

Design of the Question paper

Type of questions	Wightage of Marks	No of Questions	Total Marks
Very Short Answer Type Questions	2 Marks each	05	10
Short Answer Type Questions	4 Marks each	07	28
Long Answer Type Questions	8 Marks each	04	32
Passage based Questions	5 marks to each passage	3 pasages	15
Map work	-----	-----	05

Model Question paper
Class Hr Sec 1 (11th) Subject History Max. Marks : 90

Section A

Very Short Answer Type Questions of 2 marks each. Answer these questions briefly, in a sentence or two or as required:

1. How is use of fire best documented in the archaeological evidence? (T1)
2. How did the use of writing help in the growth of trade in Mesopotamia? (T 2)
3. Define the term "Abbasid Revolution". (T4)
4. Trace any one cause of the crusades. (T4)
5. Enlist the impact of the New Agricultural Technology in Europe in 11th Century.(T6)

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Section B

Short Answer Type Questions of 4 marks each. Answer these questions in about 80 words each.

~~(Attempt any seven questions)~~

6. Briefly discuss the extent to which constructing of shelters would have been facilitated by the use of language?(T1)
7. Sketch the main features of the early cities. (T2)
8. The institution of slavery was very important to the Romans. Explain it. (T3)
9. State the role of agriculture in the economy of Islamic lands.(T4)
10. Trace the treatment of the Europeans with the slaves in the South America.(T8)
11. Detect the new developments that helped European navigation in the fifteenth century. (T8)
12. Summarise the relative advantages of the canal and railway transportation in England. (T 9)
13. Compare the civilization of the Azetecs with that of the Mesopotmians.(T8)

Section C

Long Answer Type Questions of 8 marks each. Answer these questions in about 250 words each.

~~(Attempt any four)~~

14. The Mongols succeeded in establishing an empire. How? (T5)
15. Compare the Venetian idea of a good government with those in contemporary France (T 7)

16. Detect the impact of the Europeans on the Native people in North America. (T 10)
17. Discuss how the daily life was transformed as Japan developed. (T 11)
18. Islamic architectural forms were different from those of the Roman Empire. How? (T 4)

Section D (Passage Based Questions)

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

One of the more modern features of Roman society was the widespread prevalence of the nuclear family. Adult sons did not live with their families and it was exceptional for adult brothers to share a common household. On the other hand, slaves were included in the family as the Romans understood this. By the late Republic the typical form of marriage was one where the wife did not transfer to her husband's authority but retained full rights in the property of her parental family. While the woman's dowry went to the husband for the duration of the marriage, the woman remained a primary heir of her father and became an independent property owner on her father's death.

- 19(a) Indicate the common feature of the Roman society. (1)
- 19(b) Comment on the rights of a daughter in the property of her father as it existed in Rome. (2)
- 19(c) How far the practice of transferring property to the daughters would have been favourable to the women folk in the Roman society? (2)

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

French priests believed in the concept that the people were members of the three 'orders' depending on their work. A bishop stated, 'Here below, some pray, others fight, still others work....' Thus the three orders of society were the clergy, the nobility and the peasantry.

- 20 (a) Identify the three orders of the French society. (1)
- 20 (b) What does the quote of the bishop indicate? (2)
- 20 (c) Find out the basis of the division of the French society. (2)

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

Britain was the first country to experience modern industrialisation. It had been politically stable since the 17th century, with England, Wales and Scotland united under a monarchy. This meant that the kingdom had common laws, a single currency and a market that was not fragmented by local authorities levying taxes on goods that passed through their area, increasing their price. By the end of the 17th century, money was widely used as the medium of exchange.

- 21 (a) Identify the country where the Industrial Revolution occurred first? (1)

- 21 (b) How did Britain get political stability? (2)

- 21 (c) What would have been the effect on the prices of the goods if the local authorities were allowed to levy taxes on them? (2)

Section E

22. On an outline map of the world find and locate the following places:
France, Venice, Brazil, New South Wales, Tokyo (1 Mark each)