

# Ministry of Education Chumey Higher Secondary School Chummig: Bumthang Academic Year 2022



| Class: XI           |    | Full Mark: 100 marks |
|---------------------|----|----------------------|
| INDEX CODE:         |    |                      |
| Invigilators initia | ıl |                      |

#### READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

- 1. The **first 15 minutes** of the examination are for reading the paper only. Candidates must **NOT** start writing during this time).
- 2. Write your **INDEX CODE** properly on the answer sheet.
- 3. Answer Question 1 (compulsory) from Part I and all SIX questions from Part II.
- 4. The intended marks for questions are given in brackets [].
- 5. **Read and understand** the **instructions and questions** before answering them.
- 6. Do not leave the examination hall before you have made sure that you have answered all the questions.

| SECTION        | Part I (40 Marks) |                  |               |               | Part II (60 marks) |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Question       | 1 (a)<br>(MCQ)    | 1( b)<br>(Match) | 1(c)<br>(FIB) | 1(d)<br>(T/F) | 1(e)<br>SAQs)      | 2<br>(LAQs) | 3<br>(LAQs) | 4<br>(LAQs) | 5<br>(LAQs) | 6<br>(LAQs) | 7<br>(LAQs) |
| Mark           | 15                | 5                | 5             | 5             | 10                 | 10          | 10          | 10          | 10          | 10          | 10          |
| Mark<br>Scored |                   |                  |               |               |                    |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Initial        |                   |                  |               |               |                    |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Total<br>Score |                   |                  |               | •             | •                  |             | •           | •           | •           | •           |             |
| Final<br>Score |                   |                  |               |               |                    |             |             |             |             |             |             |

## PART I [40 marks]

# Answer ALL questions

| Question 1(a)               |                        |                           | [1x15=15]                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Direction: For multiple ca  | hoice questions, thei  | e are four alternatives.  | : i, ii, iii, and iv. Choose |
| the correct alternative and | d circle it. Do not ci | rcle more than ONE al     | ternative. If there is more  |
| than one circled, NO scor   | e will be awarded.     |                           |                              |
| (1)                         | II:-4:                 | 1:4: CII:                 | -4111                        |
|                             |                        | cused on writing of Hi    | story based on moral         |
| education, their            | nanc study, pontica    | and military history.     |                              |
| i. Egyptians                |                        | ii                        | . Romans                     |
| iii.Mesopotam               | ians                   | iv                        | v. Greeks                    |
| (2) Divine Theory exp       | plains all, EXCEPT;    |                           |                              |
| i. The nature of            | of state being contro  | lled with unwritten law   | vs.                          |
| ii. All the rules           | s are created by God   |                           |                              |
| iii. It is a constr         | ructive theory.        |                           |                              |
| iv. The king is             | the representative of  | f God.                    |                              |
| (3) Mahayana Buddhi         | sm is also known as    | to attain                 | n nirvana.                   |
| i. The lesser Ve            | hicle                  | ii. The si                | naller Vehicle               |
| iii.The Heavy Vo            | ehicle                 | iv. The C                 | Greater Vehicle              |
| (4) The term 'Tsha Zo       | o' means               |                           |                              |
| i. Wood work                |                        | ii. Wood                  | turning                      |
| iii.Cane and ban            | iboo work              | iv. Wood                  | d carving                    |
| (5)                         | was known as An        | ti-Indian during the rise | e of Indian Nationalism in   |
| India.                      |                        |                           |                              |
| i. Lord Ripon               |                        | ii. John M                | Macaulay                     |
| iii.Lord Curzon             |                        | iv. Lord                  | Lytton                       |
| (6) The ethnic groups       | of Bhutan are          |                           |                              |
| A. Khengpas                 |                        |                           |                              |
| B. Sharchops                |                        |                           |                              |
| C. Ngalongs                 |                        |                           |                              |
| D. Lhotshampa               |                        |                           |                              |
| i.A,B,D                     | ii. B,C,D              | iii. A,B,C                | iv. A,C,D                    |

| (7) Charles Darwin's Theory of evolution bel     | ieved in                                    |
|--|---|
| i.Inheritance of acquired characteristics        |   |
| ii.Use and disuse of organs                      |   |
| iii.Natural selection                            |   |
| iv.Need new organism to survive and cha          | ange the habit.                             |
| (8) 'Free to speech and free to religion' was a  | enlightenment idea instilled to people of   |
| France by  |   |
| i.John Locke                                     | ii. Voltaire                                |
| iii.Rousseau                                     | iv. Montesquieu                             |
| (9) The thirteen traditional crafts were practic | ed, categorized, named and grouped during   |
| the reign of:                                    |   |
| i. The Third Desi Chogyal Minjur Tenpa           | ı   |
| ii.The Fifth Desi Gedun Chophel                  | 0.1   |
| iii.The Fourth Druk Desi Gyalse Tenzin           | Rabgye                                      |
| iv.The First Desi Tenzin Drugye                  |   |
| (10) The founding father of Indian National C    | ongress was                                 |
| a.W.C Banerjee                                   | b. Viceroy Lord Dufferin                    |
| c.A.O Hume                                       | d. Surendranath Banerjee                    |
| (11) One of the most important factor that led   | to the rise of Egyptian Civilization was    |
| a.River Indus                                    | b. River Tigris                             |
| c. River Nile                                    | d. Mediterranean sea                        |
| (12) is the social group be                      | elonging to the state with common religion, |
| national, linguistic and cultural tradition      |   |
| a. Races   | b. Citizen                                  |
| c.Ethnicity                                      | d.Nation                                    |
| (13) The quality that involves deep feelings an  | nd believes of religious nature is known as |
| a.Religion                                       | b. Faith                                    |
| c.Spirituality                                   | d. Believe                                  |
| 10   |   |
| (14) A source which provides first hand insight  | nts into the past is:                       |
| a.secular literature                             | b. original documents                       |
| c.journal  | d. magazine                                 |

- (15) Homo Erectus is also referred as
  - a. Early Human
  - c. Upright man

- b. Early Modern man
- d. Modern man

#### Question 1 (b)

Match the descriptions given in column A correctly against the terms given in column B. Write the alphabet of matching pairs in the space provided. [5x1=5]

| Column A                     | Column B Ansv            |          | nswers   |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
|                              |                          |          |          |
| 1. Hieroglyphics and Papyrus | A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak   | Column A | Column B |
|                              | B. Blacksmithing         |          |          |
| 2. Age of Enlightenment      | C. Human Evolution       |          |          |
|                              | D. Age of Reason         |          |          |
| 2 1 7                        | E. Roman Civilization    |          |          |
| 3. Lug Zo                    | F. Dadabhai Naroji       |          |          |
|                              | G. Age of Discovery      |          |          |
| 4. Australopithecus          | H. Egyptian Civilization |          |          |
| r                            | I. Bronze casting        |          |          |
|                              | J. Homo sapien-sapiens   |          |          |
| 5. Swaraj                    |                          |          |          |

#### Question 1 (c)

| Fill in | the blanks with appropriate $word(s)$ and $term(s)$ .                            | [5X1=5]   |
|---------|--|-----------|
| i.      | The process of changing the characteristics of a species over several generation | ons is    |
|         | known as   |           |
| ii.     | was known as an eye opener to the  | e Indians |
|         | during the rise of Indian Nationalism.   |           |
| iii.    | The act of putting the oral, audible and spoken words into writing in            | is known  |
|         | as   |           |
| iv.     | Ashoka means   |           |
|         |  |           |
| v.      | According totheory of the nature of  | state is  |

being free, healthy, honest, and happy for individuals.

| Quest   | tion 1(d)   |         |
|---------|---|---------|
| State ' | TRUE or FALSE against the following statement.                                      | 5x1=5]  |
| 1.      | Tilak was known as "Father of unrest India". (                                      |         |
| 2.      | Dzong, Lhakhang, Chortens, and old folk houses are the examples of intangible       | e       |
|         | cultural heritage of Bhutan. ( )  |         |
| 3.      | Force Theory is based on the nature and origin of state, where physically strong    | ger man |
|         | establishes the authority over the less strong person. (                            |         |
| 4.      | Oral history allows us to learn different perspectives of individuals who might     | not     |
|         | otherwise appear in the historical record.(   |         |
| 5.      | Battle of Kalinga was fought between Chandragupta Mauyra and Emperor Nan            | ıda.    |
|         | ( )   |         |
| O 0 at  | Ham 1 (a)   | [10]    |
| _       | tion 1 (e)  Finals in the magning helpind the name (Tahanana Cyanay Vashay Danii'?) | [10]    |
| 1.      | Explain the meaning behind the name 'Tshangpa Gyarey Yeshey Dorji'?                 | [3]     |
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| 2       | Explain Religion and Spirituality?  | [2]     |
|         | Explain Rengion and Spirituanty.  | [2]     |
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| 3. State TWO importance of sources in history.                              | [2]               |
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| 4. Who was the first President of Indian National Congress (INC)?           | [1]               |
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| 5. Mention TWO measures to protect, promote and preserve Bhutan's unique Cu | ıltural Heritage. |
|   | [2]               |
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# PART II (60 marks)

## All the questions are compulsory

# **Question 2**

| a. | 'Zorig Chusum plays a crucial role in protection, promotion and preservation of our unique culture.' Justify. [5] |   |
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| b. | Mahayana Buddhism is considered to be the fastest way towards attaining nirvana and enlightenment. Elucidate. [5] |   |
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| Question 3  |     |
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| a. 'Ethnicity plays a vital role in forming one's identity'. Justify. | [5] |
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| that makes you different from others in the community.                               | [5] |
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|  | [1] |
| Question 4  a. Differentiate between Divine Right Theory and Social Contract Theory. | [4] |
|  | [4] |
|  | [4] |
|  | [4] |
|  | [4] |
|  | [4] |
|  | [4] |
| Question 4  a. Differentiate between Divine Right Theory and Social Contract Theory. | [4] |
|  | [4] |
|  | [4] |
|  | [4] |

| b. Explain the Nature of History. | [5] |
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| c. Define Colonialism.  | [1] |
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| Question 5  a. Explain THREE similarities between Darwin and Lamarck theory of evolution. | [3] |
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| b. "All Egypt is the gift of Nile". Elaborate.  | [3] |
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| c. Explain the process of Human evolution. | [4] |
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| Question 6  a. 'Oral history is the systematic collection of living people's testimony (evidence) about their own experiences.' Explain. [4] |
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| b. French Revolution is also known as bourgeoisie revolution. Justify. [6]   |
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| Question 7   |
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| a. Critically analyze the Battle of Kalinga and its impact. [5]  |
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| b. 'Patriotism and sense of belongingness towards ones nation helps in the rise of nationalism.' Justify this statement with regard to the rise of Indian Nationalism. [5] |
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