

CBSE Class 12 History

Model Question Paper (SET – 8)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Section A – MCQs (1×20 = 20 Marks)

All questions are compulsory

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

2. The Later Vedic texts are known as:
 - (a) Samhitas
 - (b) Brahmanas
 - (c) Aranyakas
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)

3. The Kalinga War was fought in:
 - (a) 326 BCE
 - (b) 261 BCE
 - (c) 1857
 - (d) 1526

4. The Ajanta caves are mainly associated with:
 - (a) Jainism
 - (b) Buddhism
 - (c) Hinduism
 - (d) Sikhism

5. The famous Sun Temple at Konark was built in the 13th century by:
 - (a) Rajaraja I
 - (b) Narasimhadeva I
 - (c) Krishnadevaraya
 - (d) Alauddin Khalji

6. The Mughal emperor who built Fatehpur Sikri was:
 - (a) Babur
 - (b) Akbar

- (c) Shah Jahan
 - (d) Aurangzeb
7. The Regulating Act was passed in:
- (a) 1765
 - (b) 1773
 - (c) 1793
 - (d) 1813
8. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by:
- (a) Lord Wellesley
 - (b) Lord Dalhousie
 - (c) Lord Cornwallis
 - (d) Lord Lytton
9. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 aimed to:
- (a) Give complete independence
 - (b) Increase legislative councils
 - (c) Partition India
 - (d) Introduce dyarchy
10. The Champaran Movement was related to:
- (a) Indigo cultivation
 - (b) Salt tax
 - (c) Land revenue
 - (d) Labour strike
11. The Dandi March started from:
- (a) Wardha
 - (b) Sabarmati Ashram
 - (c) Bombay
 - (d) Delhi
12. The Muslim League demanded Pakistan in:
- (a) 1935
 - (b) 1940
 - (c) 1942
 - (d) 1946
13. The Government of India Act 1935 provided for:
- (a) Provincial autonomy
 - (b) Complete independence
 - (c) Military rule
 - (d) Separate constitution

14. The Harappan Civilization is noted for:
- (a) Iron tools
 - (b) Planned drainage system
 - (c) Paper making
 - (d) Printing press
15. The Sangam literature is associated with:
- (a) North India
 - (b) South India
 - (c) Bengal
 - (d) Punjab
16. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at:
- (a) Calcutta
 - (b) Bombay
 - (c) Madras
 - (d) Delhi
17. The Quit India Movement was also known as:
- (a) August Movement
 - (b) Salt Movement
 - (c) Swadeshi Movement
 - (d) Khilafat Movement
18. The Constituent Assembly was chaired by:
- (a) Rajendra Prasad
 - (b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (c) Nehru
 - (d) Patel
19. The Indus Valley Civilization mainly depended on:
- (a) Hunting
 - (b) Agriculture
 - (c) Fishing
 - (d) Mining
20. The Indian Constitution guarantees:
- (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Monarchy
 - (c) Military rule
 - (d) Colonial system

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

21. What is Archaeology?
 22. Who was Sher Shah Suri?
 23. Define Subsidiary Alliance.
 24. What was the Poona Pact?
 25. Name two leaders of Civil Disobedience Movement.
 26. What is Secularism?
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Section C – Short Question (3×8 = 24 Marks)

27. Explain features of Harappan town planning.
 28. Describe Mauryan administration.
 29. Explain Mughal revenue system.
 30. Write causes of Non-Cooperation Movement.
 31. Describe impact of Partition of Bengal.
 32. Explain role of Mahatma Gandhi in national movement.
 33. Write features of Bhakti and Sufi movements.
 34. Describe process of Partition of India.
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Section D – Long Question (5×4 = 20 Marks)

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

39. On the outline map of India, locate and label:
 - Rakhigarhi
 - Champaran

- Dandi
- Lahore