



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



Pre-Test – 2018

Sub: History

Class-12

F.M.-80

Duration:3hrs15mins

Date:2.8.2018

GROUP A

1. Choose the correct alternative (MCQ) 1×24=24
- i. The first Chief justice of Calcutta High Court was
 - a. Phylip Francis
 - b. Sir Clavering
 - c. Sir Barewell
 - d. Sir Elijah Impey
 - ii. The Double Government came to an end in the year
 - a. 1772
 - b. 1762
 - c. 1752
 - d. 1742
 - iii. The Ryotwari Settlement was initiated by
 - a. James mill
 - b. Ranke
 - c. Thomas Munro
 - d. V. Smith
 - iv. V.A. Smith has written the book entitled
 - a. History of British India
 - b. Early History of India
 - c. Das Capital
 - d. The Spirit of Laws
 - v. The father of modern historiography is
 - a. Niebuhr
 - b. V.A. Smith
 - c. Ranke
 - d. James Mill
 - vi. The theory of Karl Marx is known as
 - a. Materialistic materialism
 - b. Dialectic Materialism
 - c. Historical Materialism
 - d. Antagonistic Materialism
 - vii. Pioneer in the Marxist interpretation of the Indian history was
 - a. Dharmanand Kosambi
 - b. Ranajit Guha
 - c. Romila Thapar
 - d. Karl Marx
 - viii. The word 'Subaltern' was first used by
 - a. V. Smith
 - b. John Miller
 - c. Ranajit Guha

- d. Antonio Gramsci
- ix. The first public museum in the world was established at
- Rome (1471)
 - Venice (1471)
 - Rome (1571)
 - Venice (1571)
- x. The museum of Louvre is situated in
- London
 - Paris
 - Florence
 - New York
- xi. Who was the founder of the Asiatic Society of Bengal
- Dr. Wallich
 - Dr. Roy
 - John Oriental
 - William Jones
- xii. The characteristic feature of myths are
- Myths are composed in a narrative
 - Myths cannot be considered as history
 - Myth is literature
 - The purpose of myth is not to preserve an important aspect of the past.
- a, b, c correct d incorrect
 - a, b correct c, d incorrect
 - a, c, d correct, b incorrect
 - all correct
- xiii. The 1st Dutch fleet to set out from Holland to trade in the with Asia was in the year
- 1595
 - 1695
 - 1590
 - 1585
- xiv. In 1611 the English opened their first trading post at
- Surat
 - Madras
 - Calcutta
 - Masulipattam
- xv. The battle of Plassey was fought in the year
- 23rd July 1857
 - 23rd June 1757
 - 21st October 1764
 - 22nd July 1857
- xvi. The New World comprised of
- North America and Africa
 - Asia and Africa
 - Asia and Europe
 - North America and South America
- Fill in the blank
- xvii. The first English settlement in India was established at
- Surat
 - Bombay
 - Kolkata

- d. Ahmedabad
- xviii. The Fort William College in Calcutta was established by
 - a. Lord Canning
 - b. Lord Dalhousie
 - c. Lord Wellesley
 - d. Lord Ripon
- xix. The Haileybury College was established in London in the year
 - a. 1805
 - b. 1815
 - c. 1837
 - d. 1951
- xx. The first Indian to become a covenanted ICS was
 - a. Jotindranath Tagore
 - b. Surendranath Tagore
 - c. Abanindranath Tagore
 - d. Satyendranath Tagore
- xxi. The 'Bengal Native Regiment' for many years was known as the
 - a. Lal Paltan
 - b. Kala Paltan
 - c. Hara Paltan
 - d. Nila Paltan
- xxii. The text book of the Indian railways is
 - a. The Railway Second
 - b. The Railway Minute
 - c. The Railway Watch
 - d. The Railway Code
- xxiii. The main centre of foreign trade in China was
 - a. Canton
 - b. Beijing
 - c. Macao
 - d. Shanghai
- xxiv. Opium was introduced in China by
 - a. Indians
 - b. English traders
 - c. Portuguese
 - d. Dutch

GROUP-B

2. Answer the following questions(Alternatives are to be noted) 1×16=16

- i. Define 'Bureaucracy'.
- ii. What is a Imperialism?
Or
What is a Historic House Museum?
- iii. In which year was the British museum in London established?
- iv. What is a Museum?
Or
When was the Indian museum in Chowringee road inaugurated?
- v. Define the term 'race'.

- vi. What powers did the English Company obtain through the Grant of Diwani?
- vii. What was the most important feature of the 'Government of India Act of 1858'?
- viii. Who was the first Governor General of Bengal?
- ix. What is historiography?
- x. What was the importance of the Charter Act of 1853?

Or

What was the Cornwallis Code?

- xi. Why was the Permanent Settlement known as the 'Sunset Law'?
- xii. What was the 'Co-Hong'?
- xiii. Who were the Anglicists?
- xiv. Name the author of Neel Darpan.
- xv. When and where was the first railway line laid in India?
- xvi. Who were the Evangelists?

GROUP-C

3. Answer any five questions.

8×5=40

- i. When and between whom was the battle of Plassey fought? What were its causes?(2+6)
- ii. What are the objectives of the museums?
- iii. What were the chief features of the Canton trade? Mention the causes of the first Opium war. (4+4)
- iv. What was the impact of the introduction of railways in India?
- v. What is Deindustrialisation? What was its impact in India? (2+6)
- vi. What were the merits and demerits of the Permanent Settlement? (4+4)



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Jayshree Shree
2/8/18



PRE-Test – 2018

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Class-12

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GROUP A

1. Choose the correct alternative (MCQ):

1×24=24

- i. d
- ii. a
- iii. c
- iv. b
- v. c
- vi. b
- vii. a
- viii. d
- ix. a
- x. b
- xi. d
- xii. 1
- xiii. a
- xiv. d
- xv. b
- xvi. d
- xvii. a
- xviii. c
- xix. a
- xx. d
- xxi. a
- xxii. b
- xxiii. a
- xxiv. b

GROUP-B

2. Short answer type.(Alternatives are to be noted)

1×16=16

- i. A body of high government officials who manage the administration of a country.
- ii. Imperialism is the policy of extending a country's influence over less powerful states.

Or

A historic house museum may be a building of special interest, the birthplace of a famous personality or a house with interesting history.

iii. 1759

- iv. Museum is a permanent institution or a place where artifacts, objects of scientific, artistic, other objects having cultural value are observed.

Or

1st April 1878

- v. Race may be defined as a clan, family or people.
- vi. Collection of revenue, to administer civil justice
- vii. The rule of the English East India Company came to an end. India was to be governed by and in the name of the Queen.
- viii. Warren Hastings.
- ix. The art of writing history.
- x. The Charter Act of 1853 for the 1st time introduced the principle that civil servants for India would be recruited through competitive examination.

Or

- A comprehensive body of rules dealing with every department of the administration drawn up by Lord Cornwallis.
- xi. The zamindar was required to pay a fixed amount of money to the government within a stipulated date before the sun-set.
 - xii. Under the order of the Chinese emperor 13 large Chinese business firms formed a guild that came to be known as Co- Hong.
 - xiii. The group of people who preferred the introduction of English education in India.
 - xiv. Dinabandhu Mitra
 - xv. 16th April 1853 between Bombay and Thane.
 - xvi. Evangelists emphasised the authority of the Bible. They believed that education based on Christian religion alone could relieve Indians from superstitions.

GROUP-C

3. Long questions.

8×4=40

- i. The Battle of Plassey was fought between Siraj-ud –daulah and the English East India Company headed by Robert Clive in the year 1757, 23rd June. Accession of Siraj on the throne of Bengal as the Nawab was not Liked by the British hence they did not greet and meet the nawab with gifts(nazrana). The nawab objected to the fortification of fort William by the British which they undertook apprehending an attack from the French. The British gave shelter to an arch enemy of Siraj named Krishnaballav who was an agent of ghasiti Begum. Afterb his accession Siraj threatened the British that he would withdraw the trade dastaks and privileges which the English traders were enjoying. All these led to the battle.
- ii. Conservation of the objects related to the past. To educate people about their heritage and past glory.
Encourage patriotic feeling.
In the service of the community.
In the 19th century Europe museums played a major role in developing national consciousness.
- iii. In Canton the foreign traders were not allowed to stay beyond the trade season. The conditions of the Canton trade was determined by the Chinese. The import duties were very high. Only a small portion went to the Chinese Emperor and the rest was pocketed by the port officials.
Each foreign trader could only buy and sell articles in China only through the Co-Hong merchants.
Causes of the 1st Opium war were as follow
In China all classes of people became addicted to opium.
The Chinese government became aware of the evils of its consumption and took steps to prevent its use.

In 1800 the government of China banned the import of Opium.

The British interest in opium trade deepened on account of the huge profit it earned.

Lin Tse –hsu the Imperial Commissioner of China compelled the foreign merchants to surrender all stocks of their opium and destroyed it.

Hence in 1839 the 1st opium war started.

iv. Railways made transport easier.

Transfer by railways was easy, faster and cheaper.

It helped to fight famine.

Trade and commerce progressed immensely.

It paved the way for the diversity of crops.

Helped to increase the import and export of trade.

v. Ruination or decline of industry.

As a result of deindustrialization India was transformed into a country that supplied raw material to the industries of Britain.

It paved the way for the import of the products manufactured in the mills and factories of Britain.

There was a decay in the urban centres of towns and cities like Dacca, Murshidabad, Surat.

Indirectly it paved the way for development of transport and communication.

vi. Merits -Under this system the amount of revenue as well as the day and hour of its payment were fixed hence the Government knew its income and could prepare a budget estimate for its income and expenditure.

The British Government being relieved of the responsibility of collecting revenue from individual peasants could devote its energies to territorial conquests and commercial expansion.

Demerits- Since the land revenue was fixed on perpetuity it was assessed at high rate.

Due to the high assessment the zamindars failed to pay the stipulated amount of revenue in due time.

It totally ignored the interests of the ryots.

The old zamindars were replaced by the speculators from towns and they now emerged as the new land owning class.