

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

*General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-I.**Choose the correct option.*

- Consider the following statements about the seals of Proto-Shiva.
 - There is a mention of a deity 'Rudra' in ancient religious texts.
 - Later on Rudra word was used for Shiva.
 - Rudra is not mentioned as Pashupati in Rigveda.
 - Depiction of Pashupati does not match with the depiction of Rudra in Rigveda.
 Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (i), (ii), (iii) (c) (ii), (iii), (iv) (d) (i), (iii), (iv)
- _____ was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides in the Indus Valley Civilisation.
 (a) Warehouse (b) Pillared Hall (c) The Great Bath (d) Stupa
- _____ was almost exclusively devoted to craft production, including bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal-making and weight-making in Harappan Civilisation.
 (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Chanhudaro (c) Kalibangan (d) Balakot
- Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called _____.
 (a) Stupa (b) Chert (c) Knot (d) Seal
- The grain which is found in the Harappan sites is:
 (a) Wheat (b) Barley (c) Lentil (d) All of these
- Who issued gold coins in the first century for the first time?
 (a) Mauryan Rulers (b) Kushana Rulers (c) Chola Rulers (d) Gupta Rulers
- What was the title of Ashoka?
 (a) Devanampiya (b) Piyadassi (c) (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- The land donated to the Brahmins was known as:
 (a) Janahaar (b) Agrahaar (c) Daan (d) Bhet
- Who was Kautilya?
 (a) Minister of Chandragupta (b) Commander of Chandragupta
 (c) Minister of Ashoka (d) Teacher of Ashoka
- All of the following statements regarding Gautamiputra Satakani are correct except-
 (a) He belonged to the Satavahana dynasty.
 (b) He claimed to be a unique Brahmana (eka bamhana).
 (c) He was known as destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas.
 (d) He allowed intermarriage amongst members of the four varnas.

11. All of the following statements regarding polyandry in early societies are correct except –
 - (a) It is attributed to shortage of women during wartime.
 - (b) It was considered an offence in the Himalayan region.
 - (c) Polyandry was the most prevalent form of marriage.
 - (d) The practice of polyandry was seen as unusual or even undesirable from the Brahmanical point of view.
12. Consider the following statements about the Manusmriti and mark the correct statement:
 - (a) The paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst sons, with a special share for the eldest.
 - (b) Women could not also claim a share in paternal state.
 - (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
13. What does the Sanskrit word 'Kula' define?
 - (a) Neighbours
 - (b) Families
 - (c) Deities
 - (d) None of these
14. Who provided money for the preservation of the Sanchi Stupa?
 - (a) John Marshall
 - (b) Begums of Bhopal
 - (c) Alexander Cunningham
 - (d) None of these
15. What was the balcony-like structure in a stupa called?
 - (a) Anda
 - (b) Harmika
 - (c) Yashti
 - (d) Chhatri
16. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
 - (i) Bodhisattvas were perceived as deeply compassionate beings, who accumulated merit through their efforts, but used this to help others.
 - (ii) The worship of images of Buddha and Bodhisattvas was an important part of the tradition of Hinayana.
 - (iii) The followers of the older Buddhist tradition described themselves as Theravada.
 - (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (i) and (iii)
 - (d) (ii) and (iii)
17. Where did Al-Biruni develop an interest in India?
 - (a) Ghazni
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) China
 - (d) Syria
18. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched:
 - (a) Rihla : Francois Bernier
 - (b) Travels in the Mughal Empire : Ibn Battuta
 - (c) Kitab-ul-Hind : Al-Biruni
 - (d) Arthashastra : Abul Fazl
19. Indicate which of the following statements is NOT correct.
 - (a) Al-Biruni came to India in the eleventh century from Uzbekistan.
 - (b) Ibn Battuta came to India in the fourteenth century from Morocco.
 - (c) Abdur Razzaq came to India in the fifteenth century from Herat.
 - (d) Francois Bernier came to India in the seventeenth century from Portugal.
20. Lord Jagannath is associated with:
 - (a) Brahma
 - (b) Vishnu
 - (c) Shiva
 - (d) All of these
21. Often associated with the goddess were forms of worship that were classified as _____.
 - (a) Buddhist
 - (b) Jainism
 - (c) Tantric
 - (d) Brahmanism

22. The first capital of Vijayanagar Empire was Hampi. What was its second capital?
 (a) Vijaya (b) Kanchi
 (c) Bellare (d) Penukonda
23. Who among the following was the first Vijayanagar ruler to have the title of “establisher of the Yavana Kingdom”?
 (a) Krishnadeva Raya (b) Harihar I
 (c) Bukka I (d) Bukka II
24. Who among the following kings of Vijayanagar sent an ambassador to China?
 (a) Bukka I (b) Harihar I
 (c) Harihar II (d) Devaraya II
25. Who among the following Vijayanagar kings started to recruit Muslim fighters in the army?
 (a) Harihara I (b) Harihara II
 (c) Bukka (d) Devaraya II
26. Which of the following crops were considered as Jins-i-Kamil in the Mughal Empire?
 (a) Cotton and Sugarcane (b) Maize and Sugarcane
 (c) Rice and Wheat (d) Chillies and Potatoes
27. Which of the following statements regarding the roles played by women in agrarian society is incorrect?
 (a) Women sowed, weeded, threshed and winnowed the harvest.
 (b) Women worked shoulder to shoulder with men in fields.
 (c) During some days of the month women were not allowed to touch the plough.
 (d) Women took the produce to the overseas markets for trade.
28. What do you understand by the term Khud-Kashta?
 (a) Peasants who were residents of the village (b) Non-resident cultivators
 (c) Revenue collectors (d) Head of jati panchayat
29. Which of the following crops were banned by Jahangir?
 (a) Betel leaf (b) Chillies (c) Tobacco (d) Maize
30. Which of the following features of the Permanent Settlement were introduced in Bengal?
 (i) Land revenue was fixed.
 (ii) Ownership lands were non-transferable.
 (iii) Ryots were reduced to the status of tenants.
 Select the correct answer:
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
31. Who was the author of Humayun Nama?
 (a) Abul Fazl (b) Humayun (c) Abdul Hamid Lahori (d) Gulbadan Begum
32. In which year did Babur come to India?
 (a) 1523 (b) 1524 (c) 1525 (d) 1526
33. Which of the following statements related to the art of painting is incorrect?
 (i) The Safavid kings of Iran patronised the finest artists.
 (ii) The depiction of living being in the form of painting or sculpture was greatly promoted in Islam.
 (iii) Abul Fazl described the painting as a ‘magical art’.
 (iv) Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad accompanied Emperor Babur to Delhi.
 (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii) and (iv)
 (c) (ii) (d) (i)
34. Which of the following is an incorrect match for the Centre of revolt of 1857 and their leaders?
 (a) Gonoo-Kol tribals (b) Kanpur-Nana Saheb
 (c) Jhansi-Rani Lakshmi Bai (d) Awadh-Shah Mal

35. The famous painting 'Relief of Lucknow' commemorating the British heroes who repressed the Rebels was painted by _____.
 (a) Henry Lawrence (b) Thomas Jones Barker
 (c) Joseph Paton (d) Francis Grant
36. "In Memoriam" was dedicated by the artist to the Christian heroism of "British Ladies in India during the Mutiny of 1857. Who was the artist of this famous art?
 (a) Joseph Paton Noel (b) Francis Grant
 (c) Thomas Jones Barker (d) Henry Lawrence
37. Which English lady defended herself bravely against the Indian rebels in Kanpur?
 (a) Miss Wheeler (b) Miss Juliett
 (c) Miss Emma (d) Miss Olivia
38. Gateway of India was made to welcome _____.
 (a) Jamshedji Tata (b) Premchand Raichand
 (c) George V and his wife (d) Lord Dalhousie
39. Look at the picture below and identify it.



- (a) Sculpture of Sanchi Stupa (b) depiction of Buddha leaving the palace
 (c) Brihadeshwara Temple (d) None of these
40. A series of non-violence campaigns of the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of _____.
 (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Sri Aurobindo
 (c) Motilal Nehru (d) Mahatma Gandhi
41. An All-India Khilafat Conference was held at _____ on 23 November, 1919, with Gandhi as its president.
 (a) Calcutta (b) Punjab
 (c) Gujarat (d) Delhi
42. On Gokhale's advice, Gandhi spent a year travelling around British India, getting to know the land and its people. In this year 1916, he made his first major public appearance at the opening of the _____ University.
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Calcutta
 (c) Banaras Hindu (d) Delhi
43. Which country during the First World War, joined the central powers against Britain?
 (a) America (b) Bangladesh
 (c) France (d) Turkey
44. Muhammad Iqbal was a poet who wrote in the language of:
 (a) Urdu (b) Arabic
 (c) Hindi (d) English

45. Who among the following wanted the term 'minority', to be interpreted as the economic term?

- (a) N.G. Ranga (b) Jaipal Singh
(c) B.N. Rao (d) S.N. Mukherjee

46. Identify the most powerful Mahajanapada, marked as A in the map below.



- (a) Magadha (b) Avanti (c) Vatsa (d) Ujjayini

47. Which social evil was largely opposed during free India?

- (a) Caste system (b) Sati (c) Child marriage (d) Illiteracy

48. The group that initially refused to join the Constituent Assembly, as it was a British creation, was that of:

- (a) Socialists (b) Tribals (c) Depressed Classes (d) Muslim League

49. Which two civil servants gave vital assistance in preparing the Constitution?

- (a) B.N. Rau and S.N. Mukherjee (b) Somnath Lahiri and G.B. Pant
(c) T.A. Ramalingam Chettiar and R.V.Dhulekar (d) G. Durgabai and K. Santhanam

50. The city walls of Shahjahanabad were demolished after:

- (a) 1853 (b) 1850 (c) 1857 (d) 1858



Answers

PRACTICE PAPER – 6

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) |
| 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) |
| 15. (b) | 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) |
| 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (d) | 26. (a) | 27. (d) | 28. (a) |
| 29. (c) | 30. (b) | 31. (d) | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (a) | 38. (c) | 39. (b) | 40. (d) | 41. (d) | 42. (c) |
| 43. (d) | 44. (a) | 45. (a) | 46. (a) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) |
| 50. (c) | | | | | | |