

CUET (UG)
History Sample Paper - 11
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. Which of these is the other name of Harappan Civilisation? **[5]**
 - a) Vedic Civilisation
 - b) Aryan Civilisation
 - c) Indus Valley Civilisation
 - d) All of these
2. In which age were the copper and stone implements used? **[5]**
 - a) Mesolithic
 - b) Microlithic
 - c) Chalcolithic
 - d) Neolithic
3. Harappa is located on the banks of _____. **[5]**
 - a) Chenab
 - b) Ravi
 - c) Indus
 - d) Jhelum
4. Female Figurines were known as **[5]**
 - a) Altamira
 - b) Vestonice
 - c) Venuses
 - d) Sahana
5. The worship of Mother Goddess was **[5]**
 - a) Known to the Indus Valley and Zhob people
 - b) Practised by almost all ancient civilizations
 - c) Peculiar only to the Indus valley people
 - d) Known to the Indus Valley, Zhob and Kulli people

- c) Paper
d) Wood
14. Shakas who came from Central Asia were regarded by the Brahmanas as: [5]
a) Untouchables
b) Mlechchhas
c) Dasas
d) Aryans
15. Which of the following was one of the occupations of Kshatriyas? [5]
a) Agriculture
b) Trade
c) Perform sacrifices and give gifts
d) To teach Vedas
16. Which of the following was/were the means of acquiring wealth for men? [5]
a) Acceptance of gifts
b) Conquests
c) All of these
d) Inheritance
17. _____ is the birthplace of Gautama Buddha. [5]
a) Lumbini
b) Kalinga
c) Sarnatha
d) Kushinagara
18. Why did Sanchi Stupas survive while the Amaravati did not? Choose the correct reason [5] from the following options:
a) Scholars understood the value of preservation at the site after the fall of Amaravati.
b) Asiatic Society of Bengal tried to conserve it.
c) Sanchi was protected by Emperor Shah Jahan.
d) Colin Mackenzie dedicated his volumes on Sanchi.
19. Which one of the following texts contains the teachings of Mahavira or Jaina Philosophy? [5]
a) Dipavamsa
b) Sutta Pitaka
c) Mahavamsa
d) Uttaradhyayana Sutta
20. Which of the following is the most important idea in **Jainism**? [5]
a) Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of Karma
b) Observing celibacy

- c) Belief in non-violence
d) The entire world is animated
21. Where did Buddha attain enlightenment? [5]
a) Sarnath
b) Bodh Gaya
c) Lumbini
d) Gwalior
22. Who translated several Sanskrit works include Patanjali's work on grammar in Arabic? [5]
a) Mahmud Wali Balkhi
b) Al-Biruni
c) Marco Polo
d) Ibn Battuta
23. How many social categories were recognised by Al-Biruni? [5]
a) Three
b) Four
c) Six
d) Two
24. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Ibn Battuta's book, *Rihla*? [5]
a) This book contains the travel experiences of the author.
b) This book is written in Persian.
c) It provides rich and interesting details of the social and cultural life in the subcontinent.
d) This book is an important source of knowledge.
25. Name the poet famous for his upside-down sayings named *ulatbansi*. [5]
a) Kalidas
b) Kabir
c) Babar
d) Guru Nanak
26. Who composed the prem-akhyan **Padmavat**? [5]
a) Ratasen
b) Amir Khusrau
c) Baba Farid
d) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
27. Who composed Kirtana-ghosha? [5]
a) Surdas
b) Sundaramurti
c) Shankaradeva
d) Kabir Das
28. What is Shari'a? [5]

- a) Muslim Sufi saints
b) Giving alms
c) Fasting during the month of Ramzan
d) Laws governing the Muslim community
29. The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by [5]
a) Colonel Colin Mackenzie
b) Alexander Greenlaw
c) J. F. Fleet
d) Fernao Nuniz
30. Which one of the following temples was used only by Vijayanagara rulers and their families? [5]
a) The Vitthala Temple
b) The Virupaksha Temple
c) The Hazara Rama Temple
d) The Lotus Temple
31. When was Vijayanagara kingdom established? [5]
a) 1346
b) 1340
c) 1336
d) 1350
32. Harihara and Bukka belonged to which dynasty? [5]
a) Aravidu
b) Saluvas
c) Tuluva
d) Sangam
33. Which one of the following dynasties built **Hiriya Canal** in Vijayanagara? [5]
a) Tuluva
b) Aravidu
c) Sangama
d) Saluva
34. Which of the following lands is annually cultivated for each crop in succession? [5]
a) Chachar
b) Polaj
c) Parauti
d) Banjar
35. _____ was the court historian of Akbar. [5]
a) Ibn-Battuta
b) Al-Biruni
c) Bernier
d) Abul Fazl

- c) Money lender
d) Village Panchayat
43. Who is the author of the book **The First War of Independence**? [5]
a) S. N. Sen
b) Syed Ahmad Khan
c) R. C. Mazumdar
d) Veer Savarkar
44. In the towns of South India such as Madurai and Kanchipuram the principal focus was the _____. [5]
a) Temple
b) All of these
c) Bazaars
d) Mosque
45. Madras, among the British population, was known as _____. [5]
a) All of these
b) Fort William
c) Fort Saint George
d) Fort Augustus
46. Who was the first Honorary President of the Muslim League? [5]
a) Abdul Gaffar Khan
b) Agha Khan
c) Jinnah
d) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan
47. The main aim of the Ghadar Party was to [5]
a) Liberate India from the British yoke through and armed insurrection
b) Establish a United Indian Nation
c) Establish Unity between the Hindus and the Muslims
d) Liberate India from the British yoke through non-violence
48. Who wrote “Mother India”? [5]
a) Lala Lajpat Rai
b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Miss Katharine Mayo
d) M.K. Gandhi
49. Gandhiji took back Non-Cooperation movement in _____. [5]
a) January 1921
b) January 1922
c) February 1922
d) February 1921

50. Bangladesh was established in:

[5]

a) 1952

b) 1971

c) 1975

d) 1948

Solutions

1.

(c) Indus Valley Civilisation

Explanation: Indus Valley Civilisation

2.

(c) Chalcolithic

Explanation: In the Chalcolithic period (6,000 BP) copper and stone implements were first used. The first metal age of India is called the **Chalcolithic Age** which saw the use of copper along with stone. It was also called the Stone-Copper Age. Along with the use of copper and stone, these people also used low-grade bronze to make tools and weapons.

3.

(b) Ravi

Explanation: Harappa is a village in eastern Punjab province in eastern Pakistan. It lies on the left bank of a now dry course of **the Ravi River**, west-southwest of the city of Sahiwal, about 100 miles (160 km) southwest of Lahore.

4.

(c) Venuses

Explanation: Female figurines from prehistoric times are commonly referred to as **Venuses**. These figurines depict the female form and have been found in various archaeological sites across the world.

5.

(b) Practised by almost all ancient civilizations

Explanation: The worship of Mother Goddess was practised by almost all ancient civilizations

6.

(d) Lothal

Explanation: The Citadel within **Lothal** was not walled off but was built at a height. Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities but were found in smaller settlements as well. At **Lothal** for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks. It can be discerned from the given features that it had a highly advanced water management system.

7.

(c) Harshavardhana

Explanation: Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kanauj, granted land to high officials for their maintenance.

8.

(b) Magadha

Explanation: Magadha

9.

(b) Chandragupta Maurya

Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya. Seleucus avoided war with Chandragupta and

entered into marriage alliances instead. Both engaged in a marital alliance as Seleucus' daughter Helen was married to Chandragupta to formalise the peace treaty.

10.

(c) Son of God

Explanation: Son of God

11. (a) Devanampiya, Piyadassi

Explanation: In two Asokan inscriptions the name of the ruler, Asoka, is not mentioned. What is used instead is titles adopted by the ruler – **devanampiya**, often translated as “beloved of the gods” and **piyadassi**, or “pleasant to behold”. The name Asoka is mentioned in some other inscriptions, which also contain these titles.

12.

(b) Two sets of warring cousins

Explanation: Kauravas and Pandavas (cousins) pitted against each other for ascending of throne of Hastinapur.

13.

(b) Stones

Explanation: We seldom come across documents that record the histories of the early periods. Inscriptions are the most common source of early history. The earliest inscriptions were mostly found on **stones**.

14.

(b) Mlechchhas

Explanation: Rulers such as the Shakas who came from Central Asia were regarded as **mlechchhas** barbarians or outsiders by the Brahmanas.

15.

(c) Perform sacrifices and give gifts

Explanation: The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras contained rules about the ideal “occupations” of the four categories or varnas. According to it, the Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed, and make gifts.

16.

(c) All of these

Explanation: Other means consisted of investment and work.

17. (a) Lumbini

Explanation: Lumbini

18. (a) Scholars understood the value of preservation at the site after the fall of Amaravati.

Explanation: Perhaps Amaravati was discovered before scholars understood the value of the finds and realised how critical it was to preserve things where they had been found instead of removing them from the site.

19.

(d) Uttaradhyayana Sutta

Explanation: Just as the Buddha’s teachings were compiled by his followers, the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. It was a Prakrit text known as the *Uttaradhyayana Sutta*.

20.

(d) The entire world is animated

Explanation: The most important idea in Jainism is that the **entire world is animated: even stones, rocks, and water have life**. Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants, and insects, is central to Jaina philosophy.

21.

(b) Bodh Gaya

Explanation: Buddhist literature mentions several chaityas. It also describes places associated with the Buddha's life – where he was born (Lumbini), where **he attained enlightenment (Bodh Gaya)**, where he gave his first sermon (Sarnath), and where he attained Nibbana (Kusinagara).

22.

(b) Al-Biruni

Explanation: **Al-Biruni's** expertise in several languages allowed him to compare languages and translate texts. He translated several Sanskrit works, including **Patanjali's work on grammar, into Arabic**. For his Brahmana friends, he translated the works of Euclid (a Greek mathematician) into Sanskrit.

23.

(b) Four

Explanation: Four

24.

(b) This book is written in Persian.

Explanation: Ibn Battuta's book of travels, called Rihla was written in **Arabic**.

25.

(b) Kabir

Explanation: Kabir is known for his upside-down sayings known as *ulatbansi*. These are written in a form in which everyday meanings are inverted. These hint at the difficulties of capturing the nature of the Ultimate Reality in words

26.

(d) Malik Muhammad Jayasi

Explanation: The prem-*akhyan* (love story) Padmavat revolved around the romance of Padmini and Ratansen, the king of Chittor was composed by **Malik Muhammad Jayasi**.

27.

(c) Shankaradeva

Explanation: Shankaradeva

28.

(d) Laws governing the Muslim community

Explanation: The shari'a is the law governing the Muslim community. It is based on the Qur'an and the hadis, traditions of the Prophet including a record of his remembered words and deeds.

29. (a) Colonel Colin Mackenzie

Explanation: Colonel Colin Mackenzie

30.

(c) The Hazara Rama Temple

Explanation: The Hazara Rama Temple

31.

(c) 1336

Explanation: 1336

32.

(d) Sangam

Explanation: According to tradition and epigraphic evidence two brothers, **Harihara and Bukka**, founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336 and belonged to the first dynasty known as the **Sangama** dynasty.

33.

(c) Sangama

Explanation: Sangama

34.

(b) Polaj

Explanation: Polaj

35.

(d) Abul Fazl

Explanation: Abul Fazl

36. (a) Assam

Explanation: Assam

37.

(c) He had cordial relations with Safavids over Qandahar.

Explanation: He had cordial relations with Safavids over Qandahar.

38.

(b) Persian

Explanation: Mughal court chronicles were written in Persian.

39. (a) All of these

Explanation: All of these

40.

(d) A territorial unit

Explanation: The territorial unit under the Mughals

41.

(c) (ii)i

Explanation: Both (i) and (ii)

42. (a) Sepoys

Explanation: Sepoys

43.

(d) Veer Savarkdar

Explanation: Veer Savarkdar

44. (a) Temple

Explanation: In the towns of South India such as Madurai and Kanchipuram the principal focus was the temple.

45.

(c) Fort Saint George

Explanation: Fort Saint George

46.

(b) Agha Khan

Explanation: Agha Khan III (1877–1957) played a leading role in founding All India Muslim League. His goal was the advancement of Muslim agendas and protection of Muslim rights in India. Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah (Agha Khan III) was appointed the first Honorary President of the Muslim League. The headquarters were established at Lucknow. Even after Agha Khan resigned as president of the AIML in 1912, he still exerted major influence on its policies and agendas. In 1913 Mohammed Ali Jinnah joined the Muslim League.

47. **(a)** Liberate India from the British yoke through an armed insurrection

Explanation: The **Ghadar Party** was an organisation founded by Punjabi-Sikhs, principally Sikhs in the United States and Canada with the aim of securing India's independence from British rule and armed insurrection. The members included Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah, Rashbehari Bose and Gulab Kaur.

48.

(c) Miss Katharine Mayo

Explanation: **Mother India** was a **1927 polemical book** by the American historian **Katherine Mayo** which attacks Indian society, religion and culture. Written against the Indian demands for self-rule and independence from British rule, the book pointed to the treatment of India's women, the untouchables, animals, dirt, and the character of its nationalistic politicians.

49.

(c) February 1922

Explanation: February 1922

50.

(b) 1971

Explanation: Bengali Muslims (East Pakistanis) rejected Jinnah's two-nation theory through political action, breaking away from Pakistan and creating **Bangladesh** in **1971-72**. A common religion could not hold East and West Pakistan together.