

# PRACTICE PAPER

# 11

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

*General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.*

*Choose the correct option.*

1. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the Harappan weights?
  - (a) Weights were usually made of a chert stone.
  - (b) They were generally circular with markings.
  - (c) The lower denominations of weights were binary.
  - (d) The higher denominations followed the decimal system.
2. The bust of bearded man figure of the Indus valley civilisation was found in which of the following archaeological site?
  - (a) Mohenjodaro
  - (b) Lothal
  - (c) Harappa
  - (d) Dholavira
3. The famous figure of a dancing girl found in the excavation of Mohenjodaro was made up of –
  - (a) Terracotta
  - (b) Steatite
  - (c) Bronze
  - (d) Red Limestone
4. According to the Archaeological finds, copper in Indus valley civilisation was probably brought from:
  - (a) Dilum
  - (b) Mesopotamia
  - (c) Oman
  - (d) Bahrain
5. Which is the largest Harappan site in India?
  - (a) Rakhigarhi
  - (b) Dholavira
  - (c) Kalibangan
  - (d) Daimabad
6. Numismatic is the study of –
  - (a) Numbers
  - (b) Pottery
  - (c) Coins
  - (d) Sculptures
7. The first dynasty to issue gold coins in India were –
  - (a) Kushans
  - (b) Satavahanas
  - (c) Pandyas
  - (d) Cholas
8. What is Gandatindu?
  - (a) Inscription
  - (b) Jataka
  - (c) Prashasti
  - (d) Shreni or Guild
9. Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded in the year –
  - (a) 1801
  - (b) 1757
  - (c) 1784
  - (d) 1858

10. Look at the map below and identify the earliest capital of Magadha.

(a) Vaishali

(b) Benarash

(c) Rajgir

(d) Patliputra



11. Rulers whose name ended with the term 'Putra' belonged to which dynasty?

(a) Satavahana dynasty

(b) Shunga dynasty

(c) Mauryan dynasty

(d) Kanva dynasty

12. Mandasor Stone inscription records the history of a guild of:

(a) goldsmiths

(b) rathakaras

(c) potters

(d) silk weavers

13. Ekalavya was a:

(a) nishada

(b) suvarnakara

(c) chandala

(d) priest

14. Hagiography is the biography of a/an-

(a) king

(b) brahmin

(c) scholar

(d) saint

15. Vardhaman came to be known as:

(a) Buddha

(b) Kalhana

(c) Kalidasa

(d) Mahavira

16. After Buddhism reached East Asia, pilgrims travelled to India, in search of Buddhist text from:

(a) Tibet

(b) China

(c) Korea

(d) Japan

17. Who among the following belonged to Morocco?

(a) Ibn Battuta

(b) Al-Biruni

(c) Francois Bernier

(d) Abdur Samarqandi

18. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(a) According to Ibn Battuta, the nut of the coconut tree looked similar to a man's head

(b) According to Bernier, the Indian peasantry was exploited by the landlords.

(c) Abdur Razzaq is perhaps the only historian who provided a detailed account of the working of the imperial karkhanas or workshops.

(d) Ibn Battuta gave a detailed account of slavery in India.

19. Which of these French travellers came to India during the 17th century?  
 (a) Al-Biruni (b) Ibn-Battuta (c) Abul Fazl (d) Bernier
20. Historians have divided the bhakti tradition into how many parts?  
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6
21. When did the early Bhakti movement begin?  
 (a) Around 5th century (b) Around 6th century (c) Around 8th century (d) Around 10th century
22. The battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi is also known as:  
 (a) Talikota (b) Terracotta (c) Ahmadnagar (d) Bijapur
23. Who was the commander of the Battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi?  
 (a) Raja Rama Raya (b) Rama Raya (c) Deva Raya (d) Ramadeva
24. Who was Amara-Nayak?  
 (a) Commander (b) Administrative officer (c) Scholar (d) Agricultural expert
25. Vegetables like tomatoes, potatoes and chillies reached India from the:  
 (a) Continental World (b) Middle World (c) New World (d) Old World
26. 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
27. Ahom kings belonged to:  
 (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Odisha (d) Assam
28. What do you understand by the term Khud-Kashta?  
 (a) Peasants who were residents of the village (b) Non-resident cultivators  
 (c) Revenue collectors (d) Head of jati panchayat
29. Consider the following events:  
 (i) Introduction of Permanent settlement  
 (ii) American Civil war  
 (iii) Fifth report in the British Parliament  
 (iv) Santhals arrived in the hilly area of Rajmahal  
 The correct Chronological order of these events is:  
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii) (c) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (d) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
30. The Mansabdari system was founded by Akbar. The Mansabdars were:  
 (a) Military commanders (b) Provincial governors  
 (c) High civil and military officers (d) All of these
31. Which of the following was built by Akbar to commemorate his conquest of Khandesh in Gujarat?  
 (a) Bada Imambara (b) Buland Darwaza  
 (c) Jama Masjid (d) Siddi Bashir
32. Akbar's concept of Sulh-i-Kul means:  
 (a) Friendship and goodwill to all (b) Common brotherhood  
 (c) Fraternity and friendship (d) Harmony and peace to all
33. The Azamgarh Proclamation is generally associated with:  
 (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha (b) Champaran Movement  
 (c) Swadeshi Movement (d) Sepoy Mutiny 1857
34. Consider the following events:  
 (i) Soldiers revolted at Meerut.  
 (ii) Bahadur Shah Zafar II was declared the leader of the Revolt.  
 (iii) Awadh was captured by the British.  
 (iv) Relief of Lucknow was painted by Thomas Jones Barker.  
 Write these events in correct chronological order  
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv) (c) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv) (d) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

35. Awadh was finally brought under the control of the British in:  
 (a) November 1857 (b) January 1858  
 (c) November 1858 (d) March 1858
36. Awadh was one of the few kingdoms that was not annexed by the British by the:  
 (a) 1830s (b) 1840s  
 (c) 1850s (d) 1860s
37. When did the East India Company settle in Madras?  
 (a) 1639 (b) 1661  
 (c) 1690 (d) 1699
38. The Indian town which the king of England got as part of his wife's dowry from the King of Portugal was:  
 (a) Bombay (b) Madras  
 (c) Calcutta (d) Delhi
39. \_\_\_\_\_ was the moderate leader of Congress.  
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Bipin Chandra Pal  
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
40. Peasant Satyagraha at Bardoli was held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1928 (b) 1929  
 (c) 1930 (d) 1931
41. \_\_\_\_\_ was the congress President at its Lahore Session.  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
 (c) Sardar Patel (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
42. Dandi March brought forward \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Non-Cooperation Movement (b) Civil Disobedience Movement  
 (c) Quit India Movement (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha
43. Bangladesh was established in:  
 (a) 1948 (b) 1952  
 (c) 1971 (d) 1975
44. Consider the following statements:  
 (i) The members of the Constituent Assembly were directly elected.  
 (ii) Govind Ballabh Pant opposed a separate electorate.  
 (iii) Shri Shankar Rao advocated Hindustani as the national language.  
 (iv) Pt. Nehru counted tribals among minorities.  
 Which of the given statement(s) is/are correct?  
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (ii), (iii)  
 (c) (i), (iv) (d) (iv), (i), (iii)
45. When were separate electorates granted to the Muslim by the colonial rulers?  
 (a) 1905 (b) 1907  
 (c) 1908 (d) 1909
46. The Constituent Assembly member who pleaded for continuing separate electorates, after independence, was:  
 (a) Begum Aizaas Rasul (b) R.V. Dhulekar  
 (c) Govind Ballabh Pant (d) B. Pocker Bahadur
47. The First Law Minister of India was:  
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
 (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

48. Who is the main character depicted in this painting?



(a) Colin Mackenzie

(b) Lord Cornwallis

(c) Lord Canning

(d) James Miller

49. Which of the following leaders introduced the Objective Resolution?

(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

50. Identify this famous place marked as A, related to the Mughal Empire where many famous battles took place.



(a) Panipat

(b) Bijnor

(c) Amber

(d) Patiyala

# Answers

## PRACTICE PAPER – 11

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