

CBSE Class 12 History

Model Question Paper (SET – 10)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Section A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)

All questions are compulsory

1. The Harappan site of Surkotada is located in:
 - (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Rajasthan

2. The term 'Janapada' refers to:
 - (a) Village council
 - (b) Territory of a tribe
 - (c) Temple town
 - (d) Military camp

3. The Ashokan inscriptions were mainly written in:
 - (a) Brahmi script
 - (b) Arabic script
 - (c) Devanagari
 - (d) Persian

4. The Gupta ruler known for his naval expeditions was:
 - (a) Samudragupta
 - (b) Chandragupta I
 - (c) Kumaragupta
 - (d) Skandagupta

5. The Gol Gumbaz is located at:
 - (a) Agra
 - (b) Bijapur
 - (c) Delhi
 - (d) Jaipur

6. The revenue minister under Akbar was:
 - (a) Birbal
 - (b) Todar Mal

- (c) Badauni
 - (d) Abul Fazl
7. The Battle of Wandiwash was fought in:
- (a) 1757
 - (b) 1760
 - (c) 1764
 - (d) 1773
8. The Charter Act of 1813 ended:
- (a) Mughal rule
 - (b) Company's trade monopoly
 - (c) Permanent Settlement
 - (d) Diwani rights
9. The Revolt of 1857 saw participation from:
- (a) Soldiers only
 - (b) Peasants and zamindars
 - (c) Rulers and common people
 - (d) All of the above
10. The Moderates in Congress believed in:
- (a) Revolutionary methods
 - (b) Constitutional methods
 - (c) Armed struggle
 - (d) Partition
11. The Rowlatt Act allowed the British to:
- (a) Grant freedom
 - (b) Detain people without trial
 - (c) Reduce taxes
 - (d) Introduce elections
12. The Salt Satyagraha ended with:
- (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - (b) Quit India
 - (c) Simon Commission
 - (d) Cripps Mission
13. The Direct Action Day was observed in:
- (a) 1940
 - (b) 1942
 - (c) 1946
 - (d) 1947

14. The Harappans were skilled in:
- (a) Iron technology
 - (b) Bronze technology
 - (c) Gunpowder
 - (d) Printing
15. The Bhakti saint Tulsidas composed:
- (a) Gita
 - (b) Ramcharitmanas
 - (c) Arthashastra
 - (d) Akbarnama
16. The Civil Disobedience Movement was relaunched in:
- (a) 1930
 - (b) 1931
 - (c) 1932
 - (d) 1942
17. The Indian Independence Act was passed in:
- (a) 1946
 - (b) 1947
 - (c) 1948
 - (d) 1950
18. The first Speaker of Lok Sabha was:
- (a) G.V. Mavalankar
 - (b) Nehru
 - (c) Rajendra Prasad
 - (d) Ambedkar
19. The Indus Valley Civilization is also called:
- (a) Vedic Civilization
 - (b) Harappan Civilization
 - (c) Gupta Civilization
 - (d) Mauryan Civilization
20. The Indian Constitution ensures:
- (a) Fundamental Duties only
 - (b) Fundamental Rights
 - (c) Military rule
 - (d) Colonial system

Section B – Very Short Question (2×6 = 12 Marks)

21. What is Numismatics?
 22. Who was Chandragupta Maurya?
 23. Define Ryotwari system.
 24. What was the Cripps Proposal?
 25. Name two leaders of Non-Cooperation Movement.
 26. What is Republic?
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Section C – Short Question (3×8 = 24 Marks)

27. Explain main features of Harappan town planning.
 28. Describe Mauryan administration.
 29. Explain Mughal Mansabdari system.
 30. Write causes of Quit India Movement.
 31. Describe impact of British rule on Indian economy.
 32. Explain role of Subhash Chandra Bose.
 33. Write features of Bhakti movement.
 34. Describe challenges faced during Partition.
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Section D – Long Question (5×4 = 20 Marks)

35. Describe social and economic life of Vedic period.
 36. Explain causes and consequences of Revolt of 1857.
 37. Discuss Civil Disobedience Movement.
 38. Explain framing and features of Indian Constitution.
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Section E – Map Work (4 Marks)

39. On the outline map of India, locate and label:
 - Surkotada
 - Dandi

- Lahore
- Delhi