8. History Education

(a) History of Modern India (His. Ed. 321)

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs. Attempt all the questions.

Group "B" 8x7=56

Explain the political condition of India before the advent of European's. 1.

Discuss the circumstances leading to the out-break of the second Crenate war. 2.

Explain the role of Dupleix in the Caryatid war.

Explain the main result of the "Battle of Plessey". 3

Discuss the relation of British Company with Mysore State. 4.

OR

What do you mean by 'subsidiary system'? State its merits.

What do you understand by Lord Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse's? How it applied 5. to Indian States?

Explain the effects of civil dies-obedience movement in India.

Describe the social evils of Indian society. 6.

Discuss the role of Aria Samar in the social movement of India. 7.

Write a short note on civil disobedience movement of India. 8. Group "C"

2x12=24

Full Mark: 100

Discuss the nature of the revolution of 1857 and its main reasons. Mention. 9

Discuss the contribution of Swami Vivekananda towards the enrichment of Indian culture.

Describe the socio-economic impact of British rule in India. 10.

Attempt all the questions. Tick (√) the best answers.

Which Carnatic war was ended by the treaty of 'Aix-La-Chappell'?

b. IInd Carnatic war a. Ist Carnatic war

d. None of them c. IIIrd Carnatic war

Which was the decisive war between English & French Company? 2.

b. Battle of Amber a. Battle of Aver c. None of them

c. Battle of Wand wash After the death of Aliwardikhan. Who was the Nawab of Bengal? 3.

b. Mirkasim a. Mir Jafar

d. Sirajuddaula c. Omichand 4.

In which date, Battle of Plessey was occurred? c. 1756 d. 1757 b. 1755

In which date treaty of Mangalore was signed on?

5. c. 1783 d. 1784 b. 1782 a 1781

Who was the founder of Maratha State? 6. .

b. Sahuji a. Sambhaii

d. Balaji c. Shivaji

Who was responsible to pass 'Doctrine of Lapse'? 7. b. Hasting a Bentinck

d. Cornwallis c. Dalhousie

In which date Hunter Committee was formed? 8. d. 1882 c. 1881 b. 1880

Who had established the Prarthana Samai? 9.

b. Bipin Chandra a. Keshav Chandra

c. Dayananda Sarswati d. Atma Ram Pandurang Who was the leader of the Revolt in jhansi? 10.

b. Nanasaheb a. Tatya Tope d. Luxmi Bai c. Mansingh

Who was not the Liberal leader in Indian History? 11. b. Surendra Nath Banarjee a. Dada Bhai Nauroji

c. Gopal Krishna Gokhle d. Vipinchandra Pal

12.	In which date 'Jalianwalla	Bagh Tragedy' was occurred?	
. 1.751	a. 12 April 1919	b. 13 April 1919	
	c. 14 April 1919	d. 15 April 1919	T-11-15
13.	Who was the founder of li	ndian National Congress?	
	a, Umesh Chandra Banar	rjee b. Dada Bhai Nauroji	
	c. A.O. Hume	d. Vipin Chandra Pal	
14.	When did Mahatma Gand	thi started Dandi March?	
_10/6 50	a. 9 March 1930	b. 10 March 1930	
	c. 11 March 1930	d. 12 March 1930	4 W
147		the second and the second of the second	
15.	Who was the first British (Governor-General of India after Indepen	dence?
	a. Warren Hastings	b. Wellesely	
	c. Dalhousie	d. Lord Mountbalton	
16.	Slavery system was aboli	ished in India by	
	 a. Warren Hasting 	b. Lord Hasting	
A	c. William Bentinck	d. Attlee	
17.	Who was Guru of Swami	Vivekananda?	
	a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy	b. Dayananda Sarswati	
	c. Atma Ram Pandurang	d. Ram Krishna Param Hans	
18.	What were the causes of	the failure of the Mutiny 1857?	
	a. Beginning of revolution	before the time	
	b. Avoidance of farmers		
	c. Lack of capable leader	ship	
	d. All of the above	the state of the second st	
19.	Who said this "Partition w	vill be over my dead body? b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy	
	a. Balgangadhar Tilak	d. Mahatma Gandhi	
	c. Feroj Shah mehta		
20.	Who was the first Preside	b. Rajendra Prasad	
	a. Jawaharlal Nehru	d. Motilal Nehru	
	c. Raj Gopalachari	EXAM 2068	
A 44 = 1	ant All the questions	EAAIN 2000	
Atte	npt ALL the questions.	Group 'B'	[8×7=56]
1.	Discuss the socio-econo	mic condition of India before the advent	
2.	What were the results of	third Carnatic War?	va like ta
£.,	William Welle the results of	OR	Kalendary.
	Evolain the importance of	f the battle of Buxer 1963.	
3.	What were the causes of	first Marthas war(1802-1804)?	80 0.812
4.	Why was the subsidiary s	system introduced?	
٦.		OR	AT FAME
	Describe the cast system	of Indian society.	
5.	Mention the main objective	ves of "Brahma Samaj".	
6.	Explain the nature of the	Indian revolt of 1857.	
7.	Why was the non-coope	ration movement launched in India?	STATE THE
8.	Write a note on the Curzo	on's educational policy.	
٠.		Group 'C'	[2×12=24]
9.	Explain the causes of rise	e of extremism in India.	5.6 9.6 (20.0)
10.	Discuss the role of Maha	tma Gandhi in Quit India movement.	
		OR	
	Describe the impacts of I	British economy in Indian economic syst	em
		Group 'A'	[20]
Atte	mpt ALL the questions. Tic	k the best answers.	separaturatoria.
1.	Who came first in India to	o establish trade and commerce?	TION FOR
	a) Portuguese	b) Dutch c) French	d) English
2.		et up first trading station in India?	d) C
	a) Bombay	b) Madras c) Hugh	d) Surat
3.	Who appeared late on th		d) English
	a) Portuguese	b) Dutch c) French	d) English

4.	Who was the founder of Madra	as?	
	a) Robert Clive	b) Francis Day	
	c) Gabriel Boughton	d) Martin	
5.	The 'treaty of Paris' concluded		
	a) first Carnatic War	b) second Carnatic War	
	c) third Carnatic War.	d) fourth Carnatic War	
6.	Battle of Plassey was fought b	etween	
	a) Bengal and French	b) Madras and Bengal	
	c) Bengal and English	d) Madras and English	
7.		of Bengal during the battle of Bux	er?
	a) Hotwell b) Clive		d) Watson
8.	Who is known as "Colonel Cliv		d) vidioon
	a) Amirchand	b) Manik chand	
	c) Mirjafar	d) Jugat Seth	
9.	Who was the last Peshwa of M	laratha rulers?	
	a) Naraya a Rao b) Maethay F		
	c) Baji Rao I	d) Baji Rao II	
10.	Which state entered into the su	hsidiary system in 19792	
0.50	a) Tanjore b) outli	c) Bengal	d) Punja
11.	Who abolished the slavery sys		u) i ulija
	a) Ripon b) Lytton	c) Bentinck	d) Dalhousie
12.		Rinon?	u) Dalilousie
-	a) Hunter Commission	b) Arm Act	
	c) Vernacular Press Act	d) none of the above	
13.			
	a) Lord Curzon	b) Dalhousie	
	c) Amherst	d) Bentinck	
14.	Who is called the father of "Loc	al-Self-Government"?	
	a) Lytton b) Ripon	c) Bentinck	d) Canning
15.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the	founder of	Ph.
	a) Arya Samaj	b) Bramha Saiai	
	b) Prarthana Samaj	d) Theosophical society	
16.	Who led the rovolt of 1957 at L	ucknow?	
	a) Tantia Tope	b) Laxmi Bai	
	c) Bengam Hazart Mahal	d) Kunwar Singh	7.17
17.	Non-cooperative movement if I	India was started on the leadershi	p of
	a) B.G Tilak	b) J.L. Nehru	
	c) Mahatma Gandhi	d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
18.	Who was the founder of Pakista	an?	- V
	a) Maulana Azad	b) Liyakat Ali Khan	Sint Constants
	c) M.A. Zinnha	d) Azad	A
19.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad was tile fir	st president of	
	a) Pakistan	b) Bangladesh	
	c) Sri Lanka	d) India	
20.	The President of Swarajist Part	y was	
	a) Motilal Nehru	b) M.M. Malaiya	Burney CIXTER 1
	c) C.R Das	d) M.R. Jayakar	
		EXAM 2069	
	<u></u>	Group "A"	20
	mpt ALL the questions. Tick (√) th	ne best answers.	
1.	Where did the Danus found a se	ettlement in India?	
	a. Travancore b	. Mumbai c. Chennai	d. Calicut
2.	Albuquerque was the		e i kaji palieri.
	a. Viceroy of Dutch	 b. Viceroy of Portuguese 	" political of
	c. Viceroy of French	d. Viceroy of English	
3	With whom did the British sign t	he treaty of Surat?	STATE AND A STATE OF

a. Sikh b. Mysore c. Qudh d. Maratha The first carnatic war was concluded by a. Treaty of Madras b. Treaty of Salbai c. Treaty of Aix-la-diapelle d. Treaty of Carnatic 5. Which war brought Clive to forefront? a. first Carnatic war b. second Carnatic war c. battle of Plassey d. third Carnatic war 6. Mirkasim was the Nawab of b. Bengal c. Madras d. Bombay .7. Who was the first Peshawa of Maratha rulers? a. Shivaii II b. Balaii Vishwanath c. Baii Rao I d. Madhay Rao I "Permanent settlement" was the reform of a. Lord Hastings b. Lord Cornwallis c. Lord Wellesely d. Lord Minto 9. The Charter Act of 1853 abolished a. Sati system b. Slavery system c. child marriage d. caste system Who was the Governor General of India during the first Sikh war? 10. a. Minto b. Hardinage c. Dalhousie d. Lytton 11. When was the treaty of Seringaputtam signed? a. 1970 A.D b. 1791 A.D c. 1792 A.D d. 1793 A.D. Vernacular press Act was introduced by 12. a. Lord Lytton b. Lord Ripon c. Lord Curzon d. Dalhousie 13. In which date the end of British rule was announced? a. August 16, 1946 b. December 9, 1946 c. February 20, 1947 d. March 7th, 1947 The name "Indian National Congress" was given by a. S.N Beneriee b. Dada Bhai Naoroii c. F.S Mehata d. Shiva Prasad Who had launched the Quit India Movement? 15. a. Dada Bhai Naoroji Mahatma Gandhi c. B.G Tilak d. J.L Nehru 16. Sir J. Sergeant was the a. political adviser b. economic adviser c. educational adviser d. cultural adviser 17. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of independent India? a. J. Nehru b. Vallabhav Bhai Patel c. Radha Krishna d. Zinnha 18. Indian University Act was passed in a. 1903 A.D b. 1904 A.D. c. 1905 A.D. d. 1906 A.D. 19. The founder of Arya Samaj was a. Kripuranda b. Raja Ram M. Roy c. Swami Dayananda d. M. Gandhi When was Indian National Congress established? 20. a. 1884 A.D b. 1885 A.D c. 1886 A.D d. 1887 A.D. Attempt ALL the questions. Group "B" 8×7=56 Describe the political condition of India before the advent of Europeans. 2. What were the causes of first Carnatic War? Assess the impact of Battle of Plassey in the history of India. 3. Explain the terms of the "Doctrine of Lapse." 4. Point out the effects of social reforms in Indian society. OR

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How Sati system was abolished in India?

Describe the aims and objectives of the Theosophical society.
 Discuss the political causes of the Indian revolt of 1857 A.D.

Examine the importance of the treaty of Salbai.

7. Describe the causes of national awakening in India.

8. Trace the history of civil disobedience movement.

Group "B"

2×12=24

9. Discuss the history of education in British India from 1858 to 1882.

10. Critically examine the Era of moderate Nationalism in India.

Explain the main reasons of partition of India into India and Pakistan.

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

Full Marks: 100

[8×7=56]

Describe the political condition of India before the advent of Europeans.

What were the provisions of the "treaty of Srirangapattam"?

Give your opinion about Third Carnatic war.

3. Describe the main results of the "Battle of Plassey."

Explain the causes of the First Anglo-Sikh War.

Write a critical note on "Doctrine of Lapse Policy".

Mention the results of the revolt of 1857.

6. Write a critical note Ram Krishna Mission.

Estimate the educational reforms of Lord Curzon.

Assess the role of jinnah in the formation of Pakistan.

Explain the effects of civil dis-obedience movement. Group "C"

[2×12=24]

Explain the main causes of the rise of Extremism.

10. What role did Mahatma Gandhi play for the independence in India?

OR

Discuss the impact of westernization in the Economic life of India.

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick (1) the best answers.

Who was the founder of Portuguese Empire in India?

(a) B. Diaz

(b) Vasco-da-Gama

(d) Albuquerque (c) De' Almedia

The first English factory in Bengal was set up at

(a) Satagaon

(b) Chandranagar

(c) Hugli

(d) Pulicut

Who was the founder of Calcutta?

(a) Lord Clive

(b) Job Charnocls

(c) Sir Noris

(d) St. Thomas

"Battle of Wandiwash" was fought between

(a) French and Portuguese

(b) Dutch and Danes

(c): French and English

(d) English and Danes

Who was the French Commander in Third Carnatic War?

(a) Count D' Lally

(b) Bursy

(c) La Bourdonnais

(d) Sir Eyer Coote

Mirau was the son of

(b) Muhammad Ali

(a) Mir Kasim

(c) Mirjafur

(d) Siraju-dav-lab

7. Who was responsible for "Patna Massacre"?

(a) Sir Eyer Coote

(b) Mirjafur

(b) M. Ali

(d) Walter Rheinhardt

Which war ended with the treaty of Pondichery 17.55 AD?

(b) Second Carnatic War

(a) First Carnatic War

1	(c) Third Carnatic War	(d) Battle of Plassey	
9.	When was the "Treaty of Amrits	sar" signed?	P _a
	(a) 1807 AD	(b) 1808 AD	
	(c) 1809 AD	(d) 1810 AD	
10.	Who introduced "Doctrine of La	apse" in India?	
	(a) Lord Canning	(b) Lord Dalhousie	- 4
	(c) Lord Elgin	(d) Lord Mayo	
	Treaty of Srirangapattam was s		
	(a) Maratha and English	(b) Mysore and English	E 918
	(c) French and Maratha	(d) Mysore and French	18
12	Who abolished Sati system in I		
	(a) Bentinck	(b) Dalhousie	
	(c) Ripon	(d) Curzon	
13	Where was the Theosophical so		
10.	(a) India	(b) USA	
	(c) UK	(3) USSR	
11			
14.	Who was the Mughal Emperor		- 2
	(a) Nana Saheb	(b) Madhav Rao	and the same
	(c) Amir Shah	(d) Bahadur Shah	
15.	The first president of Indian Nat		-
	(a) A.O.Hume	(b) W.C.Benerjee	
1.6.27	(c) B.G. Tilak	(d) Dada B. Naoroji	
16.	Who was the founder of the Hin	ndu College, Calcutta?	
	(a) Raja R.M. Roy	(b) David Hare	
	(c) H.V. Derojio	(d) Asutosh Chaudhary	
17.	The famous "Dandi March" beg	an in	
	(a) 1918 A.D.	(b) 1919 A.D.	
	(c) 1925 A.D.	(d) 1930 A.D.	
18.	Who was the second President	of Republic of India?	
	(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	(b) Dr. Radha Kirishna	
	(c) Dr. Zakir Hussain	(d) Dr. B.B. Patel	
19.	What are the teaching of Gandh		58 V v
	(a) Ahimsa and Violence	(b) Truth and Violence	
	(c) non-cooperation and Ahims		
20.	Who had declared that British w	yould have India by June 1948?	2.5
	(a) Wovel	(b) Lord Mounbatton	
	(c) Churchil	(d) Atlee	
		Exam 2071	
		Group "A"	
Atte	empt ALL the questions. Tick (√)		
1.	The English built the Fort St. (George in	
•	a. Calcutta	b. Madras	5.384
1	c. Agra	d. Orrissa	
2			
2.	"War of Austrian succession"		
	a. First Carnatic War	b. Second Carnatic War	
_	c. Third Carnatic War	d. Battle of Plassey	
3.	In which battle, Anwarruddin v		
		b. Battle of Ambar	
11		d. Battle of Wandiwash	
4.	Who was the first Viceroy of Ir		×
	a. Warren Hastings	b. Bentinck	
_	c. Lord Canning	d. Lord Ripon	
5.	When was Punjab annexed to		
	a. 1847 A.D.	b. 1848 A.D.	
	C, 1049 A.D.	d. 1850 A.D.	
6.	Who was the "father of Techni		
		b. Lord Lytton	
	c. Lord Dalhousie	d. Lord Curzon	5.77
		The state of the s	-

Treaty of Bassein was signed between b French and English a. Peshawa and French d. Peshawa and English c. Sindhia and English The revolt of 1857 ended the a. French Company rule b. Dutch Company rule c. British Company rule d. Danish Company rule Who was the moderate leader of India? b. B.C. Pal a. B.G. Tilak d. Surendra Nath Beneriee c, Lala Rajput Roy Who was the founder of Prathana Samai? b. Dayananda Saraswati a, D.N. Tagore d. Dr. Atrna Ram Panduranga c. A.O. Hume 11. The first woman President of Congress was b. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu a. Mrs. Annie Besent d. Apurba Sen c. Meera Eger The first modern trade union was founded in India by 12. b. Davide Hare a. N.M. Joshi d. Asutosh Chaudhary c. H.V. Derojio The founder of Home rule movement was 13. b. B.G. Tilak a. Raju R.M. Rov c. Mahatma Gandhi d. D.N. Tagore When was the Muslim League formed? b. 1905 a. 1904 d. 19074 c. 1906 Who was the first Prime Minister of India after Independence? b. Rajendra Prasad a. Raj Gopalachari d. Lai Bahadur Shastri c. J. Nehru When did civil disobedience movement start? b. 1920 A.D. a. 1919 A.D. c. 1921 A.D. d. 1922 A.D. Who was responsible for the "Partition of Bengal"? a. Dalhousie b. Lytton d. Curzon c. Ripon Permanent settlement was the reform of b. Lord Cornwallis a. Lord Hastings d. Lord Mayo c. Lord Minto The tenure of the office for the President of India is 19. b, five years a. four years c. six years d. seven years For how many years did the British Government rule in India? 20. b. 190 years a. 100 years d. 300 years c. 200 years Attempt ALL the questions. 8×7=56 Group "B" Explain the economic condition of India before the advent of Europeans. 1. Point out the terms of the treaty of Pondicherry. (1755). 2. Evaluate the importance of the battle of Baxer. 1763. What were the causes of the second Anglo - Maratha War? 3. Assess the terms and conditions of the subsidiary system. Examine the effects of the second Anglo-Sikh War. Estimate the social reforms of William Bentinck. Write a note on Lord Ripon's educational policy. What were the military causes of the Indian Revolt of 1857? Explain the Era of Moderate Nationalism in India. 7. Explain the aims and objectives of the Theosophical society. 8.

8×7=56

Evaluate the causes of national awakening in India.

10 Discuss critically the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the India National Movement. OR

Discuss the impact of British administrative system in India. Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

Full Marks: 100

1. Discuss the causes of the fall of Mughal Empire? 2.

Give an account of Nadir Shah's invasion in India. Elucidate the role of Rebert Clive in the founding of British Empire in India. 3. OR

Examine the result of the battle of Buxer.

4. State the nature of the Indian Revolt of 1857.

Enumerate the role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his Brahma Samaj in the field of 5. social reforms in India OR

Examine the purpose of Vernacular Press Act.

6. Explain the policy of Duplex.

7. Describe the foreign policy of Curzon

Explain the social reforms of William Bentick. 8.

Explain the main features of non-cooperative movement. The Ball Months

Group "C"

Describe the importance of the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Quit India 9 Movement of 1942 A.D. Gandhi Irvin Fact conducted in

10 Describe the causes and results of the Mutiny of 1857

OR

Explain the aims and objectives of the Arya Samaj and Bramha Samaj and their role in the society to eradicate social evils.

· - 20 . -

Attempt All the questions. Tick (√) the best answers.

Who was the first Hindu King whom Vasco-de-Gama met

b. Baje Rao c. Narayan Rao

d. Govinda Rao Which was the last battle fought between French and English in India?:

. b. Arcot c. Ambur d. Wandiwash 3.

How many members were there in the central board according to pits India Act 17847

b. seven c. eight d. nine

Which country signed the treaty of Yandaboo with British India? a. Korea b. Thailand c. Burma d. Malaysia

5. Where was the incidence of Punjdeh took place?

a. Burma

b. Bhutan c. Afghanistan d. Puniab

6. Who was Chakrawarti Rajgopalachart?

a. Judge of the Supreme Court

b. Journalist

c. Last Indian Governor General

d. Chairman of Indian National Congress

7. Who was the last Mughal Emperot?

a. Alam Shah b. Alamgir II c. Akbar II d. Bahadur Shah II

repercussion of European politics.

When was the treaty of Shibai signed on? 8.

a. 17 March 1780 b. 17 March 1781

c. 17 May 1782 d. 17 May 1783 Salabig Geograph is no salabig Geograph in two parts? 9.

a. Rippon b. Curzon c. Canning d. Warren Hastings

Who organized the Ajad Hind Fauz? 10.

h Rashihari Ghosh a. Desbandhu Chitraniandar d Subhash Caandra Bose c. Captain Mohan Singh The founder of Home Rule Movement was. 11. b. Dwarika Nath Tagore a. Raia Ram Mohan Ray d. Mahatma Gandhi c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak When was the University of Calcutta founded? 12 d. 1861 c. 1860 b. 1859 Who was the murderer of Mahatma Gandhi? 13. b. Ariun Singh a. Nathu Ram Rov c. Lord Canning d. Nathu Ram Vinavaka Godse What was the another name of Bahadur Shah 1st? 14 c. Muhammad Sultan d. Shah Alam b.Kambakhsa Miriafar was the Nawab of 15. c. Madras d. Bombay b. Bengal a. Bihar Which was the immediate cause of the great revolt of 1857? 16 b. Foreign cause a. Social cause d. Administrative cause c. Greased cartridges Who dissolved the Vernacular Press Act? 17. b. Lord Ripon a. Lord Lytton d. Lord Dalhousie c. Lord Curzon Raj Gopalachari made a plan, which was known as 18. a. Rajaji Formula b. Cripps Mission j d. Poona Pact c. August Plan Whom did B.G. Tilak call "The Diamond on India"? 19. b. Dada Bhai Nairoil a. R.N. Tagore d. Lala Laajput Roy c. Gopal K. Gokhle Gandhi Irvin Pact concluded in 20.

(b) History of Modern Europe (His. Ed. 322)

c. 1930

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt all the questions.

a. 1928

Group "B"

8x7=56

Full Marks: 100

 Analyze the responsibility of Louis XVI for the outbreak of the revolution of 1789 in France.

0

b. 1929

Describe the events that changed states general into national assembly.

Explain the strategies adopted by National Convention to solve the French political problems.

Analyze the causes of the failure of Directory rule in France.

Make a critical note on the principles and policies of Vienna congress, 1815.

Point out the impacts of the French revolution of 1848 in European countries.

UK

What were the causes of Russo-Turkish war 1877?

Describe the contribution of Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.

 What was the immediate cause for the Russian revolution of 1905? Point out its result.

UK

State the factors that led to the formation of Anglo-Japanese alliance 1902.

State the causes of British intervention in Balkan wars.

Group "C" 2x12=24

d. 1931

 Why Germany was dissatisfied with the treaty of Versailles 1919? Assess its repercussion of European politics.

10 Examine the factors that helped Mussolini to come in power in Italy.

OR

Analyze the causes of retreating of Bismarck from Kulturkampf.

Group "A"

Attempt all the questions. Tick (v) the best answers.

1. King Louis XIV used to say 'I am the state' what was the indication of this version?

a. He was a powerful monarch
b. He was an autocratic monarch
c. He was a cruel monarch
d. He was the incarnation of God

2. What was 'Letters so cachet' in France?
a. An official letter
b. An authorized letter
c. A letter dispatched by upper class to arrest without charge
d. A letter to arrest to anyone without any charge of crime

The popular slogan "crush the infamous church" was the indication of a corruption in the church

b. function of church was not justifying c. church was as moribund institution

d. church authorities were being immoral

4. The oath of Tennis Court was taken in

a. 21 June 1789 b. 22 June 1789 d. 20 June 1789 d. none

Who was the pioneer of French Revolution 1789?
 a. Voltaire
 b. Montesquieu

c. Rousseau d. Diderot

6. French King and Queen were Gittotinned during the reign of
a. Directory b. Convention

c. National assembly d. Consulate

7. Who was the leading figure in Vienna Congress?
a. Alexander I
b. Castle reign
d. Talleyrand

The cast battle fought by Napoleon Bonaparte with European nations was of a, Waterloo
 b. Trafalgar

a. Waterloo c. Austerlitz d. Spain

9. When did Munroe doctrine published? a. 1823 AD b. 1824 AD

c. 1822 AD

d. 1825 AD

Who was the founder of 'young Italy'?

a. Mazzini b. Garibaldi c. Cayour d. Gaiety

11. How many battles were fought by Bismarck to unify Germany?
a. Four b. five

c. Three d. Two

 Italy unification was completed by a. Franco-Prussian war b. Austro-Prussian war

c. Franco-Austrian war d. Austro-Danish war

What was the gout of Europe?
 a. Far eastern question b. Eastern question

c. African question d. Middle East problem

14. The word 'Canoas' is related with
a. Bismarck's victory
b. Bismarck's defeat

c. Class between Bismarck and pope
 d. William II and Bismarck

15. 'Duel Alliance' remained valid until a. 1887 b. 1890 c. 1907 d. 1914

c. 1907 d. 1914

16. Which was the first Moroccan crisis?
a. Algeria's b. Casablanca

c. Agade d. Facade

17. the most far sighted diplomat among the Italian leaders was a. Mazzini b. Garibaldi c. Cayour d. Victor Emmanuel II

8. Which country adapted the policy of 'Drang nach osfein'?

a. Turkey b. Austria c. Russia d. Germany Anti commenter pact was directed toward a. Soviet Russia b. France c. England d. USA Which of the treaty mutilated Russia to a great extent 20. a. Treaty of Bucharest b. Treaty of Veneering c. Treaty of Munich d. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk **EXAM 2068** Attempt ALL the questions. Group 'B' [8×7=56] What were the causes of French Revolution 1789? Describe any one . 1. OR Mention the major works of National Assembly of France during 1789. 2. Analyze the problems of national convention and point out the measures adopted to solve them. 3. Mention the causes of failure of Concept of Europe. Why was England dissatisfied with the treaty of Sinesiefeno 1877 and state the 4. measures adopted to counter it. 5. Assess the role of Cavour in the unification of Italy. State the causes and results of Russian revolution of 1971. 6. 7. What led to the formation of Duel entente? Mention its provisions. 8. Why did William II adapt the policy of Welt Politik in his foreign policy? Write a note on Paris Commune. Group 'C' [2×12=24] The system of secret alliance and counter alliance was the factors for the 9. outbreak of World War I. Discuss. OR Climax of imperialistic attitude and appearing thin policy was the major causes of 2nd World War. Justify. What were the objectives of Bismark's foreign policy? Mention the measures 10. adopted to achieve them. Group 'A' [20] Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers. How many years did Louis XVI rule in France? b) 18 c) 17 d) 16 2: What was Corvee in France? a) physical tax b) economic tax c) religious tax d) Land tax 3. Which of the French leader showed to Cruch the unfamous chruch a) Rousseau b) Voltaire c) Montesequie d) Diderot 4. The popular book social contract was written by a) Montesouieu b) Rousseau c) John Locke d) Voltaire 5. Who was arrested many times through letters de cachet in French? a)Voltaire b) Robespiare d) Rosseau 6, , Muting of states general started in France since a) May 1789 b) June 1789 c) April 1799 d) Ails 1789 Which body proposed Napoleon to be declared as France? 7. a) Turbinate b) Assembly c) Privy council d) Senate 8. The treaty of Villa France was signed between a) Napoleon I and Prussian king b) Napoleon III and Austrian king c) Napoleon III and Cavour d) Napoleon I and Russia

٥.	a) Castleraigh	b) Canning		
	a) Castloreigh	d) Alexander		
40	c) Talleyrand	u) Alexander		
10.	a citizen king?	hWine land		
	a) Louis Philip	b)King Joseph		
	c) Alexander I	d) William I		
11.	이 그 집중 일어가 내가가 살아야 하면 가장 그 회사들이 아름은 이 사람이 되었습니다. 이렇게 되어 나가 그렇게 그			
	a) Alexander I	b) Napoleon III		
17)	c) William I	d) Bismark		
12.	The preliminary form of concert of Eu			
	a) holy alliance	b) quadruple alliance		
	c) triple alliance	d) quantaple alliance		
13.	The first battle fought by Bismakr to u			
	a) Prusso -Danish War	b) Austor-Prussian war		
	c) Franco-Purssian War	d) None		
14.	Who was the real representative of re	actionary era in Europe?		
	a) Napoleon I	b) Metternich		
	c) Telleyrand	d) Alexander I		
15.	The bloody week is connected with			
	a) revolution of 1905	b) revolt of Paris commune		
	c) Armenkritmassacre	d) none		
16.	The signatory nations of triple Alliance			
10.	a) Austria, Italy, Germany	b) Germany, Italy and France		
		d) Germany, Austria and Russia		
17	Who named the bettle fought between	n Bismark and Catholics as Kulfur Kamp?		
17.				
	a) Windthrost	b) Dollinger		
40	c) Virchow	d) Pope pious		
18.	The treaty of Versailles was signed by			
	a) 28 June	b) 8 July		
	c) 28 January	d)28 November		
19.	What is at was the policy of Drang Na	ch Osfen?		
	a) expansion to Cast	b) expansion to west		
	c) Expansion to south	d) expansion to south cast		
20.	What was the immediate cause of 2nd	World War?		
	a) British policy of appeasement			
	 b) Climax of imperialistic attitude 			
	 c) formation of Rome Berlin Tokyo axi 	is the second se		
	d) Hitler's attack	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Exam	1 2069		
Atten	mpt all the questions.			
		1p "B" 8×7=56		
1.	Social inequality was one of the cause			
		OR .		
		y national assembly during the revolution of		
	1789 in France.			
2.	Point out the causes why directory rul	e in France was failed		
3.	Describe the cignificance of Nanoleon	ic code in Contemporary Europe		
4.	Describe the significance of Napoleonic code in Contemporary Europe. Analyse the causes of the failure of concert of Europe.			
5.	Examine the decisions made by Berlin			
	V	R		
		Republic of France and describe any one of		
6	them.	It is Austa Devesion was 1900		
6.	analyse the diplomatic role of Bismarc			
7.		mation of Dual alliance and mention its		
	provisions.	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE		
		R visit visit visit aldesit a		
	How did Russia inter in triple entente?	Analyses its impacts.		

Describe the contribution of Cavour in the unification of Italy. 8 2×12=24 Group "C" Analyses the cause of First World War. 9 Point out the factors that led in failure of League of Nations in maintaining world 10 peace. OR Examine critically the provisions of the treaty of Versailles. What led to the rise of Hitler in Germany? State the main aspects of his foreign 11. policy. 20 Group "A" Tick (√) the best answers Attempt all the questions. Who was the emperor of France during the revolution of 1789 AD? b. Louis XV a. Louis XIV d. Louis XVIII c. Louis XVI 2. 'Tithe' was a tax imposed upon peasants by b. State a. Church d Feudals c. Nobles What was 'Cahiers"? 3 a, statement of grievances and suggestions for reform b. list of public demand with government c. strong voice of nobles d. it was the privilege of clergies When did 'National Assembly' declared the abolition of feudalism in France? 4. b. august 14, 1789 a. August 4, 1789 d. August 15, 1789 c. August 24, 1789 The 'Reign of Terror' was the product of the ruling period of 5. b. Legislative assembly a. Convention d. Consulate c. Directory Admiral Nelson got his heroic death during the battle of 6. b. Waterloo d. Traffalgar c. Nite Among the various codes of Napoleon, which was the most popular one? 7 b. panel code a. civil code d. commercial code c. code of criminal procedure Who was the propounded of the theory of 'separation of power'? 8. b. Rousseau a. John Locke d. Voltaire c. Montesquieu Vienna Congress rejected the principle of 9. a. respecting nationality b. balancing power d, reward and punishment c. legitimacy Carlsbad Decree was the product of 10. b. Alexander I a. Metternich c. Louis Napoleon d. Charles Elbert Which of the following war is known as 'seven weeks war'? a. Austro-Prussian b. Franco-Prussian d. Austro-Danish c. Austro-Italian When did Italy obtained Venetia from Austria? 12. b. after Austro-Prussian war a, after Franco-Prussian war c. after Franco-Austrian war d. none of them Who declared Third Republic in France? 13. b. Dreyfus a. Theirs d. Boulanger c. Gambetta 'Dreikaiser bund' was signed between 14. b. England, Germany and Austria a. German, Austria and Russia d. Italy, Germany and Russia c. Austria, Germany and Italy Which country was mostly annoyed by the decision of Berlin Congress 1878? 15. b. Austria a. Russia

d. Serbia c. England The division of Europe into two camps completed after the formation of 16. b. dual alliance a, triple alliance c. triple entente d. dual entente What were the main causes of Anglo-German hostilities? 17. a. Naval competition b. Economic and commercial competition c. Colonial competition d. Both of them were of anti group 'Drang Nach Osten' was the policy adopted by 18. b. William II a. Bismarck d. William I c. Caprivi 19 When did Hitler annex Austria in Germany? a 1938 b. 1937 d. 1933 c. 1936 What was the immediate cause of 2nd word war? 20. b, rise of dictatorship in Europe a. Hitler's attack on Poland d. British policy of appeasement c. climax of imperialistic attitude Exam. 2070 Time: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 100 Attempt all the questions. [8×7=56] Group "B" Explain the down fall of Nepolean Bonapart. Describe the causes of the Revolution of 1848. Discuss the success of the foreign policy of Nepolean III. Explain the Greek War of Independence. What do you know about !! Morocco Crisis? Describe. Analyse the decision of congress of Berlin 1878. Identify the Triple Alliance 1907. How did it come to an existence? State the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Discuss the origin of League of Nations. How Hitler came into power? Explain. Identify the problem of Italian government after the Ist world war. Group "C" Describe the causes of French Revolution of 1789. Explain the role of Bismark in the unification of Germany. Analyze the causes and effects of II World War. Group "A" Attempt all the questions. Tick () the best answers. What was the main slogan of French Revolution? (a) liberty (b) equality (d) all (c) fraternity Who was Marie Antoinette? (a) Queen of Austria (b) Queen of Louis XVI (c) Leader of France (d) Revolutionary leader Before 1789 is France the parliament was called (a) Diet (b) Duma (c) Estates General (d) Privy council Nepoleon Bonapart was exiled and jailed in (a) St. Helena (b) Morocco (d) Milan (c) Serbia Louis Philippe took the title of (a) king of France (b) citizen king (c) king of French people (d) none Florence Nightangle is related to (a) Crimean War (b) I world War

(d) Nopoleonic War (c) II world War 7. Victor Emmanuel II was the king of (b) Germany (a) Italy (d) Russia (c) France The relation between Bismark and Church is called (b) Kulturkampf (a) Social legislation (d) Blood and Iron (c) Welt Politic Who had the super power in the congress of Vienna? (b) Nepoleon Bonapart (a) Bismark (d) Louis XVIII (c) Metternic 10. Which war completed the unification of Germany? (a) Austro-prussian War (b) Franco-prussian War (d) done (c) both 11. In 1871 "The Bloody Week" happened in the (b) Streets of Paris (a) Town of Berlin (d) In the Hall of Mirror (c) Royal Palace in Moscow 12. The Ottoman Empire was called (a) sick man of Europe (b) dragger pointed towards the head of Europe (c) super power (d) all 13. The Greek people revolted against (b) Turkey (a) Serbia (d) Austria (c) Russia 14. The Anglo Japanese Alliance was signed in (b) 1902 AD (a) 1901 AD (d) 1905 AD (c) 1904 AD 15. The treaty of Portsmouth ended up the (a) Russo - Japanese War 1905 (b) Sino-Japanese war 1894 (c) Greeco-Turkish war (d) Austro - Prussian war 16. Sarajevo is famous for the immediate cause of (b) II world war (a) I world war (d) Franco-Prussian war (c) Peace settlement 17. Hitler became the President of Germany after the death of (b) Bismark (a) Hindenberg. (d) William II (c) William I 18. Mussolini is related with (b) Fascist (a) Nazi (c) Nationalists (d) Democrats 19. In Mexico Trotosky was (a) jailed (b) awarded (d) under grounded (c) murdered 20. The UNO was established in (b) San Francisco (a) New York (d) Geneva (c) Switzerland Exam 2071 20 Group "A" Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answers. Who used to say 'I'am the state' in France. b. Louis XV a. Louis XIV c. Louis XVI d. Henry IV When did Louis XVI ascended on the throne? 2. b. 1776 A.D. a. 1774 A.D. d. 1779 A.D. c. 1775 A.D. Who wrote the popular book 'social contract' 3.

b. Plato

a. Rousseau

c. Montesquieu d. Voltaire 4. Who was the pioneer of French Revolution? a. Voltaire b. Montesquieu c. Rousseau d. Diderot Why did Louis XVI summoned for state general's meeting? 5. a. no any alternative remained with him b. his all prior attempts to reform were failed c. he could not command his courtiers d. it was only the ultimate body that could give solution to dazzling issues 6 What was the main cause for the failure of concert of Europe? a. clash of interest among power nations b. the involvement of big powers only c. coming out of England from alliance d. it was in against of liberal experiment Which body proposed Napoleon to be declared as the emperor of France 7. a. Tribunate b. Assembly c. Privy Council d. Senate Carlsbad Decree was the reactionary attempt of 8. a. Napoleon I b. Canning c. Metternich d. Alexander I 9. The policy of 'Blood & Iron' is related with a. Bismarck b. Cavous c. Napoleon I d. Metternich 10 Who was victimized in the reign of terror (1793) at last a. Marat b Dantee c. Robespiere d. Arsert 11. Italy capture Rome through a. Franco-Prussian War b. Austro Prussian War c. Franco-Austrian War d. Franco-Italian War 12. The policy of 'Drang Nach Osten' is related with a: Bismarck b. William II c. Bulow d. William I 13. Dual alliance was completed between a. Germany & Austria b. Germany & Russia c. Germany & Italy d. Germany & England 14. Which was 2nd Moroccan crisis? a. Casablanca case b. Algeciras crisis c. Agadir crisis d. Fasoda crisi 15. Anglo-Japanese alliance was signed on a. 1902 b. 1903 c. 1904 d. 1905 When did Greece get complete freedom from Turkey 16. a. 1833 b. 1832 c. 1829 d. 1827 Who is known as 'Duce' 17. a. Mussolini b. Hitler c. Stalin d. Franco 18. Franco Prussian war 1870-71 is important due to a. in complete Germany unification b. in completed Italy unification c. both d. none What was the main causes of Anglo-German hostalities 19. a. Naval competition b. Colonial competition c. commercial competition d. both of them were of anti group 20. When did national assembly declared 'The Rights of Man' a. August 27 b. August 17 c. August 15 d. August 4

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

 'Failure of the attempt to reform was the immediate cause of French Revolution 1789. Give reasons.

OR

How the states General converted into National assembly?

Analyse the causes of failure of Concept of Europe.

 What is the Eastern question? Point out its different changing stages up to Balkan war.

4. Describe the diplomatic role of Bismarck in Franco Prussian war.

OF

State the role of Cavour in the unification of Italy.

State the causes and results of the Russian Revolution of 1905.

What factor inspired for the formation of Franco-Russian alliance in 1894?

7. Write a note on Bosnian crisis.

OR

State the significance of Anglo-Japanese alliance 1902.

8. Acquaint yourself with 'Metternich System'

Group "C"

2×12=24

 What were the causes for the rise of Mussolini in Italy? State the major aspect of his foreign policy.

Examine the role of UNO in maintaining world peace.

OR

The system of secret alliance and counter alliance was the major causes for the outbreak of 1st World War. Discuss.

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt All the questions.

Full Marks: 100

Group "B"

8×7=56

Social inequality was one of the causes of French Revolution. Justify

O

Mention the works of national assembly of France 1789

What was the aims of Napoleon's continental policy? Assess its outcomes.

State the major decisions of Vienna Congress 1815.
 Discuss the role of Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.

Discuss the role of Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.
 Point out the problems of Third Republic of France and indentify any one.

Why was England dissatisfied with the treaty of Sanstefeno 1877? Explain.

7. What led to the formation of dual alliance in 1879

OR

Mention the causes of 1st Balkan War

 The system of secret alliance was responsible factor for the outbreak of 1st world War. Justify.

Group "C" 2×12=24

What were the causes of Second World War? Describe any two.

10. Discuss the role of Bismarck in the unification of Germany.

OR

Assess the role of UNO in maintaining world peace

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick ($\sqrt{}$) the best answers.

What was 'Corvee' in France?

a. Physical tax b. Mental tax

ental tax c. Religious tax

d. Economic tax

What was letter's de Cachet in France?

a. an official letter b. an authorised letter

c. a letter dispatched by upper class to arrest

d. a letter to arrest anyone without any charge or crime

The popular siggan crush the infamous church was the indicator of a corruption on church b. church was a moribund institution

c. function of church was not satisfying

d. church authorities were being immovable and deviated from duties 4. The meeting of states general started from a. May 1789 b. June 1789 c. April 1789 d. July 1789 5. Who were the most privileged class in France before 1789 b. cleray c. third states d. courtiers 6. What was the preliminary form of the concert of Europe? a, holy alliance b. quadruple alliance c. dual alliance d. triple alliance Who was the commanding leader of Vienna Congress? 7. a. Metternich b. Alexander 1 c. Castlereigh d. Tellevland The treaty of Villa Frana was signed between 8. a. France and Russia b. France and Italy c. France and Austria d. Austria and Italy 9. Turkey was named as 'sick man of Europe' by a. Alexander I b. Napoleon III c. William I d. Bismark 10. 'I would not go to Canosa either in body or in mind' was the version of a. King Hanery IV b. Napoleon Bonaparte d. Pope Gregory 7th c. Bismark When did Munroe Doctrine publish? 11. a. 1823 b. 1824 c. 1822 d. 1825 12. What was the policy of 'Drang Nach Osten'? a. Expansion toward East b. Expansion toward West c. Expansion toward South d. Expansion toward South West The signatory nations of Triple alliance were 13. a. Austria Russia Germany b. Russia Italy England c. England Germany Russia d. Austria Italy Germany Who sloganed for 'Wilt Politik'; 14. a. William II b. William I c. Joseph I d. Czar Nicholas II 15. The treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany in b. 28 July c. 28 January d. 28 November Who passed the law prohibiting Jews to own or lease land in Russia? 16. a. Alexander III b. Alexander II d. Nicholas II c. Nicholas I 17. Which of the following year is famous for October Revolution? b. 1905 c. 1848 d. 1917 a. 1789 When did Hitler annexed Austria in Germany 18. a. 1938 b. 1937 c. 1936 d. 1935 19. Triple entente was signed between a. Russia France and England b. Russia Italy and Austria c. Germany England and Russia d. France England and Italy What was the immediate cause of Second World War? 20. a. Hitler's attack on Poland b. rise of dictators in Europe c. climax of imperialistic attitude d. British policy of appeasement (c) Teaching History (His.Ed. 391) Exam 2067 Full Marks: 100 Time: 3 hrs. Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

7x8=56

1. Define history and describe how it became scientific study.

2. Discuss the changing concept of history.

Write the importance of history education in school curriculum.

Assess the role played by the scholars of Nepal on the development of 3. historiography in Nepal.

What are the differences between reference book and textbook? Write down the qualities of a good textbook. What are the weaknesses of lecture method and suggest some measures to improve it? What are the usefulness of source method in teaching learning process? Explain 6. them clearly. Write down the steps of project method. Explain any two of them. Draw a specimen of time line during the unification period of Nepalese history. 7. What are the qualities of a good model? Explain them briefly. 2x12=24 Group "C" What are community resources? How do you use them in the history classroom? 8. State clearly. Draw a specimen of a lesson plan from any history topic. 9. Which type of test do you use mostly in the teaching of history? Give reasons with reference of its adoption. 20 Group "A" Attempt all the questions. Tick ($\sqrt{}$) the best answers. Which one is considered as the meaning of history? a. It is the record of the past events b. It is the account of the past c. It is the record of present government d. None Who is regarded as the father of history? 2. b. Ranke a. B.G. Niebuhr c. Herodotus d. V.D. Ghats Which was the first book on history? 3. b. Persian wars a. History of Rome c. The History of Peloponnesian war d. History of Roman and German peoples Which was the purpose of history writing in medieval age? a, describe about the king and queen b. deal on religion c. describe about the people d, dean of the basic of truth Which is not included in the scope of history? 5. a, story of human development b, study of time d. none c. universal subjects Which was the English mission to visit Nepal during the regency of 6. Subarnaprabha? b. Kinloch Mission a. Kirkpatrick Mission d. Fox Mission c. Knox Mission Who originated deductive history in Greece? 7. b. Thucydides a. Ranke d. H.G. wells c. Herodotus In which method of curriculum organization, the whole course of history is divided 8. into certain periods? b. Topical a. Concentric d. Regressive c. Chronological Which of the following is not the values of history? 9. b. Disciplinary values a. Ethical values d. None c. Nationalistic values What does the statement that the 'history is the past politics' indicate? 10. b. contradiction a. Relation d. Indication c. Fusion Which is the longest form of textbook? 11.

a. Precise

b. Course

12. Which is not the physical aspect of history textbook? a. Binding b. Designing c. Presentation d. Printing Which of the following is not the maxim of teaching? a. Known to unknown b. simple to complex c. Concrete to abstract d. Complex to simple Which method makes teacher more active? a. Discussion b. Lecture c. Source d. Project What does the statement that 'two heads are better than one' indicate? a. lecture method b. source method c. discussion method d. story telling Which is not the types of Dramatization? a. The pageant b. The pantomime c. The play d. The moments Which should be considered while selecting controversial issues? a. Child interest b. Avoid hot controversial c. Ability of the teacher d, all of the above 18. Which is not the requisite dimension of time sense? a. Location b. Distance c. Duration d. Dissemination 19. Which step of lesson plan is closely related with evaluation? a. Method b. Activities c. Objectives d. Motivation 20. Which is the merit of subjective questions? b. Chance of guess d. None a. Liberty in writing c. Limitation in expression **EXAM 2068** Attempt ALL the questions. Group 'B' 18×7=561 Define history and explain the importance in the curriculum of secondary school. 1. 2. What is contribution of Herodotus in history writing? What are the modern concepts of history? Explain any two. What are the contributions of Western historians on the development of Nepali 3. historiography? Which method of teaching you think effective in the teaching of history? Give 4. reasons OR What are the advantages of problem solving method? State its important steps. 5. What are the criteria of good text book? Explain them clearly. 6 Which teaching material is mostly used in the teaching of history? Give reasons. What is model? Differentiate it from picture. What do you mean by controversial issues? How do you use them in the history 7. teaching process? 8. Justify the utility of community resources in teaching history. Group 'C' [2×12=24] Prepare a lesson plan on the rise of Jung Bahadur for grde X. 10. What are the weakness of subjective test items and suggest some measures to improve them. Explain the importance of different reading materials. Group 'A' [20]

d. None

Why did Napoleon say history as a 'feeble agreed upon'?

Attempt ALL the questions.

	(8)		
	a) to create negative idea c) to avoid teaching history	b) to encourage good histor d) none	y
2.	Who was the father of scientific history	ry?	
	a) Herodotus	b) B.G.Neibuhr	
2	 c) Ranks Which of the following is the features 	d) V.D. Ghate of modern concept of moder	n history?
3.	a) verification of facts	b) positive link	
	c) classification of facts	d) all of the above	
4.	Who has developed the theory f biog	graphical methods in the sel	ection of subject
	matter in the history curriculum?		*
	a) Thomas Caryleb) Dr. Stanley Hall c) C.P. hill	d) J.H Pestalozzi	
5.	In whose Prime Ministership's educa	ation system history subject	was included in
J.	the school curriculum?		7
	a) Junga Bahadur	b) Ranadeep Singh	
	c) Dev Shumsher d) Chandera Shum	isher	ilion of grade IV
6.	How many history teaching objective	es are included in the curricu	ilum of grade in
	and X? a) 26 b) 28	c) 27	d) 29
7.	According to whom political science	ce without history has no	
	without political science has no fruit?		
4	a) Ranke	b) John Seeley	
140	c) Hall	d) Stanley Hall	٠. دم
8.	Which of the following is not the character	b) suitable language	Kf
	a) suitable for all c) suitable for a group of students	d) tip to date	
9.	Which method of teaching saves the time)?
	a) discussion	b) lecture	
40	c) story telling Which of the following is not the step	d) source	
10.	a) formation of the problems	b) collection of data	
	c) drawing conclusion	d) accommodation of object	tives
11.	Which should be considered while pl	anning the filed trips?	
	a) pre-survey	b) determination of objective	es
	c) evaluation What is the utility of using resource p	d) all of the above	
12.	a) newness in classroom	person in the class.	100
	b) getting sufficient subject matter		
	c) interaction of ideas on concerning	matter	'- '-
	d) all of the above		(a)
13.	Which is not the requisite dimension	b) distance	- may 2
	a) location c) duration	d) dissemination	
14.	Which chart is useful to explain the o	dynasty of particular person?	
	a) genealogy chart	b) flow chart	
	 c) tabulation chartd) chronological ch 	nart	
15.	Which of the following is not the qua	lity of good model?	d) none
16	a) purity	c) artistic	d) tione
16.	a) space taking	b) time consuming	
	c) health hazards d) unvisible		
17.	What is the most important skill in so	ocial studies?	
	a) writing	b) reading d) leadership	
18.	c) group work Which instructional planning helps	teacher to keep classroom	teaching in right
10.	track?	properties and the Market No.	
	a) unit plan	b) work plan	

c) lesson plan d) annual plan 19 Which action verb is used for recall type question? a) construct b) state c) analyse d) explain 20. Which test, is difficult to construct and easy to score? a) long answer b) short answer c) subjective d) objective **EXAM 2069** Group "A" 20 Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answers. Who defined history as "Scientific study and record of our complete past"? b. V.D Ghate c. Maitland 2. Yesterday's records can keep us alert from repeating our past mistakes. What this version signals? a. importance of history h mistakes of the past c. values of time d. sources of ideas Who is known as the father of scientific theory? 3 b. B.G. Nibour a. L.V Ranke c Maitland d. Rapson History is 'a fable agreed upon' was the negative version of 4. d Robert Pill a. Walpole b. Napolean c. Rapson 5 Which is the birth place of History? a. Greek b. Rome c. England d. France 6. Who was the first western writer who wrote Nepalese history b. F.B Hamilton d. Cicil bendal a. William Kirkpatrick c. H.A. Oldfield 7. Who was the exponent of 'Biographical theory'? a. Thomas Carlyle b Stanley Hall c. Kil Patrick d. John Dewey What are the three ordered phases that psychological theory has managed to present in curriculum? a, events, personality and ideas b. personality ideas and events c. ideas events and personality d. personality events and ideas 'Present is the outcome of the past' is the fundamental assumption of 9. a. regressive method b. unit method c. chronological method d. concentric method Who has opinioned this as 'history differs from geography only in consideration of time and area? b. Plato a. Imanual Kant c. Aristotle d. Herbert Spenser 11. Which of the following is not behavioural action verb? c. understand d. demonstrate b. list Which of most significant among the various values of teaching history? a. social and cultural b. national c. ethical d. vocational Which is the weakest part of our present secondary school history textbook? 13 a. illustration b. exercise c. content d. printing 14. Which teaching aids gives us the true shape of historical object? b. map c. graph d. modal 15. Which method ignores the principles of 'learning by doing'? a. lecture b. discussion c. enquiry d. problem solving The best example of general designation of time is 16. b. about 2007 BS a. recently c. medieval period d. shah period Why do you teach current affairs in history? a, to introduce new ideas b. to motivate students

- d do include new topic c, to make history living
- The proper way to evaluate students performance regularly is 18. h summative test a annual test

c formative test d. half yearly

Which test is opt to measure the originally and organizing capacity of students? 19.

b subjective a objective d short answer

c. oral

- Which method in content organization stresses on the repetition of subject matter 20 for each standard with increasing details
 - a topical method b, concentric method c. chronological d. regressive

Attempt ALL the Questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

Discuss the nature of history.

OR

Briefly state the history of history education in Nepal.

2. Point out the various approaches for organizing subject matter in history curriculum and indentify any one.

What are the conditions for behavioural objectives? Explain with example.

4. How history is selected with sociology?

Mention the qualities of a good history textbook.

Discuss the types of textbook in practice and state its effect in quality education.

What are the various forms of discussed method? Identify any one.

Why current affairs have been included in history curriculum? Give reasons.

7. Analyses the rationale of teaching time sense in history.

8. Explain the utility of market board in history teaching. Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What is the rationale of teaching plan? Mention the features of a good plan.

10. What are conditions for adopting objectives test? Prepare six multiple choice items from the history text of secondary level.

Critically analyze the academic aspect of the history textbook of grade IX and give your suggestions for its improvement.

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

Full Marks: 100 [8×7=56]

Describe the origin of history.

State the changing concept of history

What are the principles of selecting subject matter in history curriculum? Identify

Prepare six instructional objectives representing two from each of domain.

4. Show the relation of history with Geography.

Explain textbook is considered as indispensable tool in modern educational system Why?

Explain the techniques of using textbook in history classroom.

6. What is source method? How can it be used effectively in teaching history? OR

Mention your strategy for teaching controversial issues in history. What are the elements of time sense? Explain with examples.

Prepare a time line during 'Rana rule in Nepali.

[2×12=24] Group "C"

Prepare a lesson plan on any topic from the history text of grade X.

10.	Analyse the strength and weaknemeasures for its improvement.	esses	of subjective test and suggest some
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	OR	A PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO
	Mention the criteria's for evaluating to the physical aspect of the textbook of		ok of history and prepare a short report or e IX.
	Group		[20]
Atte	empt all the questions. Tic (√) the bes	t ansv	
1.	보기 다른 가는 사람들이 하지만 하게 다른 사람들이 얼마나 가게 되었다. 그렇게 되어 있다는 게임하게 되었다면 없다면 하다.		
	(a) Dr. Dill Raman Regmi		Babu Ram Acharya
	(c) Dr. Mahesh Chandra Regmi		
2.	Who started the writing of deductive		
	(a) Herodotus		Thucydides Thucydides
	(c) Polybious		M.G. Wells
3.			56 1160 EST (C)
	(a) V.D. Ghate		L.V. Ranke
	(c) Polybious	(d)	Herodotus
			and many of the programme
. 6	What is the meaning of the world 'His	storia'	in Greek language?
	(a) an enquiry to elicit truth	(b)	a study about the past
*	(c) writing on past		none of them
5.			
	(a) France		England
	(c) Germany		Italy 42 12 m on 65 and 1800
6.	Which is the first book of Nepalese h		
	(a) an account of the kingdom of Ne		
	(c) rough notes on the state of Nepa		
7.	Which of the following statement is m	nost ne	egative toward history?
	(a) It is a fable agreed upon		yes, anything but history
	(c) its teaching is impossible and da		
	(d) it is for amusement but not instru		्रा स्थापन स
8.	"Past politics is present history" is the		on of
	(a) Immanuel Kant		T.R. Seeley
	(c) Lord Acton		Soltau
9.	What according to Marx, is determina	ant fac	tor for historical change?
	(a) culture		politics
	(c) economy		religion
10.	Which of the following criteria does n	ot con	ne under physical aspect of textbook?
	(a) layout		illustration
	(c) printing		binding
11.	Which method adopts the most demo	ocratic	approach in learning?
	(a) lecture	(b)	discussion
	(c) demonstration		enquiry
12.	Which dimension of time helps us to	find or	it the progress between the two historical
	periods?		ALE GILLY SPINISH ON ALL CONTROL OF SPINISH ?
	(a) distance	(b)	location
	(c) duration		simultaneity
13.	Which is the example of proximity de	esigna	tion of time?
	(a) recently	(b)	about 2046 BS
	(c) medieval period	(d)	Shah period
14.	How is content organized in chronolo	gical r	nethod
	(a) content is orderly presented on ti	me ba	sis Teal-ce (p
	(b) content is presented on topical ba	asis	
	(c) content is presented on vertical b		Maria Salah a malaman (a)
2.80	(d) content is presented on concentri	ic bas	state with the same set to did with the
15.	Which test item is more reliable amor		
	(a) true and false	(p)	multiple choice
10	(c) matching	(d)	completion and a second
10.	What is micro teaching?		전 기계 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전

	(a) it is simulation of teaching (b) exact classroom teaching
	c) only formality in teaching (d) none of them
17 \	Who was the exponent of cultural epoch theory'?
	(a) Kil Patrick (b) John Dewey
	(c) Dr. Stanley Hall (d) Thomas Carlyle
10 1	What is the highest level of objective in cognitive domain
	(a) comprehension (b) analysis
17	(c) evaluation (d) application
10 1	Which is less significant among the values of teaching history?
19.	(a) cultural and social (b) `national
20	(c) ethical (d) vocational Which instructional plan helps teacher to keep classroom in right track?
	(c) work plan Exam. 2071
	FII Manker 400
	5. 0 1113
Atte	mpt all the questions. Group "B" 7×8=56
2	Sidup 5
1.	State the origin of history
2.	What is the changing concept of history?
3.	What will be the principle for organizing the subject matter in history curriculum?
	OR
	What are the aims of teaching history?
4.	How will you relate history with political science in history teaching?
5.	What are the characteristics of a good history textbook?
6.	Relate the dramatization method in history teaching.
	OR
	How do you teach the controversial issues in history? Give an example.
7.	Explain the characteristics of good unit plan.
8.	Prepare the step of lesson plan.
	OR
	Construct any seven multiple choice test items from any history context.
	Group "C" 2×12=24
9.	What is the subjective and objective questions model? Prepare the subjective and
Section 1	objective model of question.
10.	Write a report on the basis of historical visit.
	OR
	Draw the model of lesson plan and mention its role in the teaching learning
	process.
	Group "A"
Atte	mpt all the questions. Tick (√) the best answers.
1.	Who was the father of history?
	(a) Herodotus (b) Thucydides (c) B.G. Niebuhr (d) Ranke
2.	Which book is regarded as the first book in history?
	(a) Persian war (b) History of Rome
34	(c) History of Peloponnesian war (d) Discovery of India
3.	What was the position of B. G. Niebuhr in history writing?
	(a) Father of history
	(b) Father of scientific history
	(c) Father of deductive history
	(d) Founder of science of historical evidence
4.	What was the main objective of history writing in medieval age?
	(a) Praise (b) Comment (c) Criticize (d) Analyses
5.	Which is the characteristic of good history textbook?
-	(a) Suitable language (b) Child centered
	(c) Up to date (d) all of the above
6.	When lecture method should be used in the classroom?
200	(a) Class is big (b) Student are few

	(c) Things to clarify	(d) all of them		
7	If you have to give the true shape		which aid do you use fo	or
7.		di filstofical object,	Willelf ald do you use it	"
	this?	(a) Madel	(d) Dieture	
	(a) Map (b) Graph	(c) Model	(d) Picture	
8.	Which is the good criterion of a tex		살이 집 원학 (2년 1월 2일)	
	(a) A child centered	(b) Teacher centred		
	(c) Helpful	(b) Suitable languag	e rejesereză da finareil	
9.	Who was the first Rana Prime Mini	ster of Nepalese mod	ern history?	
	(a) Jung Bahadur (b) Dev Shumsho			
	(c) Padam Shumsher	(d) Bir Shumsher		
10.	What is the lacking part in the gove	ernment history textbo	ok of Nepal?	
	(a) Unit plan (b) Picture	(c) Topics	(d) Reference book	
11.	Which is not the democratic metho		• T = 150 + 150 194	
	(a) Lecture	(b) discussion		
	(c) Story telling technique	(d) Dramatization me	ethod	
12.	Which is daily using teaching mate			
12.	(a) Globe (b) Maps	(c) Charts	11 5.77(1826)	
	(d) Chalks, duster and blackboard	(c) Ghans	grater base 47	
12		items do not measur	a the student's originality	2
13.	vanich of the following types of test	(b) Chart questions	e the student's originality	
		(b) Short questions		
1	(c) Multiple choice	(d) all of them	5 947 120 HT 1 120 H	
14.	'Learning by action' is applied in		to purple the first of	
	(a) Discussion (b) Lecture		(a) Inquiry	
15.	How many steps are included in da	aily lesson plan?	rando, s	
			(d) Sixe	
16.	Which is the regarded as objective			
	(a) Multiple choice	(b) Fill in the blank	AND THE BUILDING	
	(c) Completion	(d) all of the above		
17.	Which subject has not relation with	h history?		
	(a) History and geography	(b) History and musi	C. sudiversion	
	(c) History and political science	(d) History and econ	omics	
18.	What is the primary source in teach			
	(a) Textbook	(b) First hand inform		
	(c) Sources used by others			
19.	Which plan is a very helpful to hand	dle the one academic	vear?	
10.	(a) Lesson plan	(b) Unit plan	A Barrier Section 1 Transport	
	(c) Annual plan	(d) none	3 29 WT	
20.	Which type of question may not be		AND	
20.	(a) Subjective	(b) Multiple choice		
	(a) Subjective	(b) Multiple choice (d) True and falls	可能 / · 製造 / / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	(c) Matching	(u) True and rails	A Now and and a	
		Exam 2072	Full Markey 40	0
	e: 3 hrs.		Full Marks: 10	U
Atte	mpt All the questions.	- P.	TUBE OF BUILDING	
	Group '		8×7=5	6
1.	Examine the changing concept of I	nistory	awe.imineso Commisewa	
2.	State any five principles for selecting	ng history curriculum.	contractor ordered is	
3.	What are the values of teaching his	story	idhesi sina dar	
	Victory	OR	sanda ke sa Turnatan B	
	How will you prove the relation of h	istory with geography	? Explain.	
4.	State the steps of lesson plan.			
5.	Trace the importance of history tex	tbook.	a special contract of	
6.	What are the different between lect	ture method and discu	ission method?	
	the manager of the	OR		
	Explain how to use dramatization n		ning.	
7.	Point out the devices for teaching t	ime sense in history		
8.	List the different types of maps use	ed in history teaching	classroom	
Central Contral		OR		
	What are the characteristics of goo			

9 Describe the different types of evaluation tools. 10. Draw a model of report writing based on your historical tour. OR What are the principles for selecting subject matter in history curriculum? Explain. Group "A" Attempt All the questions. Tick $(\sqrt{})$ the best answers. Who is the father of storytelling history? a. Herodotus b. Thucydides c. Niebuhr d. Ranke 2 Which is the popular book of Herodotus? a. Persian war b. Peloponnesian war c. Austrian war d. Seven years war 3. Which country is called birth place of scientific history? c. Germany d. Britain b. Rome 4 What is the nature of history? a. Science b. art c. both d. none of them 5. Who said, "History is not a subject at all but a house in which all subject dwell"? a. Vives b. Ziller c. Immanuel Kaet d. Dr. Treveleyan 6. In which period history was called a part of literature? a. ancient b. medieval dc. modern d. recent 7. Who initiated the concentric method? a. J.H. Pestalozzi b. C.P. Hill c. V.D. Ghate d. Prof. Jeffreys. Who is the father of textbook writing? 8. a. Johnson b. Commenius c. Rapson d. Tonybee In which class, world history topic is no prescribed? 9. d, none of them b. 9 c.10 Which is the democratic method? 10. a. lecture b. discussion c. role play d. problem solving 11. 'Learning by action' is applied in a. discussion b. lecture c. dramatization d. inquiry Which of the following aid is mostly used in our classrooms? 12. a. flannel board b. bulletin board c. black board d. notice board 13. What is numismatic? a. name of the ruler b. ruling period c. economic condition d. all of the above Which teaching aids is said to have a replica of an object? 14. b. globe c. picture 15. Which of the following types of test items is appropriate to measure learner's originality? a. essay type b. multiple choice item c. objective type d. fill in the blank Who was the prime minister of Nepal when the first history textbook was 16. published. a. Jung Bahadur b. Padam Shamsher d. Chandra Shamsher c. Juddha Shamsher 17. In which criteria evaluation should be taken? b. background of students a. specific objective d. class situation c. teacher's teaching 18. Which type of objective test items has low quality? c. completion d, true and false a. multiple choice b. matching Which type of instructional objective is not accepted? 19. b. non - measurable a. measurable c. specific d. behavioural Which of the following are the proper steps of a lesson plan? 20. a. objectives, materials and evaluation b. objectives, activities and evaluation c. objectives, evaluation and activities d. objectives, evaluation and materials