

MODEL PAPER HISTORY (ENGLISH VERSION)

Student Name: _____	Roll No						
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Section A: Multiple Choice Questions
Marks: 20 Time: 30 minutes

سوالیہ سوچو

Q.2 Choose the correct sentence.

A. She written a letter.
B. She is write a letter.
C. —She wrote a letter.
D. She is written a letter.

جوابی سوچو

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)

ہدایات

1. ہر سوال کے چار ممکنہ جوابات دیئے گئے ہیں۔ ان میں سے صرف ایک جواب درست ہے۔ جوابات کے لئے دیئے گئے متعدد جوابی پرچے پر متعلقہ دائرے میں سیاہ رنگ بھریں۔ سوالیہ پرچے پر جوابات کے نشان نہ لگائیں۔
2. جواب میں ایک سے زیادہ دائرے بھرنے سے جواب غلط تصور ہوگا۔
3. سوالیہ پرچے پر سوال نمبر مثلاً 1, 2, 3, 4, 5... اور اس کے صحیح جواب مثلاً A, B, C, D کو نوٹ کریں اور اس کے بعد جوابی پرچے پر اسی سوال نمبر کے سامنے صحیح جواب کا دائرہ بھریں۔

نوٹ: ہر سوالیہ پرچے میں سوال نمبر 2 کا درست جواب C ہے اس کے لئے ہدایتی پرچے میں سوال نمبر 2 کے ساتھ C کا دائرہ سیاہ رنگ میں بھرا گیا ہے۔

Q.1	For India, Sir Charles Wood A. laid foundation of civil services. B. proposed modern European education system. C. established agriculture department. D. proposed decentralization system.	Q.2	Who adopted 'free trade policy' for the encouragement of foreign trade in India? A. Lord Curzon B. Lord Ripon C. Lord Lyton D. Lord Minto
Q.3	The Nehru Report recommended a federal parliamentary system in which A. provinces would have more autonomy. B. centre would have extended power. C. provinces and centre would have equal powers. D. powers of provinces and centre would be changed from time to time.	Q.4	After 3 rd June Plan, the objective to hold referendum in Bengal assembly was to A. decide about rivers' water. B. take opinion about partition of Bengal. C. take opinion on the division of assets. D. appoint new provincial governor.
Q.5	In which field along with education, did Muhammadan Educational Conference of 1886 help the Muslims of India? A. Cultural activities B. Political awareness C. Sports activities D. Army drills	Q.6	Quaid-e-Azam declared 'Quit India Movement' as A. a hurdle in the creation of Pakistan. B. the independence of India. C. success of British government. D. failure of British government.
Q.7	Indian National Congress was established to end political restlessness of the people as well as to A. serve them. B. make them favour British. C. provide them religious freedom. D. transfer them government.	Q.8	In November 1946, the main reason due to which the Muslim League stopped its members to attend the session of legislative assembly was: A. Negative attitude of Congress B. Sectarian violence C. Biased attitude of British government D. Differences in the formation of interim government
Q.9	The reason of Muslim League's success in the elections of 1945-46 was that the Muslim League A. decreased differences with the congress. B. got favour from British. C. declared 'creation of Pakistan' as its destination. D. got vote from all nations.	Q.10	The major difficulty faced by the Muslim League during the period of 1923 to 1934 was: A. Defeat in elections B. Division in two parts C. Opposition of other parties D. Shortage of party's funds

Q.11	<p>In Dehli proposals the reason of Muslim League's demand of one third representation in the central legislature was to</p> <p>A. form government with British. B. get developmental projects for themselves. C. make strong alliance with Hindus. D. bring prominent increase in the representation.</p>	Q.12	<p>In British India the Muslims were demanding reforms in NWFP since long in order to make it</p> <p>A. an industrial centre. B. a cultural centre. C. an exemplary province. D. a complete province.</p>
Q.13	<p>The reaction of the Muslim leaders on the Nehru Report was very severe because</p> <p>A. Congress had intentions to dominate over Muslims. B. there was no difference between the Nehru Report and the Simon Commission. C. Hindu MahaSaba started giving threats. D. British were favouring the Hindus.</p>	Q.14	<p>According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, the Muslim League decided to take part in the formation of interim government</p> <p>A. after negotiation with the Congress. B. on the invitation of the Viceroy. C. after the favour of minorities. D. after the refusal of the Congress.</p>
Q.15	<p>In the Lucknow Pact, the reason behind Congress's acceptance of the Muslims as a separate nation and their right of separate electorate was to</p> <p>A. increase Muslim membership in Congress. B. tease British in administrative affairs. C. distract the Muslim from their priorities. D. make a joint demand for autonomous government.</p>	Q.16	<p>After the approval of Act 1858, the army of East India company was</p> <p>A. left in the company's control. B. taken by the British. C. expelled from India. D. divided into local states.</p>
Q.17	<p>For the formation of 3rd June Plan, Viceroy consulted political leaders as well as</p> <p>A. public. B. provincial governors. C. religious leaders. D. neighbouring countries.</p>	Q.18	<p>The major loss after arrival for the people who migrated to Afghanistan during the Khilafat Movement was:</p> <p>A. They were sent to jails B. Their attachment with Khilafat Movement was finished C. They had to live refugee's life in their own country D. They were not allowed to enter India</p>
Q.19	<p>According to India Act of 1935, the name of upper house in the provinces, having bicameral legislatures was:</p> <p>A. Legislative assembly B. Senate C. Legislative council D. Representative house</p>	Q.20	<p>The elections of 1945-46 proved which of the following demands as rightful?</p> <p>A. Muslim League's demand for the creation of Pakistan B. Congress's demand for united India C. British demand for constitutional settlement D. Minorities demand for basic rights</p>

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Section B: Constructed Response Questions and Extended Response Questions

Total Marks: 30

Time: 60 minutes

ہدایات: 1- ہر سوال کا جواب دینا ضروری ہے۔ 2- جواب دینے سے پہلے سوال کو غور سے پڑھیں۔ 3- سوال کا جواب دی گئی جگہ پر تحریر کریں۔

- Q.No 1** When was first Indian Council Act enforced? Write its TWO points under which Indians were included in the political system. **(Total 3 Marks)**
- Q.No 2** Who started movement for the Madrassa Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam? Write THREE services it played in the freedom movement of the Muslims. **(Total 4 Marks)**
- Q.No 3** When did Quaid-e-Azam join Muslim League? What change did Muslim League bring in its objectives on the basis of which the Lucknow pact was signed with Congress? When was this pact signed? **(Total 3 Marks)**
- Q.No 4** What permanent solution had Allama Iqbal proposed to the Hindu Muslim problem in his presidential address? Write any THREE benefits of this solution. **(Total 4 Marks)**
- Q.No 5** Taking into account the Cabinet Mission Plan, divide 12 empty flower pots into groups with rose, jasmine and sunflower in the school lawn. **(Total 3 Marks)**
- Q.No 6** When did the Cabinet Mission come to India? After its acceptance why did the Muslim League reject it again? Write TWO reasons of it. **(Total 3 Marks)**
- Q.No 7** What was the name of the head of committee who prepared Nehru Report and when was this report presented? Write any THREE recommendations of this report. **(Total 5 Marks)**
- Q.No 8** Why did Gandhi-Jinnah talks take place? How was the invitation of this given to Quaid-e-Azam? Write THREE points of Quaid-e-Azam's stand in these talks. **(Total 5 Marks)**