

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.

Choose the correct option.

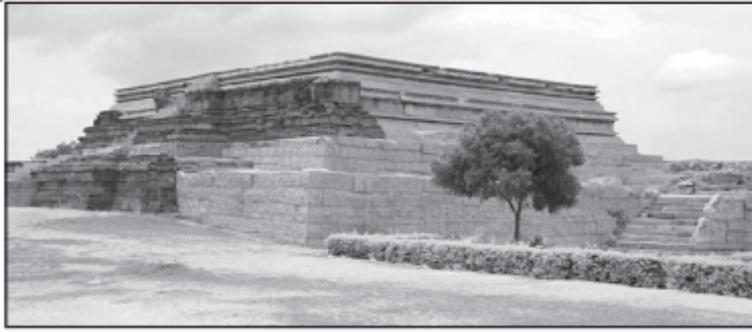
- Which of the following Harappan site was located at the banks of river Saraswati?
(a) Alamgirpur (b) Lothal (c) Banawali (d) Ropar
- Which of the following raw material was not used by the inhabitants of Indus valley civilisation?
(a) Limestone (b) Red Stone (c) Bronze (d) Clay
- Which of the following Indus sites gives evidence of a dockyard?
(a) Harappa (b) Lothal (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Rakhigarhi
- Which of the following statements is true regarding Indus valley civilisation?
(a) Grains found at Harappan sites include wheat, barley, lentil, chickpeas and sesame.
(b) Animal bones found at Harappan sites include those of cow and horses.
(c) Harappans did not know about intercropping.
(d) Sheep, goat, bull and pig were not known to the people of Indus valley.
- Which of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of Harappan culture?
(a) Elephant (b) Horse (c) Cow (d) Tiger
- All of the following statements regarding increasing agricultural production in 6th century BCE are correct except –
(a) Parts of Punjab and Rajasthan adopted iron ploughshare.
(b) Irrigation was adopted to increase agricultural production.
(c) Production of paddy was dramatically increased by the introduction of transplantation.
(d) The iron-tipped ploughshare was used to turn the alluvial soil in areas which had high rainfall.
- Consider the following statements:
(i) Many Kushana rulers adopted the title devaputra, or “son of god”.
(ii) Kushanas ruled over a vast kingdom extending from central to south India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- Which book has mention of mauryan administration?
(a) Indica (b) Hindustan
(c) India (d) None of these
- Who wrote “King should run the administration with the help of his ministers even if he is an autocratic ruler”?
(a) Bernier (b) Ibn Battuta
(c) Kautilya (d) Abul Fazl

10. The classification of people, in the name of gotras in Hindu religion, was practised from 1000 BCE onwards, by the:
 (a) Brahmanas (b) Kshatriyas (c) Vaishyas (d) Shudras
11. Panini's 'Ashtadhyayi' is a main work on:
 (a) Sanskrit grammar (b) Sanskrit history (c) Sanskrit mantras (d) Sanskrit plays
12. The number of categories into which the Dharmashastra and Dharmasutras divided the ideal occupations were:
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
13. Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives, or to use a more technical term _____.
 (a) Kinfolk (b) Patriline (c) Marriage (d) Polygamy
14. The most splendid stupa was at _____.
 (a) Amravati (b) Sanchi (c) Bhoomra (d) Shahji-ki-Dheri
15. New tradition of Buddhism was called as:
 (a) Shwetambar (b) Digambar (c) Hinayana (d) Mahayana
16. Choose the correct option:
 (a) Sanchi Stupa is situated near Bhopal.
 (b) Sanchi Stupa was preserved by the Begums of Bhopal.
 (c) Sanchi Stupa belongs to Buddhism.
 (d) All of these
17. Which of the following Indian cities, according to Ibn Battuta, was the largest?
 (a) Surat (b) Delhi
 (c) Daulatabad (d) Agra
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. Consider the following statements.
 (i) Montesquieu used Bernier's accounts to develop his idea of oriental despotism.
 (ii) Bernier gave a detailed report on rural society.
 (iii) According to Bernier, crown ownership of land was good for peasants.
 (iv) Bernier considered the Indian King to be the king of beggars.
 Which of the given statements is/are correct?
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (i), (ii), (iii) (c) (i), (ii), (iv) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)
20. Consider the following statements regarding the Virupaksha temple.
 (i) The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession.
 (ii) It has a unique shrine designed as a chariot.
 (iii) The principal deity of this temple was generally worshipped in Maharashtra.
 (a) only (i) (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) All of the above
21. The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by:
 (a) Alexander Greenlaw (b) Colonel Colin Mackenzie
 (c) Fernao Nuniz (d) J.F. Fleet
22. Hampi town is located on the bank of which river?
 (a) Ganges (b) Tungabhadra
 (c) Satluj (d) Godavari
23. Krishnadeva Raya's successors were disturbed by the rebellious _____.
 (a) Bijapur (b) Naykas (c) Cholas (d) Cheras

24. Which goddess is called Pampa?
 (a) Goddess Parvati (b) Goddess Saraswati
 (c) Goddess Lakshmi (d) None of these
25. Which of the following Muslim community was considered menial?
 (a) Mandal (b) Halalkhoran
 (c) Majur (d) Jangli
26. During the Mughal Empire, how did the Panchayats use the funds available to it?
 (a) It was used to entertain revenue officials.
 (b) It was used to pay salaries to muqaddam and chowkidar.
 (c) It was used to meet expenses for the community welfare.
 (d) All of these
27. Which of the following is the correct meaning of Jins-i-Kamil?
 (a) Perfect crop (b) Perfect administrator
 (c) Perfect Sepoy (d) All of these
28. What does the third part of Ain, 'Mulk-Abadi' deal with?
 (a) Social Side of the empire (b) Fiscal side of the empire
 (c) Administrative side of the empire (d) None of these
29. Consider the following options.
 (i) The fifth report was submitted to the British Parliament in 1813.
 (ii) Jotedars were quite powerful.
 (iii) Santhals were a great danger to Paharis.
 (iv) No Zamindari was auctioned in Bengal.
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 (c) (ii) and (iii) only (d) (iii) and (iv) only
30. _____ was a form of ceremonial salutation in which the courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head suggesting that the subject has placed his head - the seat of the senses and the mind - into the hand of humility, presenting it to the royal assembly.
 (a) Axis Mundi (b) Kornish (c) Paibos (d) Sajda
31. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about Mughal Chronicles?
 (i) Chronicles commissioned by the Mughal emperors are an important source for studying the empire and its court.
 (ii) The Mughal chronicles were written in order to project a vision of an enlightened kingdom to all those who came under its umbrella.
 (iii) At the same time they were meant to convey to those who resisted the rule of the Mughals that all resistance was destined to fail and also, the rulers wanted to ensure that there was an account of their rule for posterity.
 (iv) Mughal court chronicles were written in Arabic, although the Mughal were Persian by origin, Persian was their mother tongue.
 Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (ii), (iii), (iv) (c) (i), (iii), (iv) (d) All the above
32. During whose reign did William Hawkins visit the Mughal court to secure a right to trade in Mughal ports?
 (a) Jahangir (b) Akbar (c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb
33. In which cantonment the revolt started on 10th May, 1857?
 (a) Meerut (b) Barrackpur (c) Kanpur (d) Ambala
34. Who was the Mughal ruler during the 1857 revolt?
 (a) Shah Alam I (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar II
 (c) Aurangzeb (d) Akbar Shah

35. **What was the immediate cause of the 1857 revolt?**
 (a) Annexation of Awadh (b) Annexation of Punjab
 (c) The Greased Cartridges (d) Doctrine of Lapse
36. **Which English Governor General implemented the doctrine of Lapse policy?**
 (a) Bentinck (b) Dalhousie
 (c) Curzon (d) Cornwallis
37. **Who donated money for the construction of University Hall?**
 (a) Sir Cowasji Ready money (b) Premchand Roychand
 (c) Rajabai Roychand (d) Jamsetji Tata
38. **Lord Wellesley became the Governor-General of colonial India in the year _____ .**
 (a) 1795 (b) 1796
 (c) 1798 (d) 1790
39. **Indicate which of the following options is not correct:**
 (a) Muslim League demanded Pakistan in 1946.
 (b) Gandhi started the Quit India Mission in 1942.
 (c) Cripps Mission failed to achieve its objective.
 (d) Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946.
40. **In which year did the Muslim League pass a resolution for a separate nation, Pakistan?**
 (a) 1940 (b) 1942
 (c) 1944 (d) 1945
41. **Where did Gandhi use Satyagraha for the first time?**
 (a) India (b) South Africa
 (c) South America (d) England
42. **Where was Gandhi's Ashram located?**
 (a) Dandi (b) Champaran
 (c) Kheda (d) Sabarmati
43. **Who was known as Frontier Gandhi?**
 (a) Maulana Abdul Kalam (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 (c) Sheikh Abdullah (d) Nawab Salimullah
44. **Find out from the following pairs which one is not correctly matched:**
 (a) Quit India Movement: 1942
 (b) Objectives Resolution introduced: December 1945
 (c) Rising of the rating of the Royal Indian Navy in Bombay: 1946
 (d) Indian Constitution was signed: 1949
45. **Who was the constitutional advisor of Constituent Assembly?**
 (a) S.N. Mukherjee (b) B.N. Rau
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) B.P. Khailan
46. **A group that initially refused to join the Constituent Assembly, as it was a British creation, was that of:**
 (a) Socialists (b) Tribals
 (c) Depressed Classes (d) Muslim League
47. **The nationalists who prepared the Draft Constitution of India was:**
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
48. **Secularism, in the context of politics, refers to the idea of unifying communities on the basis of:**
 (a) Race (b) Religion
 (c) Caste (d) Language

49. Identify the Image.



- (a) Mahanavami Dibba (b) Devadasi temple
(c) Virupaksha (d) Dwara Kshetra

50. Identify one of the major places of Vijayanagara Empire, marked as A in the map given below.



- (a) Chennai (b) Lothal
(c) Hampi (d) Muktesvar

Answers

PRACTICE PAPER – 13

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