



SAMPLE PAPER
GRADE– 12th (ARTS)

SECTION – A (English)

In each of the following questions (1-10), a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given for the underlined part. Select the alternative that best improves the sentence and makes it grammatically and contextually correct.

1. He was elected the captain of the team despite being one of its youngest members.
(A) a captain of the team (B) captain of the team
(C) an captain of the team (D) the captain of the team
2. There is few hope of completing the project on time unless additional resources are provided.
(A) a few hope (B) the few hope
(C) little hope (D) a little hope
3. The principal prevented the students to enter the examination hall after the gates had been closed.
(A) prevented the students from entering (B) prevented the students for entering
(C) prevented the students from enter (D) prevented the students to entering
4. You had better to revise these rules thoroughly before appearing for the examination.
(A) had better revised (B) had better revise
(C) had better revising (D) had better to revising
5. Nobody informed you about the change in the examination schedule, didn't they?
(A) did they? (B) did he?
(C) hadn't they? (D) doesn't he?
6. The accused was acquitted from all the charges due to lack of sufficient evidence.
(A) acquitted with (B) acquitted of
(C) acquitted by (D) acquitted against

7. The government has decided to bring out several reforms to improve the recruitment process.
(A) bring about (B) bring up
(C) bring off (D) bring down
8. Neither of the explanations given by the witnesses seem convincing to the investigating officer.
(A) seems convincing (B) have seemed convincing
(C) are seeming convincing (D) were seemed convincing
9. The authorities made the contractor to repair the damaged portion of the road immediately.
(A) to repairing (B) repaired (C) repair (D) repairing
10. The candidates are looking forward to receive their appointment letters after the final verification.
(A) to receiving (B) for receiving (C) to have received (D) to receive

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given sentence in one word.

11. One who can use both hands equally well
(A) Ambivalent (B) Ambidextrous (C) Ambiguous (D) Amphibious

Select the correctly spelt word.

12. (A) Perseverence (B) Perseverance
(C) Perserverance (D) Persevarance
13. (A) Conscientious (B) Conscentious
(C) Consciencious (D) Conscientous

Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom phrase.

14. Not hold water
(A) To remain unsuccessful (B) To be unable to keep a secret
(C) To be unconvincing or illogical (D) To lose patience quickly

Change the narration.

15. She asked me whether I had seen her documents the previous day.
(A) She said to me, "Did you see my documents yesterday?"
(B) She said to me, "Have you seen my documents yesterday?"
(C) She said to me, "Had you seen her documents the previous day?"
(D) She asked me, "Did I see your documents yesterday?"

SECTION – B (History)

16. Which feature most clearly distinguishes the Harappan urban centres from contemporary rural settlements?

- (A) Use of Iron tools
- (B) Planned drainage and grid – pattern streets
- (C) Large – scale use of horses
- (D) Extensive temple architecture

17. The term “Megalith” in the context of ancient Indian history primarily refers to:

- (A) Large stone burial monuments
- (B) Buddhist monasteries
- (C) Royal palaces
- (D) Irrigation structures

18. Which source provides significant information about the administration of the Mauryan Empire?

- (A) Rajatarangini
- (B) Arthashastra
- (C) Prithviraj Raso
- (D) Akbarnama

19. The inscriptions of Ashoka are particularly important because they:

- (A) Describe only military campaigns
- (B) Provide evidence of his policy of Dhamma
- (C) Explain the Gupta administrative system
- (D) Contain detailed accounts of Harappan cities

20. Which of the following was a major characteristic of the Bhakti tradition?

- (A) Rejection of personal devotion
- (B) Emphasis on elaborate sacrifices
- (C) Personal relationship between devotee and deity
- (D) Exclusive dependence on royal patronage

21. The Chishti Sufi tradition in India is particularly associated with:

- (A) Political expansion through warfare
- (B) Renunciation and close interaction with ordinary people
- (C) Promotion of Sanskrit learning only
- (D) Establishment of military kingdoms

22. The Mughal system of assigning revenue – yielding territories to officials was known as:

- (A) Jagirdari system
- (B) Ryotwari system
- (C) Mahalwari system
- (D) Zamindari settlement

23. Which Mughal emperor introduced the policy of Sulh – i – Kul most systematically?

- (A) Babur
- (B) Humayun
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Aurangzeb

24. The Permanent Settlement of 1793 was introduced under:

- (A) Warren Hastings
- (B) Lord Cornwallis
- (C) Lord Wellesley
- (D) Lord Dalhousie

25. The Revolt of 1857 was initially triggered by discontent among:

- (A) Zamindars
- (B) Sepoys
- (C) Industrial workers
- (D) Merchants

26. Which was an important consequence of the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) End of British rule in India
- (B) Transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown
- (C) Introduction of separate electorates
- (D) Immediate establishment of parliamentary democracy

27. The Gandhi – Irwin Pact was signed in:

- (A) 1928
- (B) 1930
- (C) 1931
- (D) 1932

28. The main objective of the Salt March of 1930 was to:

- (A) Oppose the Permanent Settlement
- (B) Challenge the colonial monopoly over salt
- (C) Demand separate electorates
- (D) Support British war efforts

29. The Constituent Assembly of India was formed primarily on the basis of:

- (A) Direct election by universal adult franchise
- (B) Provincial elections of 1946
- (C) Nomination by the British Crown alone
- (D) Elections held after independence

30. Which principle was central to the Indian Constitution's approach toward religious communities?

- (A) Complete establishment of one state religion
- (B) Equal citizenship irrespective of religion
- (C) Political rights based exclusively on religious identity
- (D) Abolition of all religious practices

SECTION – C (Geography)

31. Which factor most directly explains the concentration of population in the Northern Plains of India?

- (A) Favourable climate
- (B) Fertile alluvial soils
- (C) Extensive forest cover
- (D) High mineral reserves

32. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

- (A) Black soil — Cotton
- (B) Alluvial soil — Rice
- (C) Laterite soil — Wheat
- (D) Red soil — Millets

33. The phenomenon of demographic dividend primarily refers to:

- (A) Decline in total population
- (B) Increase in the proportion of working – age population
- (C) Increase in infant mortality
- (D) Rise in the proportion of elderly population

34. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of intensive subsistence agriculture?

- (A) Large landholdings
- (B) High capital investment with low labour
- (C) High pressure of population on land
- (D) Predominance of plantation crops

35. Which one of the following is not a major factor influencing the location of industries?

- (A) Availability of raw materials
- (B) Market accessibility
- (C) Transport facilities
- (D) Latitude alone

36. The Suez Canal is strategically important because it :

- (A) Connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
- (B) Connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea
- (C) Connects the Arabian Sea with the Bay of Bengal
- (D) Connects the Black Sea with the Mediterranean Sea

37. Which of the following is an example of a quaternary activity?

- (A) Mining
- (B) Manufacturing
- (C) Banking
- (D) Scientific research

38. Which Indian port is located on the Konkan coast?

- (A) Paradip
- (B) Visakhapatnam
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Tuticorin

39. The Rourkela Steel Plant was established with assistance from:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (A) United Kingdom | (B) Germany |
| (C) Russia | (D) Japan |

40. Which one of the following is the best indicator of the quality of population?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Population density | (B) Literacy and health status |
| (C) Total population | (D) Birth rate |

41. Which type of settlement is generally associated with linear development along roads, rivers or canals?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Circular settlement | (B) Linear settlement |
| (C) Radial settlement | (D) Rectangular settlement |

42. The primary objective of watershed management is to:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (A) Increase urbanisation | (B) Reduce soil erosion and conserve water |
| (C) Promote mining | (D) Increase industrial pollution |

43. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Jute — Deccan Plateau | (B) Tea — Assam |
| (C) Cotton — Himalayan region | (D) Wheat — Western Ghats |

44. Which transport system is generally most suitable for carrying bulky goods over long distances at relatively low cost?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Airways | (B) Railways |
| (C) Roadways | (D) Pipelines |

45. Consider the following statements about Indian agriculture:

- 1. Irrigation reduces dependence on monsoon rainfall.**
- 2. Green Revolution initially had a strong regional concentration.**
- 3. Commercialisation of agriculture is completely absent in India.**

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) 1 and 2 only | (B) 2 and 3 only |
| (C) 1 and 3 only | (D) 1, 2 and 3 |

SECTION – D (Political Science)

46. Which of the following was a major feature of the bipolar world during the Cold War?

- (A) Two superpowers dominated international politics
- (B) Only one superpower controlled the world
- (C) Colonialism completely disappeared
- (D) All countries followed the same ideology

47. The Cuban Missile Crisis took place in:

- (A) 1956
- (B) 1962
- (C) 1968
- (D) 1971

48. The Non – Aligned Movement was formally launched at the:

- (A) Bandung Conference
- (B) Belgrade Conference
- (C) Geneva Conference
- (D) Paris Conference

49. Who among the following was associated with the policy of Non – Alignment in India?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Sardar Patel
- (C) Rajendra Prasad
- (D) B. R. Ambedkar

50. The Soviet Union disintegrated in:

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1995

51. Which country emerged as the sole superpower after the end of the Cold War?

- (A) Russia
- (B) China
- (C) United States of America
- (D) Germany

52. The European Union was formally established by the:

- (A) Treaty of Rome
- (B) Maastricht Treaty
- (C) Treaty of Versailles
- (D) Lisbon Treaty

53. ASEAN was established in:

- (A) 1965
- (B) 1967
- (C) 1971
- (D) 1975

54. Which of the following is a major objective of the United Nations?

- (A) Promoting international peace and security
- (B) Controlling world trade
- (C) Establishing military governments
- (D) Ending national sovereignty

55. The Security Council of the United Nations has how many permanent members?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

56. The term 'Shock Therapy' in the context of post – Soviet politics refers mainly to:

- (A) Military expansion
- (B) Rapid transition to a market economy
- (C) Nuclear disarmament
- (D) Expansion of socialism

57. Which of the following was NOT a member of the Soviet bloc?

- (A) Poland
- (B) Hungary
- (C) Czechoslovakia
- (D) Japan

58. Which factor has contributed significantly to the growth of globalisation?

- (A) Advances in communication and technology
- (B) Complete isolation of economies
- (C) Decline of international trade
- (D) End of technological development

59. India's foreign policy has traditionally emphasised:

- (A) Non – Alignment and peaceful coexistence
- (B) Military alliances with superpowers
- (C) Territorial expansion
- (D) Complete isolation from world politics

60. Which event is generally regarded as a major symbol of the end of the Cold War?

- (A) Formation of NATO
- (B) Fall of the Berlin Wall
- (C) Cuban Revolution
- (D) Korean War