

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11

Nomadic Empires (The Mongols)

History · Chapter 3 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS 15	DURATION 20 min	MARKING +1 / 0	TARGET ≥ 12/15
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OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Nomadic Empires (The Mongols) via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. The Mongols originally came from the grasslands (steppe) of:

- (A) Western Europe (B) Central Asia
(C) North Africa (D) Southern India

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q2. The Mongols' way of life was based mainly on:

- (A) Settled crop farming (B) Pastoralism (herding animals)
(C) Sea trade (D) Mining

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q3. Why did the steppe nomads depend on settled (farming/city) societies?

- (A) They had too much grain of their own (B) They needed grain, metal tools, weapons and cloth they could not produce
(C) They had no animals (D) They wanted to learn farming only

PYQ 2024 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q4. The birth name of the man who became Chinggis Khan was:

- (A) Kubilai (B) Temujin
(C) Juwaini (D) Ogodei

PYQ 2018 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q5. Temujin was acclaimed 'Chinggis Khan' at a quriltai (assembly of chiefs) in the year:

- (A) 1162 (B) 1206
(C) 1227 (D) 1260

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q6. A 'quriltai' in Mongol society was:

- (A) A type of horse (B) An assembly of chiefs
(C) A trade route (D) A law code

PYQ 2019 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q7. Chinggis Khan reorganised his fighting people into units based on the:

- (A) Old tribes kept whole (B) Decimal system (10, 100, 1,000, 10,000)
(C) Religion of the soldiers (D) Age of the soldiers

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q8. In the Mongol army, a 'tumen' was a unit of:

- (A) 10 men (B) 100 men
(C) 1,000 men (D) 10,000 men

PYQ 2020 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q9. The MAIN purpose of mixing men from different tribes within the decimal units was to:

- (A) Make the army smaller (B) Break old tribal loyalties so loyalty went to the Khan
(C) Teach soldiers new languages (D) Reduce the number of horses needed

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

Q10. Chinggis Khan's western campaign destroyed the empire of:

- (A) Rome (B) Khwarazm (Khwarizm)
(C) Egypt (D) Vijayanagara

PYQ 2018 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q11. The Mongol 'yam' was a:

- (A) Code of law (B) Courier-relay system with stations and fresh horses
(C) Type of tent (D) Religious ceremony

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q12. The 'Yasa' associated with Chinggis Khan was:

- (A) A trade fair (B) The code of regulations / customary law
(C) A grazing ground (D) A river crossing

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q13. To keep records and run administration, the Mongols made use of literate:

- (A) Romans (B) Uighurs
(C) Egyptians (D) Greeks

PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q14. After Chinggis Khan's death, the empire was divided among his sons into territories called:

- (A) Tumens (B) Uluses
(C) Quriltais (D) Yams

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q15. Most of our written sources on the Mongols were composed by:

- (A) The Mongols alone, with no bias (B) Outsiders such as Persian and Chinese chroniclers, often hostile
(C) Modern European tourists (D) The Romans

PYQ 2024 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

The Mongols were pastoral nomads of the Central Asian steppe, including modern Mongolia.

Q2. Answer: B

They were pastoral nomads whose wealth lay in herds of horses, sheep, goats and cattle, grazed by seasonal movement.

Q3. Answer: B

Herds gave meat, milk, hides and wool, but nomads needed grain, metalware and manufactured goods from settled peoples — so they traded and raided.

Q4. Answer: B

He was born Temujin; 'Chinggis Khan' was a title he took later, in 1206.

Q5. Answer: B

After uniting the steppe tribes, Temujin was proclaimed Chinggis Khan at a quriltai in 1206.

Q6. Answer: B

A quriltai was an assembly of Mongol chiefs that could acclaim a ruler — it acclaimed Temujin as Chinggis Khan in 1206.

Q7. Answer: B

He used a decimal organisation — tens, hundreds, thousands and the 10,000-strong tumen.

Q8. Answer: D

A tumen was the largest decimal unit, numbering 10,000 men.

Q9. Answer: B

By mixing tribes, soldiers' loyalty shifted from their clan chief to the unit and the Khan, destroying the divisions that had kept the steppe weak.

Q10. Answer: B

Chinggis Khan devastated the wealthy Khwarazm empire of Central Asia and Iran.

Q11. Answer: B

The yam was a relay system of stations stocked with fresh horses, letting messengers carry orders quickly across the empire.

Q12. Answer: B

The Yasa was the body of regulations and customary law linked to Chinggis Khan, governing the army, the hunt, discipline and conduct.

Q13. Answer: B

Lacking a writing tradition of their own, the Mongols used literate Uighurs (and conquered Persians and Chinese) as scribes and officials.

Q14. Answer: B

Each son received an ulus — a share of territory and people — and the empire became a confederation of these uluses.

Q15. Answer: B

Persian chronicles (e.g. Juwaini, Rashiduddin) and Chinese records — frequently hostile — are major sources, so they must be read critically.