

# PRACTICE PAPER

# 1

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

## General Instructions:

- (i) The examination will consist of **Objective type with Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**.
- (ii) There are **50** questions in total in this paper, out of which **40** questions are to be attempted.
- (iii) Each question carries **five** marks.
- (iv) There is **negative** marking of **one** mark for every **incorrect answer**.

## Choose the correct option.

1. What was the main feature of the Harappan Civilisation?  
(a) Town planning (b) Art and architecture (c) Administration (d) Agriculture
2. Which of these was the source of copper for the Harappans?  
(a) Karnataka (b) Rajasthan (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Gujarat
3. Which of these was not worshipped by the Harappans?  
(a) Nature (b) Goddess (c) Indra (d) Pashupatinath
4. Which town in the Indus Valley civilisation had no Citadel?  
(a) Mohenjodaro (b) Harappa (c) Chanhudaro (d) Lothal
5. Which of the following items has not been found in the Harappan graves?  
(a) Pottery and ornaments (b) Iron hand axe  
(c) Jewellery (d) Copper mirrors
6. \_\_\_\_\_ were elaborate stone structures in central and south India in the first millennium BCE.  
(a) Pannai (b) Megaliths (c) Dhamma (d) None of these
7. Who were a clan of nomadic people living in China?  
(a) Greeks (b) Kushans (c) Aztecs (d) Maya
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the owner, master or head of a household in the Harappan Civilisation.  
(a) Pannai (b) Mahamatta (c) Dhamma (d) Gahapati
9. Which one of the following is the author of Arthashastra?  
(a) Kalhana (b) Kalidasa (c) Kautilya (d) Banabhatta
10. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the importance of gender differences in the early societies from C. 600 BCE to 600 CE?  
(i) Societies were Patrilineal in nature.  
(ii) Women were allowed to give land grants.  
(iii) Sons were considered important for the continuity of the family.  
(a) Only (i) (b) Both (ii) and (iii) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) All of these

11. In which type of marriage does a woman have several husbands?  
 (a) Endogamy (b) Exogamy (c) Polygyny (d) Polyandry
12. Shakas who came from Central Asia were regarded by the Brahmanas as:  
 (a) Dasas (b) Untouchables (c) Mlechchhas (d) Aryans
13. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the classification of people in terms of 'gotra' under Brahmanical practice around 1000 BCE onwards?  
 (a) After marriage women were expected to give up their father's gotra.  
 (b) They were supposed to adopt the gotra of their husband.  
 (c) Another important rule was that members of the same gotra could not marry.  
 (d) All the above
14. Mahayana belong to which religion?  
 (a) Jainism (b) Shaivism (c) Hinduism (d) Buddhism
15. Why is Sanchi famous in history?  
 (a) Because of Stupas (b) Because of Parimandal  
 (c) Because of tombs (d) Because of forts
16. The teaching of Budh is known as:  
 (a) Vinaya Pitaka (b) Satta Pitika (c) Tipitaka (d) None of these
17. Which of these French travellers came during the 17th century?  
 (a) Al-Biruni (b) Ibn-Battuta (c) Abul Fazl (d) Francois Bernier
18. Who among the following belonged to Morocco?  
 (a) Ibn Battuta (b) Al-Biruni (c) Francois Bernier (d) Abdur Samarqandi
19. Who wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind'?  
 (a) Colin Mackenzie (b) Al-Biruni (c) Abdul Samad Lahori (d) Ibn-Battuta
20. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched:  
 (a) Deg : Food (b) Khanqah : Pilgrimage (c) Futuh : Charity (d) Murids : Master
21. Among the following, who was the leading exponent of Vaishnavism in Assam?  
 (a) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (b) Sankaradeva  
 (c) Tukaram (d) Vallabhacharya
22. It was situated on the top of the Vijayanagar cities:  
 (a) Mahanavami dibba (b) Dwara Kshetra (c) Mandap (d) Rajkith Dwar
23. Look at the figure below. Which school of art is evident in the image of Bodhisatta?



- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Gandhara School of Art    | (b) Mathura School of Art   |
| (c) Greco-Roman School of Art | (d) Amaravati School of Art |

24. The major trading coast of Vijayanagar which later collapsed was:  
 (a) Calicut (b) Golconda  
 (c) Bidar (d) Ahmednagar
25. Consider the following statements regarding the discovery of Hampi:  
 (i) The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.  
 (ii) As early as 1836 epigraphists began collecting several dozen inscriptions found at different temples at Hampi.  
 (iii) In an effort to reconstruct the history of the city and the empire, historians collated information from these sources with accounts of foreign travellers and other literature written in Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and Sanskrit.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii)  
 (c) (i) and (iii) (d) All of these
26. Which Mughal emperor was addicted to opium?  
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir  
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
27. During the Mughal period Women Zamindars were found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Bengal (b) Delhi  
 (c) Deccan (d) Agra
28. \_\_\_\_\_ was a form of tribute collected by the Mughals.  
 (a) Zat (b) Sawar  
 (c) Peshkash (d) None of these
29. \_\_\_\_\_ was an administrative Subdivision in the Mughal province.  
 (a) Zat (b) Peshkash  
 (c) Pargana (d) Zamin
30. Which of the following statement is not appropriate about the Ryotwari Settlement?  
 (a) The revenue was directly settled with the ryot.  
 (b) The lands were surveyed every 30 years and the revenue rates increased.  
 (c) The revenue demand was not permanent.  
 (d) It was imposed in the 1790s when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed.
31. Mughals were the descendants (Father's side) of:  
 (a) Genghis Khan (b) Timur  
 (c) Ibn Battuta (d) Safavids
32. The successor of Babur was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Humayun (b) Akbar  
 (c) Shah Jahan (d) Jahangir
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the greatest Mughal Emperor.  
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar  
 (c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb
34. Consider the following events:  
 (i) Abolition of Sati  
 (ii) Passing of the Widow Remarriage Act  
 (iii) The beginning of the revolt  
 (iv) Queen's Proclamation
- The correct chronological order of the above events is:  
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)  
 (c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (d) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

35. On the political map of India 'A' is marked as a major Ashokan Inscription (Rock Edicts), Identify it among the following options:



- (a) Junagarh (b) Sopara  
(c) Sannauti (d) Shishupalgarh
36. \_\_\_\_\_ was the date when the Revolt of 1857 started.  
(a) 30th June (b) 10th May (c) 31st May (d) 10th June
37. From where did Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt of 1857?  
(a) Bhopal (b) Lucknow (c) Kanpur (d) Bareilly
38. Which of the following facts regarding the British rule is correct?  
(a) First census survey was held in 1883.  
(b) The British lived in Black towns.  
(c) John Lawrence officially shifted his council of Shimla in 1804.  
(d) Bombay was the Commercial Capital of Colonial India.
39. The Lottery committee was made to develop:  
(a) Calcutta (b) Bombay  
(c) Madras (d) Delhi
40. Civil lines were established for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Clerks (b) Kings (c) Labourers (d) British
41. When did Mahatma Gandhi make his first major public appearance?  
(a) 1915 (b) 1916 (c) 1917 (d) 1918
42. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi give a call for the Quit India Movement?  
(a) 1930 (b) 1936 (c) 1942 (d) 1945

43. A series of 'Prajā Mandals' were established to promote nationalist creed in the:  
 (a) Middle class (b) Princely states (c) Merchant community (d) All of these
44. Jinnah called for a \_\_\_\_\_ to press the League's demand for Pakistan.  
 (a) Civil Disobedience Day (b) Quit India Day  
 (c) Direct Action Day (d) Rowlatt Day
45. Which of the following options is correct:  
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru favoured a strong centre.  
 (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.  
 (c) The Constituent Assembly passed the Constitution on 26th November 1949.  
 (d) Hindi was made the National language.
46. How many sessions of the Constituent Assembly were held?  
 (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11
47. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?  
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
48. Consider the following statements:  
 (i) Mahatma Gandhi gave Objective Resolution.  
 (ii) An interim government was formed in 1946 under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.  
 (iii) K. Sanathanam from Madras strongly favoured the rights of states.  
 (iv) Mahatma Gandhi wanted to keep Hindi as the national language.
- Which of the given statement(s) is/are NOT correct?  
 (a) (i), (iv) (b) (ii), (iii) (c) (iii), (iv) (d) (ii), (iv)
49. The rulers of Vijayanagar believed to rule on behalf of which god?  
 (a) Shiv (b) Vishnu (c) Virupaksh (d) All of these
50. Who was the Governor General of India at the time of Sepoy Mutiny?  
 (a) Lord Harding (b) Lord Canning (c) Lord Lytton (d) Lord Dalhousie





# Answers

## PRACTICE PAPER – 1

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