



PERIODIC TEST 1 (APRIL, 2023)

SUBJECT: HISTORY (027)

CLASS: XII

TIME- 90 MINS

M.M.: 40

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

(i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 17 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Section A – Question 1 to 10 are very Short Answer Type Questions of 1 mark each.

(iii) Section B – Question no. 11 to 13 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each.

(iv) Section C - Question no 14 is Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks.

(v) Section D - Question no. 15 and 16 are Source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.

(vi) Section-E - Question no. 17 is Map based, carrying 5 marks.

SECTION- A

Very Short Answer Type Questions (10X01=10)

1. On which pattern, the roads and streets were laid out in Harappan cities?
2. Which material was used to make beads?

3. Name the first Director-General of A.S.I.
4. From where copper and gold was brought ?
5. Who discovered Harappa and Mohenjodaro?
6. Name the titles adopted by Ashoka.
7. What were Ganas or Sanghas?
8. Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts?
9. Name the famous and powerful rulers of Magadha.
10. Name the sources of history about the Mauryan Empire.

SECTION- B

Short Answer Type Questions (03X03=09)

11. How were Harappa seals used to facilitate long distance trade and communication? What did the seals convey?
12. Discuss the main features of the Mauryan Administration.
13. Discuss the reasons for the rise of Magadh.

SECTION- C

Long Answer Type Questions (01X08=08)

14. Describe the distinctive features of Mohenjodaro.

OR

Why is the sixth century BCE regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history?

SECTION- D

Passage Based Question (02X04=08)

15. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Most Ancient System Yet discovered About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared". Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.

FROM ERNEST MACKAY, Early Indus Civilization, 1948.

I) Drains were usually made of:

- (a) Burnt Bricks
- (b) Stone pits
- (c) Clay bricks
- (d) None of these

II) The drains were covered with loose bricks because:

- (a) It was easy for waste water to flow out of the drain
- (b) It was easy to clean the drains from time to time
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of these

III) House drains first emptied into a:

- (a) Cesspit
- (b) Street drain
- (c) Tunnel
- (d) Stream

IV Which of the following statements is correct regarding the drainage system of Harappan civilization?

- (a) The drainage system indicated that a sense of town planning existed in the Harappan civilization.
- (b) All Harappan sites discovered did not have the drainage system.
- (c) The houses of poor people were not connected with the drains
- (d) Only (A) and (B)

16. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

What the king's officials did?

Here is an excerpt from the account of Megasthenes:

Of the great officers of state, some ... superintend the rivers, measure the land, as is done in Egypt, and inspect the sluices by which water is let out from the main canals into their branches, so that everyone may have an equal supply of it. The same persons have charge also of the huntsmen, and are entrusted with the power of rewarding or punishing them according to Their deserts. They collect the taxes, and superintend the occupations connected with land; as those of the woodcutters, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the miners.

- I) Explain the duties of the officers of state. (2)
- II) Explain the role of the sub-committees for coordinating military activities. (1)
- III) What did Ashoka do to hold his empire together? (1)

SECTION- E

Map based questions (05X01=05)

17. Identify the following Indus Valley Sites in the given Map of India on the next page.

