

**Model Test Paper  
CLASS-X  
Punjab History and culture  
Paper-A  
(2025-26)**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Theory: 65 Marks**  
**Internal Assessment: 10 Marks**  
**Total: 75 Marks**

## **STRUCTURE OF QUESTION PAPER**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper will comprises 6 sections A, B, C, D, E and F.

## **SECTION- A**

**Multiple Choice Type Question:** Question No. 1 comprises of 10 sub parts (questions) I to X having 1 mark each. This section comprises questions with multiple choice type questions. **10x1=10 Marks**

## **SECTION- B**

**Objective Type Question:** Question No. 2 comprises of 10 sub parts (questions). I to X having 1 mark each. This section comprises fill in the blanks/true or false, One word to one sentence type questions.

**10×1=10 Marks**

### SECTION- C

**Very Short Answer Type Question:** Question No. 3 comprises of 7 sub parts (questions). I to VII having 2 marks each. Answer to each question should be in 15- 20 words.  $7 \times 2 = 14$  Marks

**7×2=14Marks**

## **SECTION- D**

**Short Answer Question:** Question No. 4 comprises of 6 sub questions I to VI having 4 marks each. Students have to attempt any 4 Questions out of 6. Answer to each question should be in 35-40 words.

in 35-40 words.

**SECTION- E**

used question.

**SECTION- F**

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1×5=05 Marks

## Section-A

## 1. Multiple choice questions

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

## Section – B

## 2. Objective Type Questions

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

(a) Write the answers of the following questions in one word to one sentence :

- I. When was Banda Singh Bahadur born?
- II. What was the mode of fighting of Dal Khalsa?
- III. What name did Maharaja Ranjit Singh give to his government?
- IV. Who was Lal Singh?

**(b) Fill in the blanks :**

V. The name of Banda Singh Bahadur's capital was \_\_\_\_\_.  
VI. Capital of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was \_\_\_\_\_.  
VII. The first Anglo-Sikh war began with the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.

**(c) True or false :**

**VIII.** Jassa Singh Ahluwalia established Taruna Dal and Buddha Dal.  
**IX.** Maharaja Ranjit Singh always had friendly relations with the British.  
**X.** The first Treaty of Lahore was signed on March 9, 1846.

## Section – C

### **3. Very Short Answer Type Question:**

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

**Attempt all 7 questions. Answer each questions in about 15-20 words.**

- I. Why did Banda Singh Bahadur come to a Punjab from south?
- II. What is the chief contribution of Banda Singh Bahadur to Sikh Panth?
- III. What is Sarbat Khalsa?
- IV. What is Gurmat?
- V. Give two characteristics of Ranjit Singh as a man?
- VI. What was the nature of punishment awarded by Ranjit Singh to the criminals?
- VII. How did the British treat Maharani Jindan after the treaty of Bhairowal?

## Section – D

#### **4. Short Answer Type Question:**

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

**Attempt any 4 out of 6 questions. Answer the questions in about 35-40 words.**

- I. Describe the main causes of early success of Banda Singh Bahadur.
- II. Write a note on the conquest of Samana by Banda Singh Bahadur.
- III. Write the main sources of income of Misls?
- IV. What were the consequences of the formation of Dal Khalsa?
- V. Write the name of four Ministers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh with their portfolio?
- VI. Describe briefly the battle of Sabhraon.

## Section – E

### 5. Source based Questions

5+5=10

**(a)** On April 21, 1846 A.D, a herd of cows blocked the way of a European topchi (gunner). The soldier attacked the cows with his sword. This news enraged the Hindus and the Sikhs. The British Resident Henry Lawrence went to the city to convince the people. People threw bricks on him from the top of their roofs. As a result Henry Lawrence awarded death sentence to a Brahmin. Two men were exiled. Those houses from whose roofs the bricks had been thrown were demolished. After the First Anglo-Sikh War, according to the treaty of Lahore, the number of soldiers in Sikh Army was fixed to 20,000 soldiers in infantry and 12,000 soldiers in cavalry. The Lahore Government was asked to pay twenty two lacs annually to the British Government for the expenditure on the British army. To meet this expenditure, the salary of the army was reduced. So the Sikh soldiers were enraged against the Britishers.

**Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:**

i.	1. Why did European topchi attack the herd of cows?	1
ii.	2. Who was British resident then?	1
iii.	3. How did people respond to Henry Lawrence?	1
iv.	4. How many soldiers were fixed in infantry?	1
v.	5. Why was salary of the army reduced?	1

**(b)** In 1837, Lord Auckland, the Governor General of India, was alarmed by Russia's growing influence in Afghanistan. He also felt that Dost Mohammad was establishing friendly relations with Russia, the enemy of the British. Under these circumstances, Lord Auckland wanted to replace Dost Mohammad with Shah Suja (former ruler of Afghanistan, a British pensioner) as ruler of Afghanistan. There was a treaty between Singh and Shah Suja, called the Tripartite Treaty. Accordingly, Shah Suja, the future ruler of Afghanistan, accepted the rights of Maharaja Ranjit Singh over all the territories (Kashmir, Multan, Peshawar, Attock, Derajat, etc.) which he had conquered from the Afghans. Maharaja Ranjit Singh did not accept a condition of the treaty that during the Afghan war he would allow the British to advance through his constituency. This caused a great rift between the British and Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On June 4, 1839 Maharaja Ranjit Singh died. According to historians, the Tripartite Treaty was a diplomatic defeat for Ranjit Singh.

**Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions:**

i.	Who was the Governor General of India in 1837 A.D.?	1
ii.	Whom did Lord Auckland want to make ruler of Afghanistan?	1
iii.	What is meant by Tripartite Treaty?	1
iv.	Did Maharaja Ranjit Singh accept this treaty?	1
v.	When did Maharaja Ranjit Singh die?	1

## Section – F

### 6. Long Answer Type Question:

1x5=5

**Attempt any 1 out of 2 questions. Answer the questions in about 100-150 words.**

- I. Describe the battle of Gurdas Nangal.
- II. Describe the nature of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's civil administration.