

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper–I.

Choose the correct option.

1. Harappan people used garments of:
(a) Cotton only (b) Cotton and silk
(c) Cotton and wool (d) Wool only
2. What was the main occupation of the Indus people?
(a) Trade and commerce (b) Fishing
(c) Agriculture (d) Hunting
3. The stone sculpture of male torso was found in which of the following archaeological site?
(a) Mohenjodaro (b) Lothal (c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira
4. Which among the following places have given the earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent?
(a) Pratapgarh (b) Mehrgarh (c) Quetta (d) Kalat
5. At which among the following sites of Indus Valley Civilisation, the rows of distinctive Fire altars with provision of ritual bathing have been found?
(a) Mohenjodaro (b) Harappa (c) Kalibangan (d) Lothal
6. Ventures of which of the following traders were risky but highly profitable?
(a) Peddlers
(b) Seafarers
(c) Merchants with caravans of bullock carts and pack – animals
(d) All of these
7. Who issued the first coins bearing the names of rulers?
(a) Mauryans (b) Guptas (c) Indo-Greeks (d) Satavahanas
8. Ashoka is mentioned by which titles in his inscriptions?
(a) Ashoka, Piyadassi (b) Masattuvan, Ashoka
(c) Devanampiya, Piyadassi (d) Devaputra, Piyadassi
9. Name the language in which the Ashokan inscriptions were written.
(a) Pali, Prakrit and Greek (b) Pali, Sanskrit and Aramaic
(c) Prakrit, Aramaic and Greek (d) Pali, Sanskrit and Greek
10. Name the Pilgrim who came to India from China in the 7th century.
(a) Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) (b) Ibn battuta
(c) (a) and (b) (d) None of these
11. Collection of moral stories:
(a) didactic (b) Narrative (c) Text (d) Sutta Pitika

12. It's a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis.
 (a) Indica (b) Sutta Pitika (c) Puranas (d) Narrative
13. Mahabharat has a very descriptive depiction of:
 (a) Battle (b) Palaces (c) Villages (d) All of these
14. Mahavira and the Buddha, questioned the authority of _____.
 (a) Jataka (b) Ganas (c) Vedas (d) Yajnas
15. Who was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni?
 (a) Mahapajapati Gotami (b) Mahapajapati Bodhi (c) Mahapajapati Grishma (d) None of these
16. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?
 (i) Buddha taught through detailed sermons.
 (ii) The compilation of Buddha's teaching is known as Tipitaka.
 (iii) Buddha travelled to regions as far off as Sri Lanka to sermonise.
 (a) only (i) (b) only (ii) (c) only (iii) (d) (i) and (iii)
17. Vishnu Bhakta saints were known as _____,
 (a) Nayanar (b) Virashaiva (c) Alvar (d) Zimmi
18. Alwar saints worshipped _____.
 (a) Vishnu (b) Laxmi (c) Indra (d) Shiva
19. Non-Muslim had to pay a religious tax called _____.
 (a) Zakat (b) Shukrana (c) Jizya (d) None of these
20. Ziarat means—
 (a) Barakat (b) Friend (c) Pilgrimage (d) Zikr
21. Which of the following statements are correct?
 (i) Mirabai was the saint of the Bhakti movement.
 (ii) She was the daughter of Rana Ratan Singh the ruler of Merta.
 (iii) She was born in 1498 in the Kudvi village of Merta.
 (iv) She was devoted to the devotion of the Lord Krishna.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (d) All of the above
22. On which of the following occasions was the ceremony performed at Mahanavami Dibba?
 (a) Worship of the state horse (b) Marriage of the king
 (c) Victory over the enemy (d) All of these
23. Which traveller called the 'Mahanavami Dibba' as the 'House of Victory'?
 (a) Duarte Barbosa (b) Fernao Nuniz
 (c) Domingo Paes (d) Abdur Razzaq
24. Another name of Vijayanagara city was:
 (a) Fatehpur Sikri (b) Hampi (c) Hastinapur (d) Nagalapuram
25. When was the Vijayanagara kingdom established?
 (a) 1336 (b) 1340 (c) 1346 (d) 1350
26. In the Mughal period, the Indian-Persian source referred to the farmers as:
 (a) Ryot (b) Zamindar (c) Amin (d) Taluqdars
27. Which of the following crops were banned by Jahangir?
 (a) Betel leaf (b) Chillies (c) Tobacco (d) Maize
28. Which of the following crops were considered as Jins-i-Kamil?
 (a) Cotton and Sugarcane (b) Maize and Sugarcane
 (c) Rice and Wheat (d) Chillies and Potatoes

29. What do you understand by the term Khud-Kashta?
 (a) Peasants who were residents of the village (b) Non-resident cultivators
 (c) Revenue collectors (d) Head of jati panchayat
30. Life of Paharias of Rajmahal completely dependent upon _____.
 (a) river (b) permanent agriculture (c) forests (d) Trade
31. In Mughal administration, the court writers who recorded all court documents and imperial orders were called:
 (a) Qazis (b) Wakil (c) Mir Bakhshi (d) Waqia Nawis
32. Shah Jahan's jewelled throne is described in which Mughal chronicle?
 (a) Badshah Nama (b) Ain-i-Akbari (c) Akbar Nama (d) Humayun Nama
33. Which of the following was introduced by Akbar with the aim of popularly accepting the imperial authority as part of the popular faith?
 (a) Jharokha Darshan (b) Aghas (c) Polygamy (d) None of these
34. Which of the following is an incorrect match for the Centre of the revolt and their leaders?
 (a) Gonoo-Kol tribals (b) Kanpur-Nana Saheb
 (c) Jhansi-Rani Lakshmi Bai (d) Awadh-Shah Mal
35. Why were the sepoys discontented with the British?
 (a) Abuse and physical violence (b) Racial discrimination
 (c) Less pay as compared to the British counterpart (d) All of these
36. Which of the following was not one of the terms accepted by the Indian ruler entering the Subsidiary Alliance?
 (a) The ruler had to disband his military force.
 (b) The ruler had to allow the British to station their troops within his kingdom.
 (c) The ruler had to act in accordance with the advice of the British.
 (d) The British would not protect the ruler in case of foreign attack.
37. Who among the following mobilised the villages of Pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh in the Revolt of 1857?
 (a) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah (b) Kunwar Singh
 (c) Shah Mal (d) Manvant Singh
38. Gateway of India was made to welcome _____.
 (a) Jamshedji Tata (b) Premchand Raichand
 (c) George V and his wife (d) Lord Dalhousie
39. Which of the following is not a correct option:
 (a) Calcutta was established by the British.
 (b) The port of Surat declined in the 16th century.
 (c) There were three Presidency cities.
 (d) The British introduced many new architectural designs in India.
40. In 1916, the annual session of Indian National Congress was held at:
 (a) Lahore (b) Lucknow (c) Nagpur (d) Surat
41. What was the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress?
 (a) Gandhi postponed the Civil Disobedience Movement
 (b) Opposed Rowlatt Act
 (c) Supported the Khilafat Movement
 (d) Declaration of Poorna Swaraj
42. After the failure of the Cripps mission Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch which movement?
 (a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Quit India Movement
 (c) Non Cooperation Movement (d) None of these

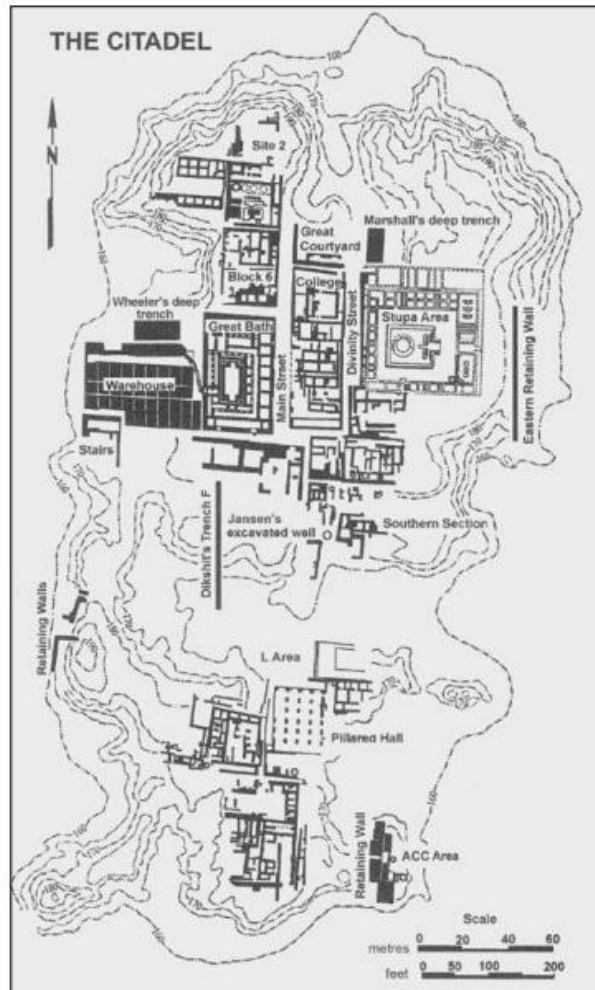
43. When was the 'Government of India Act' passed?
 (a) 1892 (b) 1909 (c) 1919 (d) 1935
44. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Partition of India?
 (a) People were rendered homeless.
 (b) People lost all of their immovable and moveable assets.
 (c) Boundary dispute was the main issue of this Partition.
 (d) Women were mistreated.
45. The members of the Constituent Assembly were:
 (a) Nominated by the Governor-General
 (b) Directly elected by the people
 (c) Elected by the legislatures of various provinces
 (d) Nominated by the Congress and the Muslim League
46. Who among the following was the Constitutional Advisor of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) K.M. Munshi
 (c) Sir B.N. Rau (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
47. How many percent of the members of the Constituent Assembly were also members of the Congress?
 (a) 96 % (b) 82 %
 (c) 75 % (d) 50 %
48. Who moved the 'Objective Resolution' in the Assembly On December 13, 1946?
 (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) M.N. Roy (d) K.M. Munshi
49. Identify, the city associated with the a contemporary of Prithviraj Chauhan, Saint Muinuddin Chisti , marked as A in the map given below.



- (a) Lahore (b) Madurai (c) Ajmer (d) Delhi

50. Identify the two most important buildings located in the citadel area of Mohenjodaro.

- (a) Great Bath and Great Temple
- (b) Great Bath and the Warehouse
- (c) Reservoir and the Palace Complex
- (d) Ploughed field and the Fire altars.



Answers

PRACTICE PAPER – 17

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