

Test Booklet No.

Subject : HISTORY

Test Booklet Code

Code : 314 E

Medium : English

30097767



(Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so)

Time Allowed : 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50	Number of questions to be answered : 40
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Kindly read the Instructions given on this Page and Back Page carefully before attempting this Question Paper.

Important Instructions for the Candidates :

1. This Test Booklet contains 50 questions printed in English. Out of these, the candidate is required to answer any 40 questions. If a candidate answers more than 40 questions, the first 40 answered questions will be considered for evaluation.
2. When you are given the OMR Answer Sheet, fill in your particulars on it carefully with **blue/black** ball point pen only.
3. Use only Blue/Black Ball Point Pen for marking responses.
4. The CODE for this Test Booklet is C. Make sure that the CODE printed on the OMR Answer Sheet is the same as that on this Test Booklet. Also ensure that your Test Booklet No. and OMR Answer Sheet No. are exactly the same. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the Invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet. No claim in this regard will be entertained after five minutes from the start of the examination.
5. Before attempting the question paper kindly check that this Test Booklet has total 16 pages and OMR Answer Sheet consists of one sheet. At the start of the examination within first five minutes, candidates are advised to ensure that all pages of Test Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are properly printed and they are not damaged in any manner.
6. Each question has four answer options. Out of these four options choose the **MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION** and darken/blacken the corresponding circle on the OMR Answer Sheet with a Blue/Black Ball Point Pen.
7. Five (5) marks will be given for each correct answer. One (1) mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. If more than one circle is found darkened/blackened for a question, then it will be considered as an incorrect answer. Unanswered questions will be given no mark.

P.T.O.

Name of the Candidate (in Capital Letters) : _____

Application Number (in figures) : _____

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Centre of Examination (in Capital Letters) : _____

Candidate's Signature : _____

Invigilator's Signature : _____

Facsimile signature stamp of Centre Superintendent : _____

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Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Harappan seal was a most distinctive artifact of the Harappan Civilization.
 (B) Harappan seal motifs conveyed a meaning to those unable to read it.
 (C) Harappan seals had Sanskrit script on them. ✗
 (D) Harappan seals had Pali and Prakrit inscriptions on them.
 (E) Some Harappan seals show wider spacing of script from right and cramping on the left.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (D) only
 (2) (C), (D) and (E) only
 (3) (A), (B) and (E) only
 (4) (A), (C) and (D) only

2. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Kushanas	(I) Piyadassi
(B) Ashoka	(II) Devputra
(C) Samudragupta	(III) Court-poet
(D) Harisena	(IV) Prayaga Prashasti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

3. Name the first site from where the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered.

- (1) Harappa
 (2) Rakhigarhi
 (3) Hulas
 (4) Sinauli

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

4. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Alexander Greenlaw	(I) Documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls
(B) John Marshall	(II) Visits Vijayanagara in 1800
(C) J.F. Fleet	(III) Conservation works of Vijayanagara began under him
(D) Colin Mackenzie	(IV) Detailed photography at Hampi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Duarte Barbosa	(I) Morocco
(B) Marco Polo	(II) Spain
(C) Ibn Battuta	(III) Portugal
(D) Antonio Monserrate	(IV) Italy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

6. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Pataliputra	(I) Prakrit name of Rajgir, Bihar
(B) Rajgaha	(II) Present day Coastal Odisha
(C) Kalinga	(III) Present day Patna
(D) Arthasastra	(IV) Kautilya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

7. Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Mahabharata has over 1,00,000 verses.
 (B) Mahabharata was written by Valmiki. †
 (C) V.S. Sukthankar is associated with the critical edition of Mahabharata.
 (D) The critical edition of Mahabharata took 47 years to complete.
 (E) The critical edition of Mahabharata ran into over 13,000 pages.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
 (2) (B) and (E) only
 (3) (A), (C), (D) and (E) only
 (4) (B) and (C) only

8. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Kula	(I) Larger network of kinfolk
(B) Jati	(II) Families
(C) Vamsha	(III) People
(D) Jana	(IV) Lineage

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

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Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Meghe Dhaka Tara	(I) Govind Nihalani
(B) Garam Hawa	(II) Habib Tanvir
(C) Tamas	(III) Ritvik Ghatak
(D) Jis Lahore Nahin Vekhya O Jamya-e-nai	(IV) M.S. Sathya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

10. Who was the first woman to be ordained as bhikkhuni ?

- (1) Sigala (2) Karuni Pajapati
 (3) Mahapajapati Gotami (4) Punna

11. Who amongst the following were the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon ?

- (1) Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva (2) Vishnu, Shiva, Indra
 (3) Agni, Indra, Soma (4) Agni, Varuna, Indra

12. Which of the following statements are *not* correct?

- (A) *Vinay Pitaka* does not describe the rules for monks.
 (B) Buddhism grew only after the death of Buddha.
 (C) *Sutta Pitaka* are the verses composed by bhikkunis.
 (D) Punna was a rich land-lady.
 (E) The word Chaitya may have been derived from the word chita.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (D) and (E) only (2) (A), (B) and (D) only
 (3) (C) and (E) only (4) (B), (D) and (E) only

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

13. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were the anglicised names of _____ where the British first set up trading posts.

(✓) Cities

(2) Villages

(3) Towns

(4) Capitals

14. Which of the following statements are correct ?

(A) Guru Arjan compiled Guru Nanak's hymns in the Adi Granth Sahib.

(B) Guru Tegh Bahadur laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth. ✗

(C) Guru Nanak composed the Guru Granth Sahib.

(D) Mirabai was a Maratha princess. ✗

(E) Mirabai was a Rajput princess. ✓

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A) and (D) only

(2) (C) and (D) only

(3) (B) and (C) only

(✓) (A) and (E) only

15. Which Sufi teacher was also known as the 'Gharib Nawaz' ?

(✓) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya

(2) Khwaja Muinuddin

(3) Amir Khusrau

(4) Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

16. Lord Jagannatha is a form of which God ?

(1) Surya

(✓) Vishnu

(3) Shiva

(4) Brahma

17. Which among the following travellers visited the city of Vijayanagara during the 15th century ?

(A) Domingo Paes

(B) Abdur Razzaq

(C) Afanasii Nikitin

(D) Fernao Nuniz

(E) Nicolo de Conti

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (B), (C) and (E) only

(3) (A), (B) and (D) only

(2) (C), (D) and (E) only

(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I	List-II
(A) Terracotta models of plough	(I) Kalibangan
(B) Ploughed field	(II) Shortughai
(C) Traces of canals	(III) Dholavira
(D) Water reservoirs	(IV) Cholistan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Who, amongst the following, founded the Vijayanagara Empire ?

- (1) Krishnadeva Raya
 (2) Harihara and Bukka
 (3) Raja Raya
 (4) Rajendra II

Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I	List-II
(A) Shell	(I) Shortughai
(B) Lapis-Lazuli	(II) Nageshwar
(C) Carnelian	(III) South Rajasthan
(D) Steatite	(IV) Lothal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
 (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

21. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Mahals	(I) Territorial unit
(B) Pahariyas and Santhals	(II) Permanent Settlement
(C) 1793	(III) Rajmahal hills
(D) Taluq	(IV) Estates

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II) (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

22. Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Moneylenders were called 'dikus'.
 (B) Zamindars hired the Santhals to reclaim land.
 (C) Santhals were merchants.
 (D) Land of the Santhals was demarcated as 'Damin-i-koh'.
 (E) Santhals charged heavy land revenue from dikus moneylenders.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only (2) (C) and (E) only
 (3) (A), (B) and (D) only (4) (C) and (D) only

23. Which of the following statements are true about the zamindars ?

- (A) Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the general use of the people.
 (B) Zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage the milkiyat lands.
 (C) Zamindars collected revenue on behalf of themselves.
 (D) Most Zamindars had fortresses as well as armed contingent.
 (E) Control over military resources was another source of power for the Zamindars.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (D) and (E) only (2) (C), (D) and (E) only
 (3) (A), (B) and (C) only (4) (B), (D) and (E) only

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

24. Kauravas and Pandavas belonged to which ruling family ?
 (1) Kuru (2) Panchal (3) Magadha (4) Vatsa
25. Which report reproduced zamindars' and ryots' petitions as appendices for consideration of the British Parliament ?
 (1) The First Report (2) The Seventh Report
 (3) The Sixth Report (4) The Fifth Report
26. The rebel leaders issued Proclamations and few _____ to propagate their ideas during the 1857 revolution. Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below :
 (1) Cartridges (2) Ishtahars
 (3) Sepoys (4) Taluqdars
27. In 1857 "the life has gone out of the body" was said in reference to which state ?
 (1) Jhansi (2) Awadh
 (3) Kanpur (4) Delhi

Which of the following statements are correct ?

- (A) Bell of arms was a store room in which weapons were kept. ✓
 (B) The army of Awadh supported the British. ✗
 (C) Firangi is a term of Persian origin applied to the British by the rebels. ✓
 (D) The 7th Awadh Irregular Cavalry accepted the new cartridges in early May. ✓
 (E) Local leaders emerged, urging peasants, zamindars and tribals to revolt. ✓
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only ✗
 (2) (B) and (D) only ✗
 (3) (A), (C) and (E) only ✓
 (4) (D) and (E) only

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29. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Nana Sahib	(I) Awadh
(B) Rani Lakshmi Bai	(II) Arrah
(C) Kunwar Singh	(III) Kanpur
(D) Birjis Qadr	(IV) Jhansi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
 (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
30. Who was the leader of the Santhal Revolt of 1855-56 ?
 (1) Birsa Munda (2) Gonoo (3) Sidhu Manjhi (4) Shah Mal
31. Who fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated ?
 (1) Shah Mal (2) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
 (3) Birjis Qadr (4) Kunwar Singh
32. Who was the Commissioner of Lucknow when the rebels besieged it during the Revolt of 1857 ?
 (1) Colin Campbell (2) Henry Lawrence
 (3) James Outram (4) Henry Havelock
33. The Sunset Law was associated with
 (1) Zamindari System/Permanent Settlement (2) British Navy
 (3) Imperial Court (4) Freedom Movement
34. During his 'Salt March' Gandhiji began walking towards the ocean from his ashram, located at _____.
 Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below :
 (1) Ahmedabad (2) Sabarmati (3) Wardha (4) Kochrab

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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(B) Jallia

(C) Kema

(D) Louis

Choose the c

(1) (A) - (I),

(2) (A) - (I),

(3) (A) - (III)

(4) (A) - (IV),

35. Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March was notable as the first nationalist activity focused on _____.

- (1) Women
(2) Lord Irwin
(3) Subhas Chandra Bose
(4) 15 March, 1930

36. "Purna Swaraj" as the goal of nationalism in India was aimed to achieve _____.

- (1) Partial freedom
(2) Complete independence
(3) Indian identity
(4) Partition

37. Which of the following statements of Gandhiji made at the opening of Banaras Hindu University are true ?

- (A) Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor.
(B) Gandhiji was not worried about the contrast between the "richly bedecked noblemen" and millions of poor Indians.
(C) Gandhiji said, "Our salvation can only come through lawyers, doctors and rich landlords."
(D) Gandhiji emphasised that farmers are going to secure the salvation of India.
(E) Gandhiji told the privileged invitees, "Strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen."

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
(2) (C), (D) and (E) only
(3) (B), (C), and (D) only
(4) (A), (D) and (E) only

38. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Khilafat Movement	(I) Mahatma Gandhi's biographer
(B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	(II) Turkish ruler
(C) Kemal Ataturk	(III) 1919
(D) Louis Fisher	(IV) 1919-1920

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

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39. Who was the Judge who presided over Gandhiji's trial after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement ?

- (1) Justice C.N. Broomfield
(3) Justice Joseph Noel

- (2) Justice William Hodges
(4) Justice Thomas Barker

40. When were separate electorates first created by the British Colonial Government ?

- (1) 1919 (2) 1923 (3) 1909 (4) 1907

Read the passage and answer the five questions that follow.

Mughal chronicles, especially the *Akbar Nama*, written by Abu'l Fazl, have bequeathed a vision of empire in which agency rests almost solely with the emperor, while the rest of the kingdom has been portrayed as following his orders. Yet if we look more closely at the rich information, these histories provide information about the apparatus of the Mughal State from which we may be able to understand the ways in which the imperial organization was dependent on several different institutions to be able to function effectively. One important pillar of the Mughal State was the nobility.

41. Mughal chronicles viewed the emperors as supreme sovereign because

- (1) Nobility wanted him to be one.
(2) Vision of empire viewed the emperor as the sole ruler.
(3) Chronicles were a rich source of history.
(4) Imperial administration was weak.

42. Which section of the Mughal Court was viewed as very significant ?

- (1) Imperial vision (2) The Empire
(3) Nobility (4) Mughal Chronicles

43. Which chronicle says that the entire kingdom has to follow the king's orders ?

- (1) Urdu Akhbar (2) Badshah Nama
(3) Akbar Nama (4) Kitabkhana

44. The Mughal imperial administrative apparatus was effectively dependent on _____.

- (1) Travellers (2) Nobles (3) Masses (4) Mir Bakshi

45. Who is the author of *Akbar Nama* ?

- (1) Chandrabhan Barahman (2) Muhammad Kazim
(3) Lahori (4) Abu'l Fazl

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Read the passage and answer the five questions that follow :

The Constituent Assembly deliberated upon the Indian Constitution, which came into effect on 26 January, 1950. It has the dubious distinction of being the longest in the world. But its length and complexity are perhaps understandable when one considers the country's size and diversity. At Independence, India was not merely large and diverse, but also deeply divided. A Constitution designed to keep the country together, and to take it forward, had necessarily to be an elaborate, carefully-worked-out, and painstakingly drafted document. For one thing, it sought to heal wounds of the past and the present, to make Indians of different classes, castes and communities come together in a shared political experiment. For another, it sought to nurture democratic institutions.

46. When did the Constitution of India come into force ?
- (1) 26th January, 1950
- (2) 15th August, 1947
- (3) 31st January, 1929
- (4) 6th November, 1949
47. Why is the Constitution of India described as the longest document in the world ?
- (1) It is a painstakingly drafted document.
- (2) It is carefully worked out.
- (3) It imbibes culture of hierarchy.
- (4) The country size and diversity impacted the Constitution length.
48. How can we say that the Constitution of India seeks to unify India ?
- (1) It deals with the country's problems.
- (2) The area of the subcontinent was under its control.
- (3) It was designed to keep the country's divided classes, communities and castes together.
- (4) It was to nurture democratic institutions.
49. In which body was the Constitution of India deliberated upon ?
- (1) Parliament of India
- (2) Through Newspaper coverage
- (3) Constituent Assembly
- (4) Princely States
50. The nature of the Constitution imbibed the right to _____.
- (1) Cultural Rights
- (2) Educational Rights
- (3) Equality
- (4) Religion

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

CUET 2024 History Answer Key Set C

Question	Answer Key
1	(3)
2	(1)
3	(1)
4	(2)
5	(4)
6	(2)
7	(3)
8	(4)
9	(1)
10	(1)
11	(3)
12	(2)
13	(2)
14	(4)
15	(1)
16	(2)
17	(3)
18	(4)

19	(2)
20	(1)
21	(3)
22	(3)
23	(4)
24	(2)
25	(4)
26	(2)
27	(2)
28	(3)
29	(4)
30	(3)
31	(2)
32	(2)
33	(1)
34	(2)
35	(2)
36	(2)
37	(4)
38	(4)
39	(1)
40	(1)
41	(2)

42	(1)
43	(3)
44	(2)
45	(4)
46	(1)
47	(4)
48	(3)
49	(3)
50	(3)