

PRACTICE PAPER

8

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.

Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following is not one of the features of Harappan writing?
 - (a) The Harappan script was pictographic and not alphabetical.
 - (b) It had been deciphered by James Prinsep.
 - (c) It had too many signs, somewhere between 375 and 400.
 - (d) The script was written from right to left.
2. Chanhudaro was involved in the crafts:
 - (a) making beads
 - (b) Cutting seashells
 - (c) making seals
 - (d) All of these
3. Rare commodities made from expensive material were seen in which Indus Valley sites?
 - (a) Mohenjodaro and Harappa
 - (b) Lothal and Mohenjodaro
 - (c) Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan
 - (d) Harappa and Lothal
4. Huge structure of Harappan civilisation is—
 - (a) Grainery
 - (b) The Great Bath
 - (c) (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
5. What was easily available in Balakot and Nageshwar?
 - (a) Sea shell
 - (b) Beads
 - (c) Seals
 - (d) Grains
6. Who was the founder of the Mauryan dynasty?
 - (a) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (b) Ashoka
 - (c) Vikramaditya
 - (d) Ajatshatru
7. According to the sources of Ashoka, he spread the idea of:
 - (a) Dhamma
 - (b) Knowledge
 - (c) Scholars
 - (d) Education
8. Who won the battle with Kalinga?
 - (a) Kautilya
 - (b) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (c) Bimbisara
 - (d) Ashoka
9. Consider the following statements about Mahajanapadas and mark the correct statement:
 - (a) While most mahajanapadas were ruled by kings, some known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies.
 - (b) Both Mahavira and the Buddha belonged to such ganas.
 - (c) Neither (a) or (b)
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

10. According to Manusmriti, which of the following is/the feature(s) of Chandalas?
 (a) They lived outside the village (b) They used discarded utensils
 (c) They wore ornaments of iron (d) All of these
11. Which of the following was/were the means of acquiring wealth for men?
 (a) Inheritance (b) Conquests
 (c) Acceptance of gifts (d) All of these
12. Consider the following statements:
 (i) Members of the same gotra could not marry.
 (ii) Women were known by their father's gotra even after marriage.
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about Gotra?
 (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
 (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)
13. Polyandry is central to the narrative. What conclusion do the historians draw out of it?
 (a) Polyandry may have been prevalent amongst ruling elites.
 (b) It may have seemed undesirable from a Brahmanical point of view.
 (c) During times of warfare, there may have been shortage of women, giving rise to polyandrous custom.
 (d) All of the above
14. At which of the following places were stupas built as an emblem of both Buddha and Buddhism?
 (i) Lumbini (ii) Sarnath
 (iii) Sanchi (iv) Bharhut
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
15. The Sangha was an association of whom?
 (a) Bhikkus (b) Merchants
 (c) Traders (d) Dancers
16. According to which Buddhist text Ashoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them?
 (a) Ashokavadana (b) Mahaparinibbana Sutta
 (c) Sutta Pitaka (d) Vessantara Jataka
17. Look at the picture below and identify it.



- (a) Gajalakshmi (b) A serpent at Sanchi
 (c) Eastern gateway of Sanchi (d) None of these
18. Which among the following was the book written by Al-Biruni?
 (a) Rihla (b) Kitab-ul-Hind
 (c) Discovery of India (d) Arthashastra

19. Look at the map below and identify the earliest capital of Magadha marked as A.



- (a) Vaishali (b) Banaras (c) Rajagriha (d) Patliputra
20. What is Sharia?
- (a) Muslim Sufi saints
(b) Fasting during the month of Ramzan
(c) Laws governing the Muslim community
(d) Giving alms
21. Lingayats were majorly based in _____.
(a) Maharashtra (b) Karnataka (c) Punjab (d) Uttar Pradesh
22. Consider the following statements regarding the temple architecture of the Vijayanagara Period:
- (i) In terms of temple architecture, by this period certain new features were in evidence which included structures of immense scale that must have been a mark of imperial authority, best exemplified by the raya-gopurams.
- (ii) Temples were also probably meant as reminders of the power of kings, able to command the resources, techniques and skills needed to construct these towering gateways.
- (iii) Other distinctive features include mandapas or pavilions and long, pillared corridors that often ran around the shrines within the temple complex.
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) All of these
23. The term 'Amaram' in the Vijayanagar Empire stood for:
- (a) Grants given to the Brahmanas
(b) Military grants
(c) Grants given to scholars and poets
(d) Grants given to the widows and the poor

24. The historian Sewall has written a book entitled "Forgotten Empire". What was the name of the empire?
- (a) Mauryan Empire (b) Mughal Empire
(c) Maratha Empire (d) Vijayanagar Empire
25. The kingdom of Vijayanagar was established during the reign of:
- (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
(c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
26. Identify which of the following statements is correct about Ain-i-Akbari?
- (a) Manzil-Abadi is related to the royal household.
(b) Sipah-Abadi is related to civil and military administration.
(c) Mulk-Abadi gives information about the fiscal aspect of the state.
(d) All of the above
27. Identify which of the following was not correct in the context of the Mughal Empire.
- (a) State help was available for irrigation.
(b) Jins-i-Kamil was a Rabi Crop.
(c) Many new crops reached India such as maize, potato, etc.
(d) There were two types of peasants - Khud- Kashta and Pahi-Kashta.
28. With which of the following methods, Zamindari consolidation was done in the Mughal period?
- (a) Colonisation of new lands (b) By transfer of rights
(c) With the order of the states (d) All of these
29. Which of these was a major reason for the higher status of Zamindars in the Mughal Empire?
- (a) They had a very high income. (b) They had extensive personal land.
(c) Most of the time, they belonged to upper castes. (d) All of these
30. Who introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?
- (a) Lord Charles Cornwallis (b) Francis Buchanan
(c) David Ricardo (d) Thomas Munro
31. Which Mughal ruler commissioned the construction of a white marble tomb for Shaikh Salim Chisti?
- (a) Babur (b) Humayun
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
32. Which of the following practices related to the Mughal court is incorrect?
- (a) Once the emperor sat on the throne, no one was permitted to move from his position or to leave without permission.
(b) The forms of salutation to the ruler indicated the person's status in the hierarchy.
(c) Jharokha darshan was introduced by Akbar with the objective of broadening the acceptance of the imperial authority as part of popular faith.
(d) Under Akbar, sijda or complete prostration was replaced with Chahar taslim and zaminbos.
33. Which of the following statements related to the imperial household is incorrect?
- (a) In the Mughal household, wives who came from royal families were called begums.
(b) In the Mughal household, wives who were not of noble birth were called aghas.
(c) The concubines occupied the lowest position.
(d) The lineage-based family structure was entirely static
34. Which one of the following is not correctly match?
- (a) Mutiny: A collective disobedience of rules and regulations within the armed forces.
(b) Revolt: A rebellion of people against established authority and power. The terms 'revolt' and 'rebellion' can be used synonymously.
(c) Firangi: A term of Turkish origin, is used in Urdu and Hindi, often in a derogatory sense, to designate foreigners.
(d) Bell of arms: A storeroom in which weapons are kept.

35. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect about Nawab Wajid Ali Shah?
- (i) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned.
 - (ii) Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler.
 - (iii) When he left his beloved Lucknow, there were many who followed him all the way to Kanpur singing songs of lament.
 - (iv) The removal of the Nawab led to the unification of the court and its culture.
- Identify the incorrect options.
- (a) (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iv)
36. Who was the prominent leader in Delhi during the Revolt of 1857?
- (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal (b) Rani Lakshmi Bai
(c) Kunwar Singh (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar II
37. Birjis Qadr was the younger son of _____.
(a) Nawab Shaukat Ali (b) Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula
(c) Nawab Mir Ali (d) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
38. _____ became the nucleus of the White Town where most of the Europeans lived during the British rule.
(a) Mehraagarh Fort (b) Fort William
(c) Fort St. George (d) Gonsi Fort
39. First census survey was held in _____.
(a) 1872 (b) 1882
(c) 1892 (d) 1852
40. Khilafat agitation demanded the restoration of powers of:
(a) Mughal Emperor (b) Ottoman Ruler
(c) British Monarch (d) German Kaiser
41. Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on Salt monopoly. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct to prove this?
- (i) State Monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular.
 - (ii) People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use.
 - (iii) Salt was not an essential item.
- Choose the correct option:
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii) only
42. When did Gandhiji start the Dandi March from Sabarmati?
- (a) July 15, 1942 (b) March 12, 1930
(c) December 13, 1887 (d) January 1, 1912
43. Which of these conferences was held in November, 1930?
- (a) First Round Table Conference (b) Second Round Table Conference
(c) Third Round Table Conference (d) Fourth Round Table Conference
44. In 1916, the annual session of Indian National Congress was held at:
- (a) Lahore (b) Lucknow
(c) Nagpur (d) Surat
45. Which of the following is not one of the advantages of oral history?
- (a) It broadens the scope of history.
 - (b) It is in chronological order.
 - (c) It provides information other than the government policy and official records.
 - (d) It explores the experiences of the ignored people.

46. Which member of the drafting committee among the following was the Chief Draughtsman, and could put complex proposals in clear legal language?
- (a) K.M.Munshi (b) S.N.Mukherjee
(c) B.N.Rau (d) Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer
47. Who moved the crucial 'objectives of the constitution'?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
48. Which leader among the following felt that the Constituent Assembly was made according to the British plans as the British would like it?
- (a) Somnath Lahiri (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) S.N.Mukherjee (d) B.N.Rau
49. Which leader among the following demanded separate electorates where he mentioned that separate electorate for Muslims would ensure their electorates?
- (a) Abdul Kalam Azad (b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(c) B.Pocker Bahadur (d) B.N.Rau
50. The traveller whose account was compared with that of Marco Polo was:
- (a) Al-Biruni (b) Ibn Battuta
(c) Bernier (d) Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi



Answers

PRACTICE PAPER – 8

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