

CUET (UG)
History Sample Paper - 10
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 the following is **not** one of the features of Harappan writing? **[5]**
 - a) It has been deciphered by James Prinsep.
 - b) The Harappan script was pictographic and not alphabetical.
 - c) It had too many signs, somewhere between 375 and 400.
 - d) The script was written from right to left.

2. _____ of bullock carts suggest that this was one important means of transporting goods and people across land routes. **[5]**
 - a) Wooden models
 - b) Iron models
 - c) Terracotta toy models
 - d) Earthen models

3. Lothal lies in a level plain between **[5]**
 - a) The Ganges and The Jamuna
 - b) Sabarmati and Narmada
 - c) The Sutlej and The Ravi
 - d) The Bhogava and The Sabarmati Rivers

4. With which animal were the Harappans not very familiar? **[5]**
 - a) Pig
 - b) Sheep
 - c) Cattle
 - d) Horse

5. Which one of the following not the limitation of inscriptional evidence in the study of archaeology? **[5]**

- a) Many inscriptions have not been deciphered. b) Letters are very faintly engraved.
- c) All inscriptions were in Sanskrit language. d) Inscriptions might be damaged.
6. What is unique about Nageshwar and Balakot sites of the Harappan culture? **[5]**
- a) They are both near the coast. b) Now they are in Pakistan.
- c) Both were specialised centres for making metal tools. d) All of these.
7. Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts? **[5]**
- a) John Marshall b) James Prinsep
- c) Wheeler d) Cunningham
8. During Sangam Age, the Mahabharata in Tamil was composed by **[5]**
- a) Kamban b) Muttan
- c) Villiputhur Alvar d) Perundevanar
9. How many Mahajanapadas were there? **[5]**
- a) 18 b) 16
- c) 17 d) 14
10. The early Tamil poet who makes a reference to the Nandas and Mauryas in his work is **[5]**
- a) Kapilar b) Sattanar
- c) Ilango Adigal d) Mamulanar
11. Shalaka Purush is a concept associated with the **[5]**
- a) Baudhas b) Jainas
- c) Bhagavatas d) Pasupatas
12. Which of these is the most important Dharmashastra? **[5]**
- a) Rigveda b) None of these
- c) Manusmriti d) Mahabharata

13. Duryodhana and his brothers were known as [5]
- a) Pandavas b) Nishada
c) Malechhes d) Kauravas
14. According to the Sanskrit text Mahabharata, Duryodhana plotted to kill [5]
- a) Dhritarashtra b) Draupadi
c) Kauravas d) Pandavas
15. Mahabharata proved to be a dynamic text. If so, which of the following do you find wrong? [5]
- a) The central story remained the same. b) Several episodes circulating among people found their way into the epic.
c) Versions of epic were written in different languages. d) Several episodes were depicted in sculptures and paintings.
16. Ekalavya was a [5]
- a) Suvarnakara b) Nishada
c) Priest d) Chandala
17. To whom John Marshall dedicated his important volume on Sanchi? [5]
- a) Sultan Jehan b) Mumtaj Begum
c) Jehan Begum d) Maham Begum
18. The famous Buddhist centre Amaravati is located in the modern Indian State of _____ [5]
- a) Karnataka b) Tamil Nadu
c) Andhra Pradesh d) Assam
19. Hagiography is the biography of a/an: [5]
- a) King b) Scholar
c) Saint d) Brahmin
20. Commissioner of Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) visited Amravati in [5]

- a) 1850 C.E
c) 1860 C.E
- b) 1852 C.E
d) 1854 C.E

21. Which of the following is related with the Buddhist Philosophy? [5]
i. Anicca means the world is transient.
ii. Anatta means the world is soulless.
iii. The world is full of sorrows.
a) (ii) and (iii) b) Only (iii)
c) (i) and (ii) d) All of these
22. To whom Francois Bernier dedicated his writings. [5]
a) Louis XV b) Louis XIV
c) Louis XVII d) Louis XVI
23. Which one of the following statements is appropriate about Ibn Battuta? [5]
a) He was Qazi during Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's empire. b) He translated Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit work in Arabic.
c) He was a Physician, Philosopher, and Historian. d) He had written Kitab-Ul-Hind in Arabic.
24. According to Ibn Battuta, Indian Postal system was used for which of the following activities? [5]
a) To send information. b) To remit credit across long distances.
c) To dispatch goods required at short notice. d) All of these
25. What are the devotees of Vishnu called? [5]
a) Chishti b) Alvars
c) Nayanars d) Lingayats
26. Those who engaged in Tantric practices frequently ignored the authority of the _____ [5]
a) Traditions b) Vedas

c) 1986

d) 1999

34. Which one of the following was one of the most important outcomes of the varied and flexible forms of agricultural production? [5]
- a) Increase in the number of peasants b) Slow demographic growth
c) Fast demographic growth d) Increase in the number of manuals
35. What was the village headman called? [5]
- a) Riaya b) Muzarian
c) Asarrii d) Muqaddam
36. Ottoman empire belonged to _____. [5]
- a) Turkey b) China
c) Iraq d) Iran
37. _____ is considered the greatest Mughal Emperor. [5]
- a) Shahjehan b) Aurangzeb
c) Akbar d) Jehangir
38. Which Mughal emperor made Persian the court language? [5]
- a) Aurangzeb b) Humayun
c) Akbar d) Jahangir
39. What were rich ryots called? [5]
- a) Both Mandals and Zamindars b) Jotedars
c) Mandals d) Zamindars
40. To save their property, whom did the zamindar transferred it to? [5]
- a) Children b) Men
c) Women d) Servants
41. Which one of the following provisions of Subsidiary Alliance was not applicable on Awadh in 1801? [5]

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) The British contingent would be stationed in the territory of the ally. | b) The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from internal and external threats. |
| c) The ally would provide resources to maintain the British contingent. | d) The ally was free to enter into agreements with other rulers without the permission of the British. |

42. Awadh was annexed into the British empire in _____ [5]

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1856 | b) 1855 |
| c) 1854 | d) 1853 |

43. Awadh and Satara were captured under _____ [5]

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Doctrine of Lapse | b) Issue of Misgovernance |
| c) Mahalwari System | d) Subsidiary Alliance |

44. Gateway of India was formed to welcome _____. [5]

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a) George V and his wife | b) Jamshed Ji Tata |
| c) Premchand Raichand | d) Lord Dalhousie |

45. Who were assigned territories in different parts of the empire? [5]

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Tehsildars | b) Sangeetkar |
| c) Jagirdars | d) Thanedars |

46. The women regiment of INA was founded under the leadership of [5]

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Capt. Lakshmi | b) Aruna Asaf Ali |
| c) Anita Bose | d) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur |

47. Peasant Satyagraha at Bardoli was hold in _____. [5]

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1930 | b) 1929 |
| c) 1928 | d) 1931 |

48. The reason for which Simon Commission visited India was [5]

a) enquiring the conditions in the colony.

b) enquiring the excesses of Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

c) granting special privileges to minorities.

d) granting separate electorate to dalits.

49. In which Satyagraha, Gandhiji asked for the remission of taxes for peasants following the failure of their harvest? **[5]**

a) Individual Satyagraha

b) Rowlatt Satyagraha

c) Kheda Satyagraha

d) Champaran Satyagraha

50. Lucknow pact was signed in **[5]**

a) January 1917

b) January 1915

c) December 1916

d) December 1929

Solutions

1. **(a)** It has been deciphered by James Prinsep.
Explanation: Most inscriptions are short, the longest containing about 26 signs. Although **the script remains undeciphered to date**, it was evidently not alphabetical (where each sign stands for a vowel or a consonant) as it has just too many signs – somewhere between 375 and 400. It is apparent that the script was written from right to left.
2.
(c) Terracotta toy models
Explanation: Terracotta toy models
3.
(d) The Bhogava and The Sabarmati Rivers
Explanation: Lothal lies between the Bhogava and the Sabarmati Rivers
4.
(d) Horse
Explanation: Animal bones found at Harappan sites include those of cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo, and pig. Studies done by archaeo-zoologists or zooarchaeologists indicate that these animals were domesticated. Bones of wild species such as boar, deer, and gharial are also found.
5.
(c) All inscriptions were in Sanskrit language.
Explanation: All inscriptions were in Sanskrit language.
6. **(a)** They are both near the coast.
Explanation: They are both near the coast.
7.
(b) James Prinsep
Explanation: He was the first to decipher the inscriptions of Ashoka and the Brahmi script.
8.
(d) Perundevanar
Explanation: Perundevanar composed the Mahabharata in Tamil during Sangam Age.
9.
(b) 16
Explanation: 16
10.
(d) Mamulanar
Explanation: Mamulanar has referred to Mauryas and Nandas in his work.
11.
(b) Jainas
Explanation: Shalaka Purush is associated with Jainas. In the Jain tradition there are sixty three highly endowed person who are known as Shalaka Purush (great men).
12.
(c) Manusmriti
Explanation: Manusmriti

13.
(d) Kauravas
Explanation: Kauravas
14.
(d) Pandavas
Explanation: Pandavas
15. **(a)** The central story remained the same.
Explanation: Often the central story of the epic was retold in different ways.
16.
(b) Nishada
Explanation: Nishada
17. **(a)** Sultan Jehan
Explanation: Sultan Jehan
18.
(c) Andhra Pradesh
Explanation: Andhra Pradesh
19.
(c) Saint
Explanation: Saint
20.
(d) 1854 C.E
Explanation: 1854 C.E
21.
(d) All of these
Explanation: All of these
22.
(b) Louis XIV
Explanation: Francois Bernier dedicated his major writing to Louis XIV, the king of France, and many of his other works were written in the form of letters to influential officials and ministers.
23. **(a)** He was Qazi during Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's empire.
Explanation: He was Qazi during Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's empire.
24.
(d) All of these
Explanation: All of these
25.
(b) Alvars
Explanation: **Alvars** were literally, those who are "immersed" in devotion to **Vishnu** and Nayanars were literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva. They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.
26.
(b) Vedas
Explanation: Those engaged in tantric practices frequently ignored the authority of **Vedas**. The devotees of Tantricism often projected their chosen deity, either Vishnu or Shiva as

supreme. Relations with other traditions, such as Buddhism or Jainism, were also often fraught with tension if not open conflict.

27.

(b) A chain

Explanation: Sufi **silsilas** began to crystallise in different parts of the Islamic world around the twelfth century. The word **silsila** literally means **a chain**, signifying a continuous link between master and disciple, stretching as an unbroken spiritual genealogy to the Prophet Muhammad.

28. (a) Naqshbandi

Explanation: The ideology of Naqshbandi Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (d.1624), is often contrasted with the liberal and non-sectarian views of Akbar, are amongst those most frequently discussed by scholars for being most orthodox. The modes of their association were not the same as those of the Chishtis.

29.

(b) Tungabhadra

Explanation: Tungabhadra

30.

(b) Harihara and Bukka

Explanation: Harihara and Bukka

31. (a) Hampi

Explanation: Hampi

32. (a) I, II and III

Explanation: I, II and III

33.

(c) 1986

Explanation: 1986

34.

(b) Slow demographic growth

Explanation: It was an important outcome.

35.

(d) Muqaddam

Explanation: There were three constituents of the collective village community – the cultivators, the panchayat, and the **village headman** (*muqaddam* or Mandal).

36. (a) Turkey

Explanation: Turkey

37.

(c) Akbar

Explanation: Akbar

38.

(c) Akbar

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

39.

(b) Jotedars

Explanation: Jotedars

40.

(c) Women

Explanation: Women

41.

(d) The ally was free to enter into agreements with other rulers without the permission of the British.

Explanation: The ally was free to enter into agreements with other rulers without the permission of the British.

42. (a) 1856

Explanation: 1856

43. (a) Doctrine of Lapse

Explanation: Under the **doctrine of lapse**, the company took over the princely states of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Bhagat (1850), Udaipur (Chhattisgarh) (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854), Tore and Arcot (1855). It is widely assumed that Oudh (1856) was annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

44. (a) George V and his wife

Explanation: George V and his wife

45.

(c) Jagirdars

Explanation: Jagirdars were assigned territories in different parts of the empire.

46. (a) Capt. Lakshmi

Explanation: The **Indian National Army (INA; Azad Hind Fauj)** was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II. It was revived under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose after his arrival in Southeast Asia in 1943. Its aim was to secure Indian independence from British rule. A separate **all-female unit was also created under the leadership of captain Lakshmi (Lakshmi Sahgal)**. This unit was intended to have combat-commitments, it drew female civilian volunteers from Malaya and Burma.

47.

(c) 1928

Explanation: 1928

48. (a) enquiring the conditions in the colony.

Explanation: enquiring the conditions in the colony.

49.

(c) Kheda Satyagraha

Explanation: Kheda Satyagraha

50.

(c) December 1916

Explanation: The Lucknow Pact of **December 1916** was an understanding between the Congress and the Muslim League (controlled by the UP-based “Young Party”) whereby the Congress accepted separate electorates. The pact provided a joint political platform for the Moderates, Radicals, and the Muslim League.