

**KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA**  
**ANNUAL EXAMINATION-SESSION-2025-26**  
**GRADE: 11 SUBJECT: HISTORY (027)**  
**SET B**

**DAY & DATE: FRIDAY- FEBURARY 6, 2026**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

**TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS**

**ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i). This Question Paper is divided into FIVE sections A, B, C, D, and E. There are 34 questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii). Section A (Q1 to Q21) are MCQ questions each carrying 1 mark.*
- iii). Section B (Q22 and Q27) are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60-80 words.*
- iv). Section C (Q28 to Q30) is a Long Answer Type Question, carrying 8 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 300-350 words.*
- v). Section D (Q31-Q33) is Source-based questions with four sub-questions and are of 1 mark each.*
- vi). Section E - Question no. 34 is Map-based, carrying 5 marks that include identifying and locating significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.*
- vii). There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.*
- viii). In addition, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*
- ix). This paper consists of 8 pages which include 1 MAP.*

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**SECTION A -(21X1=21 MARKS)**

- Q1** The false statement about Alexander Cunningham is **(1)**
- (a) He excavated several sites, including Sanchi and Sarnath
  - (b) He played a role in the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India
  - (c) He became the first Director General of the Department of Archaeology
  - (d) He was a British doctor.
- Q2** Why is the Harappan Script called enigmatic? **(1)**
- Choose the correct reason from the following options:
- (a) It resembles the Hieroglyphic script of Egypt.
  - (b) It had too many symbols, between 600 and 1000 in number.
  - (c) It was written from left to right.
  - (d) Its writing remains undeciphered to date.

- Q3** Select the correct statement. (1)  
(a)-The Harappan Civilization dates back to between c 3600 and 1900 BC.  
(b) - There were earlier and later cultures, often referred to as Early Harappan and Later Harappan.  
(c) - Iron tools were found in the Harappan civilization.  
(d) - There was no break between the early Harappa and the Harappan civilization.
- Q4** Which of the following is NOT one of the sixteen Mahajan padas? (1)  
(a) Vajji  
(b)Avanti  
(c) Koshala  
(d)Ayodhya
- Q5** Ashoka is mentioned by which titles in his inscriptions? (1)  
(a) Ashoka, Piyadassi  
(b) Masattuvan, Ashoka  
(c) Devanampiya, Piyadassi  
(d) Devaputra, Piyadassi
- Q6** Which of these are provincial centres of the Mauryan Empire (1)  
(a) Taxila and Ujjayini  
(b) Lumbini and Gaya  
(c) Tosali and Suvarangiri  
(d) Sopara and Sannati  
(i) A only  
(ii) A and C  
(iii) B and D  
(iv) C and D
- Q7** What is the primary reason why the chandalas were considered untouchables and forced to live outside the city? (1)  
(a) Their religious customs  
(b) Their occupation  
(c) Their food habits  
(d). Their skin colour
- Q8** Assertion-(A)Consider the following statements regarding the critical edition of Mahabharata: (1)  
I. A team comprising dozens of scholars initiated the task of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata.  
II. Initially, it meant collecting Sanskrit manuscripts of the text, written in a variety of scripts, from different parts of the country.  
III. The team worked out a method of comparing verses from each manuscript.  
Which of the following statements is/are correct?  
(a) Only I  
(b) I and II  
(c) I and III  
(d) I,II&III

- Q9** Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death as- (1)
- (a) Buddha and his disciples taught in Sanskrit.  
 (b) Importance was given to rituals in Buddhism.  
 (c) People were dissatisfied with existing social and religious practices.  
 (d) Only men were allowed into the Sangha.

- Q10** Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option: (1)

Column-1(Traveler)	Column-2(Author)
1. Abul Fazl	(i) Travels in the Mughal Empire
2. Ibn Batuta	(ii) Kitab-Ul-Hind
3. Al Biruni	(iii) Rihala
4. Francois Bernier	(iv) Ain -i-Akbari

Options:

- (a) 1-(iv),2-(iii),3-(ii),4-(i)  
 (b) 1-(iii),2-(ii),3-(i),4-(iv)  
 (c) 1-(ii),2-(i),3-(iv),4-(iii)  
 (d) 1-(i),2-(iii),3-(ii),4-(iv)
- Q11** Assertion- (A) The Sanchi Stupa survived while the Amaravati did not. (1)  
 Reason- (R) Sanchi stupa was discovered in 1818, when scholars understood the importance of such findings, while Amaravati, which was discovered in 1796, was removed from its site.
- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true, but R is false  
 (d) A is false, but R is true
- Q12** What was/were the chief differences between Vaishnavism and Shaivism? (1)
- (a) Vaishnavism was related to Hinduism, and Shaivism has its roots in Buddhist ideology.  
 (b) In Vaishnavism, Vishnu was worshiped as a principal deity, while in Shaivism, Shiva was regarded as the chief God.  
 (c) Vaishnavism was popular in North India While Shaivism is popular in South India.  
 (d) Vaishnavism and Shaivism were prevalent in Central India.

- Q13** Assertion and Reason. (1)
- Assertion (A)- Kabir supported humanity and Hindu-Muslim unity  
 Reason (R) - He was a critic of religious and caste-based differences
- (a) Only Assertion (A) is correct  
 (b) Only Reason (R) is correct  
 (c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and R is a correct explanation of A  
 (d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but R is not the explanation of A

- Q14** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) (1)  
Assertion (A): - The travellers who visited the Indian subcontinent wrote about its social customs.  
Reason (R): - They wanted to compare their findings with that of their own land  
a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and R is correct explanation of A  
b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but R is not the explanation of A  
c) Only Assertion (A) is correct  
d) Only Reason (R) is correct
- Q15** According to Bernier, one of the evil effects of the crown's ownership of land was : (1)  
1. Presence of ownership of land to the farmers  
2. Absence of ownership of land by the farmers  
3. Poor agricultural production  
4. Large amount of investment  
Which among the above options are correct?  
(a) 1 & 2  
(b) 2 & 3  
(c) 3 & 4  
(d) 2 & 4
- Q16** Al-Biruni was familiar with the translations of the three languages of India, whose texts were in Arabic language. (1)  
(a) Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit  
(b) Hindi, Sanskrit, and Tamil  
(c) Hindi, Urdu, and Sanskrit  
(d) Sanskrit, Telugu, Malayalam
- Q17** The language in which al-Biruni's work Kitab al-Hind was originally written was? (1)  
(a) Arabic language  
(b) Sanskrit language  
(c) Greek  
(d) Hebrew language
- Q18** Who were generally excluded from Vedic learning? (1)  
a.) Brahmans  
b.) Women & Shudras  
c.) Children & Old people  
d.) Vishnu devotees

- Q19** Whose followers are called the Vira Shaivites? (1)
- (a). Mirabai  
(b). Guru Govind  
(c). Kabir  
(d) Basavana
- Q20** Choose the correct option: (1)
- Assertion (A): The Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement to protest the caste system.  
Reason (R): The major anthologies of compositions by the Alvars, the Nalayira Prabandam was frequently described as the Rig Veda, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit. It was cherished by the Brahmanas.
- a. Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b. Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
c. A is correct, but R is wrong.  
d. R is correct, but A is wrong.
- Q21** Shaikh Nizamuddin's hospice comprised several small rooms and a big hall known as- (1)
- (a) Jama' at Khana  
(b) Jangar  
(c) Qalandars  
(d) Ziyarat

**SECTION-B (6X3=18 MARKS)**

- Q22** To what extent did the dissemination of Brahmanical ideas through Puranic texts and the Brahmanas' reinterpretation of local cults succeed in fostering genuine religious integration across diverse social groups from the 8th to 18th centuries, and what evidence suggests potential limitations, such as resistance from marginalized communities or incomplete assimilation of non-Vedic practices? (3)
- Q23** Mahayana Buddhism's emphasis on Buddha's divinity and the Bodhisattva ideal represents a genuine evolution or dilution of Hinayana's original individualistic path. How did these doctrinal divergences influence their geographical spread and social accessibility across ancient Asia? (3)

- Q24** What picture do we get about the agricultural economy and trade, and commerce in the subcontinent from the descriptions of Ibn Battuta? (3)
- Q25** How do the prescribed duties of Chandalas, outlined in the Manu smriti, reinforce ritual impurity and social exclusion while limiting their economic agency and mobility within the varna system? (3)
- Q26** Nath, Jogi, and Siddha movements challenge Brahmanical dominance and contribute to social mobility for lower castes and artisans during the medieval period or were they merely adapting tantric traditions for broader appeal. Validate the statement. (3)
- Q27** How do inscription help in reconstruction of history? (3)

**SECTION-C (8X3=24 MARKS)**

- Q28** The rules of the Brahmanical texts were not universally followed in ancient times. Justify giving five pieces of evidence. (8)
- Q29** “Ibn Battuta found cities in the subcontinent full of exciting opportunities” Support your answer with evidence given by him. (8)
- Q30** To what extent did the patronage extended by the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal rulers to Sufi saints like Chishti Silsila leaders compromise their spiritual autonomy and egalitarian ideals, or did it strategically amplify their influence over state policies and mass mobilization? (8)

**SECTION-D(4X3=12MARKS)**

- Q31** ON HORSE AND ON FOOT (4)

This is how Ibn Battuta described the postal system:

In India, the postal system is of two kinds: The horse-post called ‘Uluq’ is run by royal horses stationed at every four miles. The footpost has three permits. It is called ‘Dawa’, that is, one-third of a mile. Now, at every third of a mile, there is a well-populated village, outside which are three pavilions in which sit men with girded loins ready to start. Each of them carries a rod, two cubits in length, with copper bells at the top. When the courier starts from the city, he holds the letter in one hand and the rod with its bells on the other, and he runs as fast as he can. When the men in the pavilion hear the ringing of the bell, they get ready. As soon as the courier reaches them, one of them takes the letter from his hand and runs at the top speed, shaking the rod all the while until he reaches the next Dawa. And the same process continues till the letter reaches its destination. This foot-person is quicker than the horse-post, and often it is used to transport the fruit of Khurasan, which is much desired in India.

**Answer the following Questions:**

31.1: Name the two kinds of Postal System? (1)

31.2: Explain how the foot post worked (1).

31.3: Why does Ibn Battuta think that the postal system in India was efficient? (2)

**Q32** “This is an excerpt from the Mahaparinibbana Sutta, part of the Sutta Pitaka: As the Buddha lay dying, Ananda asked him: “What are we to do, Lord, with remains of the Tathagata (another name for the Buddha)?” The Buddha replied: “Hinder not yourself Ananda, by honouring the remains of the Tathagata. Be zealous, be intent on your own good. “But when pressed further, the Buddha said: “At the four crossroads they should erect a Thupa (Pali for stupa) to the Tathagata. And whoever shall their place garlands or perfume .... or make a salutation there, or become in its presence calm of heart, that shall long be to them for a profit and joy.” (4)

**Answer the following questions.**

32:1 Explain the duties of the officers of state. (2)

32:2 Explain the role of the sub-committees for coordinating military activities. (2)

**Q33 Producing Fine Sons** (4)

Here is an excerpt of a mantra from the Rigveda, which was probably inserted in the text c. 1000 B.C.E. to be chanted by the priest while conducting the marriage ritual. It is used in many Hindu weddings even today.

I free her from here but not from there. I have bound her firmly there so that through the grace of Indra She will have fine sons and be fortunate in her husband’s love.

Indra was one of the principal deities, a god of valour, warfare, and rain. “Here” and “there” refer to the father’s and husband’s house, respectively.

**Answer the following questions:**

33.1 In the context of the mantra, discuss the implications of marriage from the point of view of the bride and groom (1)

33.2: Are the implications of the mantra identical, or are there differences? (1)

33.3: Who was Indra? What did the people pray for him? (2)

### SECTION-E (5X1=5 MARKS)

(5)

**Q34** On the political Map of India, mark the mature Harappan sites

a: Rakhigarhi

b. Dholavira.

On the same Map of India:

B. Identify the Buddhist site mark with the number C given in the following map.

C. Identify the Buddhist site mark with the number B given in the following map.

D. Identify the Buddhist site where Buddha attained Nirvana in the following map.



