

PRACTICE PAPER

9

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.

Choose the correct option.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the features of the Harappan settlements.
(a) The Harappan settlements were often small.
(b) They had no large buildings
(c) Harappan settlements had a well-planned network of roads.
(d) Drainage system was the key feature of the Harappan settlements.
2. The region of Harappa, 'Meluha' is known in Mesopotamia as _____.
(a) Region of Kings (b) Region of farmers
(c) Region of craftsman (d) Seafarers
3. Artefacts in Indus Valley Civilisation were made out of
(a) Iron (b) Chert (c) Brick (d) Metal
4. A material made of ground sand or silica mixed with colour and a gum and then fired is called _____.
(a) Faience (b) Jasper (c) Spindle (d) None of these
5. Which among the following is a very soft stone found in the Indus valley civilisation?
(a) Jasper (b) Steatite (c) Carnelian (d) None of these
6. Which state was included in the Mahajanapada?
(a) Viji (b) Magadh (c) Panchala (d) All of these
7. What was Magadh's capital in the 4th century?
(a) Rajariha (b) Patliputra (c) Rajgiri (d) Anga
8. Consider the following statements regarding Magadha.
(i) Magadha was the most powerful mahajanapada.
(ii) Initially Pataliputra was the capital of Magadha and later it was shifted to Rajagriha.
(iii) Elephants were found in abundance in the forests of Magadha.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) only
9. Mahabharat proved to be a dynamic text. If so, which of the following do you find wrong?
(a) Versions of the epic were written in different languages.
(b) Several episodes circulating among people found their way into the epic.
(c) The central story was different in different versions.
(d) Several episodes were depicted in sculptures and paintings.

10. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(a) Kauravas – Sons of Dhritrashtra (b) Dharma Shastras – Sanskrit text
(c) Ekalavya – Pupil of Drona (d) Suvarnakara – The goldsmiths
11. What does Metonymics mean?
(a) Names derived from that of father (b) Names derived from that of mother
(c) Names derived from metrology (d) None of these
12. Consider the following statements:
(i) They recognised ideas contained in normative Sanskrit texts as authoritative.
(ii) They also questioned and occasionally even rejected the ideas of Sanskrit texts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about works in Pali, Prakrit and Tamil?
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
(c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)
13. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
(i) Initially, only men were allowed into the sangha, but later women also came to be admitted.
(ii) Mahapajapati Gotami persuaded Buddha to allow women into the sangha.
(iii) Many women, who entered the sangha, became teachers of dhamma.
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii)
(c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i) and (iii)
14. What was the name of the gana to which Buddha belonged?
(a) Licchavi (b) Sakya (c) Koliyas (d) Kamboj
15. What is the meaning of 'Three Baskets'?
(a) Tirthankara (b) Tiriratna (c) Tipitaka (d) Trishula
16. Khwarizam was an important centre because of:
(a) Education (b) Trade (c) Politics (d) Craft
17. When did Ibn Battuta come to India?
(a) 1332-33 (b) 1340-41 (c) 1942-43 (d) 1345-46
18. Francois Bernier was a:
(a) Doctor (b) Philosopher (c) Historian (d) All of these
19. Bernier dedicated his work to:
(a) Louis XIV (b) Louis V (c) Louis XI (d) Louis III
20. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Karaikkal Ammaiyar?
(a) She was a devotee of Shiva.
(b) She adopted the path of extreme asceticism.
(c) Her compositions were preserved within the Alvar traditions.
(d) Her compositions posed a challenge to patriarchal norms.
21. Who is Ulama?
(a) Devotees of Shiva (b) Devotees of Vishnu
(c) Muslim Sufi saints (d) Scholars of Islamic studies
22. The old capital of Vijayanagar is now represented by the extensive ruins of:
(a) Hampi (b) Badami (c) Bijapur (d) Nagaram
23. Who among the following rulers allowed the Portuguese to build Churches in Vellore?
(a) Devaraya II (b) Venkat II
(c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Achyuta Deva Raya I
24. Who was the founder of Pushtimarg?
(a) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (b) Vallabhacharya
(c) Madhvacharya (d) Yamunacharya

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Virupaksha temple:
- (i) The Virupaksha temple was built over centuries while inscriptions suggest that the earliest shrine dated to the ninth-tenth centuries, it was substantially enlarged with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire.
 - (ii) The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession which was decorated with delicately carved pillars.
 - (iii) The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes like some were spaces in which the images of gods were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, drama, etc.
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) All of these
26. There are _____ daftars (Parts) of Ain-i-Akbari.
- (a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six
27. _____ coins were more prevalent during the Mughal Empire.
- (a) Gold (b) Copper
(c) Tin (d) Silver
28. The Ottoman Empire belonged to _____.
- (a) China (b) Iran
(c) Turkey (d) Iraq
29. During the Mughal Empire, how did the Panchayats use the funds available to it?
- (a) It was used to entertain revenue officials.
(b) It was used to pay salaries to muqaddam and chowkidar.
(c) It was used to meet expenses for the community welfare.
(d) All of these
30. By which name were the jotedars called?
- (a) Zamindars (b) Ryots (c) Haoladars (d) Paharias
31. Buland Darwaza was built to commemorate which Mughal victory?
- (a) Mughal victory in Lahore (b) Mughal victory in Delhi
(c) Mughal victory in Gujarat (d) Mughal victory in Deccan
32. Babur came to India in _____.
- (a) 1523 (b) 1532 (c) 1526 (d) 1532
33. Indicate which of the following statements is NOT correct.
- (a) The forms of salutation to the rulers indicated the person's status in the hierarchy.
(b) The highest form of submission was sijda or complete prostration.
(c) Akbar replaced sijda with Chahar taslim and zaminbos.
(d) Jharokha darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of imperial authority.
34. With which fruit did Lord Dalhousie compare the kingdom of Awadh with?
- (a) Apple (b) Pineapple
(c) Cherry (d) Strawberry
35. The Kingdom of Awadh was formally annexed to the British Empire in:
- (a) 1846 (b) 1856
(c) 1866 (d) None of these
36. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the Revolt of 1857?
- (i) In the afternoon of 10 May 1857, the sepoys in the cantonment of Meerut broke out in mutiny, which began in the lines of the native infantry, spread very swiftly to the cavalry and then to the city.
 - (ii) The ordinary people of the town and surrounding villages joined the sepoys.

(iii) The sepoys captured the bell of arms and proceeded to attack white people. They ransack and burn their bungalows and property.

(iv) The sepoys arrived at the gates of the Red Fort early in the morning on 11 May.

- (a) (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) All of these

37. What is the correct meaning of the word "Bell of arms"?

- (a) To look through thoroughly in often a rough way
(b) Full of energy and life
(c) Sharp or stringing
(d) A storeroom in which weapons are kept.

38. When was the Treaty of Allahabad signed?

- (a) 1757 (b) 1761 (c) 1764 (d) 1765

39. Look at the picture below and identify it.



- (a) A painting from Ajanta (b) A serpent at Sanchi
(c) Gajalakshmi (d) None of these

40. _____ was the moderate leader of Congress.

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

41. Mahatma Gandhi called back the Non-Cooperation movement in _____.

- (a) January 1921 (b) February 1922
(c) February 1921 (d) January 1922

42. The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended due to the:

- (a) Chauri Chaura incident (b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(c) Lahore Conspiracy (d) Kakori Conspiracy

43. Where did Mahatma Gandhi use Satyagraha for the first time?

- (a) India (b) South Africa
(c) South America (d) England

44. Choudhary Rehmat Ali coined the name Pakistan or 'Pak-stan', was a student at the:

- (a) Bristol University (b) Cambridge University
(c) Durham University (d) Oxford University

45. The Constitution of India came into effect on:

- (a) 26th January 1947 (b) 26th January 1950
(c) 26th January 1952 (d) 26th January 1949

46. The group who initially refused to join the Constituent Assembly because they believed that it was a creation of the British, and therefore incapable of being autonomous were:

- (a) Muslim League (b) Tribals
(c) Socialists (d) Harijans

47. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee?
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Sardar Patel
 (c) Pt. Nehru (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
48. Which members of the drafting committee among the followings worked behind the scenes playing a significant role in the drafting of several reports and working to reconcile opposing points of view:
 (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
49. Where was Fort St. George built by the British?
 (a) Pondicherry (b) Bombay (c) Madras (d) Goa
50. Identify the name of the Kingdom of Raja Krishnadeva Raya, marked as A in the map below.



- (a) Vijayanagara (b) Guptas (c) Magadha (d) Bahmani

Answers

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