

D.A.

**CLASS-XII**  
**Model Test Paper**  
**Punjab History and Culture**  
**(2020-21)**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**Theory : 80 Marks**  
**Internal Assessment: 20 Marks**  
**Total : 100 Marks**

**STRUCTURE OF QUESTION PAPER**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper will comprises 5 sections A, B, C, D and E. The question paper will carry:

**SECTION- A**

**Multiple Choice Type Question:** Question No. 1 comprises of 20 sub parts (questions) I to X carry 2 marks each. This section comprises questions with multiple choice type questions.

$10 \times 2 = 20$

**SECTION- B**

**Objective Type Questions:** Question No. 2 comprises of 10 sub parts (questions). I to X carry 1 mark each. This section comprises fill in the blanks and true or false type questions.

$10 \times 1 = 10$

**SECTION- C**

**Short Answer Questions:** Question No.3 comprises of 8 sub parts (questions) I to VIII carry 3 marks each. Students have to attempt any 5 Questions out of Eight. Answer to each question should be in about 25-30 words.

$5 \times 3 = 15$

**SECTION- D**

**Source (passage) Based Questions:** Question No.4 comprises 2 sub parts I and II (based on a passage given) carry 10 marks each comprises with 5 objective type questions. (2 marks each)

$2 \times 10 = 20$

**SECTION- E**

**Map Question:** Question No.6 comprises one question of map carries 15 marks (10 marks for showing 5 places and 5 marks for explanation of those places to be written in 20 to 25 words) with 100% internal choice. There will be separate a question in lieu of Map question for **Visually Impaired Students**.

$10 + 5 = 15$

**SECTION- A**

**Multiple Choice Type Question**

**$10 \times 2 = 20$**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Who was the founder of Lodhi dynasty?

1. Behlol Lodhi

2. Ibrahim Lodhi

3. Sikandar Lodhi

4. Daulat Khan Lodhi

2. What was the name of Guru Nanak Dev ji's mother?
  1. Sulakhani ji
  2. Tripata ji
  3. Asro ji
  4. Anokhi ji
3. Give the name the Sikh Guru who is known as Bal Guru?
  1. Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
  2. Guru Harkishan ji
  3. Guru Amar Das Ji
  4. Guru Arjan Dev Ji
4. Where was Guru Gobind Singh met Banda Singh Bahadur?
  1. Nanded
  2. Anandpur
  3. Patna
  4. Delhi
5. Who was the chief commander of Dal Khalsa?
  1. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
  2. Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
  3. Nawab Kapur Singh
  4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh
6. What was the capital of Punjab at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
  1. Islamabad
  2. Ropar
  3. Lahore
  4. Peshawar
7. Who wrote the famous tale of Pooran Bhagat?
  1. Waris Shah
  2. Qadir yar
  3. Shah Muhammad
  4. Ahmed yar
8. For how many years Pooran sent to an underground chamber?
  1. 10
  2. 12
  3. 15
  4. 20
9. Why was Bulle Shah famous for?
  1. kafis
  - 2 Ghazals
  3. kissas
  4. Wars
10. Which was the main religion in Punjab in the beginning of 16th century?
  1. Hinduism
  2. Christianity
  3. Sikhism
  4. Islam

### SECTION- B

**Objective Type Questions:  
Fill in the blanks.**

**10×1= 10**

1. ....was sister of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.
2. The meeting of the entire Sikh community at Akal Takhat was called.....
3. The first Anglo-Sikh war began with the battle of .....
4. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was born in .....A.D.
5. Gurmatta was recognised as the order of.....

**Write True or False.**

6. Two swords called Miri and Piri were worn by Guru Ram Das Ji.
7. The most important victory of Banda Singh Bahadur was victory of Ropar.
8. Maharaja Ranjit Singh is remembered as Sher-i-Khalsa.
9. Chuchak was a big landlord of village Takhat Hazara.
10. Panchayat used to govern a village.

**SECTION- C**

**Answer any 5 questions in 25-30 words.**

**5x3=15**

1. Give the causes of Babur's invasion.
2. What professions did Guru Nanak Dev ji adopt in his early life?
3. Write about Anand Sahib.
4. How did the Sikh Misls originate?
5. Describe the events of bravery of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's childhood.
6. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a secular ruler. How?
7. Write down the three main causes of First Anglo Sikh War.?
8. Describe the legend of Heer-Ranjha.

**SECTION- D**

**Source Based Question: (A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SIKHS-GANDA SINGH)**

**2x10=20**

**(1)** The word Sikh is the Punjabi form of Sanskrit Shishya, which means a learner or a disciple. The Sikhs as a community are the disciples and followers of the Gurus, Nanak to Gobind Singh, who created out of the disunited and emasculated fabric of society in Northern India a well-knit homogeneous body of people devoted in a bold and selfless spirit to the service of their countrymen. Guru Nanak was born at Talwandi Rai Bhoi (now called Nankana Sahib), to the south-west of Lahore (Pakistan) in April 1469. He was a revolutionary, religious and social reformer according to whom the political and cultural domination of the people by the ruling and priestly classes was chiefly responsible for their degeneration. Their emancipation, he thought could only be brought about by a new consciousness which should instil into them the unity and fatherhood of God and the equality and fraternity of man. He refused to recognize the distinctions between man and man and between the sexes created by the old caste systems and other orthodox social conventions and proclaimed that all women born were equal in the eyes of God.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Who is founder of Sikhism?
2. When was founder of Sikhism born?
3. Where was Talwandi Rai Bhoi situated in these days?

4. According to Guru Nanak Dev Ji who was responsible for the deterioration of people?
5. Write the views of Guru Nanak Dev Ji about women.

**(2)** Guru Gobind Singh had, before his death, reclaimed at Nanded an ascetic Bairagi, Madho Das, converting him to his faith with the name of Banda Singh and reluming him with Promethean fire to continue his struggle for freedom of the Punjab from under the oppressing yoke of the Mughals. The Sikhs under his command soon embarked on a career of conquest and within a few months of his arrival in the Punjab dislodged the Mughal power from the Cis-Sutlej territories. Samana, Shahabad and Sadhaura were among the first important places to fall to Banda Singh who occupied the fort of Mukhlis-garh to the North-East to Sadhaura to make it his capital. He next moved in the direction of Sirhind whose governor, Wazir Khan, came out to meet him with a large force and an innumerable host of Muslim crusaders. The battle was fought on the plain of Chapper Chiri on May 12, 1710. The cold blooded murder of the young sons of Guru Gobind Singh associated with the town and its governor was still fresh in the memory of the Sikhs. They made so strong and sweeping an attack that the enemy could not stand against them. Wazir Khan was killed in the battle and the capital of Sirhind was occupied on the third day.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Who was Madho Das?
2. Where was Madho Das met Guru Gobind Singh?
3. What do you mean by Cis-Sutlej territories?
4. Where was battle of Sirhind fought?
5. When was battle of Sirhind fought?

**SECTION- E**

**Attempt any One Map.**

**10+5=15**

- (a) On the given outline map of Punjab, show the five battle places of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.
- (b) Explain each battle place in 20-25 words.

**Or**

- (a) On the given outline map of Punjab, show the five battle places of Second Anglo-Sikh War.
- (b) Explain each battle place in 20-25 words.

**Only For Visually Impaired Students**

- (a) Write a detail note on battles of Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji.  
Or
- (b) Write a detail note on second Anglo Sikh war.