

# MODEL PAPER

Class - ...XI.....

Subject HISTORY

Time Allowed:3hrs.

Max. Marks:80

## General Instructions:

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- Question number 1 to 20 (Part-A) are objective type questions carrying 1 mark should be one word or one sentence each.
- Answer to questions carrying 3 marks (Part-B Question 21 to 23) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Part-C Question 24 to 27) should not exceed 350 words each.
- Question numbers 28 to 30 (Part -D) are Source based questions carrying 5 marks each.
- Question number 31 (Part-E) is a **Map question** that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

PART-A		
Q.1	Define 'Ethnography'.	(1)
Q.2	Where did Hadza group live?	(1)
Q.3	Where were the fossils of earlier Homo erectus found? a. Kenya b. Java c. Both d. None of these	(1)
Q.4	Who was Charles Darwin?	(1)
Q.5	The greatest contribution of the Mesopotamians to the world civilization is a. Literature b. The art of living c. The art of writing d. Mathematicians	(1)
Q.6	Who invented the digits of 1, 10,100? a. Egyptians b. Chinese c. Mesopotamians d. Mathematicians	(1)
Q.7	Write any two important factors for Urbanization?	(1)
Q.8	What is the meaning of the word Mesopotamia?	(1)
Q.9	What were Amphorae?	(1)
Q.10	Who was Julius Caesar?	(1)
Q.11	To which three continents was the roman empire extended?	(1)
Q.12	Which of the following is/are causes of the rapid spread of Islam? a. the worship of one and all powerful god b. the arms of Islam c. the principle of equality and common brotherhood. d. All the above	(1)
Q.13	Who was the first Caliph? a. Umar	(1)

	b. Abu Bakar c. Ali d. Muawiya	
Q.14	What is "Tithe"?	(1)
Q.15	Where do monks live?	(1)
Q.16	When was Hong Kong returned to China by Britain? a. 1997 b. 1998 c. 1996 d. 2000	(1)
Q.17	Which of the following companies were set up in Japan Meiji period? a. Mitsubishi b. Sumitomo c. Both d. None of these	(1)
Q.18	Which of the following were not the Sun Yat Sen's Three Principles? a. Nationalism b. Secularism c. Democracy d. Socialism	(1)
Q.19	The old name of Tokyo.....	(1)
Q.20	Japanese emperor was known as .....	(1)
	<b>PART-B</b>	
Q.21	Describe the script used by ancient Mesopotamians.	(3)
Q.22	During Abbasids, Arabs influence began to decline. Why?	(3)
Q.23	What were the functions of the medieval monasteries? Or Describes two features of early feudal society in France.	(3)
	<b>PART-C</b>	
Q.24	Discuss the arguments advanced in favour of the regional continuity model of human origins. Do you think it provided a convincing explanation of the archaeological evidence? Give reasons for your answer. Or Which sources enable us to understand the history of early humans? Write a description about the origin of human beings.	(8)
Q.25	What is 'Yam'? Discuss the rules and regulations of the yasa as evolved by Genghis Khan. Or Throw light on the sources of reconstruction the Mongol history? Discuss the major causes of the success of the Mongols.	(8)
Q.26	How did humanist ideas spread in Europe? Or Discuss the major characteristics of renaissance.	(8)
Q.27	Discuss the features of the lifestyle of the native peoples of North America. <b>Or</b> Write a description about the winds of change in Australia.	(8)
	<b>PART-D</b>	
Q.28	<b>The Examination System</b>	(5)

	<p>Entry to the elite ruling class (about 1.1 million till 1850) had been largely through an examination. This require writing an eight–legged essay [pa-ku wen] un classical Chinese in a prescribed form. The examination was held twice every three years, at different levels and of those allowed to sit only 1-2 per cent passed the first level, usually by the age of 24, to become what was called’ beautiful talent’. At any given time before 1850 there were about 526,869 civil and 212330 military provincial (sheng-yuan) degree holders in the in the whole country. Since there were only 27,000 official positions, many lower-level degree holders did not have jobs. The examination acted as a barrier to the development of science and technology as it demanded only literary skills. In 1905, it was abolished as it was based on skills in classical Chinese learning that had, it was felt, no relevance for the modern world.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write any two key features of Chinese examination system.</li> <li>2. Why was this examination system abolished? Give two reasons.</li> <li>3. How many civil and military provincial degree holders were n the whole country before 1850?</li> </ol>	
Q.29	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Doctor Galen on how Roman Cities Treated the Countryside</b></p> <p>‘The famine prevalent for many successive years in many provinces has clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effect of malnutrition in generating illness. The city-dwellers, as it was their custom to collect and store enough grain for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse – after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city. After consuming what was left in the course of the winter, the country people had to resort to unhealthy foods in the spring; they ate twigs and shoots of trees and bushes and bulbs and roots of inedible plants...’</p> <p>– Galen, On Good and Bad Diet.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) What is the main value attached to the occurrence of famine in any part of the world?(1)</li> <li>ii) What does this passage depict?(2)</li> <li>iii) Discuss the social conditions in ancient Roman society(2)</li> </ol>	(5)
Q.30	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Islamic Calendar</b></p> <p>The Hijri era was established during the caliphate of Umar, with the first year falling in 622 CE. A date in the Hijri calendar is followed by the letters AH.</p> <p>The Hijri year is a lunar year of 354 days, 12 months (Muharram to Dhul Hijja) of 29 or 30 days. Each day begins at sunset and each month with the sighting of the crescent moon. The Hijri year is about 11 days shorter than the solar year. Therefore, none of the Islamic religious festivals, including the Ramazan fast, Id and hajj, corresponds in any way to seasons. There is no easy way to match the dates in the Hijri calendar with the dates in the Gregorian calendar (established by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 CE). One can calculate the rough equivalentents between the Islamic (H) and Gregorian Christian (C) years with the following formulae:</p> $(H \times 32 / 33) + 622 = C$ $(C - 622) \times 33 / 32 = H$	(5)

	i) How a Hijri era is date written in English? (1) ii) In which year was the Hijri era established and how many days Hijri year has?(2) iii) What is the main difference between a Hijri year and a solar year? What is the effect of this difference?(2)	
	<b>PART-E</b>	
Q.31	On the given map of the world, locate and label the following: a.Mecca b. Darwin c.Tokyo d. Cairo	(4)