

CUET (UG)
History Sample Paper - 6
Solved

Time Allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions:

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
2. The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
 - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5).
 - b. Any incorrectly marked option will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given zero mark (0).

Attempt any 40 questions

1. Barrack-like groups of single-roomed tenements have been discovered at **[5]**
 - a) Harappa and Mohenjo-daro
 - b) Kalibangan and Harappa
 - c) Only Mohenjo-daro
 - d) only Harappa
2. Harappan civilisation can into existence in _____ **[5]**
 - a) 3600 BCE
 - b) 1000 BCE
 - c) 2600 BCE
 - d) 1600 BCE
3. Those who cultivated rice were, the **[5]**
 - a) People of the whole Harappan region
 - b) People of Lothal and Rangpur
 - c) People of Mohenjo-Daro
 - d) People of Harappa
4. From where did Harappans get gold? **[5]**
 - a) Chotta Nagpur region
 - b) Central India
 - c) South India
 - d) Himalayan Region
5. The probable reason for the decline of Kalibangan **[5]**
 - a) Devastation by floods
 - b) Invasion by Aryans
 - c) Drying of the river Ghaggar
 - d) Civil war
6. How many Indus Valley seals have been found so far? **[5]**

- a) More than 200
- b) More than 400
- c) More than 1000
- d) More than 2000

7. Who issued the first coins bearing the names of rulers? [5]

- a) Guptas
- b) Mauryas
- c) Indo-Greeks
- d) Satavahanas

8. Who among the following was the author of the book **Arthashastra**? [5]

- a) Bimbisara
- b) Bindusara
- c) Ajatshatru
- d) Chanakya

9. Who said, “Indians do not know the art of writing”? [5]

- a) Pliny
- b) Megasthenes
- c) Plutarch
- d) Kautilya

10. The Manusmriti was compiled _____. [5]

- a) between third century BCE and third century CE
- b) before Asoka's rule started
- c) between second century CE and sixth century CE
- d) between second century BCE and second century CE

11. Who among the following was a Greek Ambassador to the court of Chandra Gupta Maurya? [5]

- a) Megasthenes
- b) Fa - Xian
- c) Kautilya
- d) Harisen

12. The classification of people, in the name of gotras in Hindu religion, was practised from c. 1000 BCE onwards, by the [5]

- a) Shudras
- b) Kshatriyas
- c) Brahmanas
- d) Vaishyas

13. The term vanik in Sanskrit inscriptions is used to designate _____. [5]

- a) merchants
- b) traders

- c) farmers d) soldiers

14. Who among the following was the best-known ruler of the Satavahana dynasty? [5]

a) Simuka Satakarni b) Gotami-puta Siri-Satakarni

c) Vashisthaputra Satakarni d) Yagnasri Satakarni

15. According to Manusmriti, which among the following is not one of the means for men to acquire wealth? [5]

a) Inheritance b) As a token of affection

c) Investment d) Conquest

16. Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives, or to use a more technical term _____. [5]

a) Polygamy b) Patriliney

c) Marriage d) Kinfolk

17. Which of the following place is associated with lively discussions and debates during the mid-first millennium BCE? [5]

a) Caves b) Kutagar

c) Kutagarashala d) Chetanya

18. Which of these was not the Begum of Bhopal? [5]

a) Sultanjehan Begum b) Shahjehan Begum

c) Both Shahjehan and Sultanjehan Begum d) Noorjehan Begum

19. Taj-ul-iqbal tarikh Bhopal is the autobiography of which of the following ruler? [5]

a) Jehan Begam b) Jenub Begam

c) Maham Begum d) Shahjehan Begum

20. After Buddhism reached East Asia, pilgrims travelled to India, in search of Buddhist texts, from [5]

a) Korea b) Japan

c) Tibet d) China

21. Consider the following statements regarding the Greek School of Art in the ancient period : [5]
- I. Images of Buddha and Bodhisattas were discovered based on the Greek models.
 - II. Images were found in cities like Taxila and Peshawar.
 - III. Indo-Greek rulers ruled in north-west India.
- Which of the above-mentioned statements are correct?
- a) II and III
 - b) Only I
 - c) I and II
 - d) I, II and III
22. Ibn Battuta found Indian cities full of exciting opportunities. Identify the appropriate reason from the following options: [5]
- a) Traders exported gold and silver
 - b) Large population, Bazaars, and efficient communication
 - c) Crown ownership of land
 - d) Autonomous and equilateral village command
23. Where did Al-Biruni develop an interest in India? [5]
- a) China
 - b) Syria
 - c) Ghazni
 - d) Punjab
24. _____ means born outside the system, were often expected to provide inexpensive labour to both peasants and zamindars. [5]
- a) Caravans
 - b) Antyaja
 - c) both Caravans and Zaytun
 - d) Zaytun
25. The **Nalayira Divyaprabandham** of the Alvars was compared with the [5]
- a) Four Vedas
 - b) Mahabharata
 - c) Manusmriti
 - d) Ramayana
26. Which of the following was a great poet? [5]
- a) Humayun
 - b) Jahangir
 - c) Akbar
 - d) Babur
27. The dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti (a direct descendant of Baba Farid) was constructed in _____. [5]

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a) Fatehpur Sikri | b) Firozabad |
| c) Lucknow | d) Agra |

28. The written collections of letters by Sufi masters to their disciples and associates. Which of the following is related to the above given statement? [5]

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Maktubat | b) Ziyarat |
| c) Tazkiras | d) Malfuzat |

29. Which of the following temples was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family in Vijayanagara? [5]

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Virupaksha temple | b) Vitthala temple |
| c) Lotus temple | d) Hazara Ram temple |

30. Who founded a sub-urban township near Vijayanagar called Nagalapuram? [5]

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) Harihara | b) Krishnadeva Raya |
| c) Colin Mackenzie | d) Bukka |

31. The foundation of Vijaynagar Empire was laid by [5]

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| a) Akbar | b) Mohammad Tughlaq |
| c) Babur | d) Alauddin-Khiliji |

32. Which goddess is called Pampa? [5]

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a) Goddess shakti | b) Goddess Parvati |
| c) Goddess Saraswati | d) Goddess Lakshmi |

33. Which traveller called the **Mahanavami Dibba** as the **House of Victory**? [5]

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) Domingo Paes | b) Fernao Nuniz |
| c) Abdur Razzaq | d) Duarte Barbosa |

34. Which of the following were the duties performed by state officials in the 16th century? [5]

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Keeping the records | b) Measuring the land |
| c) All of these | d) Collection of land revenue |

35. The system in Bengal in which zamindars remunerated blacksmiths, carpenters, goldsmiths, etc. for their work by paying them a small daily allowance and diet money was known as: [5]

 - Jajmani system
 - Miras system
 - Peshkash
 - Kharbandi

36. What do you understand by the term *Khud-Kashta*? [5]

 - Head of jati panchayat
 - Revenue collectors
 - Non-resident cultivators
 - Peasants who were residents of the village

37. _____ played important roles in elevating women to the status of legally wedded wives. [5]

 - Compassion and Loyalty
 - Power and Authority
 - Love and motherhood
 - Responsibility and Motherhood

38. Who consciously set out to make Persian the leading language of the Mughal court? [5]

 - Babur
 - Aurangzeb
 - Akbar
 - Shahjahan

39. When was permanent settlement introduced in Bengal? [5]

 - 1905
 - 1764
 - 1793
 - 1785

40. What do you mean by cutcheries? [5]

 - Hospital
 - Police Station
 - Zamindar's house
 - Court

41. In Bihar, who led the Flag of revolt against British? [5]

 - Nana Sahib
 - Birjis Qadr
 - Maulvi Ahmadullah
 - Kunwar Singh

42. Which of the following leader associated with Barout in Uttar Pradesh during the 1857 revolts? [5]

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Shah Mal | b) Tatya Tope |
| c) Veer Kuwar Singh | d) Maulavi Ahamadullah Shah |

43. In 1856, the kingdom which was formally annexed to the British empire was _____. [5]

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) Satara | b) Jhansi |
| c) Mysore | d) Awadh |

44. Lottery committee was established in _____. [5]

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1800 | b) 1805 |
| c) 1795 | d) 1817 |

45. Consider the following statements regarding the census conducted by British in the 19th century in India. [5]

1. The growth of the cities were monitored through census.
2. Municipal Corporation was to administer it.
3. Census operations were appropriate as social data was easily converted to economic data. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) (1) and (3) only | b) (2) and (3) only |
| c) (1) and (2) only | d) only (3) |

46. Who among the following was active in underground resistance during Quit India Movement? [5]

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Jayaprakash Narayan | b) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| c) Subhash Chandra Bose | d) Dr Rajendra Prasad |

47. Who renounced his knighthood after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre? [5]

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| a) Rabindranath Tagore | b) C.V. Raman |
| c) S.P. Sinha | d) Jinnah |

48. Where did Gandhi used Satyagraha for the first time? [5]

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

49. According to Gandhiji, who was Harijans or children of God? [5]

a) People who prayed to god

b) People who worked in the fields

c) People of the higher caste

d) People of the lower caste

50. A separate electorate was given to the Muslims in:

[5]

a) 1892

b) 1909

c) 1935

d) 1919

Solutions

1. **(a)** Harappa and Mohenjo-daro
Explanation: The Lower Town at Mohenjodaro provides examples of residential buildings. Many were centred on a courtyard, with rooms on all sides.
2.
(c) 2600 BCE
Explanation: 2600 BCE
3.
(b) People of Lothal and Rangpur
Explanation: People of Lothal and Rangpur cultivated rice as finds of rice are relatively rare.
4.
(c) South India
Explanation: From the river Narmada, they got gold.
5.
(c) Drying of the river Ghaggar
Explanation: Drying of the river Ghaggar was the reason behind decline of Kalibangan
6.
(d) More than 2000
Explanation: More than 2000 Indus Valley seals have been found so far.
7.
(c) Indo-Greeks
Explanation: The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the **Indo-Greeks**, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent c. second century BCE.
8.
(d) Chanakya
Explanation: Chanakya
9.
(b) Megasthenes
Explanation: Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya, said Indians do not know the art of writing.
10.
(d) between second century BCE and second century CE
Explanation: between second century BCE and second century CE
11. **(a)** Megasthenes
Explanation: Megasthenes
12.
(c) Brahmanas
Explanation: Brahmanas
13. **(a)** merchants
Explanation: merchants

14.
(b) Gotami-puta Siri-Satakarni
Explanation: Gotami-puta Siri-Satakarni
15.
(b) As a token of affection
Explanation: As a token of affection
16.
(d) Kinfolk
Explanation: Kinfolk
17.
(c) Kutagarashala
Explanation: Kutagarashala
18.
(d) Noorjehan Begum
Explanation: Noorjehan Begum
19.
(d) Shahjehan Begum
Explanation: Shahjehan Begum
20.
(d) China
Explanation: China
21.
(d) I, II and III
Explanation: Images of the Buddha and Bodhisattas discovered were evidently **based on Greek models**. These were, more often than not, found in the northwest, in cities such as **Taxila and Peshawar**, where **Indo-Greek rulers had established kingdoms** in the second century BCE.
22.
(b) Large population, Bazaars, and efficient communication
Explanation: Large population, Bazaars, and efficient communication
23.
(c) Ghazni
Explanation: In 1017, when Sultan Mahmud invaded Khwarizm, he took several scholars and poets back to his capital, Ghazni; Al-Biruni was one of them. It was in **Ghazni** that Al-Biruni developed an interest in India.
24.
(b) Antyaja
Explanation: Antyaja
25. (a) Four Vedas
Explanation: Four Vedas
26.
(d) Babur
Explanation: Babur was a scholarly king. His Tuzki-Babri or Baburnama (Memoirs) ranks

among the best autobiographies of the world. His collection of poems in Turki called the Diwan is also considered as one of the best contemporary poetic works.

27. (a) Fatehpur Sikri

Explanation: Fatehpur Sikri

28. (a) Maktubat

Explanation: Maktubat

29.

(d) Hazara Ram temple

Explanation: Hazara Ram temple

30.

(b) Krishnadeva Raya

Explanation: Krishnadeva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after.

31.

(b) Mohammad Tughlaq

Explanation: Mohammad Tughlaq

32.

(b) Goddess Parvati

Explanation: Goddess Parvati

33. (a) Domingo Paes

Explanation: Domingo Paes called the audience hall and the *mahanavami dibba*, together as the “House of Victory”.

34.

(c) All of these

Explanation: Duties performed by state officials in the 16th century were performed by the agents of the state who were basically revenue assessors, collectors, record keepers of the number of cultivators in each village. Efforts to measure lands continued under subsequent emperors.

35. (a) Jajmani system

Explanation: Jajmani system

36.

(d) Peasants who were residents of the village

Explanation: Sources of the seventeenth century refer to two kinds of peasants – *khud-kashta* and *pahi-kashta*. The former were **residents of the village in which they held their lands**. The latter were non-resident cultivators who belonged to some other village, but cultivated lands elsewhere.

37.

(c) Love and motherhood

Explanation: Love and motherhood played important roles in elevating such women to the status of legally wedded wives.

38.

(c) Akbar

Explanation: It was Akbar who consciously set out to make Persian the leading language of the Mughal court.

39.

(c) 1793

Explanation: 1793

40.

(d) Court

Explanation: Court

41.

(d) Kunwar Singh

Explanation: Kunwar Singh

42. (a) Shah Mal

Explanation: Shah Mal

43.

(d) Awadh

Explanation: Awadh

44.

(d) 1817

Explanation: 1817

45.

(c) (1) and (2) only

Explanation: (1) and (2) only

46. (a) Jayaprakash Narayan

Explanation: Jayaprakash Narayan

47. (a) Rabindranath Tagore

Explanation: Knighthood award was the most prestigious award given to the most valuable people to Britain. In 1915, Rabindranath Tagore was granted a knighthood by the British Crown, which he renounced on 30 May 1919, after the 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre, protesting the mistreatment of Indians by the British. The return of knighthood award was taken seriously by Britishers not only in India but in Britain also.

48.

(d) South Africa

Explanation: South Africa

49.

(d) People of the lower caste

Explanation: The term Harijan was popularised by Indian revolutionary leader Mahatma Gandhi referring to Dalits traditionally considered to be untouchables.

50.

(b) 1909

Explanation: Scholars suggest that separate electorates for Muslims, created by the colonial government in **1909** and expanded in 1919, crucially shaped the nature of the communal politics of India.