



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PREBOARD EXAMINATION (2024-2025)
Class-XII

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: HISTORY (CODE- 027)


Time: -3 Hours

F.M.-80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 34 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **Section A: Questions 1 to 21** - MCQs, 1 mark each.
4. **Section B: Questions 22 to 27** - Short Answer Type Questions, 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words
5. **Section C: Questions 28 to 30** - Long Answer Type Questions, 8 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words
6. **Section D: Questions 31 to 33** - Source based questions (three sub questions), 4 marks each.
7. **Section-E - Questions 34** - Map based, 5 marks, that includes the identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

Q NO.	SECTION A (21 Marks)	
1	Identify the languages in which the Ashokan inscriptions were written. (a) Pali, Tamil and Greek (b) Pali, Sanskrit and Aramaic (c) Prakrit, Greek and Aramaic (d) Pali, Sanskrit and Greek	1
2	Which of the following is CORRECT with respect to Ibn Battuta? (a) His travel in India was free of theft and other challenges. (b) Born in the 14th century, he wrote extensive works in Persian. (c) His works give great insights about how the Mughal Empire ruled India. (d) Future travellers read 'Rihla' written by him to gain insights about India.	1
3	Consider the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement and choose the correct option that are given below: (i) It conferred proprietary rights to peasants. (ii) The zamindars were recognized as proprietors of land. (iii) The government permanently fixed the land revenue demand. (iv) The zamindars acted as middlemen between the peasants and the government. Options (a) Only (i) is correct. (b) Only (ii), (iii), (iv) are correct. (c) Only (i), (ii), (iii) are correct. (d) Only (iii) and (iv) are correct.	1

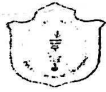
4	<p>Identify from the given traits the one which aligns with the principles of Sufism.</p> <p>P: compassion for fellow beings Q: a desire for more power R: urge to live an extravagant life S: non-attachment from worldly affairs</p> <p>(a) P and Q (b) Q and R (c) R and S (d) P and S</p>	1	
5	<p>Identify the king whose coins are shown in the given image:</p> <p>(a) Coins of Kanishka (b) Coins of Yaudheya (c) Punch-Marked Coins (d) Coins of Samudragupta</p>		1
6	<p>Why was the task of defining minority rights in the Constituent Assembly difficult?</p> <p>(a) Different groups had different demands regarding rights. (b) British did not want to include it in the constitutional frame work. (c) Gandhiji opposed the idea of special rights for some sections. (d) Rights of people in Princely states were ambiguous.</p>	1	
7	<p>Which of the following is the reason why travelogues are valuable to historians studying the past?</p> <p>(a) They provide a consistent and unanimous interpretation of the events in history. (b) They offer subjective experiences that provide a human touch to history. (c) They provide a definitive and unquestionable narrative of history. (d) They present an idealised and romanticised version of history.</p>	1	
8	<p>Find out from the following pairs which one is NOT correctly matched:</p> <p>(a) Lord Wellesley: Subsidiary Alliance (b) Lord Dalhousie: Doctrine of Lapse (c) Lord Henry Hardinge: Introduced the Enfield rifles (d) Lord Canning: Religious Disabilities Act</p>	1	
9	<p>Consider the following statements about the critical edition of Mahabharata:</p> <p>I. There were several common elements in the Sanskrit versions of the story. II. Enormous regional variations are there. III. Our understanding of these processes is derived primarily from texts written in Sanskrit. IV. The project of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata took only 37 years to complete.</p> <p>Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) Only I is correct. (b) I and II are correct. (c) I, II and III are correct. (d) All the above.</p>	1	
10	<p>Given below is an English translation of a few lines from Saint Kabir's couplet. "Do not ask about the caste of a saint, ask about their knowledge. Evaluate the worth of a sword, let the scabbard be." Which of the following ideas did Saint Kabir attempt to emphasise in these lines?</p>	1	

	(a) promoting the use of local and vernacular languages (b) ending social discrimination among the people (c) eliminating gender and economic inequalities (d) opposing idol worship and ritualism									
11	Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic . Reason (R): The Harrapan script remains undeciphered till date. (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 not correct. (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct .	1								
12	Which of these was a major reason for the higher status of zamindars in the Mughal empire? (a) They had a very high income (b) They had extensive personal land (c) Most of the time, they belonged to upper caste (d) All of these	1								
13	Match the following. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>(i) Lumbini</td> <td>(a) Buddha attained Nibbana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Kusinagara</td> <td>(b) Buddha delivered his first sermon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Samath</td> <td>(c) Buddha was born</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Bodh Gaya</td> <td>(d) Buddha attained enlightenment</td> </tr> </table> <p>Choose the correct option (a) i – b, ii – c, iii – a, iv – d (b) i – c, ii – a, iii – b, iv – d (c) i – c, ii – b, iii – a, iv – d (d) i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c</p>	(i) Lumbini	(a) Buddha attained Nibbana	(ii) Kusinagara	(b) Buddha delivered his first sermon	(iii) Samath	(c) Buddha was born	(iv) Bodh Gaya	(d) Buddha attained enlightenment	1
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14	Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on Salt Monopoly. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct to prove this? I. State Monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular. II. People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use. III. Salt was not an essential item. Choose the correct option: (a) (1) and (2) only (b) (2) and (3) only (c) (1), (2) and (3) (d) (2) only	1								
15	Identify the early traditions related to Bhakti Movement with the help of given information: I. It focused on the worship of specific deities such as Shiva, Vishnu and his avatars and forms of goddesses. II. The main proponents were Tulsidas, Meera, Chaitanya, Surdas. Options (a) Nirguna (b) Saguna (c) Virashaiva (d) Lingayats	1								
16	The Vijayanagara style of architecture incorporates influences from various architectural styles of different regions. Which of the following would have LIKELY led to this? P: Nurturing indigenous artistic vision Q: Extensive overseas trade promotion R: Travel and pilgrimage to neighbouring states	1								

	(a) P and Q (b) Q and R (c) R and P (d) P,Q, and R	
17	Consider the following events: i. Introduction of Permanent settlement ii. American Civil war iii. Fifth report in the British Parliament iv. Santhals arrived in the hilly areas of Raajmahal The correct Chronological order of these events is: (a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) i, iv, iii, ii (c) i, iv, ii, iii (d) iii, ii, i, iv	1
18	Why is the 6th century BCE often considered a major turning point in Indian history ? (a) Emergence of States, cities and towns ; use of iron (b) Emergence of States, cities and towns ;Dominance of Hinduism (c) Dominance of Hinduism ; use of iron (d) Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism ,Extensive use of Copper	
19	Suppose Lalit is one of the key leaders of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22). A temporary setback has occurred on account of some other leaders being arrested by the police. As a practitioner of Gandhi's philosophy, what is the BEST way for Lalit to keep the movement alive in the leaders' absence? (a) appoint interim leaders to take charge and continue organising protests and demonstrations (b) initiate violent actions against the government to secure the release of the arrested leaders (c) disband the movement permanently and seek alternative methods to address the issues (d) encourage peaceful boycotts of public gatherings until leaders are released	
20	On the basis of available evidence, The Indus Valley civilization contributed two important things to mankind which were _____ (a) Script and language (b) Cultivation of wheat and cotton (c) Mathematical and decimal system (d) Town planning and drainage system.	1
21	Who brought the ruins of Hampi to public knowledge? (a) Colonel Colin Mackenzie (b) Krishnadeva Raya (c) Abdur Razzaq (d) Domingo Paes	1
SECTION B		
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS		(3X6=18)
22	Terracotta figures and seals throw light on the religious practices followed by the Harappan people. Discuss. OR Elaborate on the contribution of R.E.M Wheeler in the archaeological excavations of Harappan civilization.	3
23	What were the importance of land grants in Ancient India?	3
24	Explain the sculptural features of Sanchi stupa.	3
25	"Ibn Battuta found cities in the subcontinent full of exciting opportunities" Support your answer with evidences given by him.	3
26	The Burdwan auction had a strange twist and was considered a big public event in 1797. Analyse.	3

27	<p>Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterized by expansion and consolidation. Elucidate with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What do you think was the significance of the rituals associated with the Mahanavami dibba?</p>	3
SECTION C LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS		(8x3=24)
28	<p>Examine the features of the land revenue system that was introduced in the Bombay Deccan . How did the peasants fall in the trap of the moneylenders?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The battle between the hoe and the plough was a long one. Substantiate with reference to the Santhal and Paharias of Raajmahal hills during the 18th Century.</p>	5+3 8
29	<p>Explain the Non-cooperation movement as a popular movement. How did Mahatma Gandhi's leadership broaden the base of nationalism through this movement?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Gandhi's Quit India was genuinely a mass movement, bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. Justify.</p>	8
30	<p>"Art and literature helped in keeping alive the memory of 1857." Explain with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Rumours and prophecies played an important role in the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857.' Justify.</p>	8
SECTION D SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS		(4X3=12)
31	<p>Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>During the Vijayanagara rule between 1350 and 1650, the rulers sought support from Vaishnava sectarian leaders in Tamil Nadu to establish control over the region. Temples played a fundamental role in sustaining kingship, and sectarian leaders acted as intermediaries between kings and temples. While local sectarian groups managed temple affairs, the king had administrative authority to resolve disputes. The rulers supported temple construction through grants and resources, leading to the development of a distinct agrarian economy under their rule, reinforcing their authority.'</p> <p>(a) State two reasons for the Vijayanagara ruler to seek the support of Vaishnava sectarian leaders from Tamil Nadu?</p> <p>(b) How did temples play a fundamental role in sustaining kingship during the Vijayanagara rule?</p>	4 2 2
32	<p style="text-align: center;">"The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind"</p> <p>Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said: It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country, if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united ... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element, they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?</p>	

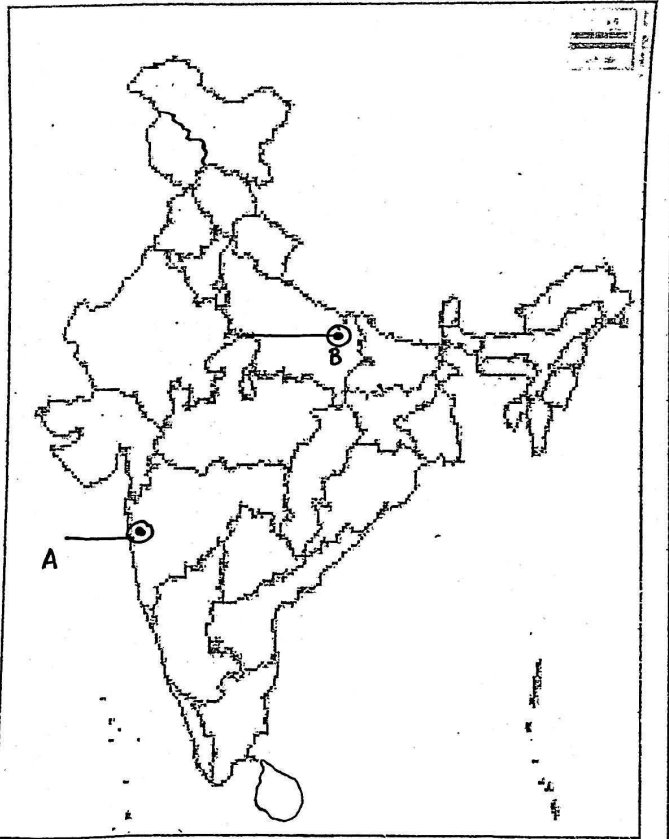
	(a) What did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel say in opposition to the provision of separate electorates?	2
	(b) What does he mean by the 'mischief' that the British left behind?	2
33	<p style="text-align: center;">Classification of Lands under Akbar</p> <p>The following is a listing of criteria of classification excerpted from the Ain: The Emperor Akbar in his profound sagacity classified the lands and fixed a different revenue to be paid by each. Polaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength. Chachar is land that has lain fallow for 3 or 4 years. Banjar is land uncultivated for 5 years and more. Of the first two kinds of land, there are three classes, good, middling, and bad.</p> <p>(a) Why was Chachar land left uncultivated for some three to four years? (b) How was revenue fixed from the first two types of land? (c) According to you, what was the limitations of Akbar's land revenue policy?</p>	1 1 2
	SECTION E MAP BASED QUESTIONS	5
34	<p>34.1 On the given political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:</p> <p>a. Kalibangan, a Harappan site b. Agra, a territory under Babur, Akbar, and Aurangzeb c. Sanchi, a Buddhist site</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>d. Ajanta, a Buddhist site</p> <p>34.2. On the same outline map, two places have been marked as A and B, which are centres of the National movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p>	



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, HOWRAH

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SECTION E

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