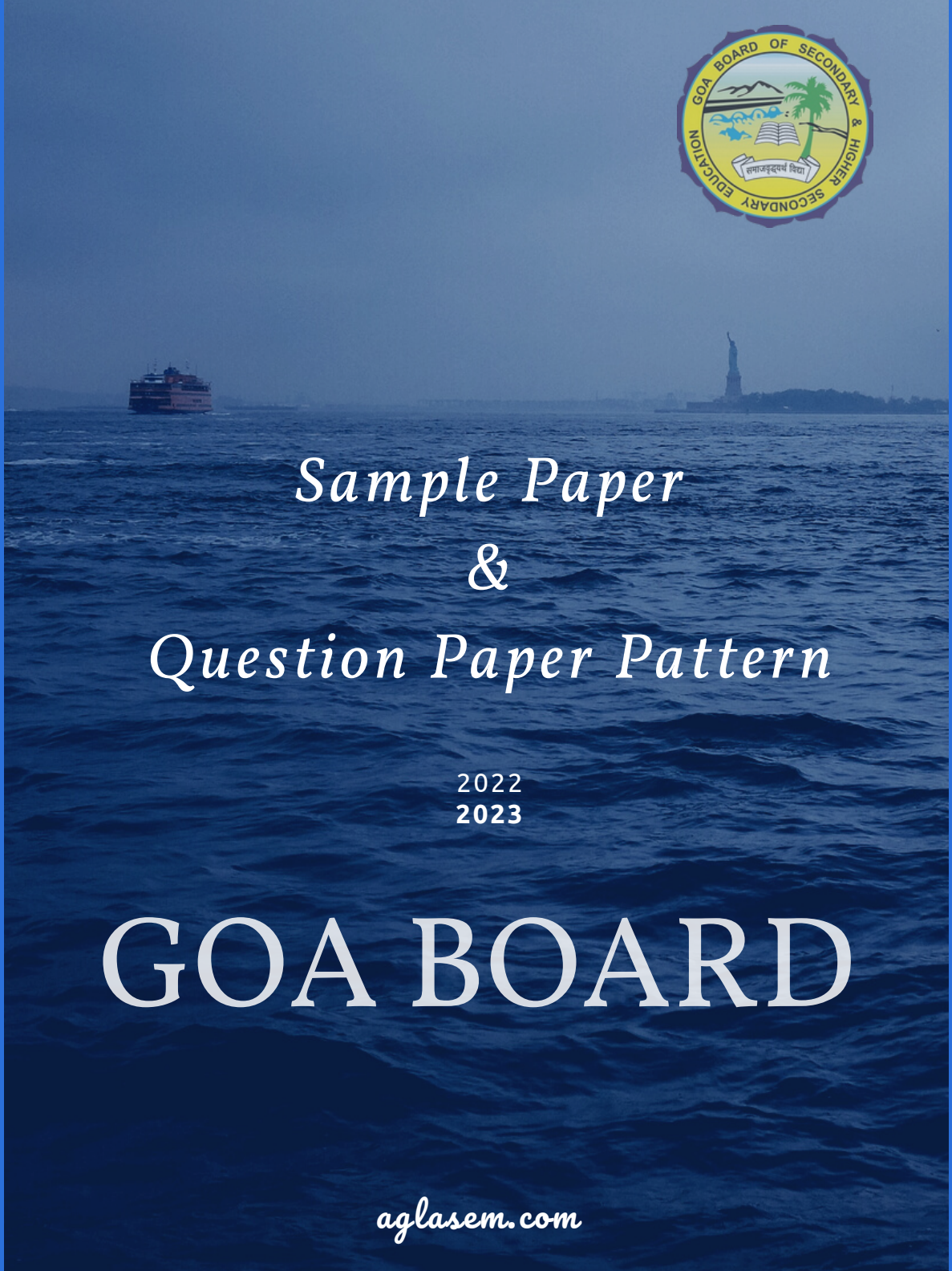


Sample Paper
&
Question Paper Pattern

2022
2023

GOA BOARD

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HISTORY MODEL QUESTION

TEST I

MARKS 20 TIME:1HOUR

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **Questions 1& 2 are MCQ carrying 1mk each.**
- **Questions 3 & 4 are to be answered in a sentence and carry 1mk each.**
- **Questions 5 to 9 are to be answered in about 40 words and carry 2 mks each.**
- **Questions 10 & 11 are to be answered in about 60 words and carry 3mks each.**
- **There is internal choice in question number 10.**

---

1. The species Homo Habilis that originated 2.2 mya refers to the _____.

   a) Upright Man b) Tool Maker c) Wise Man d) Iron Man

2. The first known language of Mesopotamians was_____.

   a) Hebrew b) Aramic c) Sumerian d) Latin

3. What was a technological landmark that was appropriate to an urban economy?

4. What does the word 'Mesopotamia' mean in English?

5. What are the features of Hominoids?

6. Mention any two important uses of fire for the early man.

7. What were the advantages of bipedalism to early Hominids?

8. Give any two uses of writing to the Mesopotamians?

9. What was the importance of temples for Mesopotamians?(any 2 points)

10. Explain any three early human ways of obtaining food.

OR

Explain the development of language in early humans.

11. Explain any three geographical factors that led to the growth of Mesopotamian civilisation.

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ANSWER KEY OF MODEL PAPER 1

1. Tool Maker

2. Sumerian

3. Potter's wheel

4. Mesopotamia in English language means, "the land between the two rivers".

5. They have a smaller brain. They are quadrupeds, walking on all fours but with flexible forelimbs.

6. The important uses of fire for the early man were many. It provided warmth and light inside caves. They lit fire outside caves to scare away dangerous animals. They used fire for roasting and cooking food. Fire helped in flaking. Stone tools. It also helped them to harden wood.

7. - Bipadelism enabled hands to be freed from carrying infants or objects.
   - As hands were used more and more, upright walking gradually became more efficient.
   - Far less energy is consumed while walking as compared to the movement of a quadruped.

8. The ancient Mesopotamians used writing for keeping records of the trading activities, storing information and for sending messages. They also made dictionaries. Writing was used to give legal validity to land transfers. The deeds of the Kings were narrated in writing and also for announcing the changes a king had made in the customary laws of the land.

9. God was the focus of worship and people brought grain, curd and fish to God. God was the theoretical owner of the agricultural fields, the fisheries and the herds of the local community. Production process such as oil pressing, grain grinding, spinning and weaving of woolen cloth was done in the temple.

10. Early humans would have obtained food through gathering, hunting, scavenging and fishing. Early humans gathered / collected plant foods such as seeds, nuts, berries, fruits and tubers. Early humans scavenged or foraged for meat of animals that had died or had been killed by other predators. Small mammals such as rodents, birds, reptiles and even insects were eaten by early humans. Hunting by early men probably began by about 5,00,000 years ago. Fishing was also important as is evident from the discovery of fish bones at different sites.

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OR

Among living beings, it is humans alone that have a language. There are several views on language development. They are:

1. Hominid language involved gestures or hand movements
2. Spoken language was preceded by vocal but non-verbal communication.
3. Human speech probably began with calls among primates.
4. Language developed around the same time as art, since both are media for communication.

11 To the North East of Mesopotamia there were green undulating plains, gradually rising to tree covered mountain ranges with clean streams and wild flowers, providing enough rainfall to grow crops. In the North, there was a stretch of upland called the Steppes, where animal herding offers people a better livelihood than agriculture. Sheep and goats produced meat, milk and wool in abundance. In the East, the tributaries of the Tigris provide routes of communication into mountains of Iran. To the South, is the desert where the first cities and writing emerged, the rivers Euphrates and Tigris carried loads of silt and deposited on the fields. The small channels of Euphrates and Tigris functioned as irrigation canals. Fish was available in rivers and date palms gave fruit in summer.

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BLUE – PRINT XI
EXAMINATION

TEST - I

SUBJECT: HISTORY DURATION: 1HR. MAX MARKS: 20

Objectives / Content Area **CONTENT**	KNOWLEDGE					UNDERSTANDING					TOTAL
	MCQ	**VSA**	**SAI**	**SAII**	**LA**	**MCQ**	**VSA**	**SAI**	**SAII**	**LS**	
1. From The Beginning of Time.	1 (1)	-	3 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (3)*	-	10
2. Writing and City Life	1 (1)	2 (1)	2 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (3)	-	10
TOTAL MARKS	**02**	**02**	**10**						**06**		**20**

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate marks and figures outside the bracket indicate number of questions.

(*) Choice question

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HISTORY STD XI

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

TEST - II

MARKS: 20 **TIME:1 HOUR**

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **Questions 1to 2 are MCQ carrying 1mk each.**
- **Questions 3 to 4 are to be answered in a sentence and carry 1 mk each.**
- **Questions 5 to 9 are to be answered in about 40 words and carry 2 mks each.**
- **Questions 10 and 11 are to be answered in about 60 words and carry 3 mks each.**
- **There is internal choice in question number 10.**

---

1. The regime established by Emperor Augustus was called _____.

a) Dictatorship b) Senate c) Principate d) Republic

2. The main shrine, like a cube in Mecca was called_____.

a) Kaba b) Sanan c) Quraysh d) Haram

3. Which were the 2 major trade routes used by the Arab and Iranian traders?.

4. What was the turning point in the history of Islam, which marked the beginning of the muslim calendar?

5. What were the two innovations of Emperor Constanine?

6. Give any two features of the ancient Roman army?

7. How were the workers controlled in the ancient Roman Empire? (any two points)

8. What were the main teachings of Islam?

9. Why did the Caliph adopt a uniform policy of taxation?

10. Explain the Third Century Crises?

OR

Explain the geographical location of the ancient Roman Empire.

11. Explain the features of the fiscal system in the ancient Islamic Empire.

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History Model Answer

TEST - II

1. Principate
2. Kaba
3. The Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.
4. Muhammed journey to migrate from Mecca to Medina.
5. - He introduced a new denomination solidus, 4 ½ gm pure gold coin
   - The creation of a second capital at Constantinople.
6. - The Roman army was a paid professional army – minimun of 25 years of service.
   - The army was the largest single organised body in the empire.
   - It had the power to determine the fate of the emperors.
   - The soldiers would agitate for better wages and service conditions.
   - It was a source of unpredictable violence and so the senate hated and feared the army.
7. - Slavery was an institution.
   - Slaves were an investment.
   - The supply of slaves declined and so it turned to slave breeding or wage labour.
   - Unlike hired workers, slaves had to be fed.
   - The management of labour – presumption among employees that without supervision no work would ever get done
   - Workers were grouped in gangs of 10.
   - Condition in the frankincense factories for eg. A seal put on the workmen's aprons.
   - A law of 398 referred to workers being branded.
8. Teachings of Islam
   - Allah, a single God alone should be worshipped.
   - Worship involved simple rituals such as daily prayers, and moral principles.
   - Distributing alms and abstaining from theft.
9. - The lands conquered by the Arabs were subject to a Tax which varied from half to a fifth of the produce.
   - On the land held or cultivated by Muslims, the tax levied was a tenth of the produce.
   - When non- Muslims started to convert to Islam to pay lower tax this reduced the income of the state.

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10. Third Century Crises
    - From230's the empire found itself fighting on several fronts. In Iran a new and more aggressive dynasty emerged as Sasanians. Within 15 years expanded to the Euphrates eg: rock inscription.
    - A whole series of Germanic tribes began to move against the Rhine and Danube frontiers
    - The whole period from 233 to 280 saw repeated invasions from the black sea to the Alps and Germany.
    - The emperors were constantly in the field – Barbarians eg: 25 emperors in 47 years.

OR

Geographical location of Roman Empire

- The continents of Europe and Africa were separated by a sea that stretches from Spain in the West to Syria in the East.
- The sea was the Mediterranean, it was the heart of Rome's empire
- Rome dominated the Mediterranean in the North and South.
- To the North, the boundaries were formed by two great rivers, Rive and Danube.
- To the South by a huge desert – Sahara.

11. Fiscal system in the Islamic empire
    - Coins of gold, silver or copper were minted and circulated often in bags
    - Gold came from Africa and silver from central Asia. Precious metals and coins from Europe.
    - Rising demand for money forced people to release accumulated reserves and idle wealth.
    - The greatest contribution was the development of superior methods of payment and business organisation.
    - Letters of credit and bills of exchange were used by merchants and bankers to transfer money from one place or individual to another.
    - Widespread use of commercial papers freed merchants from the need to carry cash and their journeys safe.
    - The Caliph used Sakh to pay salaries or reward poets and minstrels.

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BLUE – PRINT XI EXAMINATION

TEST - II

SUBJECT: HISTORY

DURATION: 1HR. **MAX. MARKS: 20**

Objectives / Content Area CONTENT	KNOWLEDGE					UNDERSTANDING					TOTAL
	MCQ	VSA	SAI	SAII	LA	MCQ	VSA	SAI	SAII	LS	
1. An Empire across the Three Continents.	1 (1)	-	3 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (3)*	-	10
2. The Central Islamic Lands.	1 (1)	2 (1)	2 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (3)	-	10
TOTAL MARKS	**02**	**02**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**06**	**-**	**20**

NOTE: figures in the bracket indicate marks and figures outside the bracket indicate number of questions.

(*) indicates choice question.

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HISTORY MODEL QUESTION PAPER

TEST III

MARKS 20 TIME:1HOUR

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **Questions 1& 2 are MCQ carrying 1mk each.**
- **Questions 3 & 4 are to be answered in a sentence and carry 1mk each.**
- **Questions 5 to 9 are to be answered in about 40 words and carry 2 mks each.**
- **Questions 10 & 11 are to be answered in about 60 words and carry 3mks each.**
- **There is internal choice in question number 10.**

1. The present name of the province of Gaul is _____
   a. England b. Germany c. France d. Belgium
2. The 15th C Venetian woman, sensitive to the importance of humanist education was _____.
   a. Lavinia Fontana b. Isabella d' Este c. Cassandra Fedele
   d. Catharina van Hemessen

3. What was the area under the supervision of one priest called in feudal society?
4. Name two kinds of cultivators in the feudal society of Europe.

5. What led to the growing importance of knights in 9th C feudal society?
6. What do you understand by the term 'labour rent'?
7. State two advantages of the printing technology towards the expansion of humanist culture.
8. Give any two features of the Renaissance paintings.
9. What measures did the church in Spain take to combat the Protestant Reformation?

10. Explain the effects of the new Agricultural Technology of the 11th C.
    OR
    Explain the economic factors which led to the decline of feudalism in the 14thC.
11. Explain the position of women in aristocratic families during 14th -17th C.

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ANSWER KEY OF MODEL PAPER 3

1. France

2. Cassandra Fedele

3. The area under the supervision of one priest was called a Parish.

4. The cultivators in the feudal society were of two kinds… free peasants and serfs.

5. From the 9th C there were frequent localised wars in Europe.
   The amateur peasant-soldiers were not sufficient. There was a need of a good cavalry. This led to the growing importance of the knights.

6. The free peasant families had to set aside certain days of the week, usually three but often more, when they would go to the lord's estate and work there. The output from such labour was called labour rent; which went directly to the lord.

7. As printed books became available, students did not have to depend solely on lecture-notes.
   Ideas, opinions and information moved more widely and rapidly than ever before.
   It developed the reading habit among people. **(any two points)**

8. The knowledge of subjects like geometry, physics and anatomy helped the painters. This gave a new quality to the paintings.
   They painted as realistically as possible.
   The colours and designs of the costumes of many paintings show evidence of the influence of Chinese and Persian art.
   The use of oil as a medium for painting also gave a greater richness of colour to paintings than before. **(any 2 points)**

9 In Spain churchmen emphasised the need for a simple life and service to the poor.
   Ignatius Loyola set up the Society of Jesus in 1540. His followers were called Jesuits. Their mission was to serve the poor and to widen their knowledge of other cultures.

10. With the new agricultural technology:

- There was an immediate increase in the amount of food produced from each unit of land. Food availability doubled.
- The greater use of plants like peas and beans meant more vegetable proteins in the diet of the average European and a better source of fodder for their animals.
- As cultivators could produce more food from less land, labour needed was reduced. Peasants had time for other activities.
- Peasants set up forges and smithies in the villages for making and repairing tools.

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- From the 11thC the personal bonds that had been the basis of feudalism were weakening as the economic transactions were becoming more and more money based. The lords preferred rent in cash and not services.
  (any 3 Points)

OR

- Seasons for growing crops were reduced
- Storms and oceanic flooding destroyed farmsteads.
- Intensive ploughing exhausted the soil
- Population growth in the 14thC exhausted the resources and the immediate result was famines.
- Trade was hit by a severe shortage of metal currency due to a fall in the output of silver.
- The deadly bubonic plague infection (Black death). Western Europe was hit by the epidemic and the population of Europe was reduced to almost half from 1300 to 1400.
- Depopulation resulted in major shortage of labour. The rate of labour wages increased because of the demand for labour.
  (any 3 points well explained)

11 Position of women in aristocratic families

- Men from aristocratic families dominated public life and were the decision-makers in their families. They educated their sons to take their place in family businesses or in public life.
- Although their dowries were invested in the family businesses, women generally had no say in how their husbands should run their business. Often, marriages were intended to strengthen business alliances.
- If an adequate dowry could not be arranged, daughters were sent to convents to live the life of a nun.
- Obviously, the public role of women was limited and they were looked upon as keepers of the households.

  (any 3 points)

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BLUE – PRINT XI EXAMINATION

TEST - III

SUBJECT: HISTORY **DURATION: 1HR.** **MAX MARKS: 20**

Objectives / Content Area CONTENT	KNOWLEDGE					UNDERSTANDING					TOTAL
	MCQ	VSA	SAI	SAII	LA	MCQ	VSA	SAI	SAII	LS	
1. The Three Orders	1 (1)	2 (1)	2 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)*	-	10
2. Changing Cultural Traditions	1 (1)	-	3 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (3)	-	10
TOTAL MARKS	02	02	10						06		20

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate marks and figures outside the bracket indicate number of questions.

***** Choice question.

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HISTORY MODEL QUESTION PAPER

TEST IV

MARKS 20 **TIME:1HOUR**

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Questions 1& 2 are MCQ carrying 1mk each.
- Questions 3 & 4 are to be answered in a sentence and carry 1mk each.
- Questions 5 to 9 are to be answered in about 40 words and carry 2 mks each.
- Questions 10 & 11 are to be answered in about 60 words and carry 3mks each.
- There is internal choice in question number 11.

1. The Arawak's welcomed Columbus at the island of _____.
   a. Quinchao b. Marina c. San Esteban d. Guanahani
2. The Puddling furnace was designed by _____.
   a. Abraham Darby b. John Wilkinson c. Henry Cort
   d. Samuel Crompton

3. Who built a model steam engine called the Miner's Friend?
4. What was used initially for the process of smelting?

5. Write down any two developments which helped European navigation in the 15th C.
6. What preparations did Columbus make for the Atlantic Crossing.
7. State the economic motives which promoted the voyages of exploration in 15th C Europe.
8. What were the disadvantages of canals as means of transport during the industrial revolution?
9. What difficulties did the factory inspectors face while enforcing the new factory laws?

10. Explain the effects of the Geographical discoveries on European countries. (3pts)
11. Explain the reasons which made Britain the first country to experience the Industrial revolution. (3pts)

OR

Explain the hazards faced by children employed in the coal mines.

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ANSWER KEY

1. Guanahani
2. Henry Cort
3. Thomas Savery built the Miner's Friend.
4. Initially charcoal was used for the process of smelting.

5. (1) The magnetic compass helped to identify cardinal points accurately.
   (2) Larger ships were built which could carry a huge quantity of cargo and equipment to defend themselves (3) The circulation of travel literature, books on geography and cosmography created interest. (any 2 correct points)

6. (1) Columbus was a self-taught man who sought adventure and glory. He was passionate about discovering a route to the East. (2) He was inspired by reading Imago Mundi, a work on geography and astronomy by Cardinal Pierre d'Ailly. (3) His plans were accepted by the Spanish authorities who sanctioned a modest expedition. He set sail from the port of Palos with his crew and a small fleet consisting of a small nao and two caravels. (any 2 pts)

7. (1) Europe's economy suffered a setback due to the shortage of gold and silver which was used for making European coins. (2) Trade was slow because of low agricultural production and also plague and wars. (3) long distance trade became difficult after the Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453. (any 2 pts)

8. Canals were mostly built to transport coal to cities. The congestion of vassals made movement slow on certain stretches of canals. Frost, flood or drought limited the time of their use.

9. The factory inspectors were poorly paid and could be easily bribed by factory managers. Parents lied about the real ages of their children so that they could work and contribute to the family income.

10. (1) European maritime projects produced knowledge of continuous sea passages.
    (2) More gold and silver was brought into Europe which helped to increase their international trade and industry.
    (3) England, France and Belgium took more advantage of the discoveries to prosper.
    (4) Merchants formed joint stock companies and sent out trading expeditions. (**any 2 well explained pts**)

11. (1) Britain had been politically stable . the kingdom had common laws a single currency and market.
    (2) Money was widely used as a medium of exchange. People received salaries so could spend their earnings resulting in expansion of markets.
    (3) England had been through an agricultural revolution. Large estate

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increased food production and forced landless farmers to search jobs in industries.
(4) The movement of goods between markets and centres of raw materials was done by a good network of rivers until the railways were introduced.
(5) The Bank of England met the financial requirements and maintained the big industrial enterprises by giving loans.
(6) London had acquired global significance as the centre of the global trade had shifted to Britain and Holland.
(7) Britain had cheap labour, iron and coal essential for industries.
(any 3 well explained points)

Or

(1) The owners of coal mines used children to reach deep coal faces or those where the approach path was too narrow for adults

(2) Younger children worked as 'trappers' who opened and shut doors as the coal wagons travelled through mines.
(3) They carried heavy loads of coal on their backs as 'coal bearers'.
(4) Roofs caved in or there could be an explosion and injuries were therefore common. **(any three points)**

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BLUE – PRINT XI EXAMINATION

TEST - IV

SUBJECT: HISTORY **DURATION: 1HR.** **MAX MARKS: 20**

Objectives / Content Area CONTENT	KNOWLEDGE					UNDERSTANDING					TOTAL
	MCQ	VSA	SAI	SAII	LA	MCQ	VSA	SA I	SAII	LS	
1. Confrontation of Cultures	1 (1)	-	3 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1(3)	-	10
2. The Industrial Revolution	1 (1)	2(1)	2 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (3)*	-	10
TOTAL MARKS	02	02	10						06		20

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate marks and figures outside the bracket indicate number of questions.

***** Choice question.

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