

# ANCIENT INDIA

- ☛ The Story of the First Cities Harappan Archaeology
- ☛ Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions Tell a Story

- ☛ Social Histories Using the Mahabharata
- ☛ A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa

## SET-1

- Who were the first people to paint the pottery of Indus Valley Civilisation?  
A. Chalcolithic                      B. Mesolithic  
C. Iron Age men                      D. Neolithic
- The races are arranged taking into account their arrival in India. Pick out the chronologically correct sequence:  
A. Aryan, Dravidian, Proto Australoid, Negrito  
B. Negrito, Aryan, Proto Australoid, Dravidian  
C. Negrito, Proto Australoid, Dravidian and Aryan  
D. Dravidian, Aryan, Proto Australoid, Negrito
- Which one of the following may be regarded as a remote possibility for the origin of the Indus Culture?  
A. Kulli Culture  
B. Nal Culture  
C. Sumerian Culture  
D. Culture of the Village People of the Punjab
- Who was the archaeologist who came upon a seal with pictographic writing while excavating a Buddhist establishment at Mohenjo-daro?  
A. R.D. Banerjee  
B. N.G. Majumdar  
C. Alexander Cunningham  
D. Daya Ram Sahni
- What was the political structure of the Indus Valley?  
A. Oligarchy                      B. Federalism  
C. Autocracy                      D. Theocracy
- Identify the one that is common between Indus and Mesopotamian civilisations among the following:  
A. Cylindrical seals  
B. Bronze Age Culture  
C. Planning towns with chess board system  
D. Knives with ribs in the middle
- Which of the following was not known to the Indus valley people?  
A. Sesum                      B. Cotton  
C. Potato                      D. Wheat
- The humped Ox or Brahmani bull in the Indus valley was:  
A. a monster                      B. a beast of burden  
C. a sacred animal                      D. an unknown animal
- What made the Harappans move away from urban settlements?  
A. Foreign invasion                      B. Demographic factors  
C. Ecological changes                      D. Hydrological changes
- Which crop was the earliest to be cultivated by the people of Indus Valley?  
A. Wheat                      B. Rice  
C. Cotton                      D. Rye
- The Harappan Civilisation was chiefly concentrated in:  
A. Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat  
B. Sindh, Punjab and Rajasthan  
C. Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu  
D. Punjab, Rajasthan and Assam
- The mature phase of the Harappan culture spanned approximately:  
A. 500 years                      B. 700 years  
C. 300 years                      D. 1000 years
- Indus valley skeletons reveal that the Harappans probably did not belong to one of the following races:  
A. Mongoloid                      B. Alpine  
C. Somite                      D. Proto-Australoid
- Which is controversial with regard to the granary in Harappa?  
A. The urban non-agricultural population was fed on it.  
B. Suggest private ownership.  
C. It indicated that there was surplus production.  
D. The whole affair was looked after by an agency.
- "They (the Indus valley people) were not on the whole an artistic people". It has been commented by:  
A. Dr. Romila Thapar                      B. Dr. A.D. Pusalkar  
C. Dr. R.D. Mazumdar                      D. Dr. A.L. Basham

16. "Sindon" was the name given by the Greeks to one of the following items. Which one was it?  
A. Jute                                      B. Wool  
C. Cotton                                    D. None of these
17. The Indus valley people were:  
A. Vegetarian  
B. Non-vegetarian  
C. Both non-vegetarian and vegetarian  
D. Were not beef eaters
18. The Indus valley people were worshippers of:  
A. Shiva                                      B. Mitra  
C. Varuna                                    D. Mother Goddess
19. Pre-Harappan settlement was discovered in 1981 at the foot of the Bolan pass on the Bolan river at one of the following places. Identify it;  
A. Mansa                                      B. Manda  
C. Mehargarh                                D. Alamgirpur
20. One thing is common among the following between the Indus and Mesopotamian civilisation. Identify:  
A. Larger urban complex  
B. Seals rolled on clay tablets  
C. Ornamental architecture  
D. Use of potter's wheel
21. Which among the following is not the distinctive pottery of the Indus people?  
A. Black and Red ware    B. Glazed  
C. Painted Grey ware      D. Poly chrome
22. What is the approximate area which covered the Indus civilisation?  
A. 1,300,000 square kilometres  
B. 600,000 square kilometres  
C. 600 square kilometres  
D. 6000 square kilometres
23. The metal which perhaps not known to the Indus valley people was?  
A. Copper                                      B. Iron  
C. Tin                                            D. Gold and Silver
24. Which of the following reasons was not a purpose of the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro?  
A. community bathing  
B. water sports and exercises  
C. to store water during draughts  
D. used during Rituals and Sacrifices
25. Which one of the following items was not used by the Indus valley people as their staple diet?  
A. Dairy Products                          B. Dates  
C. Wheat                                        D. Refined Sugar
26. How many of the known 250 Indus Valley sites can be classified as cities?  
A. Eight                                        B. Six  
C. Hundred                                    D. Seven
27. The first excavation in the Indus valley at Mohenjodaro was carried out in the years:  
A. 1909 A.D.                                B. 1920 A.D.  
C. 1922 A.D.                                D. 1955 A.D.
28. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of the Indus valley pottery?  
A. Red and black polished ware  
B. Painted black designs  
C. Vegetal and geometric patterns  
D. None of the above
29. Well planned cities with all their common feature throughout Harappa suggest:  
A. A single centralised state  
B. Oligarchic commercial republic  
C. Theocratic state  
D. Free community
30. Kagzi refers to:  
A. polychrome pottery    B. egg-shell pottery  
C. perforated pottery      D. special paper for writing
31. Which of the following statement on the Harappan civilisation is controversial?  
A. Harappan civilisation may be called peasant urban  
B. It is not certain whether there was any closeness between the Indus urban areas and the country-side peasants.  
C. Indus cities depended on their existence on food and raw material obtained from the country-side.  
D. Indus cities provided marketing centres.
32. Which statement on the Harappan culture is incorrect?  
A. The antiquities in all the seven layers at Mohenjodaro are homogeneous.  
B. There is no deterioration of masonry in the later occupation of the cities.  
C. It is essentially a riverine culture.  
D. Discovery of weapons in the later levels of Mohenjodaro points to threat to life.
33. The jewellers of the Harappan civilisation primarily used two metals:  
1. Bronze                                      2. Silver  
3. Copper                                      4. Gold  
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:  
A. 1 and 2                                      B. 2 and 3  
C. 3 and 4                                      D. 2 and 4
34. The first concern of the Harappan town planners was:  
A. to protect their cities from frequent floods  
B. to make citadels to protect themselves from the enemies  
C. to produce enough food surplus to feed towns  
D. to develop sea-borne trade
35. Which of the the following statement on the men and women of the Indus valley is Not correct?  
A. Men wore long hair.

- B. Men wore robes but left one shoulder bare.  
C. Women wore large necklaces but very light bangles.  
D. The coiffeurs of women-were often elaborate.
36. Most unique feature of the Indus valley civilisation, the like of which has not yet been found in any other city of the same antiquity is:  
A. weights and measures B. drainage system  
C. cultivation of land D. double-story houses
37. Strike out which is not an important feature of Harappan culture.  
A. Horse racing  
B. Peace-loving community  
C. Efficient civic organisation  
D. Love for indoor hobbies, jewellery and cosmetics, dancing
38. The most intriguing thing about the Indus valley women is:  
A. their jewellery  
B. their foundness for handicrafts  
C. their vanity  
D. the care they bestowed on children
39. Which one of the following arts and crafts was not practised by the Harappans?  
A. Masonry B. Seal cutting  
C. Carpentry D. Iron-mongering
40. Paint out the incorrect statement:  
A. Harappan probably did not practise canal irrigation  
B. Whether or not the plough was used is controversial  
C. Pesticides were invariably used  
D. Enough surplus food was produced to feed the town dwellers
41. Which of the following was not an item of import for the Indus people?  
A. Tin B. Copper  
C. Textile D. Lapis Lazuli
42. The Harappan culture belongs to the Bronze Age. Which two metals are mixed to make this alloy?  
1. Copper 2. Zinc  
3. Brass 4. Tin  
A. 1 and 2 only B. 1 and 3 only  
C. 4 only D. None of these
43. Which of the following was not a feature of internal trade at the Harappans?  
A. Trade was multifaceted.  
B. It was opened on regional and inter-regional levels.  
C. It was purely a barter-trade.  
D. It was a guild system coupled with nomadic people.
44. No temples, or public places of worship, or monumental sculptures have been found at Harappan cities. This indicates that:  
A. religion was a state or public affair.  
B. the Harappans were atheists.  
C. religion was more personal and private affair.  
D. they were sceptical in disposition.
45. Which one of the following is false with regard to Harappan people?  
A. The statues of Mother Goddess were crudely fashioned.  
B. Tiny monkeys and squirrels were used as pinhead beds.  
C. The statues of women were fully clothed with elaborate head-dresses.  
D. For children they made monkeys sliding down a string, whistles and gods were made like birds etc.
46. Which West Asian site is associated with the discovery of a bale of cloth evidently an export from Harappan India?  
A. Ur B. Umma  
C. Susa D. Lagash
47. Evidence of the horse comes from which of the following Harappan sites?  
A. Harappa, Lothal, Kalibangan  
B. Lothal, Surkotada  
C. Mohenjo-daro, Lothal, Banwali  
D. Banwali, Ropar, Surkotada
48. The Indus valley people do not use one of the following weapons. What is that?  
A. Swords B. Spears  
C. Arrow-heads D. Axes
49. Which cults did the Harappan practise?  
1. Fire 2. Female diety  
3. Fertility 4. Fetism  
A. Only 2 and 3 B. Only 1 and 2  
C. 1, 2 and 3 D. All of these
50. The discovery, in the upper levels of a Harappan site, of human skeletons lying bell-mell, with a skull having injury mark, shows the invasion and massacre. What is that site?  
A. Mohenjo-daro B. Harappa  
C. Banawali D. Kalibangan
51. The main food crops of the Harappan were:  
A. Wheat and Barley B. Wheat and Bajra  
C. Maize and Wheat D. Wheat and Rice
52. Dwellers of Mohenjo-daro:  
A. were utilitarians  
B. were expert in carpenter's crafts  
C. were aesthetes  
D. loved ideas of luxury
53. Which expression does not apply to the Harappan culture?  
A. Standardisation  
B. Materialistic achievements  
C. Homogeneity  
D. Desire to emulate others

54. One feature of the Indus valley civilisation was not rivalled by any other civilisation till the time of the Romans. Identify it.  
 A. The Great Bath                      B. Sewage system  
 C. Use of cosmetics                      D. Worship of some dieties
55. What is special about the Indus valley urban centres discovered in Saurashtra, Gujarat and Kathiawar?  
 A. horse known  
 B. discovery of wood-works  
 C. ship-building was known  
 D. cross influence between Harappan culture and local cultures of Chalcolithic nature.
56. Absence of windows in the Harappan houses implied that Harappan women were kept in strict seclusion is:  
 A. Proved fact                      B. Disproved  
 C. Controversial                      D. None of these
57. That the Indus women used rouge and Lipstick is:  
 A. Proved                      B. Disproved  
 C. Debatable                      D. None of these
58. The Harappan cultivated the Land with:  
 A. hoe  
 B. plough share  
 C. hoe and plough share  
 D. either hoe or plough share or some other tool not known to us
59. Which was not a Harappan port?  
 A. Balakot                      B. Sutkagendor  
 C. Sotka Koh                      D. Kalibangan
60. The Indus valley belonged to:  
 A. Mediterranean race  
 B. Proto-Astraloid race  
 C. Tibetan Mongoloid race  
 D. Alpine race
61. The important public place discovered at Mohenjo-daro was:  
 A. the great bath                      B. the great granary  
 C. the great cmentery                      D. the acropolis
62. Kalibanga is situated in:  
 A. Madhya Pradesh                      B. Rajasthan  
 C. Karnataka                      D. Baluchistan
63. Lothal in the Indus valley was famous as a/an:  
 A. port  
 B. administrative centre  
 C. place where graneries have been found  
 D. religious centre
64. The concept of decimal system as a measuring unit of length was:  
 A. Known to the Indus valley people due to their contacts with the Egyptians.  
 B. known to the Indus valley people, and was not borrowed.  
 C. not known to the Indus valley people  
 D. none of the above
65. The Indus valley people were not familiar with:  
 A. Cotton                      B. Barley  
 C. Tobacco                      D. Wheat
66. Where is Lothal situated?  
 A. Pakistan                      B. Gujarat  
 C. Rajasthan                      D. Haryana
67. Which of the following statement is incorrect?  
 A. The Indus valley people worshipped linga and yoni  
 B. The Indus valley people worshipped the pipal tree  
 C. The Indus valley people worshipped Mother Goddess  
 D. The Indus valley people performed horse sacrifices
68. Mohenjo-daro is situated in:  
 A. Sindh province of Pakistan  
 B. Gujarat State of India  
 C. Afghanistan  
 D. Punjab State of India
69. At one of the sites of the Indus valley civilisation a dockyard has been discovered. Which is that site?  
 A. Rangpur                      B. Kalibangan  
 C. Lothal                      D. Ropar
70. Which one of the following is not one of the Harappan sites related to the maritime activities of the Harappan people?  
 A. Sotka Koh                      B. Desalpur  
 C. Balakot                      D. Lothal
71. The social group in which the Indus valley people lived were:  
 A. Peasants, hunters, traders and labourers.  
 B. The learned ones, warriors, traders, artisans and manual workers.  
 C. Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras  
 D. None of these
72. At how many places have the Indus valley finds been discovered?  
 A. 250 sites                      B. 2 sites  
 C. 10 sites                      D. 50 sites
73. Which among the following is common design between Mohenjo-daro and Baluchistan pottery?  
 A. Animal designs  
 B. Geometrical design  
 C. Floral designs  
 D. Svastika
74. Which among the width of the widest streets of the Mohenjo-daro is correct? (Approximately)  
 A. 10 metres                      B. 20 metres  
 C. 15 metres                      D. 8 metres
75. Some of the streets of the Indus cities ran straight even upto:  
 A. 200 metres                      B. 800 metres  
 C. 400 metres                      D. 600 metres

76. Which kind of bricks is not found among the Indus cities?  
 A. Sawn bricks                      B. Rectangular  
 C. Wedge shaped                    D. Square
77. Where was the vanity case found?  
 A. Harappa                            B. Lothal  
 C. Kot Diji                             D. Mohenjo-daro
78. One of the following structures is not found in Harappa. Identify it:  
 A. Granary                            B. Citadel  
 C. Storied houses                   D. Great bath
79. The local name of Mohenjo-daro is:  
 A. mound of the living    B. mound of the great  
 C. mound of the dead    D. mound of bones
80. Which statement on Kalibangan is Not Correct?  
 A. Pre-Harappan phase here shows that fields were ploughed in Rajasthan.  
 B. It is only here that fire-altars belonging to Harappan period have been discovered.  
 C. The lower Harappan town at Kalibangan is fortified.  
 D. Drying of the river Ghaggar caused its decline.
81. In 1958 a cursory digging extended Harappan frontiers in the east upto a place near to Meerut in UP. Identify the place:  
 A. Alamgirpur                      B. Banwali  
 C. Ropar                              D. Sutkagendor
82. The Harappans imported Lapis Lazuli, jade and turquoise from:  
 A. Khetri and Kolar  
 B. Mesopotamia  
 C. Badakshan, the Pamirs and Khorasan  
 D. Khorasan and Khetri
83. A terracotta model of ship with a stick impressed socket for the mast and eyeholes for fixing come from:  
 A. Lothal                                B. Surkotada  
 C. Harappa                            D. Mohenjo-daro
84. "The enemy of the Harappans was nature ..... India and the barbarians hordes are exonerated". Whose view is this?  
 A. M. Wheeler's                    B. G.F. Dale's  
 C. Marshall's                        D. Mackey's
85. The birds worshipped by the Harappans were:  
 A. dove and pigeon  
 B. dove and peacock  
 C. pigeon and peacock  
 D. pigeon, dove and peacock
86. A scale has been found at which of the Harappan sites?  
 A. Harappa                            B. Lothal  
 C. Mohenjo-daro                   D. Surkotada
87. In which age were the Copper and Stone implements used?  
 A. Neolithic                           B. Chalcolithic  
 C. Microlithic                        D. Mesolithic
88. Who is considered as father of Indian Archaeology?  
 A. Alexander                        B. Lord Curzon  
 C. Mortimer Wheeler              D. John Marshall
89. The Indus people were probably ruled by:  
 A. Kings  
 B. Priests  
 C. Merchants  
 D. An assemble of elected elders
90. Which of the following statement regarding the Indus valley people is very revealing?  
 A. Their script remain unchanged throughout their history.  
 B. They were in contact with Mesopotamia.  
 C. Their civilisation was possibly theocratic just like the Egyptians and Mesopotamians.  
 D. They learnt nothing from Mesopotamia.
91. The terracotta figures of men and women squatting with their arms folded round their knees and wearing round caps on their heads were probably those of:  
 A. Prisoners                           B. Slaves  
 C. Labourers                          D. Cultivators
92. 'Swastika' is symbol of:  
 A. Sangam origin                    B. Indus valley origin  
 C. Aryan origin                       D. None of the above
93. Which was the backbone of the Indus economy?  
 A. agriculture                        B. trade  
 C. carpentry                          D. wheel made pottery
94. Crude ochre colour pottery (though its origin is uncertain), discovered from the Yamuna-Gangetic Doab, has been associated with:  
 A. the migrant Harappans  
 B. the early Aryans  
 C. the later Aryans  
 D. the Mauryas
95. The most popular form of burial at Mohenjo-daro was:  
 A. complete burial                  B. fractional burial  
 C. post cremation burial          D. cremation
96. The disappearance of Indus valley civilisation was most probably because of:  
 A. diverse reasons                   B. the floods of the Indus  
 C. Aryan invaders                   D. unknown invaders
97. One possible factor you may not accept as responsible for the 'eclipse' of the Indus civilisation is:  
 A. over population  
 B. over cultivation hence decrease in fertility  
 C. fluctuations of salinity because of shift of the riverine situation  
 D. deforestation
98. According to Dr. S.R. Rao, the Indus script, originally a mixed writing of 62 signs including pictures was disciplined into an alphabetic script of:

- A. 22 signs
- C. 30 signs

99. Indus script is:

- A. bonstrophedon
- C. cuneiform

- B. 26 signs
- D. 24 signs

- B. indeographic
- D. logographic

100. Indus seals:

- A. were purely secular in character
- B. were used as means of exchange by Harappans
- C. reveal their religions character
- D. were exported in big numbers

## ANSWERS

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
A	C	C	A	D	B	C	C	D	C
<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
A	C	C	A	A	C	C	D	C	D
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
C	A	B	C	D	B	C	D	A	B
<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>
B	B	B	A	C	B	A	C	D	C
<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>
C	B	C	C	C	B	B	A	D	A
<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>
A	A	D	B	D	C	A	C	D	A
<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>
A	B	A	B	C	B	D	A	C	B
<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>
A	A	D	A	B	D	A	D	C	B
<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>
A	C	A	B	A	B	B	A	C	D
<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
B	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	D	B

## SET-2

1. Who applied the name India to our country?  
A. Aryans                      B. Persians  
C. Greeks                      D. English
2. What is Avesta?  
A. It is a name of Vedic God  
B. It is a place in Iran  
C. It is the religious book of the ancient Iranians  
D. It is a place in Central Asia
3. The main source of livelihood of the Rigvedic people was?  
A. Agriculture                      B. Cattle breeding  
C. Poultry                      D. Animal husbandry
4. The word "Aryan" derived are in the vedic period meant:  
A. superior  
B. cultured  
C. foreigners or strangers  
D. noble
5. Who gave the Siva Cult to India?  
A. Mongoloids                      B. Proto-Australoids  
C. Dravidians                      D. Aryans
6. Who among the following was the first to suggest the similarity between Sanskrit language of Aryans, Greeks and Latin?  
A. Sir Williams Jones                      B. Monier Williams  
C. Max Muller                      D. None of the above
7. Which was not the cause of Aryans Victory over the Dasas or Dasyus?  
A. use of chariots in war  
B. use of horses in war  
C. use of metal armours and helmets  
D. use of elephant in war
8. Marriage by Purchase was called:  
A. Paisach                      B. Rakshasa  
C. Asura                      D. Gandharva

9. Initially the Aryans cleared the land by means of:
  - A. fire
  - B. bronze axe
  - C. iron axe
  - D. wooden plough
10. "The country that lies North of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains is called Bharata. From which text is this description taken?
  - A. Rig-Ved
  - B. Ramayana
  - C. Mahabharata
  - D. Vayu Purana
11. In which records do you find the use of the word Hindu for Sindhu?
  - A. Greeks
  - B. Persian
  - C. Sumerian
  - D. Egyptian
12. Probably slavery originated in:
  - A. Rig vedic period
  - B. Later vedic period
  - C. Mauryan period
  - D. Post-Mauryan period
13. The discovery of inscriptions at Bogazkoi in Asia Minor is not about.
  - A. The treaty between the kings of the Hitties and the Mitanis.
  - B. The vedic gods Indra, Mitra, Varuna and the Asvins who are invoked to uphold the treaty.
  - C. determining the age of Rig-veda.
  - D. description of gods worshipped by later vedic age.
14. What is the importance of Avesta for vedic period?
  - A. The words, phrases, stanzas, myths and legends in it suggest the similarity between Rig veda and Avesta and that the ancestors of the Hindus and the Persians had lived together for a long time.
  - B. It has no importance to understand vedic culture.
  - C. It shows the culture exchange between ancient Iranians and Rig-vedic people.
  - D. It shows close similarity between the physical features of the Iranians-Aryan and the vedic-Aryan.
15. The Brahmis spoke a language similar to the language spoken by:
  - A. Khasis
  - B. Dravidians
  - C. Aryans
  - D. Bhutiyas
16. Upanayana, the ceremony of initiation started during:
  - A. Later vedic-period
  - B. Rig-vedic period
  - C. The Maurya period
  - D. The Pallava period
17. The caste-system became rigid with the stringent laws on the Shudras which meant restrictions on—
  - A. the right to learn vedas
  - B. the sacred thread ceremony
  - C. the right to own property
  - D. the right to engage themselves in trade and commerce
18. The varna-based social division first appeared in:
  - A. 300 BC – 100 BC
  - B. Later vedic period
  - C. Rig-vedic period
  - D. Mauryan period
19. Which points regarding Rigvedic woman is not correct?
  - A. She had to perform Symbolic self-immolation at the death of her husband.
  - B. She enjoyed an honourable position.
  - C. She had to burn herself on her husband's pyre.
  - D. She received education.
20. The Rig-vedic society was mainly:
  - A. a pastoral society
  - B. a food gathering society
  - C. a migrating society
  - D. a tribal society
21. The two epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are concerned with events which took place between:
  - A. 300 and 100 B.C.
  - B. 700 and 300 B.C.
  - C. 1000 and 500 B.C.
  - D. 1000 and 700 B.C.
22. Which of the following was not one of the distinguished tribes of the later vedic-period?
  - A. Videhas
  - B. Kurus
  - C. Bharatas
  - D. Panchalas
23. The source of income of the Rig-vedic ruler was primarily:
  - A. Tributes
  - B. Spoils of war
  - C. Agriculture taxes
  - D. Pasturage tax
24. Chariot racing formed an important element of which one of the following sacrifices?
  - A. Rajasuya
  - B. Vajapeya
  - C. Ashvamedha
  - D. Agnihotra
25. The important characteristics of the vedic religion were:
  1. Goddess like 'prithvi', 'Aditi' and 'Usha'
  2. Goddess are co-equal to their male-partners
  3. Predominance of male dieties.
  4. Worship of nature.

**Code:**

  - A. only 3 and 4
  - B. only 2 and 4
  - C. only 1 and 4
  - D. only 1 and 3
26. Which of the following statement is not correct regarding Indra?
  - A. He was the god exclusively associated with sacrifices.
  - B. He was known as 'Purandara'
  - C. He killed the evil dragon 'Virata'
  - D. He was the god of Thunder
27. Which of the following was not a factor responsible for the proliferation of castes in ancient India?
  - A. Guilds
  - B. Development of new crafts
  - C. Tribal affiliations
  - D. To maintain social purity
28. Which of the following are known as Brahmanas?
  - A. The original texts of the vedas
  - B. Explanatory prose manuals relating to prayer and sacrificial ceremony



- C. Commentaries appended to the Aryans dealing with philosophic questions.  
D. Books dealing with worship and contemplation meant for wood dwelling hermits.
29. Which one of the following abstract deities of the vedic religion has been admired most in the Rig-veda?  
A. Sraddha (faith)  
B. Apsaras (water-nymphs)  
C. Gandharvas (aerial spirits)  
D. Usha (goddess of dawn)
30. Which of the following statements about the vedic king is correct?  
A. The Mantri Parishad exercised check over the authority of the king.  
B. Samiti and Sabha exercised check over the authority of the king.  
C. There was no check on the authority of the king.  
D. The people directly exercised control over the king.
31. In which veda do we find reference to locked waters and water wheels?  
A. Rig-veda                      B. Yajur-veda  
C. Sam-veda                     D. Atharva-veda
32. The battle of ten kings is mentioned in which of the chapters of Rig-veda?  
A. Book VII                      B. Book III  
C. Book I                         D. Book X
33. Among amusements the Aryans gave first place to:  
A. Dice                          B. Chariot-race  
C. Music                         D. Dance
34. "In the utmost need I cooked the entrails of a dog among the gods I found no protection, I held my wife in degradation" who said this in the Rig-vedic period?  
A. a brahmin                      B. a kshatriya  
C. a vaishya                      D. a non-Aryan
35. The charioteers or sutas are thought to have spring from the marriage of:  
A. Shudras and Brahmin women  
B. Kshatriyas and Brahmin women  
C. Vaishyas and Kshatriyas women.  
D. Vaishyas and Brahmin women.
36. Which of the following propounded the theory of a doubled invasion of India by Aryans at different periods of history?  
A. Dr. Giles                      B. Dr. Hoernle  
C. Sir George Grierson       D. C.V. Vaidya
37. Which of the following is not correct about Aryan movement towards South?  
A. Indo-Aryan conquest of northern India never affected peninsular portion of the country.  
B. According to tradition, it was the vedic sage Agastya, who introduced Aryan ideas to the Dravidians.  
C. Indo-Aryans made spiritual conquest of the south.  
D. By peaceful penetration and not by sword, they succeeded in carrying their ideas and civilization to the farthest corners of the south.
38. The vedic mountain "Mujavant" was the home of:  
A. all gods  
B. Indra  
C. Soma  
D. herbs and medicinal plants
39. Which of the following region was called "Aryavarta"?  
A. From Yamuna upto West Bengal  
B. Punjab and Delhi Region  
C. The whole of northern India  
D. The region beyond Vindhya mountain
40. In India Varna law enjoyed:  
A. Legal Sanction only  
B. Religious Sanction only  
C. Economic Sanction only  
D. The Sanction of both the state and religion
41. Which of the following god was borrowed by the Aryans from the Indus valley civilization?  
A. Pashupati                      B. Hanuman  
C. Ganesh                         D. Kartikeya
42. Which of the following is an Upanishad?  
A. Dhammapada                  B. Mahabhashya  
C. Svetasvatara                  D. Milindapandita
43. What was the common form of Govt. during the Rigvedic period?  
A. Parliamentary form of government  
B. Presidential form of government  
C. Military Dictatorship  
D. Hereditary Monarchy
44. The Purusha-Sukta of the Rigveda contains:  
A. Mantras in praise of Rudra  
B. Mantras in praise of Usha  
C. Rules of horse sacrifice  
D. Mantras about the creation of the universe
45. Which of the following statements about the teaching of the Upanishad is incorrect?  
A. They believe in the existence of a supreme all pervading universal soul.  
B. They believe in rebirth.  
C. They believe that moksha can be achieved by means of the knowledge of the ultimate reality.  
D. They believe that moksha can be achieved by means of animal sacrifices.
46. Which of the following is correct?  
A. The Upanishads denied the existence of an all pervading supreme universal soul.  
B. The Upanishads believed in the transmigration of soul.

- C. The Upanishads believed in animal sacrifices as means to attaining salvation.  
D. The Upanishads did not believe in the theory of karma.
47. The vedic God in charge of right, truth and moral order (Rita) was:  
A. Varuna B. Indra  
C. Dyaus D. Prajapati
48. What was the centre of Aryan civilization during the later vedic-age?  
A. Karnataka  
B. Sindhu  
C. Rajasthan  
D. The territory between the Saraswati and Ganga
49. What was the name of the king to whom all the early Aryan dynasties traced their origin?  
A. Parasuram B. Sri Krishna  
C. Sri Ram Chandra D. Manu – Vaivaswata
50. The term Sudra is mentioned in the Rig-Veda only once. How many times does the term 'Vaisya' appear in the Rig Veda?  
A. 9 times B. 10 times  
C. 3 times D. Only once
51. Which musical instrument was not known to the Aryans?  
A. drum B. tabla  
C. flute D. harp
52. The Caste System was prevalent in the vedic age. Which of the following shows the four-fold division of the society?  
A. Satpatha Brahmana  
B. Atharvaveda  
C. Purush-Sukta of Rigveda  
D. Yajurveda
53. The term "Jana" is used 275 times in the Rigveda. How many times the term "Janapada" is used in the Rigveda?  
A. 275 times B. 300 times  
C. only twice D. Not even once
54. Bali was the name of the voluntary offering during Rigvedic period but when it became the compulsory tax?  
A. Sangama Period B. Buddhist Period  
C. Later Vedic Period D. Mauryan Period
55. The institution of "gotra" appeared in:  
A. Rigvedic period B. Buddhist period  
C. Mauryan period D. Later vedic period
56. Which of the following vedas refers to the root 'Kri' (to purchase) and 'Vanija' (to merchant) and also mentions haggling in the market?  
A. Rig Veda B. Sam Veda  
C. Yajur Veda D. Atharva Veda
57. Which Veda mentions the following terms: garments (dursa), coverlets (pavasta), barter (prapana), sale (Vikraya), exchange of merchandise (partipana)?  
A. Rigveda B. Samveda  
C. Yajurveda D. Atharvaveda
58. The change of "Aryanism" from the "Vedic" stage to Brahmanic stage, was marked by:  
A. Incorporation of non-aryan features into Aryan society  
B. Evolution of Caste hierarchy  
C. Transformation from semi-nomadic pastoral economy to settled agrarian economy  
D. All of the above
59. The bards or magadhas descended from:  
A. Shudra fathers and brahman mothers  
B. Kashtriya fathers and brahman mothers  
C. Vaishya fathers and kashtriya mothers  
D. Shudra fathers and kashtriya mothers
60. Which was not a primary duty of every Aryan?  
A. Adhyayana B. Yajna  
C. Dan D. Tapa
61. Which of the following had the most esteemed place in vedic village life and economy?  
A. Carpenter B. Bronze-Smith  
C. Potter D. Weaver
62. Who was the second in importance during the later-vedic period?  
A. Carpenter  
B. Metal-worker or iron-smith  
C. Tanner  
D. Weaver
63. The initiation of a brahman boy ordinarily took place in his:  
A. 6th year B. 8th year  
C. 10th year D. 12th year
64. The concept of Karma, in course of time, meant maintenance of the:  
A. Dharma B. Natural laws  
C. Social order D. Caste Laws
65. Which one of the feminine institutions was not rejected by the Aryans?  
A. Matriarchy B. Polyandry  
C. Worship of goddesses D. None of the above
66. Among the Hindus, marriage is:  
A. a sacrament  
B. a contract  
C. a sacrament as well as a contract  
D. violable
67. The 'Rajan' or king during early vedic period could NOT claim or receive.  
A. regular taxes  
B. portain of war booty

- C. voluntary gifts  
D. None of the above
68. Who was Ganapati in the vedic period?  
A. a god B. priest  
C. head of Aryan group D. a demi-God
69. According to the vedic texts like the Rig-Veda and Atharvaveda the king was:  
A. Elected B. Chosen by lots  
C. Hereditary D. Victor in a great battle
70. In the Rig-Vedic Society, gopa or gopati was the epithet given to the:  
A. king B. head of the family  
C. wealthy man D. brahmana
71. Abhiseka ceremony replaced which one of the following rites in due course of time?  
A. Asvamedha B. Vajapeya  
C. Rajasuya D. None of the above
72. With whom did the people in later vedic period deposit the taxes?  
A. Bhagadugha B. Gramani  
C. Sangrihita D. Prajapati
73. The doctrine of royal divinity was explicitly proclaimed for the first time in:  
A. Epics B. Manu-Smriti  
C. Vedas D. Six Darshana
74. During the later vedic period the eastern kings were known as:  
A. Samrats B. Rajas  
C. Bhojas D. Virats
75. The salient feature of the Rig-vedic civilization was the worship of:  
A. Nature B. Mother Goddess  
C. Trinity D. Pashupati
76. The chief impact of the vedic culture of Indian History was:  
A. Progress of philosophy and religion  
B. Rise of other wordly outlook  
C. Rise of democratic theories  
D. Growth of Sanskrit-literature
77. The metals which were used by the later vedic Aryans were:  
A. Silver, gold-copper, iron and brass  
B. Silver, gold and copper only  
C. Silver and gold only  
D. Silver and copper only
78. The Aryans came to India from outside and first settled in:  
A. Punjab B. U.P.  
C. Delhi D. Panchala
79. The original home of the Aryans, according to Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak was:  
A. Central Asia B. Tibet  
C. Arctic region D. Kashmir
80. Brihadaranyaka is:  
A. A Smriti  
B. An Upanishada  
C. A treatise on Political Science  
D. A Mahakavya
81. Which of the following are not included in the Vedic-literature?  
A. Samhitas B. Aranyakas  
C. Smritis D. Upanishadas
82. Which of the following is correct?  
A. According to the vedic thinkers, monarch was the ultimate source of law  
B. According to the vedic thinkers, people were the ultimate source of law  
C. According to the vedic thinkers, the nature was the ultimate source of law  
D. According to the vedic thinkers, Dharma, which sustained the world, was the ultimate source of law.
83. The concensus among historians that the vedic age began earliest in:  
A. 1200 – 1000 BC B. 2500 – 800 BC  
C. 2500 BC D. 1000 BC
84. Which of the following failed to develop into a city during later vedic age?  
A. Indraprastha B. Mathura  
C. Prayag D. Kashi
85. The most widely accepted dates of the composition of Rig-Veda is:  
A. 1500 BC to 1000 BC B. 1500 BC  
C. About 45000 BC D. 100 BC
86. According to Bhagavatism, there are ..... incarnations of Vishnu:  
A. six B. eight  
C. ten D. twelve
87. The oldest Indian linguistic text is:  
A. Mahabharat B. Ashtadhyayi  
C. Ramayana D. Nirukta
88. "War begins in the minds of men." In which of the following books the above statement is stated?  
A. Mundaka Upanishad  
B. Atharvada (Atharvaveda)  
C. Samaveda  
D. Rigveda
89. The Caste System during the early vedic age:  
A. Prohibited only interdining but not intermarriage  
B. Prohibited interdining and intermarriages  
C. Did not prohibit interdining and intermarriages  
D. None of these
90. The philosophy of Upanishads emphasis on:  
A. Bhakti B. Gyan  
C. Karma D. Tapa

91. Who was the first poet of India?  
A. Valmiki B. Vyasa  
C. Kalidas D. Vashishta
92. The most common crime during the vedic period was:  
A. theft, particularly cattle-stealing  
B. murder  
C. highway robbery  
D. rakshasa marriage
93. The sacred thread which the Brahman wore was made of  
A. Silk B. Wool  
C. Hemp D. Cotton
94. Which statement about an asceticism is correct?  
A. The Atharva Veda after refers to ascetics as Vratyas  
B. By the time of the Upanishads, asceticism was widespread  
C. Vratya was a priest of non-vedic fertility cult which involved ritual dancing and flagellation  
D. All of the above
95. The speculation of the upanishads centre around one word of the Rig veda which one is that?  
A. Prajapati B. Varuna  
C. Brahman D. Indra
96. Which statements on the status and bringing up of children in ancient India is correct?  
A. Three personal ceremonies were performed before birth "garbhadhana" to promote conception, "Pumsavama" to procure a male child, and "Simanton-nayana" to ensure the safety of the child in the womb.  
B. The birth ceremony or the "Jatakarma" took place before the cutting of the umbilical cord.  
C. Usually during the six months of the child the ceremony of (annaprāsana) feeding of solid food was celebrated while the tonsure (culakarma) took place in the third year for only boys.  
D. All of the above.
97. Which practices were not in existence during the Rig-vedic period?  
A. Dowry B. Child-marriage  
C. Divorce D. Widow-marriage
98. What is the name of that God, who is known by the name of 'Asura' and is possibly the same as Ahura Mazda in the Zoroastrian religion?  
A. Agni B. Varuna  
C. Prajapati D. Rudra
99. Gold, copper and bronze were found during the Rigvedic age. Which of the following was also known during that age?  
A. Nishka B. Satmana  
C. Suvarna D. Krishnala
100. A God who is described amoral, and object of fear archer God whose arrows caused disease, connected with the storm, and the guardian of healing herbs is known as:  
A. Yama B. Varuna  
C. Indra D. Rudra

## ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	C	D	C	A	D	C	A	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	A	B	A	B	B	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	C	B	B	A	A	D	B	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	B	A	B	B	A	C	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	C	D	D	D	B	A	B	D	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	D	C	D	A	D	D	C	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	B	B	D	C	A	A	C	A	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	D	D	A	A	C	D	B	C	B
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	A	D	D	C	D	B	B	A	D

## SET-3

1. According to the Buddhist traditions the four great signs transformed the life of Gautama. Which one of the following is known as the “Four Great Signs”?  
A. The “four noble Truths”.  
B. The sights of old age, disease, death and a medicant.  
C. The four heavenly signs which accompanied the birth of the Buddha.  
D. None of these.
2. Who said this: “The Buddha would have made a good general if he had not become a monk”?  
A. Charles Eliot                      B. Vincent Smith  
C. Rhyas Davids                      D. Romila Thaper
3. What was the name given to those who gave a demonstration of the incidents mentioned in the plays?  
A. Sobhanikas                      B. Ganikas  
C. Sthanikas                      D. Granthikas
4. What does the Stupa symbolise?  
A. Evanescence of this world  
B. Piety of the Buddha  
C. Sanctity of the Buddha  
D. Bhakti
5. Mahayana Buddhism originated in:  
A. Andhra Pradesh, 1st Century B.C.  
B. Bihar, 1st Century A.D.  
C. Kashmir, 3rd Century B.C.  
D. Bengal, 2nd Century A.D.
6. Where has the Rummindei Pillar been erected?  
A. The birth place of the Buddha  
B. The place where he preached his sermon first  
C. The place where the Buddha died  
D. The place where he attained enlightenment
7. The third Buddhist council was held at Patliputra during the reign of Ashoka, 236 years after the death of Buddha to revise the Scriptures. Which of the following Pitakas was added to the existing two in this council?  
A. Sutta Pitakas                      B. Abhidhamma Pitakas  
C. Vinaya Pitakas                      D. None of these
8. Which of the following is not one of the “Four Noble Sentiments” that a person aspiring for ‘nirvana’ should cultivate?  
A. Karuna of Compassion  
B. Metta or Universal love  
C. Mudita or Sympathetic joy  
D. Upekkha or equanimity
9. Who said this—“Karma acts as a very pragmatic God”.  
A. The Buddha                      B. Mahavira  
C. Parsva                      D. Upnishads
10. Which of the following has the bull capital?  
A. Rampurva                      B. Sarnath  
C. Lumbini                      D. Amaravati
11. Name the Greek ambassador at the court of Bindusara.  
A. Megasthenes                      B. Heliodorus  
C. Damaehus                      D. Menander
12. Where is the Lomasa Rishi Cave?  
A. Barabar Area                      B. Ellora  
C. Bhaja                      D. Amaravati
13. Who said that the Indians did not drink (liquor) in the age of the Mauryas?  
A. Megasthenes                      B. Arrian  
C. Strabo                      D. Pliny
14. Where is the finest of the toranas found?  
A. Kerala                      B. Sanchi  
C. Bedsa                      D. Nagarjuni hills
15. Which one of the following has the quadripartite semi-lions on top?  
A. Rampurva                      B. Lauriya Nandangarh  
C. Sarnath                      D. Amaravati
16. Name the inscription in which the name of the contemporary rulers of the west are given.  
A. Rock Edict XIII                      B. Rock Edict IX  
C. Pillar Edict VII                      D. Bhabra Edict
17. Mahayanism has faith in:  
A. Deification of the Buddha and icon worship.  
B. Elaborate rituals  
C. The Bodhisattavas and devotion to them  
D. All of the above
18. Which one of the following councils made Sanskrit the vehicle of Buddhist scriptures?  
A. first                      B. second  
C. third                      D. fourth
19. Who is regarded as the founder of “Shunyavada”?  
A. Vasumitra                      B. Nagarjuna  
C. Ashvaghosha                      D. Upali
20. Which element of Mahayana Buddhism particularly distinguishes it from the Hinayana?  
A. Liberal attitude                      B. Bodhisattava ideal  
C. Absolutist philosophy                      D. Divinity of Buddha
21. The Buddhist doctrine of “Pratityasamutpada” or dependent origination contained in the second Noble Truth explains.  
A. The path which leads to cessation of suffering.  
B. The interconnection between desire, suffering and rebirth.  
C. The momentariness of all worldly things.  
D. The eight fold path very clearly.

22. Who has called Bindusara as Amitrachates?

- A. Athenaeus B. Justin  
C. Strabo D. Pliny

23. Match the following :

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Vijnanavada | 1. Hinayana          |
| (b) Shunyavada  | 2. Madhyamika School |
| (c) Syadvada    | 3. Yogachara         |
| (d) Sthavirvada | 4. Sapta-bhanganaya  |
- |      |     |     |     |
|------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a)  | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. 3 | 2   | 4   | 1   |
| B. 3 | 4   | 2   | 1   |
| C. 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| D. 2 | 1   | 3   | 4   |

24. Who were described as the Pancha-ratrikas?

- A. Bhagbata B. Pasupata  
C. Digambaras D. Hinayanists

25. What word was used in the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. for a man who attained full holiness?

- A. Svargi B. Nirvani  
C. Arhant D. Buddha

26. Which one of the following was added to Buddhist canonical texts by the fourth council?

- A. Jatakas B. Vibhashas  
C. Dhammapada D. Kathavatthu, Prakarna

27. Early Schism in Buddhism divided the Buddhist order into:

- A. Sthavirvadins and Mahasanghikas  
B. Mahasanghikas Sunyavadins  
C. Sunyavadins and Sarvastivadins  
D. Sthavirvadins and Sarvastivadins

28. The Bhabru Edict records Ashoka's faith in:

- A. Tisaranam  
B. Toleration  
C. Dharmaviya  
D. Solicitude for the Welfare of the people

29. The term 'Piyadassi' occurring in Mahavamsa is identified with Ashoka. It is also identified with another ruler. Identify.

- A. Bindusara B. Samprati  
C. Salisuka D. Chandragupta

30. Which God was called Herakles by the Greeks?

- A. Krishna B. Indra  
C. Rudra D. Brahma

31. Which of the following Buddhist text declares the cattle to be of food, beauty and happiness (Annada, Vannada, Sukhada), and thus pleads for their protection?

- A. Suttanipata B. Kathavatthu  
C. Milindapanho D. Mahavamsa

32. Among which of the communities did Jainism spread rapidly?

- A. Trading Community B. Agrarian tourists  
C. Craftsmen D. Warriors

33. Why are the majority of Buddhist caves in India to be found in Western Maharashtra?

- A. The caves in this region provided a safe sanctuary away from the marauding hordes of foreign-invaders.  
B. There was a long-standing tradition in this region of royal patronage to rock-cut architecture.  
C. The Sahayadri mountain in western Maharashtra with its hard trap was best suited for rock-cut architecture.  
D. None of these.

34. Name of the greatest Buddhist Commentator of the Buddhist Cononical literature who wrote Visuddhimagga, the first famous systematic and philosophical treatise on Buddhist doctrine.

- A. Vasumitra B. Nagarjuna  
C. Buddhaghosha D. Ashvaghosha

35. The Buddha had accepted the invitation to dinner from one of the following in preference to that of the lichchavis. Identify:

- A. Ajatsatru B. Ambapali  
C. Khema D. Visakha

36. Match the following:

- |              |                                                 |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Kanda    | 1. Siddhartha's horse                           |
| (b) Channa   | 2. Siddhartha's Charioteer                      |
| (c) Udraka   | 3. Chief disciple of the Buddha                 |
| (d) Ananda   | 4. Second teacher of Siddhartha                 |
| (e) Kauthaka | 5. The Smith who served the last meal to Buddha |

- |      |     |     |     |     |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a)  | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| A. 5 | 2   | 4   | 3   | 1   |
| B. 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   |
| C. 2 | 3   | 5   | 1   | 4   |
| D. 5 | 2   | 3   | 1   | 4   |

36. Match the following:

- |                       |                                                       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Sutta Pitaka      | 1. A collection of religious discourses of the Buddha |
| (b) Vinaya Pitaka     | 2. Contains rules of Monastic discipline              |
| (c) Abhidhamma Pitaka | 3. Consists of meta physical disquisitions            |

- |      |     |     |
|------|-----|-----|
| (a)  | (b) | (c) |
| A. 2 | 3   | 1   |
| B. 1 | 2   | 3   |
| C. 3 | 1   | 2   |
| D. 2 | 1   | 3   |

38. Mahavira gave up worldly life at the age of:

- A. 30 B. 29  
C. 40 D. 25

39. Who of the following wrote Madhyamika Karika?

- A. Nagarjuna B. Vasubandhu  
C. Buddhaghosa D. Adhvaghosa

40. How many years did the Buddha wonder before the enlightenment?  
 A. Seven B. Six  
 C. Twelve D. forty-five
41. Which one of the following is considered the most important vehicle of Buddhist ethical teachings?  
 A. Sutta Pitakas B. Jatakastories  
 C. Vinaya Pitakas D. Abhidhamma Pitakas
42. Who headed the Jaina exodus to the Mysore Country?  
 A. Chandragupta B. Bhadrabahu  
 C. Sthulabhadra D. Jamali
43. How many years did Mahavira spend as a religious teacher?  
 A. 30 B. 40  
 C. 35 D. 25
44. Which was the name of the son of the Buddha?  
 A. Rahula B. Mara  
 C. Jamali D. Sidhartha
45. Mahavira practised severe penance for:  
 A. 30 years B. 6 years  
 C. 10 years D. 12 years
46. Who was the first pontiff of Jainism after Mahavira?  
 A. Sudhaman B. Jamali  
 C. Sthulabhadra D. Bhadrabahu
47. Which one of the following places can be regarded as the largest monastic establishment in western India (containing 130 caves)?  
 A. Kanheri  
 B. Junnair (Near Nasik)  
 C. Ajanta (Near Aurangabad)  
 D. Karle
48. Which one of the following statement correctly describe the difference between chaitya and a stupa?  
 A. Chaityas represented Mahayanism and stupas Hinayanism  
 B. Chaityas were constructed by the manasteries while stupas were constructed by the kings and the rich merchants.  
 C. Chaitya is a place of Prayers/Worship while stupa is a movement.  
 D. Chaitya is a religious term, while stupa is an architectural term for a mend containing a relic of the Buddha and later on of leading Buddhist saints.
49. Who of the following was the most renowned Buddhist scholar of Indian origin to propagate madhyamika Buddhism in China?  
 A. Fa-hiean B. Kumarjiva  
 C. I-tsing D. Huen-Tsang
50. About 600 B.C. which one of the following was not a republic?  
 A. Sakyas B. Koliyar  
 C. Mallas D. Panchala
51. Who built the fort at Palaligram (Palimbothra) where the city of Pataliputra grew?  
 A. Ajatsatru  
 B. Bimbisara  
 C. Chandragupta Maurya  
 D. Dhanananda
52. One of the three Pitakas which deals with the Buddhist Curch discipline is known as:  
 A. Vinaya B. Sutta  
 C. Abidhamma D. None of the above
53. Which statement on Buddhists in the second half of the first millennium is not correct?  
 A. Buddhist monks took part in Hindu processions.  
 B. Buddhist families relied on the services of Brahmanas at births, marriages and deaths.  
 C. Buddhism denied the validity of the vedas.  
 D. Buddhism did not develop its own metaphysics and traticism, as Hinduism.
54. Which feature of Buddhism gave it an edge over Aryanism?  
 A. Absence of Godhead  
 B. Acceptance of the cycle of birth and death  
 C. Homely message  
 D. The jataka stories
55. Which country still possesses a branch of the original pipal tree, under which the Buddha had received enlightenment?  
 A. Indonnesia B. China  
 C. Ceylon D. Afghanistan
56. Which statement on the similarities between Buddhism and Jainism is not correct?  
 A. Both Buddhism and Jainism denied the authority of the vedas and opposed animal sacrifices and the performance of rituals and ceremonies.  
 B. Both the Buddha and Mahavira belonged to princely families and both taught in the language of the common people.  
 C. Both of them admitted diciplines from all castes and from both sexes.  
 D. Both spread in various parts of the world extensively.
57. True goal of Mahayana follower is the achievement of:  
 A. Arhantship B. Supreme Buddhahood  
 C. Perfection D. Bodhisattvahood
58. Who was/were not a Zealous follower(s) of Buddhism?  
 A. Pala kings of Bengal B. Sungas  
 C. Ashoka D. Harsha
59. The charvakas, or Lokayat school of materialist philosophy did not believe in one of the following. Identify  
 A. Peraption (Pratyaksha) is the only means of valid knowledge. All interference is invalid.

- B. Earth, Water, Fire and Air are the only elements.  
C. There is other world.  
D. Sensual pleasure is the summum bonum of life: enjoyment is the only end of human existence.
60. The angas literature is associated with:  
A. Vaishnavism B. Saivism  
C. Jainism D. Buddhism
61. The mother of Mahavira was:  
A. Mahamaya B. Trishala  
C. Yasoda D. Yasodhara
62. The event of the flight of Mohammed in 622 A.D. is known as Hijrat. What is Gautam's "Great going forth" (His leaving his father's palace) known as?  
A. Mahabhiniskramana B. Parinirvana  
C. Mahaparinirvana D. Nibbana-yatra
63. Who wrote Jaina Kalpasutra?  
A. Bhadrabahu B. Sthulbahu  
C. Mahavira D. Parsvanath
64. Which one forms a bridge or rather a half way house between the old Buddhism and Hinduism?  
A. the Hinayana School B. The Mahayana School  
C. the Vajrayana School D. None of the above
65. Whose relation with the Buddha began with enmity and ended in complete devotion?  
A. Bimbisara's B. Ajatasatru's  
C. Devadatta's D. Pradyota's
66. Which one of the following has been the richest source of the well known smooth images in black stone and has also yielded an extensive series of Buddhist bronzes?  
A. Amaravati B. Tanjore  
C. Nalanda D. Kurkihar
67. At which one of the following places the earliest example of the Buddhist stupa architecture has been found?  
A. Sarnath B. Sanchi  
C. Lumbini D. Bodhi Gaya
68. To which one of the following school of art do the earliest images of Buddha in human form belong?  
A. Mathura B. Gupta  
C. Gandhara D. Amravati
69. The best images of Prajnaparamita, belongs to:  
A. Sumatra B. Java  
C. China D. India
70. Name the place where the Colossal figures of the Buddha modelled on an earlier Gandhara type, belonging to the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. has been found.  
A. Bamiyan, Afghanistan  
B. Chinese Turkistan  
C. Burma (new Myanmar)  
D. Sri Lanka
71. Which statement regarding Buddha is true?  
A. He was born on the day of full moon.  
B. His birth and death took place on the day of full moon.  
C. His birth, death and awaking — all the three took place on the day of full moon.  
D. He became enlightened on the day of full moon.
72. Which of the following Buddhist philosophers is said to have visited Nepal in the 4th century in order to propagate his own doctrine?  
A. Acharya Vasubandhu B. Acharya Shantharakshita  
C. Acharya Kamalashila D. Acharya Aitsha
73. Who of the following monarchs of Tibet is credited with introduction of Buddhism in Tibet in the 7th century A.D.?  
A. Dpal—hkhör—btsan  
B. Khri—ide—sren—btas  
C. Mu—ne—btsan—po  
D. Sron—btsan—Sangam—po
74. The Shailendra kings of Indonesia were followers of Mahayana Buddhism. They established monasteries at Nalanda and Nagapatinam and the Pala and the Chola emperors granted village for their maintenance. Which one of the following stupas built by them in Java is most renowned?  
A. Singasari B. Borobudur  
C. Mendut D. Kalasan
75. Which one of the following nurtured as individualistic traditions in Buddhism?  
1. Shudras asserting their rights  
2. Growing Urbanisation  
3. Decaying Brahmanism  
4. Republican background  
A. only 2 and 4 B. only 1 and 3  
C. only 1, 3 and 4 D. All the four
76. Which one of the following constitutes the chief significance of Korean Buddhism?  
A. The role it played as an intermediary between China and Japan  
B. The unique synthesis of the orthodox and the Tantric Schools of Buddhism  
C. The preservation of Mahayana Buddhism in its purest form  
D. None of these
77. When was Buddhism (Mahayana School) first introduced in Japan?  
A. 1st Century A.D. B. 3rd Century A.D.  
C. 6th Century A.D. D. 8th Century A.D.
78. Which factor disabled Buddhism from the very beginning to emerge as the triumphant religion of India?  
A. Lack of clarity regarding life after death.  
B. Pride born out of Royal patronage.



- C. Acceptance of some of the well known concepts of Aryanism.  
D. Division of Buddhist ranks immediately after the death of Buddha.
79. In the field of religion every major religion of the world is represented in India with the exception of:  
A. Confucianism                      B. Zoroastrianism  
C. Judaism                              D. Latin Christianity
80. The 57-foot high statues of Gomateshwara at Sravana Belgola in Mysore was erected in about 981 A.D. by the Ganga minister.  
A. Chamundraya                      B. Rachamal  
C. Rishala                              D. Bharata
81. According to Buddhist tradition, who instigated Ajatsatru to kill his father Bimbisara?  
A. Buddha's cousin Devadatta  
B. Bimbisara's wife Chellana  
C. Bimbisara's wife Khenā  
D. Ajatsatru's wife Padmavati
82. One of the earliest references to Krishna as human hero is to be found in the:  
A. Chhandogya Upanishad  
B. Ghata Jataka  
C. Jaina text Uttradyanana Sutra  
D. Jaina Aupapatrika Sutra
83. To the classical *i.e.* Greek writers, Lord Krishna was known as:  
A. Heracles                              B. Souraseni  
C. Androkottas                      D. Sandro Kottas
84. "Para" means:  
A. the highest aspect of Lord Vasudeva  
B. the emanatory form of Vasudeva  
C. the incarnatory form of Vasudeva  
D. Vasudeva as the inner Controller of the actions of every individual
85. The fact that Jainas included Vasudeva and Baladeva among the 63 Solaka ----- Purushas or eminent Personalities, who influence the history of the world in various ways is:  
A. true                                      B. false  
C. not likely                              D. disputed
86. Who was considered as the 9th Avatar of Vishnu?  
A. Kapila                                  B. Dattatreya  
C. Vyasa                                  D. the Buddha
87. The monolithic column at Besnagar in honour of Vasudeva was erected by Heliodorus in the:  
A. 2nd Century B.C.                      B. 1st Century B.C.  
C. 1st Century A.D.                      D. 2nd Century A.D.
88. Which statement on Vaishnavism is not correct?  
A. Vasudeva — Krishna came to be gradually associated with the vedic deity Vishnu and this process was completed by the time the Bhagvat Gita was composed.  
B. The Bhagvata religion is also known as Vaishnava Dharma.  
C. Buddhist canons of the first century B.C. mentioned the worshippers of Vasudeva.  
D. The worship of Vishnu was certainly known to Megasthenes.
89. Which statement on Bhagavatism is not correct?  
A. It did not encourage image worship among the higher sections of the orthodox Indian people.  
B. The Vishnu images of the early post-Christian era are mostly to be found in the Mathura regions.  
C. The Bhagavata Shrines are mostly built by foreigners as the one referred to in the Mora inscription.  
D. A few fragments of the Mora shrines are now to be found in the Mathura Museum.
90. Amongst the following who contributed most to the Bhagavat cult?  
A. Indo-Greeks                              B. Seythians  
C. Parthians                                  D. Kushans
91. Theist religion means:  
A. belief in one God  
B. the God would reveal himself to the devotees  
C. the opposite of montheism  
D. the opposite of pantheism
92. The Gita steers a middle course between the two ideals of *nivritti* and *pravritti*:  
A. correct                                      B. incorrect  
C. controversial                              D. Do not know
93. Which one is known as the layman's upnishad?  
A. The Ramayana                              B. The Gita  
C. Mahabharata                              D. The Jataka Stories
94. Which practice of early Buddhists largely enabled Buddhists to become a popular religion?  
A. Preaching in Pali and the simplicity of the doctrine.  
B. The personality of the Buddha  
C. Acceptance of worship of trees and funerary practices.  
D. The simplicity of the doctrine.
95. The system that must have become the basic doctrine of Buddhism is the:  
A. Nyaya system                              B. Sankhya system  
C. Uttar-Mimamsa                              D. None of these
96. Who listened to the first sermon of the Buddha?  
A. The five ascetics or monks  
B. Sujata  
C. Angulimala  
D. Upali
97. Symbol of Buddhism is:  
A. four-spoked wheel                              B. eight-spoked wheel  
C. ten-spoked wheel                              D. Not known

98. The future Buddha may be an incarnation in:  
A. Human form                      B. Semi-human form  
C. Animal form                      D. Aquatic animal form
99. Who was/were not a zealous follower(s) of Buddhism:  
A. Harsha                              B. Kanishka  
C. Pala kings of Bengal      D. Sungas
100. "Buddhayaana" refers to the:  
A. First "Vehicle"                      B. Second "Vehicle"  
C. Third "Vehicle"                      D. None of the above
101. Which sect is similar in thinking or identical to that of the lokayatas?  
A. Jains                                  B. Charvakas  
C. Brahmanas                          D. Shramanas
102. Who said, "Don't ask the caste, ask the deeds whosoever does the right deals attains nirvana"?  
A. Krishna                              B. Yajurvedya  
C. Mahavira                              D. Gautama
103. Which evidence does not reveal Ashoka's interest in Buddhism?  
A. 6th major pillar inscription  
B. Schism edicts  
C. Nagasikhar pillar inscription  
D. Rumelidze's pillar inscription
104. One statement on charvaka philosophy is not correct. Identify that one.  
A. Enjoyment is the only end of human life.  
B. Gods do not exist.  
C. Besides perception there are other means of valid knowledge, important among them being inference.  
D. The Lokayat philosophy stated that everything, that exists, is experienced by sensory organs.
105. Which statement on the sect of the Ajivikas is wrong?  
A. It attracted only men of humble origin.  
B. It found fault with Bhramanas interpretation of Karma doctrine.  
C. It criticised the caste-structure.  
D. Gosala was its founder.
106. When did China received Buddhism?  
A. Second century B.C.      B. First century B.C.  
C. First century A.D.              D. Third century A.D.
107. Which one of the following works of Ashvaghosha is considered to be the oldest dramatic work extant in Sanskrit literature?  
A. Shariputrakavya              B. Buddhacharita  
C. Samantapasadika              D. Saundarananda
108. Which one expression for describing the under-current of Indian History is more true than the others?  
A. The story of Hinduism  
B. Exploitation of the rural areas  
C. Frequent invasions by foreigners  
D. Elusive search for political unity
109. The only incarnation of Lord Siva as suggested in the Vayu and Linga Puranas is that of:  
A. Kakulin                              B. Basava  
C. Gosala                                  D. Shankaracharya
110. Which was the earliest of the saiva sects?  
A. Kalamukhas                      B. Kapalikas  
C. Pasupata                              D. Lingayatas
111. The Garuda Pillar erected by the foreigner is at:  
A. Besnagar                              B. Allahabad  
C. Sanchi                                  D. Ujjain
112. Who said: "When religion declines and evil-doers are to be destroyed, I shall be born, at different periods"?  
A. Krishna                              B. The Buddha  
C. Rama                                  D. Mahavira
113. The first successful invader who annexed the Punjab territories to his empire was:  
A. Cyrus I                              B. Darius I  
C. Alexander                              D. Darius III
114. Chandragupta Maurya liberated one of the following parts of India from Selukos. Which one was that:  
A. North-Western                      B. South-Western  
C. South-Eastern                      D. Western
115. Who said "Indians do not know the art of writing"?  
A. Kautilya                              B. Pliny  
C. Megasthenes                      D. Plutarch
116. Who was referred to as "Vrishala" and "Kulahina":  
A. Ashoka  
B. Harsha  
C. Chandragupta Maurya  
D. Chandragupta
117. During the reign of Chandragupta Maurya the Sudarsan lake near Girnar was constructed by?  
A. Suvisakha                              B. Pushyagupta  
C. Tushapa                                  D. Parnadatta
118. Tishyarakshita, who opposed the extraordinary generosity of Ashoka to the Buddhist, was:  
A. the queen                              B. a sister  
C. a daughter                              D. a grand-daughter
119. Who was welcomed by these word: "We neither oppose the prince, nor the king but the wicked ministers who oppress us"?  
A. Bindusara                              B. Samprati  
C. Kunala                                  D. Jaluka
120. How many nights did Ashoka spend on his "dhammayatras" (Pilgrimage tours)?  
A. 240                                      B. 256  
C. 120                                      D. 280
121. Who saw Ashoka's statue dressed in a monk's robe?  
A. Fahien                                  B. Huen Tsang  
C. I-tsing                                  D. Alberuni

122. The essence of Law of Piety or Dhamma is:  
 A. Layman's version of Buddhism  
 B. Ashoka's version of religious consciousness  
 C. Porana Pakiti  
 D. An ideology to indoctrinate people
123. Which points does Not show that Ashoka was against Bramhanism?  
 A. He looked down upon Sacrifice  
 B. He had something against the Devas  
 C. He equalled brahmanas with Ajivikas  
 D. He held that the goal for people was "Swarga"
124. Who was the only Mauryan Successor whose name appears in an inscription as the donor of a cave in Barabar Hills near Gaya?  
 A. Dasaratha                      B. Sampati  
 C. Kunala                          D. Jaluka
125. The "Vayu Purana" mentions the total number of kings after Ashoka as:  
 A. Six                                  B. Ten  
 C. Seven                              D. Eight
126. Which of the following did for Buddhism in Japan, what Ashoka had done for it in India?  
 A. Heina                              B. Prince Shotoku  
 C. Emperor Suiko                  D. Kamakura
127. The stupa constructed at which one of the following places in southern India is not only earliest but also a Mahastupa enshrining the mortal remains of the Buddha?  
 A. Jaggayyapeta                  B. Amaravati  
 C. Nagarjunakonda               D. Bhattiprolu
128. The sermon of the Turning of the wheel of law was preached by the Buddha after his enlightenment. Which statement on it is not correct?  
 A. It was preached in the Deer Park at Sarnath.  
 B. It is the basic teaching of all the Buddhist sects.  
 C. The five monks, Kondana, Vappa, Bhadiya, Mahanama and Assagi listened to it.  
 D. That was his first and last Sermon.
129. The turning of the wheel of law was the centre of Buddhist teaching. Which of the following is not correct?  
 A. Four noble truths  
 B. Eight fold path  
 C. Belief in Bodhisattavas  
 D. The middle path
130. A Bodhisattva in Hinayana Buddhism is:  
 A. A being of immeasurable charity and compassion  
 B. The previous incarnation of Buddha  
 C. A dissident monk  
 D. The God on the earth in human form
131. Which among the following was absent from the organisation of Buddhist Sanghas?  
 A. Democratization  
 B. A central organisation of Sanghas  
 C. Separate Sanghas for Nuns (women)  
 D. Separate Sanghas for the followers of Hinayana and Mahayana sects
132. Which one of the following title was not used for Buddha?  
 A. Sakyamuni                      B. Tathagata  
 C. Jina                                D. Nayaputta
133. About whom Max Muller called, "the greatest grammarian the world has ever known"?  
 A. Nagarjuna                        B. Ashvaghosha  
 C. Panini                             D. Nayaputta
134. To which of the following countries Ashoka did not send his missionaries?  
 A. Egypt                              B. Sri Lanka  
 C. China                              D. Burma
135. By what name did the Greek writers call to the city commissioners?  
 A. Agronomoi                       B. Astynomoi  
 C. Sthanika                         D. Srenis
136. What is the ancient name for East Bengal?  
 A. Samatata                        B. Dhauli  
 C. Svarnagiri                       D. Gandhara
137. Which of the Greek writers refers to taking of image of Heracles in front of the Paurava army?  
 A. Curtius                            B. Justin  
 C. Strabo                             D. Measthenes
138. Who is described as the Indian Machiavelli?  
 A. Bimbisara                        B. Chanakya  
 C. Bana                               D. Kalidasa
139. Into how many books is Arthashastra divided?  
 A. 15                                  B. 20  
 C. 25                                  D. 150
140. Which one of the following statements about Yogachara (Founded by Maitreyanatha), the other branch of Mahayanism, is not correct?  
 A. It recognises three degrees of knowledge Parikalpita (illusory), Paratantra (empirical), and Parinishpanna (absolute).  
 B. The school is also known as Vijnanavada on account of the fact that it holds Vijnaptimatra (nothing but consciousness) to be the ultimate reality.  
 C. As against the qualified realism of Madhyamika School it advocates absolute realism.  
 D. It emphasises the practice of Yoga (Meditation) as the most effective method for the attainment of the highest truth (bodhi).
141. Who of the following Mahayanist Buddhist writers is regarded as the Kant of India by Dr. Stcharbatoky?

- A. Dignaga                      B. Asanga  
C. Dharmakirti                D. Vasubandhu
- 142.** Ashoka's Coronation took place in:  
A. 261 BC                      B. 273 BC  
C. 264 BC                      D. 250 BC
- 143.** Tantrik-Sect first grew within:  
A. Jainism                      B. Buddhism  
C. Hinduism                    D. Bhagavatism
- 144.** Which of the following was not one of the schools of Tantric-Buddhism?  
A. Pratyeka-Buddhayana    B. Mantrayana  
C. Vijrayana                    D. Sahajayana
- 145.** Which one of the following Buddhist scholars has been described as "Poet, Musician, Preacher, Moralist, Philosopher, Play-writer, tale-teller and inventor in all these arts ..... he recalls Milton, Goethe, Kant and Voltaire"?  
A. Vasubandhu                B. Asanga or Aryasanga  
C. Ashvaghosha               D. Nagarjuna
- 146.** Which one of the following Buddhist scholar enjoys great celebrity all over the Buddhist world as grammarian, philosopher and poet?  
A. Vasumitra                    B. Santideva  
C. Chandragomin              D. Panini
- 147. Assertion (A):** The rise of Buddhism was protest movement against the Aryan-dominated Varna System.  
**Reason (R):** The Buddha was a Kshatriya.  
**Codes:**  
A. (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B. (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
C. (A) is true but, (R) is false.  
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**148. Assertion (A):** The rise of hetrodox religions in the 6th century B.C. was the outcome of a desire to have an intelligible easy, and less expensive way to salvation.

**Reason (R):** The Buddha and Mahavira introduced those changes in the old religious system as were necessary to satisfy this yearning.

**Codes:**

- A. (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B. (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**149. Assertion (A):** The rise of Buddhism was the result of the introduction of nees agricultural economy based in the use of the cattle.

**Reason (R):** The Buddha was opposed to sacrifice.

**Codes:**

- A. (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B. (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**150. Assertion (A):** Mahavira was only a reformer.

**Reason (R):** Jaina ideas were there even before his advent.

**Codes:**

- A. (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B. (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

## ANSWERS

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
B	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	A	A
<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
C	A	A	C	C	A	D	D	B	D
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
B	A	A	A	C	B	A	A	D	A
<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>
A	A	C	C	B	A	B	A	A	B
<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>
B	B	A	A	D	A	B	D	B	D
<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>
A	A	D	C	C	D	D	B	C	C
<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>
B	A	A	B	B	C	A	C	B	A

<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>
C	A	D	B	A	A	C	C	A	A
<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>
A	A	A	A	A	D	A	D	A	A
<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	D	C
<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>110</b>
B	D	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	C
<b>111</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>120</b>
A	A	B	A	C	C	B	A	C	B
<b>121</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>130</b>
C	C	D	A	B	B	D	D	C	B
<b>131</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>140</b>
B	C	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	C
<b>141</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>150</b>
C	B	C	A	C	C	D	D	A	A

## SET-4

1. Manimekalai is considered:
  - A. The idyllic of Tamil Poetry
  - B. The odyssey of Tamil Poetry
  - C. The Mahabharata of Tamil
  - D. The Ramayana of Tamil
2. The beginning of *civilized* communities in southern India was not because of one of the following. Identify.
  - A. The megalithic people moved from upland area into fertile river basins.
  - B. The coming of Jaina and Buddha missionaries made them aware of Northern material culture.
  - C. The history of early south India witnessed caste system of the northern type.
  - D. Roman contacts.
3. By how many Pandyan kings was the first Sangam patronised?
  - A. 89
  - B. 59
  - C. 49
  - D. 79
4. Which one of the following statements about the religious life of the Sangam age is not correct?
  - A. During the early Sangam age the Brahmanic vedic rituals had taken deep roots.
  - B. Chola kings patronised expensive sacrificial rituals.
  - C. The Samskaras, including the upnayan (Sacredthread ceremony) were not followed.
  - D. Amongst the higher classes (including merchants) marriages were solemnised according to the vedic rites.
5. There was an administrative unit under cholas name "Kuram". What did it mean?
  - A. A gram
  - B. A tehsil
  - C. A district
  - D. A group of village
6. The earliest Tamil literature is termed as Sangam literature because it was:
  - A. a joint creation of one school of scholars.
  - B. Patronized by the rulers of the Sangam dynasty.
  - C. Standardized by an academy (Sangam) of Scholars and poets maintained by Pandya rulers at Madurai.
  - D. Created at the Sangam of three South Indian rivers.
7. Contracts between northern Aryans and Tamils is conveyed in the tradition of:
  - A. Valmiki
  - B. Agastya
  - C. Vishwamitra
  - D. Vashishta
8. Sangam literature was written in:
  - A. Avadhi
  - B. Tamil
  - C. Maithili
  - D. Malayalam
9. The radiating point for civilization in the land south of Narmada was:
  - A. Godavari delta
  - B. Kaveri delta
  - C. Tungabhadra and Krishna region
  - D. Pannar river
10. Which one of the following is false with regard to the religious practices of the Sangam Age?
  - A. Banyan tree was considered to be the abode of God.
  - B. People worshipped the local God Murugan, who later came to be known as Subramaniam.
  - C. The kings performed vedic sacrifices.
  - D. The people had no faith in omens and astrology.
11. Where was the first Sangam held?
  - A. Madurai
  - B. Kanchipuram
  - C. Mahabalipuram
  - D. Kaveri Pattanam

12. The Sangam age dates back to:
  - A. 1200 BC – 1100 AD
  - B. 900 BC – 500 AD
  - C. 500 BC – 500 AD
  - D. 280 BC – 185 AD
13. Which Sangam work extols the virtuous wife?
  - A. Silappadikaram
  - B. Manimekalai
  - C. Jivakachintamani
  - D. Kundala Kesi
14. The literature of the Sangam age was mostly in the form of :
  - A. Prose
  - B. Poetry
  - C. Drama
  - D. None of the above
15. Which one of the following statements on the Cheras is not correct?
  - A. The first Chera monarch Uidyanjeral was called Imayavaramban.
  - B. Their greatest ruler was San-u-Guttuvan or Red Chera.
  - C. They used modified version of Tamil.
  - D. They were in alliance with the Pandyas.
16. Which one of the following statements regarding Sangam age is not correct?
  - A. Madurai is the Tamil word for Mathura.
  - B. Sangam literature is not logically connected.
  - C. Sangam literature refers to 2 or 3 Pandyan kings.
  - D. The chola kings patronized the Sangam poetry.
17. What is the acceptable date of the third Sangam?
  - A. 7th Century AD
  - B. 500 BC
  - C. 8th century AD
  - D. Ist three centuries of the Christian era.
18. Which among the following was not included as a seat of learning of the Sangams:
  - A. Kanchi
  - B. Madurai
  - C. Mahabalipuram
  - D. Kaveripattanam
19. What is the name of the Chola king who defeated the Pandya and Chera kings in the famous battle of Venni?
  - A. Karikala
  - B. Vijaya
  - C. Nandunjehyan
  - D. Tondaiman Ilandiraiyan
20. Who was the king who formed the third Sangam?
  - A. Mudattiruraman
  - B. Ugrapperuvaludi
  - C. Nedunehelian
  - D. Kadungan
21. Which one of the following works belong to the third Sangam?
  - A. Pari Padal
  - B. Kali
  - C. Gita Govinda
  - D. Rajatarangini
22. Where did the second Sangam function from?
  - A. Madurai
  - B. Puhar
  - C. Kapatapuram
  - D. Kanchi
23. Which one of the following statement on the social life in the Sangam era is not correct?
  - A. The widows had to cut off their hair, discard all ornaments and eat only the plainest food.
  - B. Civil and military offices were held by the rich peasants called velalas.
  - C. Caste distinction existed.
  - D. Talkappiar calls the commercial community as vaisigas.
24. Which one of the following statement on Sangam literature is not correct?
  - A. It enables us to trace a connected political history of Tamil Kingdom.
  - B. It sheds light on socio-religious aspects of Tamil-Kingdom.
  - C. It sheds light on trade relations with “Yavanas”.
  - D. It sheds light on the pronounced fusion that had occurred between the Sanskrit and the Tamil culture.
25. Who wrote Talkappiyam?
  - A. Tolkappiyar
  - B. Ravivarman
  - C. Kamban
  - D. Deva Raya I
26. What find help us to determine the date of the third Sangam?
  - A. Arikamedu
  - B. Adichhanallur
  - C. Paiyampali
  - D. Lothal
27. Pick-out the one which dose not go with the others:
  - A. Kuruntogai
  - B. Ahananura
  - C. Paripadal
  - D. Pattinappalai
28. Of the three Tamil monarchies of South India, the Pandyas occupied:
  - A. the extreme south
  - B. the Kaveri region
  - C. western coastal strip
  - D. undermarked vast territories
29. The political and cultural centre of the Pandyas was:
  - A. Vengi
  - B. Madurai
  - C. Kanchipuram
  - D. Mahabalipuram
30. Which dynasty did not exist during the Sangam age?
  - A. Chalukyas
  - B. Chera
  - C. Chola
  - D. Pandya
31. For which line of rulers can we construct anything like a continuous geneology with the help of Sangam Literature?
  - A. Cheras
  - B. Pandyas
  - C. Cholas
  - D. Satyaputras
32. Which of the attributes does not refer the megalithic graves of Southern India?
  - A. Graves were encircled by big pieces of stone.
  - B. Alongwith the skeletons, objects of daily use were also buried.
  - C. Arrowheads, spearheads, hoes and sickles were also found in the graves.
  - D. The only iron implement found in the graves was the plough

33. Match three Sangams with the number of Pandyan Kings they were patronized:

- |                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| (a) First Sangam  | 1. 49 |
| (b) Second Sangam | 2. 59 |
| (c) Third Sangam  | 3. 89 |

- |    |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) |
| A. | 1   | 2   | 3   |
| B. | 3   | 2   | 1   |
| C. | 2   | 1   | 3   |
| D. | 3   | 1   | 2   |

34. Which statement on economic activity of ancient India projected the changing social life of the day?

- The Sangam poems often referred to Yavanas.
- The Greeks settle in large numbers at Kaveripattinam.
- The foreigners, in course of time, were known as fallen Kashatriyas.
- The presence of foreigners wielding political and economic power posed a threat to castesystem.

35. Which one of the following statements on Sangam age is not corrected?

- Madurai, the capital city of Pandyas, was the centre of this literacy activity.
- The main function of the Sangam was to bring together the leading poets, scholars and thinkers for the creative and critical literary works.
- The term Sangam was popularised in the Tamilkam by the Jaina and Buddhist ascenities.
- The name of the North Indian Sage Agastya was not referred to in the Sangam Literature.

36. Which of the following works of the Sangam age is considered to be the greatest literary works of ancient Tamil Literature?

- Tolkappiyam
- Ettutogai (eight anthologies)
- Perunga dai
- Muttollayiram

37. Which of the following statements about the maugram, the Sabha of this period, is not correct?

- It was the highest court of Justice.
- It was the common meeting place in the village.
- According to rural, it was a general assembly dealing with all affairs.
- It served the purpose of political gathering.

38. Pick out the one which does not go with the others.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Mullaippatu | B. Nedunalvada  |
| C. Paripadal   | D. Kurunjipattu |

39. Match of the following works and groups to which they belong:

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Narrinai       | 1. Epic                    |
| (b) Maduraikanchi  | 2. Ettuthogoi              |
| (c) Thirukkural    | 3. Pathupattu              |
| (d) Silappadikaram | 4. Padiven Kilkanakku Nool |

- |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 2   | 3   | 4   | 1   |
| B. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| C. | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |
| D. | 4   | 1   | 3   | 2   |

40. Match the following regions and the people who lived there:

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Marudam | 1. Ayars      |
| (b) Mullai  | 2. Kuravas    |
| (c) Kurinji | 3. Panadavars |
| (d) Neydal  | 4. Ulavars    |

Codes:

- |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 4   | 1   | 2   | 3   |
| B. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| C. | 2   | 3   | 4   | 1   |
| D. | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |

41. Who was the president of the first Sangam?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| A. Valmiki | B. Vedavyas |
| C. Janaka  | D. Agastya  |

42. The last anthology or group of Sangam literature known as, "Ten Idylls" is:

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Kural      | B. Tolkappiyam |
| C. Pattupattu | D. Manimekalai |

43. In all, there were/was:

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. four Sangams | B. three Sangams |
| C. two Sangams  | D. one Sangams   |

44. Among the following major epics of Tamil literature which one was produced during the age of the third Sangam?

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Silappadikaram | B. Jinak Chintamani |
| C. Valayapati     | D. Kundoolkeri      |

45. South Indians maintained a favourable trade with the Roman empire up to the:

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. 2nd Century A.D. | B. 3rd Century A.D. |
| C. 2nd Century A.D. | D. 3rd Century B.C. |

46. The main items of export during Sangam was/were:

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Medicinal herbs | B. Pearls        |
| C. Black pepper    | D. All the above |

47. Primary items of import was/were:

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| A. Gold   | B. Wine          |
| C. Horses | D. All the above |

48. What are the major epics of the Sangam age?

- Silappadikaram, Manimekhalai, Jivak-chintamani, Valayapati, Kundalakasi
- Manimekhalai, Kavyam, Nalavenba
- Naladiyar, Silappadikaram, Palamoli, Nilkasi
- Pattinappalai, Nedunalvada, Mullai-prathu

49. Which of the following was the great custom port and artificial harbour?

- Paduca
- Uraiyur
- Puhar or Kaveripattinam
- Tyndis



50. Which of the following was the important port of Eastern coast in the Sangam age?  
A. Colchi B. Tyndis  
C. Muziris D. Naura
51. What was the important port on the Western Coast in the Sangam, age?  
A. Poduca B. Colchi  
C. Balita D. Sopatma
52. Which of the following was a great centre of cotton trade?  
A. Korkai B. Muziris  
C. Balita D. Uraiur
53. Which Roman wrote: "In no year does India draw our empire of less than five hundred and fifty millions of sesterces"?  
A. Pliny B. Strabo  
C. Justin D. Plutarch
54. On which of the following imports from India the Roman senate laid an embargo as it was a menace to the city's morals?  
A. Saffron B. Wine  
C. Pepper D. Muslin
55. The existence of the monsoon winds, blowing across the Indian ocean was discovered by:  
A. Hippalus in 45 A.D. B. Plutarch in 78 A.D.  
C. Strabo in 56 B.C. D. Pliny in 58 A.D.
56. The Tamil poetry in Sangam period was divided into two main groups, namely.  
A. Palai and Mullani B. Kurinji and Aham  
C. Marudam and Puram D. Agam and Puram
57. Match the following regions and their Gods:  
(a) Marudam 1. Mayen  
(b) Mullai 2. Indran  
(c) Kurinji 3. Varuna  
(d) Neydal 4. Seyon  
**Codes:**  
(a) (b) (c) (d)  
A. 2 1 4 3  
B. 1 2 3 4  
C. 3 4 2 1  
D. 4 3 1 2
58. Match the following regions and the occupation of the people who lived there.  
(a) Marudam 1. Fishing  
(b) Mullai 2. Cultivation  
(c) Neydal 3. Hunting  
(d) Kurinji 4. Rearing cattle and sheep  
**Codes:**  
(a) (b) (c) (d)  
A. 2 4 1 3  
B. 1 2 3 4  
C. 3 4 2 1  
D. 4 1 3 2
59. Who spoke of Pandya Kingdom being ruled by a woman in Sangam period?  
A. Megasthenes B. Kautilya  
C. Panini D. Patanjali
60. The greatest Pandya ruler was:  
A. Nedunjeliyan B. Peruvaludi  
C. Ilandiraiyan D. Mudikudumi
61. Which statement on the different eco-types (tinai) referred to in Sangam Literature is wrong?  
A. The mountainous region (Kurinci) was the habitat of hunters and food gatherers like the tribes of the Kuruvans.  
B. The tribes of herdsmen like the Ayar lived in the forest (mullai).  
C. Robbers withdrew the barren land (Palai).  
D. People made a living by fishing in the marutam area.
62. Karikala's greatest achievement was:  
A. Victory over the Pandya and the Chera King at Venni  
B. Conquest of Ceylon  
C. Building of the city of Puhar at the mouth of Kaveri  
D. Pioneering of the Grand Aricut at Srirangam.
63. Which of the statements on Sangam period is incorrect?  
A. Monarchy was the prevalent form of Government.  
B. The Tamil kings looked after their country like nurses tending children in their charge an ideal put before them by Ashoka the great.  
C. "Chakravartin" ideal was dear to the Tamil Kings.  
D. Brahmin advisers were not known to Tamil Kings.
64. What was the emblem of the Sangam-Cholas?  
A. the tiger B. the "Bow"  
C. Eight-spoked wheel D. Garuda
65. Two of the most recurring causes of warfare in Sangam period were:  
1. Cattle lifting  
2. refusal to give princesses in marriages  
3. smuggling  
4. family feuds  
**Codes:**  
A. 1 and 2 B. 1 and 3  
C. 2 and 3 D. 4 and 1
66. Which one is supposed to be the fifth veda?  
A. Trittondar Puranam B. Akkatiyam  
C. Jivak Chintamani D. Tiru Kurul
67. Which of the statements regarding the art of warfare in Sangam period is incorrect.  
A. Methods of fortification, and of assaulting and defending fortresses appear to have been fairly well-developed  
B. The traditional four-fold army-chariots, elephants, cavalry and infantry was in use.  
C. Body armour made of tiger-skin was in use.

D. Women captured in war were returned to their parents or husbands.

68. Match the following:

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (a) Arikamedu | 1. Broach          |
| (b) Colchi    | 2. Korkai          |
| (c) Tyndis    | 3. Panuai or Tondi |
| (d) Baryagaza | 4. Cannanore       |
| (e) Naura     | 5. Pondichery      |

**Codes:**

- |    |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| A. | 5   | 2   | 3   | 1   | 4   |
| B. | 5   | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |
| C. | 2   | 1   | 3   | 4   | 5   |
| D. | 5   | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |

69. Megasthenes refers to the rule of Heracles (Vasudeva Krishna's) daughter who was assigned villages to rule in Southern region, and who was probably the founder of Pandya kingdom. Identify her?

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A. Pandia | B. Panlavi |
| C. Maitri | D. Pandara |

70. Match the following:

- |             |                                                                                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Puram   | 1. Pre-marital love                                                                   |
| (b) Marudam | 2. Post-marital love                                                                  |
| (c) Kurinji | 3. Marital heroism                                                                    |
| (d) Mullai  | 4. The Lamentation of separated lovers                                                |
| (e) Neydal  | 5. The wife's patient suffering during her lord's separation, longing for his returns |

**Codes:**

- |    |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| A. | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   | 5   |
| B. | 3   | 2   | 1   | 5   | 4   |
| C. | 2   | 3   | 1   | 4   | 5   |
| D. | 4   | 3   | 1   | 2   | 5   |

71. Say which is false among the following?

- There were slave markets in Tamilkam in the Sangam age.
- Kalingam was a famous variety of cotton cloth.
- Bull fighting was a common pastime of the Sangam people.
- Sangam people used tali as a symbol of marriage.

72. Pick out that which is false among the following:

- Madalerudal was a practice connected with lovers
- There was neither prohibition nor licensing of prostitution.
- Pulippal tali was wrong as an ornament by boys and girls.
- Sati was unknown to the Sangam people.

73. Pick out that which is correct.

- Widows were permitted to remarry in the Sangam Age.
- Sangam women had no right to choose their partners.

- The wife was considered the luminary of the home.
- Sangam women led a secluded life.

74. Match the following places and the cause of their fame:

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (a) Kanchi  | 1. Cotton weaving  |
| (b) Uraiyur | 2. Silk weaving    |
| (c) Korkai  | 3. Seat of Sangam  |
| (d) Madurai | 4. Port facilities |

**Codes:**

- |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 2   | 1   | 4   | 3   |
| B. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| C. | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |
| D. | 4   | 3   | 1   | 2   |

75. Match the following dynasties and the rulers to which they belong:

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Cholas    | 1. Gajabahu     |
| (b) Cheras    | 2. Karikala     |
| (c) Pandyas   | 3. Senguttuvan  |
| (d) Ceylonese | 4. Nedunchelian |

**Codes:**

- |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 2   | 3   | 4   | 1   |
| B. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| C. | 3   | 1   | 2   | 4   |
| D. | 4   | 2   | 1   | 3   |

76. Pick out that which is false:

- Monarchy was the prevalent form of government among the Sangam people.
- Succession was determined by the law of perimogeniture.
- The king was assisted by ministers.
- The Sangam works refer to the existence of Enberayan collective responsibility.

77. Match the following according to the author of the works:

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (a) Nedunavadai      | 1. Kapilar     |
| (b) Maduraikkanchi   | 2. Nathathanar |
| (c) Sirupanatruppada | 3. Maruthanas  |
| (d) Kurinchipattu    | 4. Nakkirar    |

- |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |
| B. | 4   | 3   | 1   | 2   |
| C. | 3   | 1   | 2   | 4   |
| D. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |

78. Which one of the following Tamil Kings have sent the earliest embassy, (According to strabo) which was met by Augustus at Athens about 20 B.C.?

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. A Chola King  | B. A Chera King   |
| C. A Pandya King | D. A Pallave King |

79. Which of the following kings made a grand anicut on the Kaveri, the water of which is now-a-days drawn off through a new channel called vennar?

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. Karikala     | B. Peruvaludi    |
| C. Ilandiraiyan | D. Nendunjelivan |

80. Which one of the following Chera king is the brother of Ilango, the author of the Sangam epic "Silappadikaram"?

- A. Nedunjeral B. Karikala  
C. Nedunjelian D. Senuguttuvan

81. What are the "ma" and "vedi" in Sangam period?

- A. The taxes of the period  
B. The coinage of the time  
C. The measures of land  
D. The words for love and war.

82. The division of Sangam society was made according to the region of the Tamil land to which the poem referred. Match the Tamil words with the regions they are associated with:

- |             |                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Palai   | 1. The jungle and wood land |
| (b) Mullai  | 2. The hills                |
| (c) Kurinji | 3. The dry lands            |
| (d) Neydal  | 4. The Coast                |
| (e) Marudam | 5. The cultivated plains    |

- |    |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| A. | 3   | 1   | 2   | 5   | 4   |
| B. | 3   | 1   | 5   | 2   | 4   |
| C. | 2   | 3   | 1   | 4   | 5   |
| D. | 2   | 1   | 3   | 4   | 5   |

83. Which one the following is NOT the meaning of the word Karikala?

- A. 'the man with the charred leg'  
B. 'death to Kali'  
C. 'death to the enemy (elephants)'  
D. 'Incarnation of death (Jama)'

84. Who were the first to establish their ascendancy in the south?

- A. Cholas B. Pandyas  
C. Cheras D. Satyaputras

85. Who had a mastery of the seven notes of Music?

- A. Samudragupta B. Harsha  
C. Karikala D. Chandragupta II

86. Basic objects of the conflict among the three Sangam kingdoms were:

- Control over the fertile deltas.
- access to the important trading stations along the coasts.
- desire to become Chakravartin Kings *i.e.* digvijaya.
- desire to increase the number of woman folk thus increase in population.

**Codes:**

- A. only 1 and 2 B. only 2 and 3  
C. only 3 and 4 D. only 2 and 4

87. What was the Capital of the Sangam Chera?

- A. Vanji B. Madurai  
C. Uraiur D. Tiruchirappalli

88. What was the Capital of the Chera King Nedunjeral Adam?

- A. Marandai B. Saliyar  
C. Kaveripattinam D. Ponnani

89. Identify the Ceylonese king who was a contemporary of the Chera king Senguttuvan and who was present in the Chera kingdom at the time of the establishment of the Pattini cult by the latter.

- A. Gajabahu B. Parinar  
C. Tissa D. Meghavarman

90. Who among the Chera monarchs is said to have fed sumptuously both the armies at Kurukshetra?

- A. Udiyanjeral B. Nedunjeral Adam  
C. Senguttuvan D. Anduvan

91. Who among the chera monarchs took the lead in organising the cult of Pattini, the Divine chaste wife, and was supported in his effort by the centemporary rulers of the Pandya and Chola countries and of Ceylon?

- A. Senguttuvan B. Udiyanjeral  
C. Nedunjeral Adam D. Anduvan

92. Which of the statements on the social life in the Sangam era is NOT correct?

- A. Civilian and military offices were held by the rich peasants called vallalars.  
B. Agriculture was carried out by lower class women.  
C. There were several outcastes.  
D. Caste distinctions existed.

93. Which of the statements on Sangam people is incorrect?

- A. They used starch for stiffening clothes.  
B. Their children wore necklaces of tiger teeth.  
C. They enjoyed the eating of betel leaves with nuts.  
D. Only women wore ornaments.

94. Which of the statements on "Sangam" woman is incorrect:

- A. Women enjoyed much freedom of movement in Society.  
B. 'Sati' system was much disliked.  
C. The lot of widows was hard.  
D. Widows preferred "Sati" to widowhood

95. The most important industry in Sangam period was:

- A. raising of sugar cane B. raising of pepper  
C. production of cloth D. arms manufacturing

96. Match the following:

- |               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Baryagaze | 1. Broach                 |
| (b) Naura     | 2. Cannanore or Mangalore |
| (c) Tyndis    | 3. Korkai                 |
| (d) Arikamedu | 4. Pondicherry            |
| (e) Colchi    | 5. Ponnani or Tondi       |

- |    |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| A. | 1   | 2   | 5   | 4   | 3   |
| B. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   |
| C. | 3   | 1   | 2   | 5   | 4   |
| D. | 4   | 3   | 1   | 2   | 5   |

97. Match the following:

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) Camara  | 1. Pondicherry   |
| (b) Poduca  | 2. Chaul         |
| (c) Semylia | 3. Cranganore    |
| (d) Muziris | 4. Kaveripatinam |

- |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. | 4   | 1   | 2   | 3   |
| B. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| C. | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| D. | 2   | 3   | 4   | 1   |

98. Match the names of the Sangam ports with their new or other names given in the second column.

- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Balita  | 1. Verkalai              |
| (b) Poduca  | 2. Pondicherry Arikamedu |
| (c) Sopatma | 3. Markanam              |
| (d) Camara  | 4. Kaveripattinam        |

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- |    |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| A. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| C. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| D. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

99. The Tamil name of the Vishnu is:

- A. Tirumala  
B. Virkal  
C. Subramaniam  
D. Skanda

100. Who was eured widow who caused the destruction of the city of Madurai by plucking off her breast and hurling it over the town?

- A. Kannagi  
B. Madhavi  
C. Sita  
D. Savitri

## ANSWERS

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
B	C	A	B	D	C	B	B	B	D
<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
A	C	A	B	D	D	D	D	A	A
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
A	C	D	A	A	A	D	A	B	A
<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>
A	D	A	D	D	B	D	C	D	A
<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>
D	C	B	A	A	D	D	A	C	A
<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>
C	D	A	D	A	D	A	A	A	A
<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>
C	D	D	A	A	D	D	A	A	B
<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>
D	D	C	A	A	D	A	C	A	D
<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>
C	A	D	A	C	A	A	A	A	A
<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
A	D	D	B	C	A	A	A	A	A

## SET-5

1. What is pranaya?
  - A. benevolences
  - B. forced labour
  - C. marriage rites
  - D. prayer
2. The officer-in-charge of survey and settlements under Ashoka were:
  - A. Dharma Mahamatya
  - B. Samahartas
  - C. Rajukas
  - D. Prati-Vedakas
3. Which statement on Arthashastra is not correct?
  - A. The Arthashastra devised the manufacture of liquor in government controlled breweries and gave several brief and cryptic recipes.
  - B. It suggests the appointment of a superintendent of liquor to control the scale of alcoholic drinks and also organise their manufacture.

- C. Tavernkeepers should be instructed to make their establishment well furnished and comfortable.  
D. It does not recognise drinking as an evil.
4. Who was Samaharta?  
A. Collector General      B. Treasurer  
C. Auditor General      D. Magistrate
5. The first to issue the coins in India were:  
A. the Greeks      B. the Mauryas  
C. the Janapadas      D. the Nandas
6. During whose time differences arose between the King and the Parishad in the Mauryan period?  
A. Chandragupta Maurya  
B. Samprati  
C. Ashoka  
D. Bindusara
7. What was the copper coin of Mauryan times?  
A. Mashaka      B. Nishka  
C. Suvarna      D. Pana
8. Among the virtues of royalty, Kautilya accords first place to:  
A. danda-niti      B. practice of Dharma  
C. self control      D. clan
9. Which one of the following group of people were not exempt from taxes in the Mauryan period?  
A. Brahmins      B. Hermits  
C. Generals      D. Priests
10. Which one is not a division of the provinces in the Mauryan period?  
A. Janapadas      B. Pradeshes  
C. Ahars      D. Vigitas
11. What was the standard of Mauryan times?  
A. Pana      B. Mashaka  
C. Nishka      D. Suvarna
12. What was the language of administration in Mauryan times?  
A. Prakrit      B. Sanskrit  
C. Ardhamagadhi      D. Kharoshti
13. What was the other name that used for the Parishad in the Mauryan period?  
A. Sabha      B. Rajyasabha  
C. Mantri Prishad      D. Pratinidhis
14. What is Vishti?  
A. benevolences      B. forced labour  
C. marriage rites      D. a district
15. What is Kara?  
A. forced labour      B. a special harsh tax  
C. benevolences      D. a bangle
16. During the Mauryan period committees were set up in administration which ones?  
1. Military  
2. Municipal Corporations

3. Provincial administration  
4. Village administration

**Codes:**

- A. 1 and 2 only      B. 1, 2 and 3 only  
C. 1, 2 and 4 only      D. 2 and 3 only

17. The term 'ahara' as an administrative unit appears in:  
A. Arthashastra      B. Ashokan inscriptions  
C. Rig Veda      D. Epics

18. Match the officers with their functions:

- |                     |                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Samaharta       | 1. Chief Collector                  |
| (b) Sannidhata      | 2. Chief Treasurer                  |
| (c) Sandhivigrahika | 3. Minister of Peace and war        |
| (d) Pradvivaka      | 4. Chief Judge                      |
| (e) Uparka          | 5. Governor                         |
| (f) Rajjuka         | 6. Land Surveyor or revenue officer |

**Codes:**

- |    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 6   | 5   |
| B. | 1   | 2   | 6   | 3   | 5   | 4   |
| C. | 1   | 3   | 2   | 4   | 5   | 6   |
| D. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   |

19. In which of the following do we find the rates of interest and regulations governing debt and mortgages for example the sliding scale of interest according to the caste of debtor.  
A. Panini's Asthtadhyayi  
B. Arthashastra  
C. Indica  
D. Epics
20. The Arthashastra for the first time gives enormous importance to:  
A. Political state craft  
B. Diplomacy  
C. Origin of kingship  
D. Regulation of economic activity
21. Which statement on Mauryan architecture is not correct?  
A. Mauryan stone-building were modelled on wooden original.  
B. Megasthenes mentions that the palace of Chandragupta Maurya was built of carved and gilded wood.  
C. It was during Ashoka's reign that stone in buildings was used on a greater scale.  
D. Mauryan architectural traditions continued for long of India.
22. In the times of emergency, peasants in the Mauryan period were compelled to:  
A. Raise more crops      B. Join the army  
C. Pay more taxes      D. None of the above

23. Punishment was severe during the reign of the:  
 A. Mauryas B. Guptas  
 C. Sungas D. Chalukyas
24. Which edicts of Ashoka are sometimes called 'separate rock edicts'?  
 A. The two Kalinga Edicts  
 B. The Minor Rock Edicts  
 C. The Edicts at Shahbazgarhi and Mansehra  
 D. None of the above
25. Arthashastra, composed by Kautilya, is a treatise on:  
 A. Economics B. Polity  
 C. Commerce D. Numismatics
26. Which Ashokan Pillar bears the figure of a peacock, pointing to the association of Mauryan with it?  
 A. Nandangarh B. Sarnath  
 C. Allahabad D. Rummindei
27. To what primary cause would you assign the responsibility for the decline of Mauryan empire after Ashoka?  
 A. Pacifism of Ashoka  
 B. Over centralisation  
 C. Economic crisis  
 D. Brahmanical reaction after Ashoka's death
28. Which factor or forces strengthened and supported most the imperial system of the Mauryas?  
 1. a settled agrarian village economy  
 2. improvement in trade  
 3. trade with the Roman World  
 4. material advancement of the Vaisyas  
**Codes:**  
 A. only 1 and 2 B. only 1, 2 and 3  
 C. all the four D. only 1, 2 and 4
29. "In the happiness of the subjects lay his happiness and in their troubles lay his troubles." In which book does the statement appear?  
 A. Indica B. Arthashastra  
 C. Mudra Rakshasa D. Mritcmakatika
30. Who is described as the Indian Machiavelli?  
 A. Bimbisara B. Chanakya  
 C. Bana D. Kalidasa
31. Which one of the following was not a function of the Parishad in the Mauryan period:  
 A. To keep a check on the whole of administrative system.  
 B. To implement the king's orders.  
 C. To keep a watch on the conduct of wars.  
 D. To decide matters in the absence of the kings.
32. Chandragupta Maurya was:  
 A. an autocrat B. a statesman  
 C. a liberal D. an enlightened despot
33. The most reliable source for fixing the date of Ashoka is:  
 A. Ceylonese Chronicles B. Pali Canon  
 C. Indika D. Rock Edicts
34. Who said this "All Indians were free and none of them was a slave". (In Mauryan age):  
 A. Strobo B. Pliny  
 C. Justin D. Arrian
35. Chandragupta belonged to the Moriya tribe of:  
 A. Brahmanas B. Kshatriyas  
 C. Vaishyas D. Shudra
36. Who said "Indians do not know the art of writing"?  
 A. Kautilya B. Pliny  
 C. Megasthenes D. Plutarch
37. Which one of the following is considered to be a controversial part of the treaty of 303 B.C. between Chandragupta and Seleucus?  
 A. Seleucus surrendered a large territory including, according to some historians' Paropanisadia (Kabul), Aria (Herat); Archosia (Quandhar) and Gedrosia (Baluchistan).  
 B. Chandragupta made a gift of 500 elephants to Seleucus.  
 C. Seleucus gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta  
 D. A Greek envoy (Megasthenes) was accredited to the Mauryan Court at Pataliputra.
38. Among the following, which one is false. Identify?  
 A. Chandragupta Maurya concluded a favourable treaty with the Greeks.  
 B. Chandragupta became a Jain.  
 C. Chandragupta got the help of Alexander.  
 D. Chanakya assisted Chandragupta in winning Magadha.
39. "All Indians are free and not one of them is a slave"? who said?  
 A. Itsing B. Fahien  
 C. Megasthenes D. Huein Tsang
40. Who conquered Deccan?  
 A. Ashoka B. Dasratha  
 C. Samprati D. Bindusara
41. Chandragupta Maurya liberated one of the following parts of India from Seleucus. Which one was that?  
 A. North-Western B. South-Western  
 C. South-Eastern D. Western
42. Where is the Lomasa Rishi Cave?  
 A. Barabar Area B. Ellora  
 C. Bhaja D. Amaravati
43. After abdication, Chandragupta Maurya probably left for:  
 A. Modern Andhra Pradesh  
 B. The white Jain tank  
 C. Chandragiri Hills  
 D. The modern City of Chikmagalur

44. Chandragupta Maurya defeated Seleucus in 305 B.C. and presented him:  
 A. 500 war elephants      B. 50 war elephants  
 C. 100 war elephants      D. 200 war elephants
45. Which point on the imperial palace of Chandragupta Maurya is not correct?  
 A. It was close to the modern village of Kumharahar.  
 B. It was designed in imitation of the Persian palace at Persepolis.  
 C. The gilded pillars were adorned with golden vines and silver birds.  
 D. It has a natural cooling system.
46. Who said this? "The Buddha would have made a good general if he had not become a monk".  
 A. Charles Eliot      B. Vincent Smith  
 C. Rhys Davids      D. Romila Thapar
47. Who was Justin?  
 A. A Greek Poet      B. Greek Writer  
 C. Greek Philosopher      D. A Greek King
48. According to Kautilya, King:  
 A. Should be highly educated  
 B. Should be a person of integrity  
 C. Should save himself from lust, anger, greed etc.  
 D. All the above.
49. Who were described as the Pancharatikas?  
 A. Bhagavatas      B. Pasupatas  
 C. Digambaras      D. Hinayanists
50. Which among the following is the incorrect match?  
 A. Chandragupta — Vishala  
 B. Bindusara — Amitraghata  
 C. The Nandas — Kulahinas  
 D. Mahavira — Arihant
51. Whom did Ashoka send to conduct missionary work in Ceylon?  
 A. Mahendra      B. Aniruddha  
 C. Mahanama      D. Jamali
52. Who founded Mauryan dynasty?  
 A. Chanakya      B. Chandragupta Maurya  
 C. Ashoka      D. None of the above
53. According to Brahmanical tradition Chandragupta Maurya was born of:  
 A. Sudra Woman      B. Brahman Woman  
 C. Kshatriya Woman      D. Vaishya Woman
54. About the qualities of the ministers Kautilya lays down that they should be:  
 A. Men of high character  
 B. Loyal  
 C. Wise and brave  
 D. All the above
55. Which was not responsible for Chandragupta's success?  
 A. Kautilya's guidance  
 B. Brilliant generalship  
 C. Greek aid  
 D. Weakness of the Nanda ruler
56. Who was Sandrokottos?  
 A. Chandragupta      B. Dasarath  
 C. Ashoka      D. Amitraghata
57. What is the number of Vrishniviras?  
 A. Five      B. Three  
 C. Ten      D. Four
58. Who said that the Indians did not drink (liquor) in the age of Mauryas?  
 A. Megasthenes      B. Arrian  
 C. Strabo      D. Pliny
59. Who was the author of Indica?  
 A. Kautilya      B. Seleucus  
 C. Ashoka      D. Megasthenes
60. Which God was called Herakles by the Greeks?  
 A. Krishna      B. Indra  
 C. Rudra      D. Brahma
61. One of the following occupations was not common between the Sudras and Vaishyas in the Mauryan period:  
 A. agriculture      B. rearing cattle  
 C. trade      D. teaching
62. "The evil of evils is the poverty of the people", who said this?  
 A. Mahavir      B. Buddha  
 C. Megasthenes      D. Kautilya
63. For how many years did Megasthenes stay in India?  
 A. Two      B. Five  
 C. Ten      D. Fourteen
64. Which of the following was not a part of Chandragupta's Empire?  
 A. Kashmir      B. Kathiawar  
 C. Kalinga      D. Afghanistan
65. Metals most frequently used during Chandragupta reign in minting the coins, were:  
 A. Gold and Silver      B. Silver and Copper  
 C. Copper and Bronze      D. Gold and Copper
66. Ashoka's coronation took place in:  
 A. 261 BC      B. 273 BC  
 C. 264 BC      D. 250 BC
67. When did Chandragupta Maurya ascend the Throne?  
 A. 321 BC      B. 322 BC  
 C. 323 BC      D. 324 BC
68. Punishment was severe during the reign of the:  
 A. Mauryas      B. Guptas  
 C. Sungas      D. Chalukyas
69. Who wrote "Mudrarakshasa"?  
 A. Kautilya      B. Megasthenes  
 C. Vishakhadatta      D. Vishnu Sharma



70. Which inscriptions mention the pilgrimages of the emperor to the holy places of Buddhism?  
 A. Major Rock Edicts  
 B. Bhabru Edicts  
 C. Cave inscriptions  
 D. Rummindei and Nigliwa
71. Under the Mauryan administration:  
 A. Pataliputra was the capital  
 B. Administration was carried on by six committees  
 C. Each committee consisting of five members  
 D. All are correct
72. The espionage system was very extensive under:  
 A. Mauryas  
 B. Cholas  
 C. Cheras  
 D. Priest
73. Who was the first ruler of the world to issue a no war declaration?  
 A. Chandragupta Maurya  
 B. Alexander  
 C. Seleucus  
 D. Ashoka
74. Who was Chandragupta's successor?  
 A. Bindusara  
 B. Ashoka  
 C. Dasratha  
 D. Bimbisara
75. Where did Chandragupta Maurya met Alexander?  
 A. Greece  
 B. Magadha  
 C. Punjab  
 D. None of the above
76. The key note of Ashoka's policy of Dhamma was:  
 A. Charity  
 B. Kindness  
 C. Self Control  
 D. Moderation
77. Who is the first Indian king to speak directly to the people through his inscriptions?  
 A. Chandragupta Maurya  
 B. Bindusara  
 C. Ashoka  
 D. Dhana Nanda
78. Which was the most important city under Chandragupta Maurya?  
 A. Pataliputra  
 B. Kausambi  
 C. Ujjain  
 D. Taxila
79. The administrative system of Chandragupta consisted of:  
 A. Autonomous king  
 B. Decentralisation  
 C. Centralised bureaucracy  
 D. Mantri Prishad that had the right to over rule King's decision.
80. The palace of Chandragupta was constructed of:  
 A. Brick  
 B. Stone  
 C. Wood  
 D. Mud
81. Which religion did Chandragupta Maurya adopted during last year of his reign?  
 A. Hinduism  
 B. Jainism  
 C. Buddhism  
 D. Bhagavatism
82. When did Alexander die?  
 A. 320 BC  
 B. 321 BC  
 C. 322 BC  
 D. 323 BC
83. During whose reign did the Buddhist Church underwent recognition?  
 A. Chandragupta Maurya  
 B. Bindusara  
 C. Ashoka  
 D. Dasratha
84. The Kalinga war was fought in:  
 A. 261 BC  
 B. 273 BC  
 C. 218 AD  
 D. 288 AD
85. Who was the last Mauryan King?  
 A. Bindusara  
 B. Kanishka  
 C. Ashoka  
 D. Dasratha
86. Who was the immediate heirs of what remained of the Mauryan empire?  
 A. Shungas  
 B. Chalukyas  
 C. Huns  
 D. Rashtrakutas
87. Image worship started during the Maurya Period among:  
 A. The Hindus  
 B. The Buddhist  
 C. The Jains  
 D. None of the above
88. Who has described the killer of Brihadratha as anarya?  
 A. Kalhana  
 B. Bana  
 C. Kautilya  
 D. Visakadatta
89. What was the strong hold of the Digambaras?  
 A. Gujarat  
 B. Rajasthan  
 C. Karnataka  
 D. Kathiawar
90. One of the following occupations was not common between the Sudras and Vaisyas in the Mauryan period:  
 A. agriculture  
 B. rearing cattle  
 C. trade  
 D. teaching
91. Match the coins with the dynasties which issued them:  
 (a) Mauryas  
 (b) Indo-Bactrian  
 (c) Satavahnas  
 (d) Kushans  
 (e) Guptas
1. Silver, Karshapana, Gold, Suvrana
  2. Silver Pana, Ardha Pana, Pada
  3. Gold Double dinara
  4. Gold stator, Silver tetradrachm and didrachm
  5. Gold Suvarna
- Codes:**
- |    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | 2   | 4   | 1   | 3   | 5   |
| B. | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   |
| C. | 2   | 4   | 1   | 5   | 3   |
| D. | 4   | 1   | 3   | 2   | 5   |

- 92.** The earliest evidence of the practice of Sati dated 510 A.D. is from the:  
A. Aihole Inscription  
B. Airan Inscription  
C. Nasik Inscription  
D. Hathigumpha Inscription
- 93.** Who was the author of Kalpasutra?  
A. Bhadrabahu                      B. Panini  
C. Subandhu                      D. Patanjali
- 94.** To whom does Hathigumpha inscription of Orissa belong?  
A. Ashoka                      B. Bindusara  
C. Kanishka                      D. Kharavela
- 95.** One of the following places was not noted for fine cotton fabrics in Mauryan times. Identify.  
A. Varanasi                      B. Vanga  
C. Madurai                      D. Karle
- 96.** Which among the following was used in most of Ashoka's inscriptions?  
A. Kharoshti                      B. Armaic  
C. Brahmi                      D. Greek
- 97.** Who was the first Shaka King in India?  
A. Pushyamitra                      B. Moga  
C. Menander                      D. None of the above
- 98.** Who came to India in search of the great wealth of knowledge and literature in ancient times?  
A. Sakas                      B. Greeks  
C. Parthians                      D. Chinese
- 99.** In which of the three Pitakas are the Jatakas included?  
A. Sutta                      B. Vinaya  
C. Abhidhamma                      D. None of these
- 100.** Which among the following was not a seat of learning during the age of the Maurya?  
A. Patliputra                      B. Taxila  
C. Ujjain                      D. Varanasi

## ANSWERS

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
A	C	C	A	C	A	A	C	C	D
<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
A	A	C	B	B	A	B	D	B	D
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
D	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	B
<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>
C	D	D	D	B	C	C	C	C	D
<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>
A	A	C	A	D	A	B	D	A	C
<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>
A	B	A	D	C	A	A	A	D	A
<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>
D	D	B	C	B	B	D	A	C	D
<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>
D	A	D	A	C	D	C	A	C	C
<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>
B	D	C	A	D	A	D	B	C	D
<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
A	B	A	D	D	C	B	D	A	A

## SET-6

1. During the pre-Gupta age, the foreign trade was most extensive with:
  - A. China
  - B. Roman Empire
  - C. South-East Asian Countries
  - D. Central Asia
2. What was the name of South Indian Money Lenders?
  - A. Seths
  - B. Banjaras
  - C. Chettis
  - D. Panis
3. What is not true about the functions of guilds?
  - A. Organization of production.

- B. Guilds controlled the prices of manufactured articles.
  - C. Guilds were politically ambitious and therefore played an important role in the Political arena.
  - D. In several cities they seem to have issued coins.
4. What is not true of the guild system of the period:
    - A. The vast majority of artisans joined the guilds, since it was difficult for them to complete as individuals against the guilds
    - B. Guilds offered the artisans social status and a degree of general security.
    - C. Guilds could change their location without the permission from the local authority.
    - D. Some guilds began to employ hired labour and slaves to meet the growing demand of their products.
  5. Which of the following is incorrect?
    - A. There was no compound interest in pre-Gupta period.
    - B. A debtor could sell his personal belonging for debt in pre-Gupta period.
    - C. Loan were given on security of ornaments or debtor's personal property in pre-Gupta period.
    - D. Money-lending was not in practice in pre-Gupta period.
  6. The guilds during the Gupta age were under the control of:
    - A. the king directly      B. autonomous bodies
    - C. provincial governors      D. Vishayapati
  7. What was the main reason for the expansion of internal trade during the Gupta period?
    - A. Greater prosperity of the people
    - B. Maintenance of law and order and strong Central rule
    - C. Technological progress
    - D. Better organisation guilds.
  8. The most famous city for the production of cotton cloth during the period of the visit of Hiuen Tsang was:
    - A. Banaras      B. Pataliputra
    - C. Surat      D. Mathura
  9. Among the previous stones, the most extensive foreign trade during the Gupta age was in that of:
    - A. Ruby      B. Diamonds
    - C. Pearl      D. Sapphire
  10. Which of the following regions was most famous for pearl trade during the Gupta period?
    - A. Gujarat      B. Pandya Country
    - C. Andhra Pradesh      D. West Bengal
  11. Imported coins were mostly used as:
    - A. items of jewellery      B. bullion
    - C. foreign exchange      D. currency of circulation
  12. Which one of the following statements regarding the trade and commerce of the Gupta period is not correct?
    - A. The Ganga valley was the principal trade area.
    - B. The circulation of money expanded extensively.
    - C. On account of development of roads, the use of rivers as trade-routes declined.
    - D. Sale of certain commodities was subject to strict state control and there was royal monopoly in certain items of trade.
  13. What was the Characteristic of pottery of this period?
    - A. Northern black polished ware
    - B. Red ware with a brownship slip
    - C. Painted grey ware
    - D. Yellow and red
  14. Which one of the following was not a feature of the industrial life of the Gupta period?
    - A. The artisans were held in high esteem.
    - B. There were also royal foundries.
    - C. Liquor was produced throughout the country.
    - D. Bonded labourers were also employed in the industries.
  15. Who were Sarthavata?
    - A. They were caravan traders
    - B. They were grain merchants
    - C. They were money lenders
    - D. They were brokers.
  16. Roman trade declined after 3rd century AD and with the Hun invasion of the Roman empire it came to an end. In which direction did the Indian Traders turn for business activities?
    - A. Africa      B. China
    - C. Sri Lanka      D. South-East Asia
  17. Which of the following was not the commercial centre connected with Gupta rulers?
    - A. Calcutta      B. Banaras
    - C. Kausambi      D. Pataliputra
  18. Which one of the following Indian commodities was not exported to Rome?
    - A. Pepper
    - B. Indian animals such as lions, tiger, apes
    - C. Ivory
    - D. Wine
  19. Which of the following was not the port of east coast which handled South-East Asian Trade?
    - A. Chaul      B. Tamralipti
    - C. Ghantashala      D. Kadura
  20. The merchant group of which one of the following towns did not issue coins?
    - A. Tripuri      B. Kashi
    - C. Vidisa      D. Magadha
  21. In which metal, was Karshapana coins issued?
    1. Gold      2. Silver
    3. Copper      4. Lead
- Codes:**
- A. 1 and 2      B. 1, 2 and 3
  - C. 3 and 4      D. All four

22. Which one of the following was the most commonly used coin?  
A. Nishka (Gold)                      B. Shatamana (Silver)  
C. Kakini (Copper)                    D. Karshapana
23. The trade and Industry during the pre-Gupta age were well organised into:  
A. Srenis                                  B. Eathavana  
C. Jethaka                                D. Karshapana
24. The earliest reference to some sort of guild organisation in ancient India is found in:  
A. Epics                                  B. Smriti literature  
C. Prasastis                              D. Vedic literature
25. Which empire opened the Red-Sea trade route of Greeks and Indians?  
A. Greek                                  B. Roman  
C. Muslim                                D. None of these
26. The king who captured the famous silk route of Central Asia was:  
A. Kanishka                              B. Harsha  
C. Ashoka                                D. Menander
27. Which was not the cause of general stagnation and decline in trade and commerce between the seventh and tenth centuries in Northern India?  
A. Collapse of the Roman empire in the West.  
B. Rise of Islam and the Collapse of old empires such as the Sassanid (Iranian) empire.  
C. Political confrontation among different dynasties and lack of uniform administration in India.  
D. Decline of the guilds.
28. The behaviour of the guild members was controlled through:  
A. Council of senior member  
B. The Elder  
C. Specially appointed supervisors  
D. Guild Court
29. Which of the following was not one of the leading guilds of the period?  
A. Leather workers                      B. Metal workers  
C. Potters                                  D. Carpenters
30. Which one of the following rules were not fixed by the guilds?  
A. Work                                    B. Price  
C. Distribution                            D. Social conduct
31. Which one of the following was the most advanced industry of the period?  
A. Metal work                            B. Jewellery  
C. Textile                                  D. Minting of coins
32. Which of the following was not one of the varieties of textiles produced during the period?  
A. Cotton                                  B. Velvet  
C. Wool                                    D. Muslin
33. Which one of the following towns was not connected by land route from India?  
A. Alexandria                            B. Susa  
C. Persepolis                            D. Seleucia
34. What became prominent in military tactics during Gupta period?  
A. Chariots                                B. Archery  
C. Horse archery                        D. None of the above
35. Main aim of Samudragupta in attacking the states of South India was:  
A. Annexation  
B. Plunder  
C. Extension of his sphere of influence  
D. Acceptance of his suzerainty by their rulers
36. The first Christian missionary entered India in the:  
A. 1st Century BC                      B. 1st Century AD  
C. 2nd Century AD                      D. 3rd Century AD
37. Who was the author of Natyashastra?  
A. Vasumitra                              B. Nagarjuna  
C. Asvagosha                            D. Bhasa
38. Who among the following was the author of Mrichhakatika?  
A. Bhasa                                    B. Sudraka  
C. Nagarjuna                              D. Gargacharya
39. The earliest paintings of Ajanta caves date back to:  
A. 1st Century BC                      B. 1st Century AD  
C. 2nd Century AD                      D. 3rd Century AD
40. Choose the wrong one. During pre-Gupta and Gupta period:  
A. Attitudes of the people in general were liberal  
B. State and people enjoyed prosperity during the rules of Satavahanas  
C. Agriculture and trade were the main professions of people  
D. The king mostly encouraged Tamil language.
41. Choose the wrong one. During pre-Gupta and Gupta period:  
A. The society was divided into four castes  
B. It was divided on the basis of profession  
C. Women commanded good respect in the society  
D. Inter-Caste marriage were not permitted
42. Which of the following was called Yavanapriya in Sanskrit?  
A. Ivory                                    B. Indian pepper  
C. Indian Cotton                        D. Pearls
43. Which was the most important item of export from India to the Roman Empire?  
A. Spices                                    B. Pearls  
C. Muslin                                  D. Precious stone
44. What was the major item of import from Roman Empire to India?

- A. Metal                      B. Pottery  
C. Wire                        D. Coins
45. Which one of the following were the main items of trade with the Roman Empire?  
A. Industrial raw materials  
B. Luxury goods  
C. Agricultural commodities  
D. Furniture goods
46. Which one of the following acted as intermediaries in East Roman Trade?  
A. Iranian merchants  
B. Arabs  
C. Roman Merchants settled in India  
D. Indian merchants
47. What is "periplus of the Erythrean Sea"?  
A. The name of a book  
B. The name of a Greek town  
C. The name of a Central Asian Tribe  
D. The name of a Greek God
48. Where was the port of Barbaricum situated?  
A. At the mouth of Ganga  
B. At the mouth of Cauvery  
C. On the West Coast  
D. On the Indus Delta
49. At which one of the following ports a sizable Roman settlement and a Roman factory have been discovered?  
A. Tamralipti                      B. Barygaza  
C. Kaveripattinam                D. Arikamedu
50. When did Saka era begin?  
A. 58 BC                          B. 78 BC  
C. 58 AD                          D. 78 AD
51. One of the most noticeable feature of the religious life of the Gupta period was:  
A. the growing importance of idols in Puja  
B. listening to discourses on the Upanishadas  
C. recitation of the Vedas  
D. acceptance of the Ahimsa concept
52. One of the most flourishing marts during the Gupta times was:  
A. Praithar                        B. Ujjain  
C. Vaishali                        D. Tamralipti
53. Decentralisation of administrative authority in the Gupta period was caused by:  
A. increased in grants of land and villages with fiscal and administrative immunities to priests and temples.  
B. preponderant authority of provincial governors.  
C. weak authority of general government.  
D. the belief of the Guptas in provincial autonomy.
54. Out of the following which one was the most extensively practised industrial activity in the pre-Gupta period?  
A. Metal                          B. Pottery  
C. Wire                            D. Coins
55. In the pre-Gupta times the Ships heading for the Burma Coast and South India began their voyage at:  
A. Tamralipti (Tamluk)        B. Bharukaccha  
C. Barbaricum                    D. Sopara
56. Which of the following is said to have introduced Indian Culture in Cambodia?  
A. Kaundinya                    B. Kharavela  
C. Fa-hsien                        D. Kshemeshvara
57. In the pre-Gupta period the ships heading for Burma Coast and South India began their voyage at:  
A. Tamralipti (Tamluk)        B. Bharukachha  
C. Patala                            D. Sopara
58. Who designated Samudragupta as "Indian Napoleon"?  
A. R.C. Majumdar                B. Vincent Smith  
C. Max Mueller                  D. H.C. Raychaudhri
59. Who is depicted in the coins of Gupta dynasty as sitting cross legged on the couch playing the lute (vina)?  
A. Srigupta                        B. Skandagupta  
C. Ramagupta                    D. Samudragupta
60. Who is the author of Allahabad pillar inscription?  
A. Sudaraka                      B. Bana  
C. Harisena                        D. Patanjali
61. When was Gupta era started?  
A. 319-20 AD                      B. 315-16 AD  
C. 319-20 BC                      D. 335-36 AD
62. Arrange the following in an order:  
1. Chandragupta I  
2. Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
3. Samudragupta  
4. Kumaragupta  
**Codes:**  
A. 1, 2, 3, 4                        B. 1, 3, 4, 2  
C. 1, 4, 2, 3                        D. 1, 3, 2, 4
63. Who was Prabhavati?  
A. Samudragupta's daughter  
B. Samudragupta's wife  
C. Chandragupta's wife  
D. Chandragupta's daughter
64. Which was the most important town during the pre-Gupta and Gupta period?  
A. Pataliputra                      B. Ujjain  
C. Gandhar                        D. None of the above
65. During Gupta period land tax collected varied from:  
A. One third to one fourth  
B. One fourth to one sixth  
C. One third of the produce  
D. One fourth of the produce
66. Who adopted the title of Vikramaditya amongst the Gupta Kings?

- A. Chandragupta                      B. Samudragupta  
C. Chandragupta II                  D. Skandgupta
67. Why did town prosper in the Kushana and Satavahana empires?  
A. because there towns had gold reserves  
B. good administration  
C. they carried on thriving trade with the Roman empire  
D. None of the above
68. Which statement on the guilds in the pre-Gupta period is not correct?  
A. They controlled the equality of products as well as distribution.  
B. They bought and sold as co-operative societies.  
C. They trained apprentices.  
D. They organised political opposition.
69. The writing of the Gupta period emphasise that the Brahmana should not have accepted food from the Sudra because:  
A. it would reduce his spiritual strength  
B. he would have lost his caste  
C. he would have to perform prayaschitta  
D. he would not attain Swarga
70. Why did the Vaishya cease to cultivate the land in ancient India?  
A. They wanted a superior social status  
B. They took to trade and commerce  
C. They went over to Buddhism and Jainism  
D. Sudras outnumbered them as cultivators
71. Which inscription gives us a biographical sketch of the King Kharavela?  
A. Besnagar                              B. Ayodhya  
C. Hathigumpha                      D. Junagarh
72. Which one was the earliest Sanskrit Inscription?  
A. Gimar Inscription  
B. Mathura Inscription  
C. Nasik Inscription  
D. Hathigumpha Inscription
73. Which literature discouraged outright conquest by kings but encouraged lawful conquest, that is, conquered kingdoms being reduced to vassal status?  
A. Early Vedic Literature  
B. Later Vedic Literature  
C. Epic and Smriti Literature  
D. None of the above
74. The earliest reference to some sort of guild organisation in ancient India is found in:  
A. Epics                                      B. Smriti Literature  
C. Prashastis                              D. Vedic Literature
75. What is the most important confirmation revealing that the guilds gave dominations to religious causes of all kinds:  
A. Smriti Literature                      B. Inscriptions  
C. Cross references                      D. Archaeological evidence
76. What is the most remarkable thing about the iron pillar of Mehrauli near Delhi:  
A. its weight  
B. its artistic value  
C. it is chemically pure iron  
D. the inscription on it
77. The Southern Trade route starting from Ujjain proceeded to the city of:  
A. Kanchi                                      B. Madurai  
C. Pratisthana                              D. Malkhad
78. Which source does not speak anything about trade routes of ancient India?  
A. Jataka stories  
B. Milinda Panha  
C. Periplus of the Erythrean Sea  
D. Sangam Literature
79. Which fact relating to the post-Gupta period had no direct bearing on the changed agrarian system?  
A. The revenue that was paid to the king was no longer partly used for maintaining public works.  
B. The peasants were forced to pay more taxes in addition to the land tax.  
C. Temples also collected additional dues.  
D. Decline of the guilds.
80. The land grants in the Gupta period led to:  
A. Institutionalisation  
B. Strong Central Government  
C. Decline of the Guptas  
D. Strengthening of the Guptas
81. One of the following was of marginal value in the emergence of guilds and trade in the pre-Gupta period. Which one was that?  
A. The Cowrie-Shells and the barter economy was replaced by system of coins.  
B. The kings of the north-west issued coins superior to the punchmarked coins of the Mauryans.  
C. Usury was accepted as a part of banking.  
D. Interest was taken by financiers like Sreshthins according to one's caste.
82. Which statement on trade and commerce in the pre-Gupta period is not correct?  
A. The trade with South East Asia was occasioned by the demand of Rome for more and more of spices.  
B. Trade grew further when Indian traders settled in South-East Asia.  
C. The trade with South East Asia was vigorously pursued by all the Coastal areas of India.  
D. While the impact of Greco-Roman ideas was more evident in the North. The South witnessed the impact of Roman trade.
83. Which political event has no bearing on the growth of trade in the pre-Gupta period?  
A. The construction of roads and a uniform system of administration by the Mauryas.

- B. The occupation of North-Western India by non-Indian people.  
C. The establishment of Indian kingdom in South East Asia.  
D. Intercine warfare amongst the Indian kingdoms.
84. With regards to the number of trades referred to in a number of works which pair is wrong?  
A. Disha Nikaya — two dozen  
B. Mahavastu — thirty six  
C. Milandapanho — seventy five  
D. Divyavadana — one hundred and twenty five
85. Which one triggered off external trade in the pre-Gupta period?  
A. agricultural Surpluses  
B. building of roads and protection by State  
C. emergence of coins and precious metals for exchange  
D. demand for Indian goods in the West
86. The king who controlled the famous silk route of Central Asia was:  
A. Kanishka                      B. Harsha  
C. Ashoka                        D. Menander
87. What is the meaning of the Chinese word 'yue-chi'?  
A. Moon tribe                    B. Asian tribe  
C. Sun tribe                       D. Young people
88. Who opened the great silk route to the Indians?  
A. Kanishka                      B. Ashoka  
C. Harsha                         D. Fa-hien
89. Which empire opened the Red-Sea trade route to Greeks and Indians?  
A. Greek                          B. Roman  
C. Muslim                         D. None of these
90. Who performed the Asvamedha Sacrifice for Pushyamitra Sunga?  
A. Panini                          B. Patanjali  
C. Badrayan                      D. Visvamitra
91. In which period was there more emphasis on the doctrine of avatars?  
A. Maurya period                B. Sunga period  
C. The period of Panini        D. Gupta period
92. Samudragupta adopted the policy of:  
A. digvijaya  
B. dharmavijaya  
C. digvijaya as well as dharmvijaya  
D. neither digvijaya nor dharmvijaya
93. Who issued the lion type of coins?  
A. Chandragupta I                B. Chandragupta II  
C. Samudragupta                D. Harsha
94. Which king made use of metonymics?  
A. Mauryas                        B. Guptas  
C. Satavahanas                  D. Pushyabhutis
95. Kushan coins show:  
A. Economic isolation of Northern India  
B. Growing economic relation between Northern and Southern India  
C. Economic links with the Hellenistic and Roman world  
D. Economic links with South-East Asia
96. Gupta inscriptions from Bengal show:  
A. traders influence on local administration  
B. government control on trade  
C. decline in trade  
D. weakening of trade guilds
97. Work on the Ajanta Caves began in the reign of:  
A. Maurya kings                  B. Gupta kings  
C. Satavahana kings              D. Chola kings
98. Tribal or Republican states in India disappeared because of:  
A. Aryan invasion  
B. Mauryan conquests  
C. Inroads of Greeks, Sakas and Kushans  
D. Gupta imperialism and Hun incursions.
99. Who were the first to adopt the title which conveyed king's divinity?  
A. Greeks                          B. Sakas  
C. Kushans                        D. Guptas
100. The earliest extant book on the Dharmashastra is:  
A. Narad Smriti                    B. Brihaspati Smriti  
C. Manu Smriti                    D. None of the above

## ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	C	C	D	B	B	B	C	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	B	A	A	B	A	D	A	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	D	A	D	B	A	D	D	A	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	A	C	D	B	C	B	B	D



<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>
D	B	A	D	B	D	A	D	D	D
<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>
A	D	A	C	A	A	A	B	D	C
<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>
A	D	B	A	B	C	C	D	A	A
<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>
C	A	C	D	B	C	C	D	D	A
<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>
D	C	D	D	D	A	A	A	B	B
<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
D	A	B	C	B	B	C	D	C	C

## SET-7

1. What is the literal meaning of Pallava?  
A. Peasant                      B. Creeper  
C. Thief                         D. None of the above
2. Land grants became frequent in India from the:  
A. 2nd Century A.D.        B. 3rd Century A.D.  
C. 4th Century A.D.        D. 5th Century A.D.
3. Post-Gupta period saw more expansion of the agrarian economy. Why?  
A. Population increased  
B. Large number of foreigners came to India  
C. Large number of Land grants were made to the Brahmins  
D. None of the above
4. To which group of the people in the following list land grants were not made during the post-Gupta period?  
A. Members of the royal family  
B. The Brahmins  
C. The royal officials  
D. The temple priests
5. Which one of the following ruling dynasties made the largest grant of villages to temples and Brahmins?  
A. Palas                        B. Guptas  
C. Rashtrakutas              D. Pratihars
6. The practice of land grants originated in the:  
A. Later Vedic Period        B. Mauryan Period  
C. Satavahana Period        D. Kushan Period
7. In the post-Gupta period when villages were granted in the tribal areas the agriculturists were placed under the Control of:  
A. Royal officials  
B. Villages headman  
C. The religious beneficiaries  
D. The tribal chief
8. Kalabhars patronised:  
A. Brahmins                    B. Jains  
C. Buddhist monasteries    D. None of the above
9. Who were Kalabhars?  
A. Peasants                    B. Untouchables  
C. Run away slaves            D. Evil rulers
10. Vakataka power was followed by:  
A. Rashtrakutas                B. Guptas  
C. Harshavardhana            D. Chalukyas of Badami
11. The word 'agrarian' means:  
A. Agriculture  
B. Agriculture and irrigation  
C. Agriculture and allied sectors  
D. Property rights on land
12. Which one was the most important consequence of the ancient Indian feudal system?  
A. Self-sufficiency of the village  
B. Development of rural economy  
C. Stability in the social system  
D. Extension of arable land
13. Who overthrew Chalukyas of Badami in 757 A.D.?  
A. Rashtrakutas                B. Ikshvakus  
C. Vakatakas                  D. Pallavas
14. Who founded the Kadamba kingdom?  
A. Simueka                      B. Mayurasharma  
C. Krishna                        D. None of the above
15. In Northern Maharashtra and Vidarbha the Satavahanas were succeeded by the:  
A. Vakatakas                    B. Chalukyas  
C. Pandyas                      D. None of the above
16. Alvar Saints were great devotees of:  
A. Vishnu                        B. Shiva  
C. Tirthankars                  D. Other Goddess

17. The Ikshvakus were supplanted by the:
  - A. Chalukyas
  - B. Pallavas
  - C. Rashtrakutas
  - D. None of the above
18. Where did Pallava set up Capital?
  - A. Pataliputra
  - B. Kannauj
  - C. Madurai
  - D. Kanchi
19. Western Ganges made land grants to only:
  - A. Buddhists
  - B. Jains
  - C. Brahmins
  - D. None of the above
20. When did the land grants to the temples in South India become a common phenomenon?
  - A. After the 7th Century
  - B. After the 8th Century
  - C. After the 9th Century
  - D. After the 10th Century
21. The Dravidan language which got protection from the Rashtrakutas ruler was.
  - A. Kannada
  - B. Tamil
  - C. Telugu
  - D. Malayalam
22. In the field of fine arts, Chalukyas contributed most towards:
  - A. Painting
  - B. Sculpture
  - C. Music
  - D. Architecture
23. The empire of the chalukyas of Badami was destroyed by:
  - A. The Pallavas
  - B. The Cholas
  - C. The Pandyas
  - D. The Rashtrakutas
24. The Upanayana ceremony of children started:
  - A. During the later Vedic age
  - B. During the age of Buddha
  - C. During the age of Maurya
  - D. During the age of Pandyas
25. Who among the following started the practice of donating lands which finally resulted in feudal system?
  - A. The Mauryas
  - B. The Sungas
  - C. The Satavahanas
  - D. The Guptas
26. The Ankorvat Temple located in Kanbi is that of:
  - A. Vishnu
  - B. Brahma
  - C. Shiva
  - D. Buddha
27. The Barabudur temple in Java is that of:
  - A. Shiva
  - B. Vishnu
  - C. Brahma
  - D. Buddha
28. The land revenue during post-Gupta age was:
  - A. 1/5 to 1/6 of the produce
  - B. 1/4 of the produce
  - C. 1/3 of the produce
  - D. 1/2 of the produce
29. In which of the following regions of India were the village councils most active?
  - A. East
  - B. South
  - C. North
  - D. West
30. During the post-Gupta period land revenue was raised by:
  - A. The officers of the State
  - B. The Zamindars
  - C. Village assembly
  - D. None of the above
31. Who distributed land among peasants during post-Gupta period?
  - A. The state
  - B. The fief holders
  - C. The village assemblies
  - D. The Zamindars
32. The natural resources which were donated by the king during the post-Gupta period were:
  - A. Forest land
  - B. Mines
  - C. Water resources
  - D. All the above
33. The land grants in which one of the following parts of India empowered the recipients to punish thieves and other criminals?
  - A. North
  - B. West
  - C. South
  - D. None of the above
34. The most important motive behind the grant of land to priests and officials was:
  - A. To weaken the power of big landlords
  - B. To ensure the regular flow of land revenue
  - C. To punish the recalcitrant peasants
  - D. To meet the deep social crisis that affected the ancient social order in the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D.
35. In the South Crown lands were rented out to:
  - A. Tenants in chief
  - B. Tenants-famous
  - C. Tenants-at-will
  - D. Permanent tenants
36. The Pallava rulers of South India were:
  - A. Shudras
  - B. Vaishyas
  - C. Kshatriyas
  - D. Brahmins
37. Which one of the following statements regarding the decline in the status of the agrarian classes is not correct?
  - A. The status of a free Vaishya peasant declined and he began to be viewed as a Shudra.
  - B. The dependent peasants, whose number was much larger than that of the free peasants; were share-croppers.
  - C. The lowest stratum of dependent peasantry was represented by the plough-drivers and other field labourers who were mainly Shudras.
  - D. There were no restrictions on the practice of taking food from the Shudra share-croppers.
38. What was the range of land revenue in the South during the Pallava period as a proportion of the produce of land?
  - A. 1/3rd to 1/4th
  - B. 1/4th to 1/6th
  - C. 1/6th to 1/10th
  - D. 1/10th to 1/12th
39. The term "Vithi" refers to:
  - A. Dyer's street
  - B. Ivory worker's street
  - C. Weaver's locality
  - D. Metal-worker's street

40. Which of the following was the common medium of exchange according to Fa-hein?  
 A. Nishka                              B. Cowries  
 C. Karshapana                        D. Kakini
41. Which fact relating to society in the post-Gupta period has very little relevance to the changed agrarian system?  
 A. Many of the Brahman holders employed cultivators since cultivation was regarded as a low by occupation  
 B. Buddhist monasteries admitted women  
 C. Buddhist monasteries also employed tenants  
 D. Hereditary kingship was stressed which the divine origin of kingship was theorised
42. 'Sulka' refers to:  
 A. a coin  
 B. a guild of weavers  
 C. tolls on the frontier collected from foreign merchants  
 D. None of these
43. The traditional view regarding the position of land in ancient India was that:  
 A. the king owned the land  
 B. the king was the custodian of land  
 C. the king was the protector of land and the people living on the land  
 D. the king had his own crown land while the people had property rights on the land possessed by them
44. Which was the most important means to extend the arable land?  
 A. Conquest  
 B. Land grants  
 C. Encouragement to peasants  
 D. Emergence of the towns
45. Which one of the following was the basic tax?  
 A. Bhaga                                B. Kara  
 C. Bali                                  D. Hiranya
46. The labourers were paid wages in cash or as a share of the produce. What was their share of the produce if accompanied by food?  
 A. 1/3rd                                B. 1/4th  
 C. 1/5th                                D. 1/6th
47. What was malla-Karra and turshka-danda?  
 A. Taxation imposed on foreigners unauthorisedly settled in India.  
 B. Impost levied by the central government to deal with the menace from marauding tribes.  
 C. The fine imposed on those tax-payers who were found to have evaded payment of taxes.  
 D. Public collection for waging war against the Turks.
48. There was a special category of land in the South known as eripatti what was its revenue meant for?  
 A. Feeding of the poor  
 B. Maintenance of the village tank  
 C. Maintenance of village roads  
 D. Creation of permanent assets
49. Which of the following varieties of land available during the period, was generally donated by the way of salary?  
 A. Follow or waste land owned by the state and the land in newly-formed villages  
 B. Cultivated land owned by the state and treated as crown land  
 C. Privately owned land  
 D. Royal or Crown lands
50. 'Agrahara grants' were:  
 A. Those Lands which were donated to a temple for its upkeep  
 B. Lands granted to secular official in lieu of salary  
 C. Granted to Brahman and were tax-free  
 D. Made the intellectual class
51. Regarding the land attached to religious institution in Chola times:  
 A. It was from land tax  
 B. It was not free from land tax  
 C. We can say nothing specific about it  
 D. It was taxed arbitrarily
52. Which fact was the least responsible for the emergence of feudal or regional loyalties?  
 A. Minor kings sought impressive genealogies as found in Prithviraja Raso.  
 B. The king granted rent-free lands to his officers or select holders.  
 C. The Shudras who cultivated the land were made to hand over a fixed share of their produce to the land owners.  
 D. The feudatories could assign their lands to cultivators who paid them an agreed upon revenue.
53. In ancient India the condition of the peasants was what it was because:  
 A. he was made a tenant or share-cropper  
 B. he cultivated land for the king or his chief  
 C. he cultivated land as though it was his own  
 D. he had the right of ownership
54. Which of the consequence of Brahmins being granted land in backward area was of crucial importance for India after the 5th and 6th centuries A.D.?  
 A. Brahmins took agriculture as well as Ayurveda to tribal area.  
 B. Writing of Prakrit and Sanskrit was disseminated.  
 C. The aboriginal peasants became the new Sudras.  
 D. The land grants in the development area down graded the importance of the Vaishya peasants.
55. Which of the following statements regarding the land grants during the period is not true?  
 A. The number of land grants considerably increased  
 B. All types of grants became hereditary and permanent in character

- C. Some of the grantees were also given transferred administrative functions  
D. Land grants were also made to state officials thus ushering in the process of foundalisation
- 56.** Which one made the life of the peasants most miserable in the post-Gupta period?  
A. The peasants paid various taxes like temple tax, and tax on goods produced besides land revenue.  
B. On occasions the peasants were made to provide free labour.  
C. The feudatories even appropriated the common lands of the villages.  
D. There was a proliferation of intermediaries between the king and the peasant.
- 57.** Which feature can you associate with the Indian feudalism?  
A. Serfdom  
B. Manorial system  
C. Knight Service  
D. Zamindars exercised many of the royal powers and peasantry was dependent on them
- 58.** Which fact relating to the post-Gupta period had no direct bearing on the charged agrarian system?  
A. The revenue that was paid to the king was no longer partly used for maintaining public works  
B. The peasants were forced to pay more taxes in addition to the land tax  
C. Temples also collected additional dues  
D. Emergences of regional warfares
- 59.** How did the practice of land grants lead to the emergence of serfdom:  
A. It aggravated their poverty forcing them to the position of slaves.  
B. They were often required to work on the land even when it had been granted to others.  
C. The exploitation of private landlords was greater than that of the king.  
D. Due to absentee Landlordism.
- 60.** Identify that of the following feature the one that provides a clue to the understanding of decline of economic prosperity after the Guptas:  
A. Decay of towns as witnessed by Huiyen Tsang  
B. Village became self-sufficient  
C. Rigid varana system  
D. Events that occurred beyond India like the rise of Islam, collapse of Roman Empire and intrusion of China into Indo-China.
- 61.** The practice of land grants started with the:  
A. Guptas  
B. Chalukyas  
C. Mauryas  
D. Satavahanas
- 62.** Which one was the most important consequence of the ancient Indian feudal system?  
A. Self-sufficient of the village  
B. Development of rural economy  
C. Stability in the social system  
D. Extension of the arable land
- 63.** In which century did the donor not only transfer all sources of revenues to the grantee but also the rights to govern and punish the inhabitants of the villages?  
A. 2nd Century A.D.  
B. 3rd Century A.D.  
C. 5th Century A.D.  
D. 7th Century A.D.
- 64.** In whose court did Asvagosha live!  
A. Harsha  
B. Samudragupta  
C. Kaniskha  
D. Ashoka
- 65.** Who is the author of Rajatarangini?  
A. Harsha  
B. Kalhana  
C. Kalidasa  
D. Panini
- 66.** Who wrote Ashtadhyayi?  
A. Panini  
B. Hatyayna  
C. Jayadeva  
D. Bharata
- 67.** At whose hands did Harsha suffer a defeat?  
A. Pulakesin II  
B. Mahendravarman I  
C. Rajaraja Chola  
D. Narasimhavarman I
- 68.** Which work recognises first the payment of fiscal officers by grants of land?  
A. Kautilya's Arthashastra  
B. Manusmriti  
C. Megasthenes's Indica  
D. Harsha's three dramas
- 69.** Which of the following were exempted from taxation according to the sacred law?  
A. Student  
B. Ascetics  
C. Learned Brahmins  
D. All the above
- 70.** Which one of the following categories of merchants appears to be most important according to this inscription?  
A. Salt merchants  
B. Oil merchants  
C. Grain merchants  
D. Cloth merchants
- 71.** That the land grants were made to officers for their military and administrative services is directly evident from the epigraphic records of:  
A. Maurya  
B. Satavahanas  
C. Guptas  
D. Post-Gupta period
- 72.** Which one of the following places was famous for fragment rice?  
A. Mathura  
B. Tanjore  
C. Ujjain  
D. Magadha
- 73.** What was the reason for the Indian visit of Huiyen Tsang?  
A. to visit the holy places connected with Buddhism  
B. to amass wealth  
C. to know the geography of India  
D. to establish political ties with India
- 74.** Which among the following is true? Harsha held an assembly at Kannauj:  
A. to distribute alms to the poor people  
B. to commemorate his victories

- C. to honour the visit of Hieun-Tsang  
D. to settle the question of successors
75. The seven Pagodas at Mahabalipuram belong to one of the following. Identify:  
A. Cholas                      B. The Chalukyas  
C. The Pallavas                D. The Rashtrakutas
76. The Aihole inscription records the achievements of one of the following. Identify:  
A. Harsha                      B. Samudragupta  
C. Pulakesin II                D. Rajendra Chola
77. Who wrote Kadambani?  
A. Bana                        B. Harsha  
C. Kalidasa                    D. Kahana
78. The land grants of which one of the following parts of India empowered the recipients to punish thieves and other criminals?  
A. West                        B. South  
C. North                        D. Central India
79. Which one of the following term was used for the plough drivers who represented the section of field labourers?  
A. Malavhaaka                B. Karsakaka  
C. Kinasa                        D. All the above
80. Which of the following was one of the services to be performed by the villagers, when royal troops and officials halted at the village?  
A. Contributed provisions  
B. Contributed money  
C. Provide Cattle for transport  
D. All the above
81. Which one of the following ruling dynasties made the largest grant of villages to temples and Brahmins?  
A. Guptas                        B. Palas  
C. Rastrakutas                D. Pratiharas
82. What is said to be the original home of the Sungas?  
A. Kalinga                        B. Vidisa  
C. Berar                        D. Bharhut
83. For how many years did the Sungas rule?  
A. 60 years                        B. 80 years  
C. 95 years                        D. 112 years
84. Who was the leader of the Parthien revolt against Antiochus I?  
A. Vonones                        B. Arsaces  
C. Maues                        D. Euthydemus
85. Pick out the wrong match from the following:  
A. Grahavarman — Pushyabhuti  
B. Rudrasena — Vakataka  
C. Nahapana — Kshaharata  
D. Toramane — Huns
86. Who among the following has been described as the second Alexander?  
A. Arsaces                        B. Antiochus  
C. Demetrius                    D. Diodotus I
87. Whose general was Apallodotus?  
A. Euthydemus                B. Demetrius  
C. Diodotus                    D. Antiochus
88. Permission was granted to a Ceylonese king during Samudragupta's reign to build a Buddhist monastery at one of the following places. Identify:  
A. Pataliputra                B. Bodh Gaya  
C. Ujjain                        D. Vaisali
89. Who among the following could have started the Saka era?  
A. Kanishka                    B. Kadphises II  
C. Vasishka                    D. Chandragupta II
90. Who was the Kushana king? Who is stated to have taken the title 'Caesar'?  
A. Kanishka II                B. Vasudeva  
C. Wema Kadphises            D. Vasudeva I
91. Who wrote Buddha Charita?  
A. Vasumitra                    B. Bana  
C. Asvagosha                D. Charaka
92. Who among the following was called Siloditya?  
A. Kanishka                    B. Harsha  
C. Pulakesin II                D. Mahendra Verman I
93. Which school of Artists is said to have the "hand of a Greek but the heart of an Indian"?  
A. Hellenistic                B. Gandhara  
C. Mathura                    D. Gupta
94. Pick out the wrong match from the following:  
A. Agnimitra — Mauryas  
B. Pushyamitra — Sungas  
C. Kharavela — Kalinga  
D. Demetrius — Greeks
95. Pick out the wrong match:  
A. Vasudeva — Kanvas  
B. Patanjali — Grammarian  
C. Susarman — Mathematician  
D. Devabhuti — Sunge
96. Pick out the wrong match:  
A. Vidisa — Modern Besnagar in Eastern Malwa  
B. Heliodorus — Greek Ambassador  
C. Antiochus — Greek king of Syria  
D. Patanjali — Gargi Samhita
97. The Sunga period saw the growth of one of the following religions. Identify:  
A. Bhagavata religion        B. Saivism  
C. Buddhism                    D. Nature worship
98. The Kanvas were generally the followers of one of the religions given below. Identify:  
A. Buddhism                    B. Jainism  
C. Brahmanism                D. Bhagavatism

99. Who among the Sunga rulers was the hero of Kalidas's work?

- A. Agnimitra  
C. Vasumitra
- B. Pushyamitra  
D. Bhagabhadra

100. Who was the last king of the Sunga dynasty?

- A. Bhga  
C. Agnimitra
- B. Devabhuti  
D. Vasumitra

## ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	D	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	D	A	B	A	A	B	D	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	D	D	A	C	A	D	A	B	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	D	A	D	C	D	D	C	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	C	C	B	A	C	B	B	A	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	A	C	D	B	D	D	D	B	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D	D	C	C	B	A	A	B	D	C
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	D	A	C	C	C	A	C	D	D
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	B	D	B	A	C	B	B	A	A
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	B	B	A	C	D	A	C	A	B

## SET-8

1. The first ruler of the Cholas, who maintained a strong navy, was:  
A. Rajendra I                      B. Karikala  
C. Parantaka                      D. Rajaraja the Great
2. The Chola administration was primarily based upon:  
A. Central Government  
B. Provincial administration  
C. Local self-Government  
D. Military power
3. The executive committee of which one of the following general assemblies was called Variyam?  
A. Ur                                  B. Sabha  
C. Nagaram                      D. Mahasabha
4. During the time of Cholas "Valanadu" referred to a:  
A. Province  
B. Sub-division of a province  
C. Village  
D. Brahmana Village
5. What was the name of the Chola king who first conquered the whole of the island of Sri Lanka?  
A. Rajadhiraja I                  B. Vijayalaya  
C. Karilala                        D. Rajendra I
6. Identify the Chola king who sent to China in 1077 an embassy of 72 merchants:  
A. Kulottunga I                  B. Rajendra I  
C. Rajendra II                   D. Rajadhiraja I
7. Rajendra Chola attacked the Palas in the North probably in:  
A. 1018 A.D.                      B. 1020 A.D.  
C. 1021 A.D.                      D. 1023 A.D.
8. We know a great deal more about the Cholas than their predecessors because:  
A. they appointed court chroniclers  
B. many books were written during that period  
C. of long inscription on the walls of temples  
D. of the abundance of coins



9. Who adopted the title of Gangaikonda Chola?  
A. Karikala Chola      B. Rajendra I  
C. Rajaraja I      D. Rajadhiraja
10. Parantaka I established Chola power in:  
A. 897 A.D.      B. 899 A.D.  
C. 905 A.D.      D. 907 A.D.
11. The Cholas regained their power after the decline of the:  
A. Chalukyas      B. Rashtrakutas  
C. Pallavas      D. Kakatiyas
12. The founder of the Chola empire in the 10th century was:  
A. Vijayalaya      B. Karikala  
C. Parantaka I      D. Rajaraja the Great
13. What was the name of the Chola king who performed Asvamedha sacrifice?  
A. Rajendra I      B. Karikala  
C. Parantaka      D. Rajadhiraja I
14. Rajaraja Chola ascended the throne in:  
A. 1016 A.D.      B. 1000 A.D.  
C. 985 A.D.      D. 953 A.D.
15. Rajaraja and Rajendra I commemorated their victories by:  
A. erecting temples  
B. erecting pillars  
C. ordering inscriptions to be written  
D. issuing coins
16. By what other name is Kulattunga I known as?  
A. Vikrama Chola      B. Gangaikonda Chola  
C. Pandit Chola      D. Rajendra II Chalukya
17. To become a member of the Variyam, which one of the following was not necessary?  
A. Ownership of more than 1/4 of the tax-paying land.  
B. Residence in a house built on one's own site.  
C. Membership of the first three classes of society.  
D. Age between 35 and 70 years.
18. Rajendra Chola ascended the throne in:  
A. 1044 A.D.      B. 1012 A.D.  
C. 985 A.D.      D. 1000 A.D.
19. Vishti denoted forced labour in Mauryan times. What is the second word meaning forced labour?  
A. Vetti      B. Sulka  
C. Sondhar      D. Kara
20. The primary cause of the prosperity of the Chola empire was:  
A. agricultural progress  
B. trade with foreign countries  
C. industries  
D. war-booty
21. One of the following did not form an item of export to China and the The West:  
A. Jewellery      B. Elephants  
C. Perfumes      D. Spices
22. What was the most important port of the Chola period (10th Century A.D.)?  
A. Sopatma      B. Camara  
C. Kaveripattinam      D. Colchi
23. The meetings of the general assembly were held:  
A. under a tree  
B. on the bank of a tank  
C. in a building specially constructed for the purpose  
D. at the village temple
24. Devadasi system had become very popular during the period of the:  
A. Pandyas      B. Cholas  
C. Chera      D. Chalukyas
25. What was the name of local merchant guilds in Chola times?  
A. Ur      B. Sabha  
C. Nagaram      D. Mahasabha
26. Who was the Chola king who bore the name "Arulmolivarman"?  
A. Rajendra I      B. Parantaka I  
C. Rajaraja I      D. Kulottunga I
27. Who build the Brihadesvara temple?  
A. Parantaka I      B. Rajaraja I  
C. Rajendra I      D. Rajaraja II
28. Who is the author of Kalingattupparani?  
A. Kambar      B. Ottakuttar  
C. Jayangondar      D. Pugalendi
29. Who was the founder of Virasaivism?  
A. Appar      B. Bijjala  
C. Basava      D. Sundarar
30. Among the places mentioned below no college existed in the Chola period. Identify.  
A. Eunayiram      B. Tribhuvanam  
C. Tiruvaduthurai      D. Tiruchi
31. Who patronised the Kannada poet, Rauna?  
A. Satyasraya      B. Taila II  
C. Vikramaditya VI      D. Jayasimha II
32. To which of the following did Kannada literature owe much?  
A. Brahmanism      B. Jainism  
C. Buddhism      D. Virasaivism
33. The Cholas charged land-tax at the rate of:  
A. 1/2 of the produce      B. 1/3 of the produce  
C. 1/4 of the produce      D. 1/6 of the produce
34. The main source of income to the Cholas was:  
A. toll tax  
B. land tax  
C. taxes on occupations, wines and forests  
D. annexation of neighbouring territories

35. Possibly the South Indian Vimanas were copies from the:  
A. Mandapas B. Rathas  
C. Gopurams D. Viharas
36. Which one is an open Pavilion?  
A. Mandapas B. Gopurams  
C. Ratha D. Viharas
37. The continued incursions of who among the following people weakened the Cholas?  
A. Hoysalas B. Western Gangas  
C. Yadavas D. Kakatiyas
38. Which among the following did not contribute significantly for the final disintegration of the Cholas?  
A. Hoysalas B. Pandyas  
C. Kakatiyas D. Yadavas
39. Who was the first Chalukya-Chola ruler?  
A. Virarajendra B. Kulottunga I  
C. Vijayalaya D. Vimaladitya
40. Name the most eminent images constructed under Chola?  
A. Images of Vishnu  
B. Images of Kuladevta  
C. Images of Natiraja  
D. Images of King's ancestors
41. Which one was the most important item of import?  
A. Horses B. Metal-ware  
C. Pottery D. Salt
42. The Chola kings primarily were the worshippers of:  
A. Shiva B. Ganesha  
C. Vishnu D. Kartikeya
43. What was the basic feature of Chola temple architecture:  
A. Garbhagriha B. Mandaps  
C. Gopurams D. Vimanas
44. The land revenue under the rule of the Chola was:  
A. 1/2 of the produce B. 1/4 of the produce  
C. 1/3 of the produce D. 1/5 of the produce
45. The Pallava-Chola style of architecture is commonly known as:  
A. Pallava B. Chola  
C. Nagar D. Dravida
46. Temple architecture in the South attained its climax under:  
A. Cheras B. Pandyas  
C. Cholas D. Chalukyas
47. The chief features of the temple constructed by the Cholas was their:  
A. Gopurams B. Pillars  
C. Assembly halls D. Vimanas
48. Which language is patronised by Chola rulers?  
A. Sanskrit B. Tamil  
C. Telugu D. Kannada
49. Which among the following did not constitute a part of Chola army?  
A. Navy B. War elephants  
C. Chariots D. Infantry
50. Who amongst the Chola ruler adopted the title Gangaikonda?  
A. Rajaraja B. Rajaraja II  
C. Rajendra Chola D. Virarajendra
51. Who destroyed the Cheras navy at Trivandrum?  
A. Rajaraja B. Rajendra I  
C. Sri Vijaya D. Vijayalaya
52. The primary reason of Rajendra Chola in attacking North India was:  
A. to establish his supremacy in entire India  
B. to capture territories of the North India  
C. to perform Aswamedha Yajna  
D. to demonstrate his strength
53. The Cholas ruler mostly patronised:  
A. Hinduism B. Buddhism  
C. Jainism D. Bhagavatism
54. Vijayalaya, the founder of the Chola dynasty, was a feudatory of:  
A. The Pallavas B. The Pandyas  
C. The Rashtrakutas D. None of the above
55. What was the name of the Chola King who made conquest in Sumatra and Malay peninsula?  
A. Rajendra I B. Rajaraja I  
C. Rajadhiraja I D. Virarajendra
56. There was an administrative unit under the Cholas Kurran. What did it signify?  
A. A village B. A province  
C. A district D. A group of villages
57. What was the most serious set-back to the Chola empire in the 9th century?  
A. Cholas were completely uprooted their position against Rashtrakutas  
B. Cholas were hard out to defend their position  
C. Cholas did not have a strong army  
D. None of the above
58. Which one of the following terms stands for the regular royal troops of the Cholas?  
A. Kadagams B. Nattupaddi  
C. Kaikkolar D. Bhrtaka
59. Under Cholas the local merchant guilds were called:  
A. Nagaram B. Manigramam  
C. Valanjiyar D. None of the above
60. During the reign of Chola rulers Indian foreign trade flourished most with:  
A. Persia B. Arabia  
C. South-East Asia D. China
61. The social life of the Cholas was characterised by:  
A. An extreme sense of exclusiveness

- B. An inter mixture of castes  
C. Priestly dominance  
D. Social harmony
62. Which one of the Rashtrakuta Kings defeated Parantaka I and caused a temporary eclipse of the Cholas?  
A. Amonghvarsha I      B. Govinda III  
C. Indra III      D. Krishna III
63. Chola empire was established on the ruins of:  
A. Pandyas      B. Pallavas  
C. Chalukyas      D. Rashtrakutas
64. Which style of architecture came into vogue during this period?  
A. Nagara      B. Dravida  
C. Mandapa      D. None of the above
65. What was Mandap in temple?  
A. A pillard hall      B. Monastery  
C. Deity Room      D. None of the above
66. Name the Chinese Pilgrim who commented that Chola country was deserted and wild succession of marshes and jungles.  
A. I-Tsing      B. Hiuen Tsang  
C. Fa-hien      D. None of the above
67. During the whose reign was Raja-rajeshvara temple constructed?  
A. Vijayalaya      B. Rajendra  
C. Rajaraja II      D. Rajaraja III
68. Who founded the Capital Gangaikondacholapuram?  
A. Parantaka I      B. Rajendra Chola  
C. Rajadhiraja I      D. Rajaraja I
69. What is a "Garbhagriha" in the Dravida style of architecture?  
A. A pillard hall      B. Monastery  
C. Corridor      D. Chief deity's room
70. Where is the Gomateswar temple in the South India situated?  
A. Madurai      B. Tanjore  
C. Halebed      D. Sravana belgola
71. Nayanars were devotees of:  
A. Shiva      B. Vishnu  
C. Durga      D. Tirthankaras
72. Which among the following represented the local mercantile interests?  
A. Ur      B. Nagaram  
C. Mahasabha      D. Sabha
73. Navabe Audar Nambi the famous scholar who arranged the Saiva Canons was a contemporary of:  
A. Virarajendra      B. Rajendra I  
C. Rajaraja I      D. Rajendra II
74. Chola style of temple architecture is called:  
A. Mandap      B. Dravida  
C. Mandham      D. Gopuram
75. Who wrote Ramayana in Tamil language?  
A. Kamban      B. Kuttan  
C. Rugulendi      D. Kalladanar
76. Which among the following was not conquered by Rajendra Chola I?  
A. Pandya and Chera territories  
B. Sri Lanka  
C. Sailendra Empire  
D. Southern provinces of the Chalukyas of Kalyani
77. Sudras or slaves or prisoners of war were employed as a scale to reclaim waste land and clear forests for the first time under the:  
A. Mauryas      B. Satavahanas  
C. Cholas      D. Guptas
78. Chau-Ju-Khan, a Chinese author of early thirteenth century left an important account on one of the following dynasty. Identify.  
A. Chola dynasty      B. Slave dynasty  
C. Khilji dynasty      D. Yadava dynasty
79. The conquest of Sri Lanka was completed during the reign of:  
A. Rajaraja      B. Rajendra I  
C. Parantaka I      D. Aditya I
80. The chief social obligation of the Chola state was:  
A. to protect the brahmins  
B. to protect the women  
C. to maintain peace and security in the society  
D. to protect temples
81. In which style were the temples at Bhuvaneshwar, Puri and Khajuraho built?  
A. Nagara Style      B. Vasara Style  
C. Dravida Style      D. None of the above
82. Kamban is believed to have lived at the Court of:  
A. Pandya king      B. Chola king  
C. Pallava king      D. Chalukya king
83. Devotees of Vishnu were called:  
A. Brahmanas      B. Nayanars  
C. Alvars      D. None of the above
84. Capitals, like Tanjore, Gangaikondacholapuram; Kanchi were constructed by:  
A. Pratiharas      B. Cheras  
C. Cholas      D. Chalukyas
85. When did the Venetian traveller Marco Polo came to Kerala?  
A. 10th Century      B. 11th Century  
C. 12th Century      D. 13th Century
86. The South-Indian King who invaded the overseas kingdom of Shrivijaya in South-east Asia was:  
A. Rajadhiraja      B. Rajaraja I  
C. Rajendra I      D. Parantaka I
87. Parantaka I established Chola power in:  
A. Century 897 A.D.      B. Century 899 A.D.  
C. Century 905 A.D.      D. Century 907 A.D.

88. We know a great deal more about the Cholas than their predecessors because:  
 A. they appointed Court Chroniclers  
 B. many books were written during that period  
 C. of long inscriptions on the walls of temples  
 D. of the abundance of coins
89. Rajaraja and Rajendra I commemorated their victories by:  
 A. erecting temples  
 B. erecting pillars  
 C. ordering inscriptions to be written  
 D. issuing coins
90. Regarding religion during the Chola period are point 'is' incorrect. Which is?  
 A. Cholas were Brahmanical Hindus, and most of them worshipped Vishnu  
 B. Rajaraja built a temple dedicated to Shiva  
 C. Royal gifts were normally monopolised by Brahmins  
 D. Chola kings rarely performed Vedic Sacrifices
91. Who built the world famous temples at Khajuraho?  
 A. Pratiharas  
 B. Pushyabhmis  
 C. Chandolas  
 D. Tomars
92. Which style of architecture as mentioned by Silpshastra was popular in the Deccan?  
 A. Nagara  
 B. Vesara  
 C. Dravida  
 D. None of the above
93. Ghatika is a settlement of:  
 A. Merchants  
 B. Brahmins  
 C. Buddhist monks  
 D. Jain monks
94. Who was the south Indian Kings, whose troops reached the banks of the Ganges, but did not hold the northern region for long, and whose position was similar to that of Samudraguptas campaign in the south?  
 A. Rajaraja I  
 B. Rajendra I  
 C. Rajadhiraja  
 D. Vijayalaya
95. Lokamahadevi, the chief queen of a Chola king performed the "Hiranyagrabha" ceremony. Whose wife was she?  
 A. Rajaraja I  
 B. Rajendra Chola  
 C. Rajadhiraja  
 D. Kulotunga Chola
96. The founder of the Chola empire in the 10th century was:  
 A. Vijayalaya  
 B. Karikala  
 C. Parantaka  
 D. Rajaraja
97. Which of the facts of the administration of the Cholas is incorrect?  
 A. The kings adopted high sounding title  
 B. The statues of the dead rulers were worshipped  
 C. The rajaguru was both the confident and confessor of the royal family  
 D. The royal household was maintained in a very austere manner typifying the southern tradition.
98. Who is the author of Kural which is regarded as the Tamil Veda?  
 A. Tiruthakathevar  
 B. Ilango  
 C. Tiruvalluvar  
 D. Sittali Sattana
99. Which one is an open pavillion?  
 A. Mandapam  
 B. Gopuram  
 C. Ratha  
 D. Vihar
100. The Chola empire decline in:  
 A. early 13th century  
 B. early 12th century  
 C. later 11th century  
 D. middle 12th century

## ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	B	B	D	A	C	A	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	D	C	A	D	C	B	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	C	D	D	C	C	B	C	C	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	D	B	C	B	A	A	D	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	A	D	B	D	C	D	B	C	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	D	A	A	A	D	B	C	A	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D	D	B	B	A	B	B	B	D	D
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	B	B	B	A	C	A	A	B	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A	B	C	C	D	C	D	C	A	A
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	B	A	B	A	C	D	C	A	A

## SET-9

1. In the Rashtrakuta Kingdom, the directly administered areas were divided into:  
A. Rashtra                      B. Vaisya  
C. Bhukti                      D. All the above
2. The Vaisya was like:  
A. Village                      B. Province  
C. A Taluk                      D. Modern district
3. What was the basic unit of administration under Rashtrakuta?  
A. Province                      B. Family  
C. District                      D. Village
4. In Northern India the period 500-1200 A.D. is considered as a:  
A. Period of cultural uplift  
B. Period of social uplift  
C. Period of stagnation and decline  
D. Continuation of Golden age
5. Who among the following Pratihara rulers, was defeated by the Rashtrakuta ruler Govinda III?  
A. Vatsraja                      B. Nagabhata II  
C. Mihirbhoja                      D. Mahipala
6. The Rashtrakutas were successors of the:  
A. Pallavas of Kanchi  
B. Chalukyas of Kalyani  
C. Chalukyas of Badami  
D. None of these
7. Chalukyas established their empire in:  
A. Gujarat                      B. Malwa  
C. Deccan                      D. Far South India
8. The Palas of Bengal patronised:  
A. Hinduism  
B. Jainism  
C. Hinayana Buddhism  
D. Tantrika Buddhism
9. Rashtrakutas rulers patronised:  
A. Shaivism                      B. Vaishnavism  
C. Jainism                      D. All the three
10. Who was the contemporary of Palas in the Deccan?  
A. Pratiharas                      B. Chalukyas  
C. Rashtrakutas                      D. None of the above
11. Who checkmated Bhoja's away on the east?  
A. Gopala                      B. Dharmapala  
C. Devpala                      D. None of the above
12. How did Pratiharas gain prominence?  
A. Because they were local officials  
B. They were big Zamindars  
C. On account of their resistance to Arab incursions  
D. None of the above
13. Rulers of Sailendra dynasty were:  
A. Buddhist in faith                      B. Jains  
C. Brahmans                      D. None of the above
14. Which amongst the Pala kings tried to extend their power to Assam?  
A. Gopala                      B. Dharmapala  
C. Mahendrapala                      D. None of the above
15. The Pala empire was founded by:  
A. Dharmapala                      B. Gopala  
C. Dhruva                      D. None of the above
16. Amonghavarsha was a:  
A. Parthihara king                      B. Chalukya king  
C. Rashtrakuta king                      D. Pala king
17. The system of administration in Rashtrakuta empires was based on the ideas and practices of the:  
A. Gupta empire  
B. Harshas kingdom  
C. Chalukyas in the Deccan  
D. All the above
18. The author of Gita-Govinda was:  
A. Jayadeva                      B. Bana  
C. Dandi                      D. None of the above
19. The University of Vikramasila was established under the patronage of:  
A. The palas                      B. The senas  
C. The pratiharas                      D. Yosovarman of Kannauj
20. Which one of the following aspects of feudal relationship gradually gained importance during this period?  
A. Attendance at court  
B. Paying of tribute  
C. Hierarchy among the feudatories  
D. Military service
21. Where did the Pala king have his seat of authority?  
A. Kannauj                      B. Pataliputra  
C. Tamralipti                      D. Monghyr
22. Name the Pala king who founded the Vikramasila University?  
A. Dharmapala                      B. Devapala  
C. Ramapala                      D. Gopala
23. The Pratihara army was considered to be the best of its kind mainly because of the efficiency of its:  
A. Infantry                      B. Cavalry  
C. Chariots                      D. Elephants
24. The Pratiharas first settled at:  
A. Ujjain                      B. Mandor  
C. Kannauj                      D. Chedi

25. Nagabhatta II established Pratihara Supremacy at:  
A. Kannauj                      B. Ajmer  
C. Tripuri                        D. Anhilwada
26. The main basis of social organisation in India during the early medieval period was:  
A. Clan                            B. Religion  
C. Caste                           D. Kingship
27. Which of the following empires lasted the longest?  
A. Chalukya empire            B. Pala empire  
C. Pratihara empire            D. Rashtrakuta empire
28. The Pala empire was founded by Gopala, probably in:  
A. 600 A.D.                      B. 650 A.D.  
C. 750 A.D.                      D. 800 A.D.
29. Who was the founder of Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani?  
A. Taila                           B. Gopala  
C. Aditya                         D. None of the above
30. The history of the Pallavas becomes more definite from the time of:  
A. Vishnugopa                  B. Mahendravarman I  
C. Simhavishnu                 D. Narsimhavarman
31. Which one of the following engaged in a three pronged struggle, was the strongest and lasted out the longest?  
A. Palas                           B. Pratiharas  
C. Rashtrakutas                D. Chalukyas
32. The contest for the mastery of Kannauj started during the reign of the Pala king:  
A. Gopala                         B. Dharmapala  
C. Devapala                      D. Vigrahapala
33. Which one of the following is the most lasting contribution of the Rashtrakutas?  
A. Kailasa temple  
B. Pampa, Ponna, Ranna; three writers of Kannada poetry and Kailasa temple  
C. Patronage of Jainism  
D. Checkmating the Pratiharas
34. From among the following name the greatest Pala king that ever ruled in Bengal:  
A. Gopala                         B. Dharmapala  
C. Devapala                      D. Mahipala
35. Who, among the following Pratihara rulers, was defeated by the Rashtrakuta ruler Govinda III?  
A. Vatsaraja                      B. Nagabhatta II  
C. Mihir Bhoja                  D. Mahipala
36. Who built the first great empire south of the Penner and the Tungabhadra?  
A. The early Chalukyas        B. The Palas  
C. Later Chalukyas            D. The Pallavas
37. Who amongst the Pallava Kings bore the epithet of Vichitrachitta?  
A. Narsimhavarman I            B. Vikramaditya I  
C. Mahendravarman I           D. Rajsimha
38. Where did Chalukyas have their first Capital?  
A. Madurai                       B. Kanchi  
C. Vatapi                         D. Kannauj
39. Who executed the Kailas temple at Ellora?  
A. Dantidurga                   B. Krishna I  
C. Amoghvarsha                D. Govinda III
40. Where was the second Capital of Rashtrakutas?  
A. Vatapi                         B. Tanjore  
C. Madura                        D. Manyakheta
41. Name the Rashtrakuta King who defeated the Pratihara ruler, Nagabhatta?  
A. Amoghavarsha I              B. Govinda III  
C. Indra III                        D. Krishna III
42. The founder of the Rashtrakutas dynasty was:  
A. Govinda                       B. Dhruva  
C. Dhantivarman                D. Kannara or Krishna I
43. Identify the region where the first invasion of Muhammad of Ghaur was launched.  
A. Punjab                        B. Multan  
C. Sindh                         D. Gujarat
44. Which was the capital of the Hindu Shahiya Kingdom when it was attacked by Mahmud?  
A. Kabul                         B. Peshawar  
C. Attock                         D. Udabhandia or Und
45. Which of the following set up a Kingdom for the Hoyasala dynasty?  
A. Vishnuvardhana (Sala)  
B. Ballalala  
C. Bhillama  
D. Harihara
46. Which one of the following were the bitterest enemies of the Chauhans?  
A. Chandellas                   B. Solankis  
C. Tomaras                      D. Gahadavalas of Kannauj
47. In which of the following empires did the Pandyas finally merge?  
A. Bahmani                       B. Chera  
C. Vijayanagar                  D. Delhi Sultanate
48. Dhillika (Delhi) was founded in 736 A.D. by the:  
A. Gahadavalas                B. Tomaras  
C. Paramaras                   D. Chauhans
49. To which Rajput clan did Jai Chand belong?  
A. Chauhans                    B. Rathors or Gaharwars  
C. Kalachuris                  D. Chandallas
50. Which of Mahmud Gazni's invasions of temple towns was the most famous?  
A. Somnath                      B. Mathura  
C. Thaneshwar                  D. Kannauj
51. Which one of the following came to India at the instance of Sultan Mahmud?  
A. Al-Masudi                    B. Sulaiman  
C. Al-Beruni                     D. Ibn Hauqual

52. Which of the following looked after Muhammad Ghuri's affairs in India when he was engaged with the Turks in Central Asia?  
 A. Bakhtiyar Khalji  
 B. Ikhtiyar-ud-din Muhammad  
 C. Qutb-ud-din Aibak  
 D. Muiz-ud-din Muhammad bin sam
53. Which one of the following defeated the Chalukyas of Vatapi (Badami) and founded the Rashtrakuta empire?  
 A. Dhruva  
 B. Govinda III  
 C. Dantidurga  
 D. Amoghavarsha
54. Which of the following were the most important rivals of the Rashtrakutas?  
 A. Palas  
 B. Chalukyas  
 C. Pallavas  
 D. Pratiharas
55. Where was the capital of the Rashtrakutas located?  
 A. Badami  
 B. Kalyani  
 C. Vengi  
 D. Malkhed
56. Who among the Rashtrakuta rulers, constructed the famous Kailasha temple at Ellora?  
 A. Krishna I  
 B. Govinda II  
 C. Dhruva  
 D. Govinda III
57. The Paramara dynasty was founded by:  
 A. Upendra  
 B. Bhoja  
 C. Vakpati-Munja  
 D. Sindhuraja
58. Dhara, the Capital of the Paramara dynasty, was raised to a position of a eminence by:  
 A. Sindhuraja  
 B. Bhoja  
 C. Upendra  
 D. Vakpati-Munja
59. The dynasty of the Chalukyas of Anhilwada was founded by:  
 A. Mularaja  
 B. Raji  
 C. Bhima I  
 D. Karna
60. Jainism was patronised by the:  
 A. Chalukyas  
 B. Chandellas  
 C. Rathores  
 D. Kalachuris
61. Who overthrew the last ruler of the western Chalukyas of Badami?  
 A. Dantidurga  
 B. Taila  
 C. Gopala  
 D. Bhoja
62. Which two Kings defeated the Arabs of Sind?  
 1. Dhruva  
 2. Nagabhatta II  
 3. Mihira Bhoja  
 4. Krishna III  
**Codes:**  
 A. 1 and 2  
 B. 2 and 3  
 C. 1 and 3  
 D. 3 and 4
63. Who founded the Brahmana Shahi Dynasty?  
 A. Kallar  
 B. Samanta  
 C. Bhima  
 D. Didda
64. Who was the Ghaznavid ruler who fought against Jayapala at Ghuzak?  
 A. Alptigin  
 B. Ismail  
 C. Sabuktigin  
 D. Mahmud
65. Who among the Brahmana Shahu got converted to Islam and later abjured it?  
 A. Anandapala  
 B. Jayapala  
 C. Trilochanapala  
 D. Sukhapala
66. Who introduced Kulinism among the Brahmanas?  
 A. Vijaya Sena  
 B. Hemanta Sena  
 C. Samanta Sena  
 D. Vallala Sena
67. To which race did Mahmud belong?  
 A. Arabs  
 B. Afghans  
 C. Mongols  
 D. Turks
68. Who were the Yaminis?  
 A. Khaljis  
 B. Ghurida  
 C. Ghaznavids  
 D. Tughluqs
69. Who said that the Rashtrakutas were the most feared rulers of India?  
 A. Utbi  
 B. Al-Beruni  
 C. Al-Kazwini  
 D. Sulaiman
70. The continued incursions of which, among the following people weakened the Cholas?  
 A. Hoysalas  
 B. Western Gangas  
 C. Yadavas  
 D. Kakatiyas
71. Who was the Chola King who bore the name "Arulmolivarman"?  
 A. Rajendra I  
 B. Parantake I  
 C. Rajaraja I  
 D. Kulottunga I
72. Who built the Brihadisvara temple?  
 A. Parantaka I  
 B. Rajaraja I  
 C. Rajendra I  
 D. Rajaraja II
73. Who is the author of Kalingattupparani?  
 A. Kambar  
 B. Ottakuttar  
 C. Jayangondar  
 D. Pugalendi
74. Which inscription gives details of the election to village assembly?  
 A. Tiruvalangadu Plates  
 B. Uttaramerur inscription  
 C. Velvikkudi grant  
 D. Anbil grant
75. Who used the Traikutaka era?  
 A. Chandellas  
 B. Kalachuris  
 C. Paramaras  
 D. Chahamanas
76. Name the Kalachuri who issued coins with his name and figure of Lakshmi:  
 A. Lakshmi-Karna  
 B. Gangeyadeva  
 C. Kokalla II  
 D. Yasah-Karna
77. Who established a college for Sanskrit studies at Dhar?  
 A. Sindhuraja  
 B. Bhoja I  
 C. Vakpatiraja II  
 D. Arjunavarman
78. In which language was the dictionary "Paiyalachchhi" compiled?  
 A. Prakrit  
 B. Pali  
 C. Sanskrit  
 D. Telugu

79. Who among the following assumed the title "Navasahasanka".  
A. Bhoja B. Sindhuraja  
C. Harsha Siyaka II D. Krishnaraja
80. What is the meaning of Paramara?  
A. Conqueror of the enemy  
B. Slayer of the enemy  
C. A virtuous man  
D. An immortal
81. Who founded the Simha era?  
A. Mularaja B. Bhimadeva I  
C. Karnadeva D. Jayasimha Siddharaja
82. In whose reign were the Gurjara Pratihars deprived of highly prized Vishnu image?  
A. Mahipala B. Mahendapala  
C. Devapala D. Vijayapala
83. To which of the original clan did the Chandellas Bundelkhand are said to be related?  
A. Gonds B. Santhals  
C. Kols D. Mundas
84. Name the Pala who made the Pala dynasty a force in North India Politics:  
A. Dharmapala B. Mahipala  
C. Gopala D. Vigrahapala
85. In which language was "Karpuramanjari" written?  
A. Sanskrit B. Prakrit  
C. Pali D. Telugu
86. Who founded the Chandella dynasty of Bundelkhand?  
A. Jayasakti B. Yasovarman  
C. Dhanga D. Nannuka
87. Who was the founder of Virasaivism?  
A. Appar B. Bijjala  
C. Basava D. Sundaran
88. To which of the following did Kannada literature much:  
A. Brahmanism B. Jainism  
C. Buddhism D. Virasaivism
89. Who among the following Kings abdicated?  
1. Chandragupta Maurya 2. Chandragupta I  
3. Samudragupta 4. Rajyavadhan  
**Codes:**  
A. only 1 B. only 2  
C. only 1 and 2 D. only 1, 2 and 4
90. The Chola period constitutes the most creative phase of South Indian History and is one during which Tamil culture reached a peak in the field of:  
A. Literature  
B. Literature, temple building  
C. Literature, temple building and bronze-casting  
D. Literature, temple-building, bronze-casting and self-government
91. The earliest to be Brahmanised in the Deccan were the:  
A. Satavahanas B. Pallavas  
C. Cholas D. Pandyas
92. Which point on trade and commerce during 800 and 1200 A.D. is incorrect?  
A. Malwa and Gujarat benefited the most  
B. The North Indian trade languished  
C. Some shrenis emerged as sub-caste  
D. No ban on sea travel by the Dharmasastras
93. Which one was the chief factor for the successful establishment of Jainism in Western India?  
A. Patronage extended by Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyani and Parmaras of Malwa.  
B. Prosperity because of trade and commerce  
C. Hindu influence was weak in the region  
D. None of these
94. The founder of the Rashtrakutas dynasty was:  
A. Govinda B. Dhruva  
C. Dantidurga D. Krishna
95. Which city was the base of contention between the Rashtrakutas, the Pratihars and the Palas?  
A. Kannauj B. Ujjain  
C. Pataliputra D. Paithan
96. Who issued the gold coins first?  
A. Mauryas B. Nandas  
C. Indo-Bactrians D. Kushans
97. Who is known as the South Indian Manu?  
A. Bhadrabahu B. Apasthamba  
C. Akkatiyar D. Tiruvalluvar
98. Who among the following Sultans did not take the royal title?  
A. Kuhsrav Khan B. Jalal-ud-din Khilji  
C. Khizr Khan D. Bahlol Khan Lodi
99. Who patronised the Kannada Poet, Ranna?  
A. Satyasraya B. Taila II  
C. Vikramaditya VI D. Jayasimha II
100. Where did the Yadavas establish their power?  
A. Sevuna B. Godawari delta  
C. Dvarasamudra D. Orissa

## ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	D	C	B	C	C	D	D	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	A	B	B	C	D	A	A	D



<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
D	A	B	B	A	C	D	C	A	C
<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>
C	B	B	B	B	D	C	C	B	D
<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>
B	C	B	D	A	D	C	B	B	A
<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>
C	C	C	D	D	A	A	B	A	A
<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>
A	A	A	C	D	D	D	C	D	A
<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>
C	B	C	B	B	B	B	A	B	B
<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>
D	C	A	A	B	D	C	D	C	D
<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
A	D	B	C	A	D	B	C	B	A

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