

CLASS-X
Punjab History and culture
Model test Paper-A (Term-II)
(2021-22)

Time: 2 Hrs

Theory: 35 Marks

STRUCTURE OF QUESTION PAPER

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper will comprises 4 sections A, B, C and D.

SECTION- A

Objective Type Questions: Question No. 1 comprises of 5 sub parts (questions) carry 1 mark each. Answer of these questions should be in one word to one sentence. **5×1= 5**

SECTION- B

Short Answer Type Questions: Question No. 2 comprises of 8 sub parts (questions) carry 3 marks each. Students have to attempt any **five** Questions out of **eight**. Answer to each question should be in 25-30 words. **5× 3= 15**

SECTION- C

Source (passage) Based Questions: Question No.3 comprises one question (based on a passage given) carry 5 marks having 5 objective type questions (1 mark each) **5×1=5**

SECTION- D

Long answer Type Questions: Question No.4 comprises of 4 sub parts (questions) carry 5 marks each. Students have to attempt any two questions out of four. Answer to each question should be in 100-150 words. **2×5=10**

SECTION- A

Objective Type Questions

1. What do you mean by Jagirdari system?
2. Why Maharaja Ranjit Singh was called Paras?
3. Whom did the British send the Kohinoor diamond?
4. Who was appointed Chairman of the Board of administration after First Anglo-Sikh War?
5. When was Punjab annexed to the British Empire?

SECTION- B

Short Answer Type Questions

Attempt any 5 out of the following 8 questions:-

1. Write a brief note on Central Administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
2. Write the name of three provinces of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
3. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a secular ruler. How?
4. Write the name of three Ministers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh with their portfolio?
5. Describe briefly the main causes of First Anglo Sikh War.
6. Describe briefly the main results of First Anglo Sikh War.
7. Describe briefly the battle of Sabhraon.
8. Describe briefly the battle of Chillianwala.

SECTION- C

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions in one word to one sentence:-

Maharaja Ranjit Singh's rise to power as the leader of the Sikhs was evident by 1801 and he was invested with the title "Maharaja". The investiture was conducted by Baba Sahib Singh Bedi, a spiritual patriarch of the Sikhs on Baisakhi day establishing him as the leader of the Sikhs. However, Maharaja Ranjit Singh in his modesty refused to wear any emblems of royalty. In fact, even the government seal made no personal reference to him. It was of "Sarkar Khalsa Ji" (of the people). His government too was known as 'Sarkar-i-Khalsa'. He is reported to have preferred the simple title of "Singh Sahib" to any grandiose soubriquets. The coins issued by him bore the name of Shri Guru Nanak Ji. He remained faithful to the guidelines of the last Guru, He was indeed the leader of the Khalsa as opposed to becoming an autocratic ruler. In 1802, Maharaja Ranjit Singh was again requested by the citizens to save the city of Amritsar– the most sacred city of the Sikhs from the Bhangi Sardars. Once again

Maharaja Ranjit Singh took the Fort of the Bhangies and named it Gobindgarh Fort -after the name of tenth Sikh guru – Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

1. Who invested the title of “Maharaja” to Ranjit Singh?
2. Describe “Sarkar-i-Khalasa”.
3. Why did Maharaja Ranjit Singh like to be called “Singh Sahib”?
4. In the name of which Guru ji did Ranjit Singh get his seals made?
5. Who were the rulers of Amritsar at the time of invasion of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

SECTION- D

Attempt any 2 out of the following 4 questions:-

1. Write a note on the Provincial Administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
2. Write the important functions of kotwal during the time of Maharaja ranjit Singh.
3. Explain the Treaty of Bhairawal.
4. What do you know about Maharaja Dalip Singh?