

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir
2nd Terminal Examination : (2024-2025)

Class: -11
Time: - 3 Hours

Subject:-History
Total: -80 Marks

Name of the student:

Roll

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General Instructions.

1. All the questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. The question paper is divided into 5 sections A, B, C, D and E
3. In Section A question no 1 to 21 are multiple choice type question carrying 1 marks each.
4. In Section B question number 22 to 27 are short answer type question carrying 3 marks each. Answer to this questions should not exceed 60 to 80 words.
5. In Section C question number 28 to 30 are long answer type questions carrying 8 marks each. Answer to the question should not exceed 300 to 350 words.
6. In section D question number 31 to 33 are source based question carrying 4 Marks each.
7. In section E question number 34 is map based question carrying 5 marks

Section A

1X21=21

1. Which metals were used by the Mesopotamian to produce weapons?
A. Iron B. Bronze C. Copper D. Silver
2. From----- BCE, settlements had begun to develop in southern Mesopotamia.
A. 5000BCE B. 3000 BCE C. 3500 BCE D. 4000 BCE
3. Who was Enmarkar?
A. A famous ruler of Mari.
B. A famous ruler of Ur.
C. A famous writer.
D. Leader of a tribal clans
4. Who was the adopted son of Augustus?
A. Julius Caesar B. Tiberius C. Augustus ii D. Octavian
5. The sea called-----was situated in the heart of Roman Empire.
A. Black Sea B. Mediterranean Sea
C. Adriatic sea D. Atlantic Ocean.
6. The best kind of wine came from-----
A. Campania B. Spain C. Rome D. Turkey
7. In which year Genghis khan was born?
A. 1160 B. 1162 C. 1125 D. 1127
8. The Mongol imported ---- from China.
A. Cotton B. Crude oil C. Coffee D. Iron utensils
9. What is the meaning of the word Genghis khan?
A. Oceanic khan Or universal ruler
B. Rulers of Mongol
C. Chieftain
D. Head of Nomadic empire

10. What is Tithe?
 A. A form of tax collected by the State
 B. A form of tax collected by church
 C. Name of a state
 D. Name of an ethnic group
11. Monks who travelled from place to place, preaching to the people and living on charity are called____.
 A. Monastery B. Friars C. Manor D. Tallies
12. Which of the following statement is/are not correct about serfs.
 A. The serfs had to do forced labour.
 B. The serfs had to serve in their Lord's army for 40 days in a year.
 C. They were free to move anywhere.
 D. They were given wages.
13. What is the meaning of the word Renaissance?
 A. Rebirth B. Culture C. Science D. Politics
14. The painting Monalisa was made by----
 A. Raphael
 B. Leonardo da Vinci
 C. Michelangelo
 D. Donatello.
15. The families that gave more importance to women during the 15th century were those of
 A. Aristocrats B. Artist C. Merchants D. Scholars
16. By which name wild Buffalo's were known in the USA?
 A. Bison B. Yak C. Tiger D. Wolf
17. Which day is celebrated as " National sorry day " by the people of Australia?
 A. 26th May B. 25th May C. 15th May D. 15th August.
18. When did the "Declaration of Indian Rights" Was prepared?
 A. 1954 B. 1980 C. 1984 D. 1975
19. What is meaning of the word Dim Sum.
 A. Touch my heart
 B. Touch your heart
 C. Test the spicy chicken
 D. Test the Chinese cuisine.
20. When was Olympic Games organized in Japan?
 A. 1945 B. 1964 C. 1960 D. 1919
21. Who is unanimously regarded as the founder of modern China?
 A. Mao Tse - tung
 B. Sun Yat--sen
 C. Chiang -kai-shek
 D. Karl Mark's

Section : B**3X6=18**

22. Why would the early temple of Mesopotamia have been much like a house?

Or

What is the contribution of Mesopotamia in the field of science and mathematics?

23. How independent were women in the Roman world?

24. Why was it said that " Genghis khan got the mandate from God to rule the world "?

Or

Give an account of the military administration of Genghis khan.

25. Write the main characteristics second order.

Or

What is cathedral? What are the material used to built cathedral? What is the design used to build it?

1+1+1=3

26. What was the contribution of Arab to the Renaissance movement?

27. Define the term Natives and Settlers. How they were Percived by each other?

1+1+1=3

Or

Discuss haw daily life was transformed as Japan developed.

Section : C**8X3=24**

28. Give a detailed description of the city planning of Ur?

Or

Write the causes and consequences of Reformation Movement.

29. Describe the main characteristics of the Mongol society in 12th century.

Or

What were the causes responsible for 14th century crisis? How far this crisis effects the economic progress of Europe?

30. Why were Italian towns the first to experience the idea of Renaissance?

Or

Discuss the features of the lifestyle of the native peoples of North America.

Section : D**4X3=12**

Source based questions.

31. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

This self- portrait is by Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) who had an amazing range of interests from botany and anatomy to mathematics and art. He painted the Mona Lisa and Last Supper. One of his dreams was to be able to fly. He spent years observing birds in flight and designed a flying machine. He signed his name, 'Leonardo da Vinci, disciple of experiment'.

I. Who was Leonardo da Vinci? What does it mean.?

1+1=2

II. Mention the name of two paintings made by Leonardo da Vinci.

1

III. What was the area of his interest?

1

32. Tale of the Genji.

A fictionalized diary of the Heian court written by Murasaki Shikibu, the Tale of the Genji became the central work of fiction in Japanese literature. That period saw the emergence of many women writers, like Murasaki, who wrote in Japanese script, while men wrote in the Chinese script, used for education and government. The novel depicts the romantic life of Prince Genji and is a striking picture of the aristocratic atmosphere of the Heian court. It shows the independence that women had in choosing their husband's and living their lives.

I. What were the different scripts used by various writers? **2**

II. What depicts the freedom of women? **1**

III. Who wrote a fictionalized diary of the Heian court? **1**

33. A major difference between the two superpowers and their respective empires was that the Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. The Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this period, ruled over a population that was largely Iranian. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purpose of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used, indeed the only languages. The upper classes of the east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the West in Latin, and the boundary between these broad language areas ran somewhere across the middle of the Mediterranean, between the African provinces of Tripolitania (which was Latin speaking) and Cyrenaica (Greek speaking). All those who lived in the empire were subjects of a single ruler, the emperor, regardless of where they lived and what language they spoke.

I. How would you differentiate the Roman empire from Iran? **2**

II. Name two dynasties who ruled over Iran during this period. **1**

III. Which empire was bound together by a common system of government and why?

1

Section : E

1X5=5

34. On a given outline map of Australia locate and label the following places. Canberra

A. Sydney

B. Melbourne

C. Darwin

D. Perth.

(Map is attached to the question paper)