated as a whole. (Any six points)

OR

Salt Satyagraha

- (i) Gandhiji announced a march to break the Salt Law
- (ii) Salt law gave the state a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.
- (iii) The state monopoly on salt was deeply unpopular as in every Indian household salt was indispensable and the people were forbidden for making salt even for domestic use.
- (iv) Gandhiji hoped to mobilize a wider discontent against British rule and started Dandi March. Once he reached Dandi, he broke the salt law.
- (v) Parallel Salt Marches were organized in other parts of the country.
- (vi) Peasants breached the colonial forest laws which restricted their access to forests.
- (vii) Factory owners went on strike.
- (viii) Lawyers boycotted British courts.
- (ix) Students refused to attend educational Institutions and schools run by government.
- (x) Indians were arrested.
- (xi) Gandhiji made a plea to the upper caste to serve untouchables.
- (xii) Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Sikhs were told to unite.
- (xiii) Thousands of Volunteers joined for the cause.
- (xiv) Many officials resigned from their posts.
- (xv) Gandhiji's meetings were attended by all sections of people.
- (xvi) Women participated in large numbers.
- (xvii) Dandi March brought Gandhi to the world attention. The March was covered by European and American press.
- (xviii) Salt March made British realized that they would have to devolve some powers to Indians.
- (xix) Any other relevant point

To be evaluated as a whole.**7. Sulh-I-kul policy of Akbar**

[6]

- (i) Different ethnic and religious communities had freedom of expression but on condition that they did not undermine the authority of the state or fight among themselves.

- (ii) He ensured justice and peace.
- (iii) The nobility was comprised of Iranis, Turanis, Afghans, Rajputs, Deccanis, etc. were given positions and awards based on merit and services.
- (iv) Akbar abolished the tax on pilgrimage /Jizya.
- (v) He gave grants to support and maintain religious buildings.
- (vi) He celebrated festivals like Id, Shab-i-barat and Holi.
- (vii) He invited Jesuit mission for religious discussions.
- (viii) Any other relevant point. **(Any six points)**

OR

'The officer cops of the Mughals

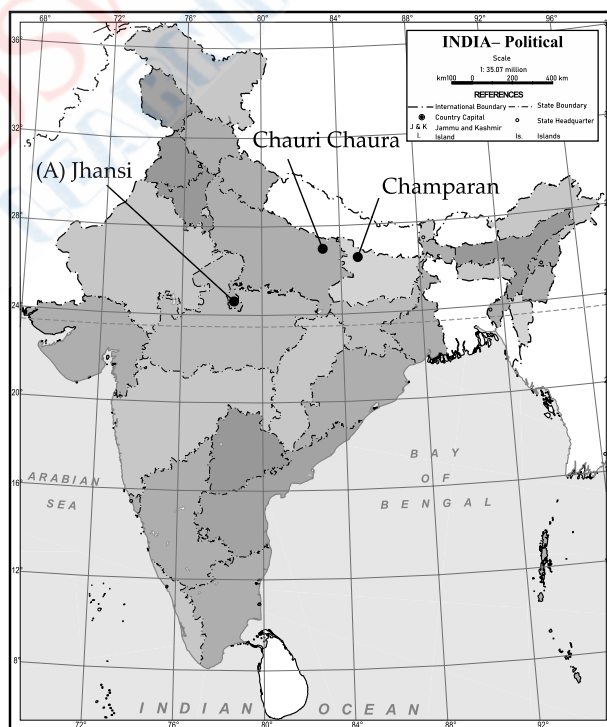
- (i) The Mughal nobility was comprised of Iranis, Turanis, Afghans, Rajputs, Deccanis, etc.
- (ii) The Mughal nobility were the main pillars of the Mughal state.
- (iii) The Mughal nobility was chosen from different groups, both religiously and ethnicity to ensure a balance of power between the various groups.
- (iv) They were described as guldasta or a bouquet of flowers in the official chronicles.
- (v) It signified their unity, held together by loyalty towards the Mughal emperor.
- (vi) All nobles were ranked or were allotted mansabs comprising of zat and sawar
- (vii) The nobles were also required to perform military service for the emperor
- (viii) Any other relevant point. **(Any six points)**

Section C - Case Base Question

- 8.1** According to him the spirit for rational thinking comes from the words. [1]
- 8.2** Words have the power to shape and articulate ideas which in turn helps in enhancing knowledge. [1]
- 8.3** (i) Learned ones can put down their ideas in distinctive forms
- (ii) Learned ones observe things minutely and with vast vision and can express the same with the power of words.
- (iii) Any other relevant point **(Any two points) [1]**
- 9.1** According to Pant one should care less for himself and more for the nation to make it strong and unified. [1]
- 9.2** According to him, for making nation successful, Individual should care less for personal gain and focus more on collective benefit and for the development of the nation in all perspectives. [1]
- 9.3** How was loyalty considered as the base of social pyramid?
- (i) He suggested that nothing should be done for personal gain which can harm the interest of other person or large section of people
- (ii) This philosophy promotes people centric benefits instead of individual centric.
- (iii) Any other relevant point. **(Any six points) [2]**

Section D - Map Skill Base Question

- 10.** (a) (i) Chauri Chaura
- OR
- (ii) Champaran
- (b) Jhansi



Solved Paper, 2021-22

HISTORY

Term-I, Set-4

Series : SSJ/3

Question Paper

Code No. 061/3/4

Time allotted : 1.5 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions:

- (i) This question paper contains 60 questions out of which 50 questions are to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.
- (ii) This question paper consists of four sections - Section - A, B, C and D.
- (iii) Section - A - contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from Q. No. 01 to 24.
- (iv) Section - B - contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions from Q. No. 25 to 46.
- (v) Section - C - contains 12 questions (Case based study question). Attempt any 10 questions from Q.No. 47 to 58
- (vi) Section - D contains 2 MAP based questions. Attempt both the questions Q. No. 59 and 60.
- (vii) The first 20 questions in Section - A, 18 questions in Section - B and 10 questions in Section - C attempted by a candidate will be evaluated.
- (viii) There is only one correct option for every multiple choice question (MCQ). Marks will not be awarded for answering more than one option.
- (ix) There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A

Attempt any 20 questions from this section.

1. Which of the following artefact of the Harappan civilization was mainly used for long distance communication?
(a) Shells (b) Stone
(c) Seals (d) Steatite
2. Which one of the following mature Harappan sites is located in present day Gujarat?
(a) Rakhi Garhi (b) Dholavira
(c) Kot Diji (d) Amri
3. Which one of the following was a centre of craft production during Harappan Culture?
(a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan
(c) Manda (d) Chanhudaro
4. Which one of the following Buddhist Stupas was preserved with the funds provided by the rulers of Bhopal?
(a) Bharhut Stupa (b) Shravasti Stupa
(c) Amravati Stupa (d) Sanchi Stupa
5. Harishena, who composed "Pragya Prashasti" was a court poet of which of the following rulers?
(a) Chandra Gupta
(b) Samudra Gupta
(c) Ashoka
(d) Chandra Gupta Maurya
6. Buddha's foster mother was the first to be ordained as Bhikkhuni into the Sangha. Identify her name from the following:
(a) Punna (b) Yashodhra
(c) Mahaprajapati Gotmi (d) Maya
7. Mahanavami Dibba was the centre of elaborate rituals. Which of the following rituals were performed here?
(a) Lohri Celebration
(b) Holi Celebration
(c) Navratri Celebration
(d) Vaisakhi Celebration
8. Which of the following rules belonged to Tuluvu dynasty?
(a) Sadasiva Raya
(b) Rama Raya
(c) Harihara
(d) Krishna Deva Raya
9. Which one of the following incidents made Buddha's first journey into the outside world traumatic?
(a) He saw a young boy praying to god.
(b) He saw a divine message on inscription
(c) He saw a sick man and a corpse.
(d) He saw a saint meditating.
10. Which of the following 'Guru' consolidated the Sikh community into socio-religious and military force?
(a) Guru Arjan Sahib
(b) Guru Hargobind Sahib
(c) Guru Gobind Singh Sahib
(d) Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib
11. Which one of the following is a reason to call Harappan script as enigmatic?
(a) It is written from right to left.
(b) It has signs and alphabets.
(c) It has large number of signs, more than 375.
(d) It has not been deciphered so far.
12. Who among the following Gupta rulers was the most powerful and popular ruler?
(a) Chandra Gupta (b) Samudra Gupta
(c) Kumara Gupta (d) Sikanda Gupta
13. Fill in the blank space from the options given below:
When Buddhism spread to east Asia pilgrims such as travelled all the way from China to India in search of Buddhist texts.

- (a) Chen Hui (b) Fa-Xian
(c) Nelli-bly (d) Tao-Te-Cheng
14. The hall in front of which of the following shrines was built by Krishan Deva Raya to mark his accession?
(a) Vitthla temple
(b) Virupaksha temple
(c) Hazara Ram temple
(d) Jaina temple
15. Which one of the following books was written by Chanakya?
(a) Patanjali (b) Raj tringani
(c) Arthashastra (d) Harshcharita
16. Which one of the following townships was founded by Krishna Deva Raya near Vijayanagara?
(a) Negapatnam (b) Naglapuram
(c) Raichur (d) Kannanur Kupam
17. Which one of the following battles brought the downfall of Vijayanagara Empire?
(a) Battle of Mysore
(b) Battle of Trichinopoly
(c) Battle of Rakshai-Tangdi
(d) Battle of Arcot
18. Which of the following foreign powers wanted to take away the eastern gateway of Sanchi Stupa to their own country?
(a) Norwegians (b) French
(c) Scottish (d) Portuguese
19. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?
List-I **List-II**
(a) Birth of Buddha Bodhgaya
(b) Budha's enlightenment Sarnath
(c) Budha's first sermon Lumbini
(d) Buddha attained nirvana Kushinagar
20. Identify the text with the help of the following information:
● It is one of the best known legal texts of early India.
● Written in Sanskrit.
● Compiled between 2nd century BCE and 2nd century CE.
Choose appropriate option.
(a) Dharamashstra (b) Upnishads
(c) Mahabharata (d) Manusmriti
21. Which one among the following is a correct pair regarding the teachings of Buddha?
Teaching **Essence**
(a) Metta Sorrow
(b) Dukkha Soulless
(c) Karuna Compassion
(d) Anatta Fellow Feeling
22. Read the following statements regarding Alvar saints of Medieval India and choose the correct option:
(i) Alvars were devoted to Lord Shiva.
(ii) The hymns of Alvars were compiled in Nalayara Divya Prabhandham.
(iii) Andal was from Alvar tradition.
Options:
(a) i and iii are correct
(b) ii and iii are correct
(c) i and ii are correct
(d) only iii is correct
23. Which one of the following empires issued gold coins for the first time in first century CE in India?
(a) Maurya Empire (b) Gupta Empire
(c) Kushana Empire (d) Vakataka Empire
24. Which one among the following is a part of Tripitika?
(a) Dipavamsa
(b) Dhamma Sutta
(c) Mahavamsa
(d) Abhidhamma pitaka

SECTION-B

Attempt any 18 questions from this section:

25. Arrange the following in Chronological order and choose the correct option:
(i) Invasion of Alexander
(ii) Reign of Ashoka
(iii) Beginning of the Gupta rule
(iv) Rulers of Magadh Consolidated Power
Options:
(a) iv, ii, iii and i (b) ii, iii, i and iv
(c) iii, ii, iv and i (d) iv, i, ii and iii
26. Which one of the following books was written by Ernest Mackay ?
(a) The Indus (b) Ancient India
(c) Early Indus Civilization (d) Early Indians
27. Which of the following statements prove that there was some authority to take decision and implement them in the Harappan society?
(i) The extraordinary uniformity of Harappan artefacts.
(ii) Bricks were not produced at one centre but were uniform in size.
(iii) Settlements were not strategically set up.
(vi) Entire Harappan society had one ruler.
Options:
(a) i and ii (b) ii and iii
(c) iii and iv (d) i and iv
28. Identify the character of Mahabharata with the help of following information:
● Ruler of Hastinapur
● Pre-mature death
● Brother of Dhritashtra
Options:
(a) Duryodhna (b) Dronacharya
(c) Pandu (d) Arjun
29. Which of the following are the major literary sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire?

- (i) Work of Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador.
- (ii) Arthashastra of Kautilya.
- (iii) Buddhist, Jaina and Pauranic literature.
- (iv) Meghaduta of Kalidasa.

Choose the correct option from following:

- (a) i, ii and iv
 - (b) ii, iii and iv
 - (c) i, ii and iii
 - (d) i, iii and iv
30. Two statements are given below as **Assertion (A)** and **Reasoning (R)**. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option:
- Assertion (A):** Between 6th and 4th centuries BCE, Magadh became the most powerful mahajanpada.
- Reasoning (R):** Magadh had agricultural productive area, Iron mines and vast forest area.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
31. Which one of the following statements regarding buddhist sect is correct?
- (a) Mahayana sect of Buddhism is the old way of thinking.
 - (b) Followers of Mahayana were regarded as Theravadins.
 - (c) Hinayana worship the image of Buddha and Boddhisattas.
 - (d) Hinayana described themselves as Theravadins.
32. Consider the following statements and select the ones that are true:
- (i) John Marshal was the first professional archaeologist to work in India.
 - (ii) He got the experience while, working in Greece and Crete.
 - (iii) He was an ex-army Brigadier.
 - (iv) He announced the discovery of new civilization in the Indus Valley to the people.
- Choose the correct option:
- (a) i, ii, and iii
 - (b) ii, iii and iv
 - (c) i, iii and iv
 - (d) i, ii and iv
33. Read the following statements and identify the character of Mahabharata.
- She declared her love for Bhima.
 - She told Kunti that she liked her tiger like son.
 - She gave birth to a Rakshas boy.
- Option:
- (a) Draupadi
 - (b) Ghandhari
 - (c) Hidimba
 - (d) Subhadra
34. "The domestic architecture of Mohenjodaro along the ground level meant privacy of the residents. Identify which of the following statements prove it:
- (i) Houses were centred on a courtyard.
 - (ii) There were no windows in the walls.
 - (iii) The main entrance did not give a direct view.
 - (iv) Many houses had wells often in room for passers by.

Options:

- (a) i and ii
 - (b) ii and iii
 - (c) iii and iv
 - (d) i and iv
35. Match the following correctly:

	List-I (Archaeologists)		List-II (Work)
(a)	Rakhal Das Bannerjee	i.	First Director General of ASI (Archaeological Survey of India)
(b)	S.N. Roy	ii.	Discovered seals in Harappa
(c)	Daya Ram Sahni	iii.	Discovered seals at Mohenjodaro similar to Harappa
(d)	Alexander Cunningham	iv.	Authored 'The Story of Civilisation'

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (a)-iii, (b)-iv, (c)-ii, (d)-i
 - (b) (a)-ii, (b)-i, (c)-iii, (d)-iv
 - (c) (a)-i, (b)-ii, (c)-iv, (d)-iii
 - (d) (a)-iv, (b)-iii, (c)-i, (d)-ii
36. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Vijayanagara?
- Choose the correct options:
- (i) Vijayanagra Empire was found in 11th century.
 - (ii) The empire was routed out in 1565 and subsequently deserted.
 - (iii) The ruins of Hampi was brought to light by Colin Mackenzie.
 - (iv) Krishan Deva Raya found Vijayanagara.
- Option:
- (a) ii and iv
 - (b) ii and iii
 - (c) i and iv
 - (d) iii and iv
37. Which one of the following statement is correct about Kabir?
- (a) Kabir's verses are compiled in 'Kabir Bijak' only.
 - (b) Kabir was and is a source of inspiration to many.
 - (c) He advocated only saguna bhakti.
 - (d) Kabir believed in Polytheism.
38. Find out which of the following is a correct pair:

	Foreign Visitors in Vijaynagara	Countries
(a)	Abdur Razak	Russia
(b)	Duarte Barbosa	Portugal
(c)	Nicolo-de-conti	Persia
(d)	Afanasy Nikitin	Italy

39. Read the following information:

- It is fourteen century dargah.
- Mohd. Bin Tugalq was the first sultan to visit this shrine.
- It is located in Ajmer.

Identify whose dargah is this?

- (a) Shaikh Salim Chishti
- (b) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
- (c) Shaikh Nizam-ud-din Auliya
- (d) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki

40. Which of the following statement regarding Colin Mackenzie are true?

- (i) He became famous as Engineer, Surveyor and Cartographer.
- (ii) He became first Surveyor General of India.
- (iii) He remained Surveyor General till his death.
- (iv) By studying Vijayanagara East India Company could not get useful information.

Choose the correct option:

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

41. **Fill in the blank:**

Archaeologist have been able to reconstruct dietary practices from the finds of charred grains and seeds. These are studied by

Choose the correct option from the following:

- (a) Archaeo-astronomy
- (b) Archaeo-geologist
- (c) Archaeo-botanist
- (d) Archaeo-zoologist

42. Which of the following teachings is not associated with the traditions of Jainism?

- (a) The entire world is animated.
- (b) Non-injury to animals, plants and insects.
- (c) The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped by worshipping deities.
- (d) Monastic existence is necessary condition of salvation.

43. Which of the following statements are true regarding Mahabharata?

- (i) The Sanskrit version of Mahabharata is far simpler than Vedas.
- (ii) Historians classified Mahabharata into two broad heads as the narrative and the didactic.
- (iii) Mahabharata is a dynamic text.
- (iv) Didactic portion was first to be written.

Option:

- (A) i, ii and iii
- (B) i, iii and iv
- (C) ii, iii and iv
- (D) i, ii and iv

44. **Read the information given below:**

- It is one of the most spectacular shrine.
- It is probably, meant to be used by king and his family.
- The images in the central shrine are missing.

With this information identify the shrine of Vijayanagara from the following:

- (a) Jaina temple
- (b) Virupaksha temple
- (c) Vitthala temple
- (d) Hazara Ram temple

45. Given below are two statements, labelled as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.

Read them and choose the correct option.

Assertive (A): It is likely that the very choice of the site of Vijayanagara was inspired by the existence of the shrines of Virupaksha and Pampadevi.

Reason (R): The Vijaynagra kings claimed to rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha.

- (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) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

46. Look at the figure and find out which school of art is evident on this image of Buddha.



Choose the correct option from the following:

- (a) Gandhara school of Art
- (b) Mathura school of Art
- (c) Karnataka school of Art
- (d) Amravati school of Art

SECTION-C

Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

Draupadi's Marriage

Drupada, the king of Panchala, organized a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target, the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realized her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhishthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife.

When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi, and they were thus destined for each other.

Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi, and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

47. Why did king of Panchala organize a Competition ?
 (a) For popularizing the game.
 (b) For providing patronage to the skilled ones.
 (c) For the marriage of his daughter.
 (d) For popularizing himself.
48. What was the form of Draupadi's marriage during Mahabharat Era?
 (a) Polyandry
 (b) Polygyny
 (c) Brahma Marriage
 (d) Gandharva
49. Why didn't Kunti take her words back?
 (a) Kunti's command had been given and it could not be violated.
 (b) Kunti wanted to dominate on her children.
 (c) Pandavas wanted to marry Draupadi
 (d) Kunti saw Draupadi as the saviour of Pandavas.
50. How does this story strengthen Pandava's brotherhood ?
 (a) Showed the fraternity of the Pandavas.
 (b) Pandavas showed respect towards Kuru.
 (c) Pandavas wanted to marry with the consent of the brothers.
 (d) Pandavas did all things with the consent of King.
51. Analyse the role of the seer Vyasa in the Mahabharat.
 (a) Vyasa was a seer, composer and farsighted rishi.
 (b) Vyasa dictated Mahabharat to his disciple.
 (c) Vyasa was the teacher of Kauravas.
 (d) Vyasa inspired Draupadi for marriage.
52. How did Vyasa justify the marriage of five brothers with Draupadi?
 (a) Vyasa told Draupadi about her reincarnation.
 (b) Vyasa mentioned all about his life in the previous birth.
 (c) Vyasa explained Draupadi about her life.
 (d) Vyasa narrated the story of Sita Mata to them.
- Read the following carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

Shankaradeva

In the late fifteenth century, Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam. His teachings, is often known as the Bhagavati dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana, and it focused on absolute surrender to the supreme diety, in this case Vishnu. He emphasised the need for naam kirtan, recitation of the names of the Lord in satsanga or congregations of pious devotees. He encouraged the establishment of satra or monasteries for the transmission of spiritual knowledge and naam ghar or prayer halls. Many of these Institutions and practices continue to flourish in the region. His major compositions include the kirtana-ghosha.

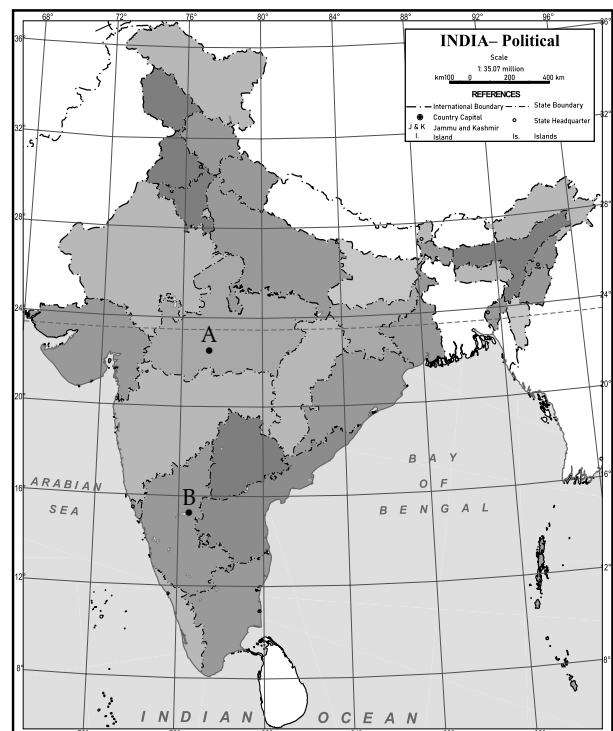
53. Who among the following was the contemporary of Shankaradeva?
 (a) Kabir
 (b) Vardhaman Mahavir
 (c) Chanakya
 (d) Buddha

54. Why do we consider Shankaradeva as a supreme saint-scholar?
 (a) He was a poet, playwright and writer.
 (b) He was a musician and social-religious reformer.
 (c) He transmitted spiritual knowledge.
 (d) He was a learned person to save from negativity.
55. Which of the following cult Shankaradeva followed?
 (a) Advaita Vedanta
 (b) Brahmanism
 (c) Mimansa Darshan
 (d) Vaishnavism
56. How was Shankaradeva as a person?
 (a) Geographer
 (b) Historian
 (c) Socialist
 (d) Religious
57. Which of the following are the major work of Shankaradeva?
 (a) Gita Gyan
 (b) Harshcharita
 (c) Shaiv Darshan
 (d) Kirtana Ghosha
58. Why had Shankaradeva given emphasis on Bhagvat Puran?
 (a) For the surrender of self in the devotion of Lord.
 (b) For the grace of Lord in material things.
 (c) For knowing the world in large.
 (d) For getting blessings of Lord Vishnu.

SECTION-D

Map skill based questions.

Q. Nos. 59 and 60 both are compulsory.



59. On the given outline political map of India a major Buddhist site has been marked as 'A' Identify this place with the help of the following options.
 (a) Shravasti (b) Sanchi
 (c) Bharhut (d) Nagarjun Konda
60. On the given map an important city of 14th century has been marked as 'B'. Identify this place with the help of following options:
 (a) Bidar (b) Chandragiri
 (c) Vijayanagara (d) Tirunelveli

□□□

ANSWERS

SECTION-A

1. (c) Seals

Explanation: The Harappan seal is possibly the most distinctive artefact of the Harappan or Indus valley civilization. Made of a stone called steatite, seals like this one often contained animal motifs and signs from a script that remains undeciphered. Seals and sealings were used to facilitate long-distance communication.

2. (b) Dholavira

Explanation: Dholavira, a mature Harappan site, is located in present-day Gujarat. This city is the largest of all the Harappan settlements.

3. (d) Chanhudaro

Explanation: Chanhudaro is an archaeological site belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization. The site is located 130 kilometers south of Mohenjo-Daro, in Sindh, Pakistan. The settlement was inhabited between 4000 and 1700 BCE and is considered to have been a centre for manufacturing carnelian beads.

4. (d) Sanchi Stupa

Explanation: Among the best-preserved monuments of the time is the stupa at Sanchi Kanakhera, a small village near Bhopal. The rulers of Bhopal, Shahjehan Begum, and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum provided money for the preservation of this ancient site.

5. (b) Samudragupta

Explanation: Harishena composed the famous 'Pragya Prashasti' in praise of Samudragupta. He was the court poet of Gupta king Samudragupta.

6. (c) Mahapajapati Gotami

Explanation: Mahapajapati Gotami was the foster-mother and maternal aunt of the Buddha. In the Buddhist tradition, she was the first woman to seek ordination from Gautama Buddha directly, and she became the first bhikkhuni (Buddhist nun).

7. (c) Navaratri Celebration

Explanation: The king's palace was the largest enclosure in Royal Residence and had two platforms called the "Audience Hall" and the "Mahanavami Dibba". It is believed that "Mahanavami Dibba" was used by the kings as a stage to watch the celebration of the nine-day-long splendid Mahanavami festival, also known as the Dusshera festival.

8. (d) Krishnadeva Raya

Explanation: Krishnadeva Raya was the most famous king of the Tuluva Dynasty.

During his tenure, the empire touched its glory.

9. (c) He saw a sick man and a corpse.

Explanation: Buddha, saw in succession an old man, a sick person and a corpse being carried to cremation and a monk in meditation beneath a tree. He began to think about old age, disease, and death and decided to follow the way of the monk.

10. (c) Guru Gobind Singh Sahib

Explanation: The tenth and the last Guru, Guru Gobind Singh organized the Sikhs into a military sect called Khalsa.

11. (d) It has not been deciphered so far.

Explanation: The Harappan script is called enigmatic because most of the inscriptions were short, the longest contained about 26 signs, each sign stood for a vowel or a consonant. Sometimes it contained wider space, sometimes shorter, had no consistency. Till today, the script remains undeciphered.

12. (b) Samudra Gupta

Explanation: The most powerful ruler of the Gupta Dynasty was Samudragupta. His military achievements earned him the title of "The Indian Napoleon".

13. (b) Fa-Xian

Explanation: Fa-Xian was a Chinese Buddhist monk and translator who travelled from China to India in search of the Buddhist texts.

14. (b) Virapaksha temple

Explanation: The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession. It has a unique shrine designed as a chariot.

15. (c) Arthashastra

Explanation: Arthashastra, a singularly significant Indian manual on the art of politics, economics, military strategy, the function of the state, and social organization and is attributed to Kautilya (also known as Chanakya), who reportedly was the chief minister to the emperor Chandragupta (c. 300 BCE), the founder of the Mauryan dynasty.

16. (b) Naglapuram

Explanation: Krishna Deva Raya founded a suburban township called Naglapuram near Vijayanagar.

17. (c) Battle of Rakshasi – Tangdi

Explanation: The Vijaynagar kingdom suffered a defeat in the battle fought near the villages of Rakshasa and Tangdi. It is also known as the Battle of Talikota.

18. (b) French

Explanation: The French sought the permission of Shahjehan Begum to take away its eastern gateway. They wanted to display it in a museum in France.

19. (d) Buddha attained nirvana at Kushinagar

Explanation: Kushinagar is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Buddhists believe Gautam Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana after his death.

20. (d) Manusmriti

Explanation: The Manusmriti is one of the best-known legal texts of early India in Sanskrit and it is compiled between second century BCE and second century CE.

21. (c) Karuna: Compassion.

Explanation: In Buddhism, compassion is called karuna. Buddhists believe that they should show compassion to everyone.

22. (b) ii and iii are correct

Explanation: The hymns of the Alvars were gathered in the 10th century by Nathamuni, a leader of the Shrivaisnava sect, who introduced the regular singing of the hymns in Vaishnava temples of South India. The collection is called Nalayira Prabandham. Andal was the only woman among the twelve Alvars.

23. (c) Kushana Empire

Explanation: Emperor Kanishka of the Kushana Empire introduced gold coins alongside existing copper and silver coins for the first time in the first century CE in India.

24. (d) Abhidhamma Pitaka

Explanation: Tripitaka includes the Vinaya Pitaka, the Sutta Pitaka, and the Abhidhamma Pitaka. Together these Three Baskets make up the sacred Buddhist texts known as the Tripitaka.

SECTION-B

25. (d) iv, i, ii, and iii.

Explanation: Chandragupta overthrew the Nanda Dynasty and ascended to the throne of the Magadha kingdom, in present-day Bihar state, India in about 325 BCE. In 326 BC, Alexander invaded India, after crossing the river Indus he advanced towards Taxila. Ashoka, the grandson of Chandragupta, led the Maurya Empire from around 270 to 232 BCE. The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire that existed from the early 4th century CE to the late 6th century CE.

26. (c) Early Indus Civilization

27. (a) i and ii

28. (c) Pandu

Explanation: Pandu was a ruler of Hasthinapur and brother of Dhritarashtra. He died a premature death.

29. (c) i, ii and iii.

Explanation: The literary sources to reconstruct the history of Mauryan Empire include Kautilya's Arthashastra, Megasthenes's Indica and Buddhist literature and Puranas.

30. (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

31. (d) Hinayana described themselves as Theravadins.

Explanation: Early Buddhist teachings gave importance to self-efforts in achieving nirvana and Buddha was regarded as a human being, who attained enlightenment and nirvana through his own efforts. This was known as Hinayana or 'Lesser Vehicle'. The followers of the old tradition of Buddhism called themselves Theravadins.

32. (d) i, ii, iv

Explanation: John Marshall's stint as Director-General of the ASI marked a major change in Indian archaeology. He was the first professional archaeologist to work in India, and brought his experience of working in Greece and Crete to the field.

33. (c) Hidimba

34. (b) ii and iii

Explanation: The Lower Town at Mohenjodaro provides examples of residential buildings. Many were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides. The courtyard was probably the centre of activities such as cooking and weaving, particularly during hot and dry weather. What is also interesting is an apparent concern for privacy: there are no windows in the walls along the ground level. Besides, the main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard.

35. (a) (a) iii, (b) iv, (c) ii, (d) i.

36. (b) ii and iii.

Explanation: In 1565, Rama Raya, the chief minister of Vijayanagar, led the empire to the fatal battle at Talikota, in which its army was routed by the combined forces of the Muslim states of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda and the city of Vijayanagar was destroyed.

It was Colin Mackenzie who discovered the ruins of Hampi in 1800.

37. (b) Kabir was and is a source of inspiration to many.

38. (b) Duarte Barbosa-Portugal

Explanation: Duarte Barbosa was a Portuguese writer and officer from Portuguese India.

39. (b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti

Explanation: It is in Ajmer, also called Hazrat Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Dargah or Ajmer Sharif. It was built in 14th century.

40. (c) i, ii and iii.

41. (c) Archaeo-botanists

Explanation: Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices from finds of grains and seeds. These are studied by archaeo-botanists, who are specialists in ancient plant remains.

42. (c) The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped by worshipping deities.

Explanation: According to Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.

43. (a) i, ii and iii

44. (d) Hazara Ram Temple

Explanation: The temple is dedicated to Lord Shri Rama. As one of the legends says. Hazara Ramaswami temple was the private place of worship for kings and the royal family of Vijayanagara in the 15th century.

45. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

46. (b) Mathura school of Art

Explanation: The main feature of the Mathura School of Art is that includes both standing and seated statues of the Buddha. They are represented with broad shoulders, large chest, legs apart, and feet firmly planted, conveying a sense of enormous energy. The Buddha's right arm is raised in a gesture of reassurance called abhaya-mudra.

SECTION-C

47. (c) For the marriage of his daughter.

Explanation: Drupada, the king of Panchala, organised a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target; the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi.

48. (a) Polyandry

Explanation: It is a custom of a woman being married to more than one man at the same time.

49. (a) Kunti's command had been given and it could not be violated.

Explanation: The Pandavas returned with Draupadi to their mother Kunti, who, even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realised her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated.

50. (c) Pandas wanted to marry with the consent of the brothers.

51. (d) Vyasa inspired Draupadi for marriage.

Explanation: Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi, and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

52. (a) Vyasa told Draupadi about her reincarnation.

Explanation: Vyasa told Drupada that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi, and they were thus destined for each other.

53. (a) Kabir

54. (c) He transmitted spiritual knowledge.

55. (d) Vaishnavism

Explanation: In the late fifteenth century, Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam.

56. (d) Religious

57. (d) Kirtana-Ghosha

Explanation: Shankaradeva's major compositions includes the Kirtana-Ghosha.

58. (a) For the surrender of self in the devotion to Lord.

SECTION-D

59. (b) Sanchi

60. (c) Vijayanagara

Term – I

OMR SHEET

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