



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Pre-Test Exam- 2019

Class-10

F.M: 75

Sub: History

Duration: 2 hrs30mins

Date: 8.8.2019

Model Answer



GROUP A

1. Choose the correct option: 15×1=15
- i. We can get information about Bengali food habits in ancient times from the text
 - a. Charyapada
 - ii. In Rig Veda there is mention of garments known as
 - a. Paridhan
 - iii. Kuchipudi dance belongs to
 - a. Andhra region
 - iv. Kalidasa composed
 - a. Abhijnana Sakuntala
 - v. The first X-ray unit for diagnosing diseases was initiated by
 - a. Dr. Nilratan Sarkar
 - vi. At Champaran indigo cultivators broke out in rebellion in the year
 - a. 1918
 - vii. 'Bamabodhini' was published by
 - a. Umesh Chandra Datta
 - viii. Tattavadhini Patrika was founded by
 - a. Debendranath Tagore
 - ix. 'Neel Darpan' was written by
 - a. Dinabandhu Mitra
 - x. Foundation of university in India was laid by
 - a. Wood's Dispatch of 1854
 - xi. The 'Fakir of Jhungeera' was composed by
 - a. Derozio
 - xii. The Mughal emperor during the revolt of 1857 was
 - a. Bahadur Shah 11
 - xiii. The first Viceroy of India was
 - a. Lord Canning
 - xiv. The Baptist Mission was founded in the year
 - a. 1800
 - xv. The Rajabazar Science College was officially known as
 - a. Rashbehari Siksha Prangan

GROUP-B

2. Answer the following questions. 12×1=12
Answer in one sentence.

- i. Who founded the Calcutta Science College?
Sri Asutosh Mukherjee.
- ii. Name the grandson of Upendrakishor Roy Choudhury?
Satyajit Roy

State whether True or False:

- iii. The students of Bethune College were known as 'Young Bengal'.- False
- iv. Indian Association for cultivation of Science was established in the year 1876.- True

Match column 'A' with 'B':

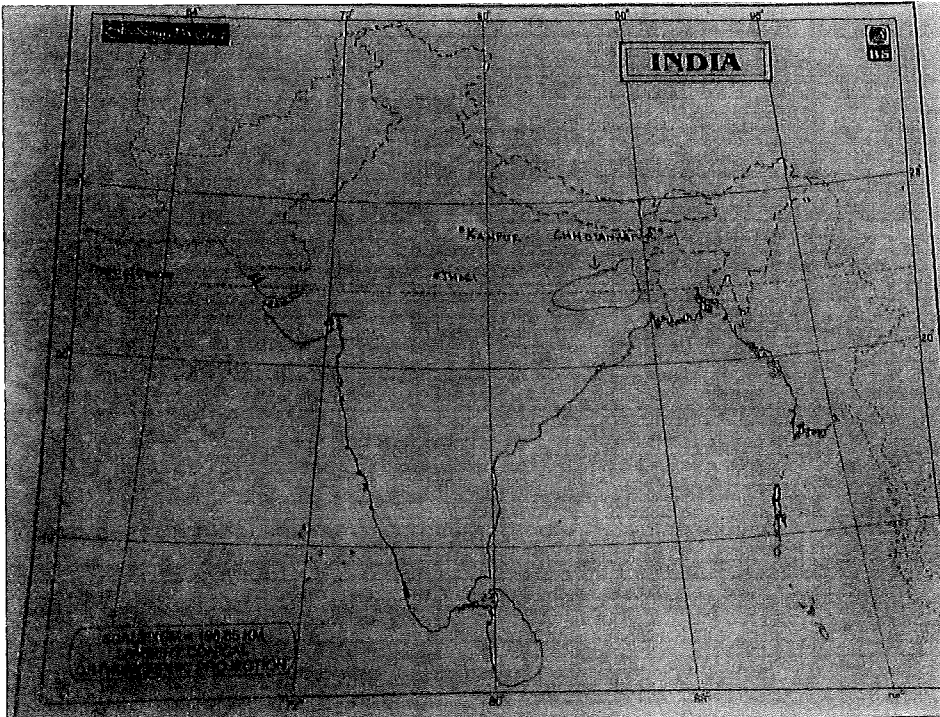
Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| v. Basu Bigyan Mandir | a. Bose Institute |
| vi. Hicky | b. Bengal Gazette |
| vii. Hindoo Patriot | c. Girish Chandra Ghosh |

On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following places:

- viii. The place ruled by Rani Laxmibai- Jhansi
- ix. An area of the Santhal rebellion- Chhotanagpur
- x. The place where Nana Saheb assumed the leadership of the rebel forces during the revolt of 1857- Kanpur



Match the statements below with their appropriate explanation:

- xi. Statement : Hootum Pyanchar Naksha occupies a special place in Bengali literature.
Explanation 2 : It expressed with irony how the old and new lived side by side.
- xii. Statement : Gora is the largest and most complex of the 12 novels composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
Explanation 1 : Its political objective was the partition of Bengal

GROUP- C

10×2=20

3. Answer the following questions :
- i. What is a 'memoir'?
A memoir is a collection of memories that an individual write about moments and events of his or her life.
 - ii. What was the Vernacular Press Act and when was it passed?
The ill-famed Vernacular Press Act was passed in the year 1878 and it deprived newspapers published in vernacular Languages of their right to criticize government.
 - iii. Who was known as the 'First Modern Man of India' and why?
Raja Rammohan Roy is known as the First Modern Man of India as he was the first to realise the need for western education in India.
 - iv. When and by which Act was widow remarriage legalised in India?
On 26th of July 1856 by the Act XV (Hindu Marriage Act) widow remarriage was legalised in India.
 - v. Name the people who brought about the abolition of Sati and by which Act?
Lord William Bentinck and Raja Rammohan Roy brought about the abolition of Sati by the Regulation XVII.
 - vi. Name the first weekly newspaper published in Bengali and mention the year in which it was published.
Bengal Gazeti was the first weekly newspaper published in 1818 in Bengali language.
 - vii. What were the objectives of the Hindu Mela?
The objectives of Hindu mela were to foster the spirit of self help which was considered essential for the progress and welfare of the nation.
 - viii. What did the Queen's Proclamation announce on 1st November 1858?
Queen Victoria by a proclamation announced on 1st November 1858, directly assumed the responsibility of the Indian administration in her own hands. According to this the honorific title of Viceroy was added to the designation of Governor-General of India. It was said that the British government would no more interfere with the established customs or religion of the Indians and would not further go for any territorial expansion in India.
 - ix. Who established 'Basu Bigyan Mandir' and why?
It was established by Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose for researches in various subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Environmental Science and many others. This institute was the first to introduce the concept of inter-disciplinary research in India.
 - x. What was Rabindranath Tagore's idea about the aims of education?
Rabindranath Tagore believed that the fundamental purpose of education was not merely to enrich oneself through the fullness of knowledge rather he believed that the purpose was to also establish bond of love and friendship between men. His approach to education was humanistic. He believed in an inner harmony between man, nature and god.

GROUP-D

5×4=20

4. Answer the following questions.
- i. How periodicals and newspapers constituted as an important source of information for the reconstruction of history of modern India?
Periodicals and newspapers are important source of information and help to draw the map of contemporary events. Periodicals provide information faster than books. They publish latest developments in different fields of study. Newspapers publish articles on current affairs.
 - ii. What were the 4 main political objectives of the 'Indian Association'?
The Indian association was established on four main political objectives such as: Creation of a strong body of public opinion all over the country: Uniting the various people of India on the basis of a common political ideal: Promotion of friendly relation between the hindus and the muslims: To rally the masses in the great political movement of the day.
 - iii. What was the contribution of Upendra Kishore Ray Chaudhury in the establishment of printing industry in Bengal?
Upendra Kishor imported books, chemicals and other equipments necessary for block making from Britain. After attaining mastery over the technique he successfully introduced modern block making, including half tone and colour blocks. In 1895 he started a business of block making.

- iv. What does Vivekananda preach us through Bartaman Bharat?
Through his book Vivekananda preached that we in India are governed by the four castes namely priests, soldiers traders and labourers. It tells us that we should not imitate the west blindly. There should be a synthesis between the east and the west. He gave a call to arise and awake to the national ideal of identity with the Indian heritage.
- v. What were the characteristic features of the Santhal Rebellion?
It was the first armed insurrection in India against the British. The Santhals fought with traditional weapons. It was a full-fledged guerilla war. They received support from the so called lower classes of people like the doms, chamars, telis.
- vi. Write a short note on 'University Machine'.
The cartoon university machine by Gaganendranath Tagore shows a clock striking 10.30a.m. The smoke comes out of the chimney while the students throng the gate. The university building is in the form of fat tomes (a very large heavy book). Pressed between them the students after finishing their course comes out flattened and crippled. There are 2 figures in silhouette on the 2 corners one in European attire and the other in Indian turban. They were the founders of the university who are no longer the moving force.

GROUP-E

5. Answer any 1 question

1×8=8

- i. How did nationalism find expression in the 'Anandamath' of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya? What did the painting of 'Bharatmata' signify? (4+4)
This novel is written in the shadow of the memory of the Sannyasi Rebellion, it centres around the organisation of the suttans (children of mother India). As the mother was chained by the foreigners her children took the pledge to free her from the captivity. It also narrates how the children of the mother took up arms against the rule and domination of the aliens. It is this novel which gave the famous song, Bande Mataram to the Indians. This book was a bible for the secret revolutionaries.
The painting of Bharatmata is the artistic visualisation of the Swadeshi spirit. In her hand the mother holds a manuscript which is a symbol of wisdom, in another a bundle of corn (sheath) that sustains her children, in another she holds a rosary (a string of beads used to count prayers) which indicates spirituality and in another a piece of cloth.
- ii. When and where did the Revolt of 1857 break out first? What were the characteristics of the revolt? (2+6)
The revolt of 1857 broke out on 10th May, at Meerut for the first time.
The characteristic features were: the sepoys were accompanied by a rebellion in the city and countryside. In several places common people rose in revolt. In some places common people fought with ordinary weapons. The rebels burnt the government records similar to what they did of the account books of the money lenders. The Hindus and Muslims fought together against the British. The rebels showed commendable courage as many of them gave up their lives for the country. In some areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar the peasants and artisans rose in rebellion.