

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper–1.

Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following artefacts of the Harappan Civilisation was mainly used for commercial purposes?
(a) Bronze/metal sculpture (b) Stone sculpture
(c) Seal (d) Terracotta sculpture
2. Consider the following statements about Harappan seals.
(a) Seals and sealings were used to facilitate long distance communication.
(b) The purpose of seals was to ensure that if the sealing was intact one could be sure that the goods have arrived safely.
(c) Only (a)
(d) Both (a) and (b)
3. During the archaeological excavation of the Harappan civilisation, what types of the civic planning representation were seen?
(a) Houses, markets, storage facilities, offices and almost every basic thing were organised in a grid-like pattern.
(b) Roads were cut crossways at 90 degree and the city was organised into block design.
(c) Only (a)
(d) Both (a) and (b)
4. Consider the following statements:
(i) Most Harappan sites are located in semi arid lands.
(ii) Harappans practised irrigation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about Harappans?
Code:
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)
5. Consider the following statements:
(i) Harappans built the earliest cities complete with town planning, sanitation, drainage system and broad well-laid roads.
(ii) Harappans built double storied houses of burnt bricks each one of which had a bathroom, a kitchen and many had a well.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct about Harappan civilisation?
Code:
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)
6. In which of the following are Samudragupta's achievements mentioned?
(a) Allahabad pillar inscription (b) Junagarh rock inscription
(c) Mehrauli iron pillar inscription (d) None of these

7. Which one among the following is not an attribute of Samudragupta described in Prayag Prashasti?
 - (a) Sharp and polished intellect
 - (b) Accomplished sculptor
 - (c) Fine musical performances
 - (d) None of these
8. In Sanskrit plays written during the Gupta period, do women and Sudras speak?
 - (a) Sanskrit
 - (b) Prakrit
 - (c) Pali
 - (d) Devanagri
9. What was the first capital of Kushana?
 - (a) Vaishali
 - (b) Rajgriha
 - (c) Purusapura
 - (d) Takshila
10. _____ means tracing descent from father to son, grandson and so on.
 - (a) Kinfolk
 - (b) Patriline
 - (c) Marriage
 - (d) Polygamy
11. The Brahmanas considered some people as being outside the system by classifying certain social categories as _____.
 - (a) Kinfolk
 - (b) Varnas
 - (c) Untouchable
 - (d) Nishada
12. According to the _____, the paternal estate was to be divided equally amongst son's after the death of the parents.
 - (a) Varnas
 - (b) Dhamashatra
 - (c) Manusmriti
 - (d) Mahabharat
13. _____ contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.
 - (a) Manusmriti
 - (b) Sutta Pitaka
 - (c) Mahabharat
 - (d) None of these
14. _____ is the birth place of Gautam Buddha.
 - (a) Kalinga
 - (b) Sarnath
 - (c) Lumbini
 - (d) Kushinagara
15. At which place did Lord Buddha attain true enlightenment?
 - (a) Lumbini
 - (b) Kushinagara
 - (c) Sarnath
 - (d) Bodh Gaya
16. New tradition of Buddhism was called _____.
 - (a) Shwetambar
 - (b) Digambar
 - (c) Hinayana
 - (d) Mahayana
17. Choose the correct option:
 - (a) Ibn-Battuta travelled extensively in China.
 - (b) Al-Biruni found the Indian cities quite populated.
 - (c) Al-Biruni was greatly influenced by the Indian postal system.
 - (d) According to Ibn-Battuta, crown ownership of land was quite disastrous for farmers.
18. Ibn Battuta remained in India for _____ years.
 - (a) 12
 - (b) 14
 - (c) 16
 - (d) 18
19. Indicate which of the following statements is NOT correct.
 - (a) Al-Biruni came to India in the eleventh century from Uzbekistan.
 - (b) Ibn Battuta came to India in the fourteenth century from Morocco.
 - (c) Abdur Razzaq came to India in the fifteenth century from Herat.
 - (d) Francois Bernier came to India in the seventeenth century from Portugal.
20. The 'Nalayira Divyaprabandham' was frequently described in the:
 - (a) Tamil Veda
 - (b) Kannada Veda
 - (c) Vedas of North India
 - (d) None of these
21. Alvars worshipped:
 - (a) Shiv
 - (b) Hanuman
 - (c) Vishnu
 - (d) Vayu
22. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Amara-nayaka system?
 - (a) The Amara-nayakas were traders.
 - (b) Main features of this system were derived from the mansabdari system.
 - (c) Kings had no control over the Amara-nayakas.
 - (d) The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by Raya.

23. When did Krishnadeva Raya died?
 (a) 1527 AD (b) 1529 AD (c) 1533 AD (d) 1537 AD
24. In 1565 AD, the Vijayanagara army fought the battle of Rakshasa-Tangadi under:
 (a) Krishnadeva Raya (b) Rama Raya (c) Harihara (d) Bukka
25. The Portuguese traveller who jointly called the 'Audience Hall and Mahanavami Dibba' as the "House of Victory" was:
 (a) Duarte Barbosa (b) Afanasii Nikitin
 (c) Ferno Nunes (d) Domingo Paes
26. 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 the above
27. Who was the author of Ain-i-Akbari?
 (a) Al-Biruni (b) Abul Fazl (c) Rahim (d) Fakir Aziao-Din
28. _____ was an important Jins-i-Kamil of Central India.
 (a) Cotton (b) Sugarcane (c) (a) and (b) (d) neither
29. There are _____ daftars (parts) of Ain-i-Akbari.
 (a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) Six
30. Damin-i-Koh was the area demarcated for which tribe?
 (a) Ho (b) Santhal (c) Munda (d) Junto
31. Which among the following statements is incorrect about the Mughal Empire and its rulers?
 (a) The name Mughal derives from Mongol but today the term evokes the grandeur of an empire, it was not the name the rulers of the dynasty chose for themselves.
 (b) Mughal rulers referred to themselves as Timurids, as descendants of the Turkish ruler Timur on the paternal side.
 (c) Humayun, the first Mughal ruler, was related to Ghengiz Khan from his mother's side and he spoke Turkish and referred derisively to the Mongols as barbaric hordes.
 (d) During the 16th century, Europeans used the term Mughal to describe the Indian rulers of this branch of the family.
32. Which of the following Mughal emperors wrote poetry and memoirs in Turkish language?
 (a) Akbar (b) Babur (c) Humayun (d) Aurangzeb
33. Gulbadan Begum was the aunt of:
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) Akbar (d) Sher Shah
34. Which of these was the reason for Nana Saheb's joining the revolt of 1857?
 (a) The British refused him the pension of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
 (b) The British captured Awadh.
 (c) The British captured Jhansi under the doctrine of Lapse.
 (d) Nana Saheb refused to accept Subsidiary Alliance.
35. (i) Late in the afternoon of 10 May 1857, the sepoys in the cantonment of Meerut broke out in mutiny which began in the lines of the native infantry, spread very swiftly to the cavalry and then to the city.
 (ii) The ordinary people of the town and surrounding villages joined the sepoys. The sepoys captured the bell of arms where the arms and ammunition were kept and proceeded to attack white people, and to ransack and burn their bungalows and property.
 (ii) The sepoys arrived at the gates of the Red Fort early in the morning on 11 May.
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
 (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) All the above

36. The tradition of Sati was abolished in the year:
 (a) 1820 (b) 1825 (c) 1829 (d) 1842
37. 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
38. Identify the image from the Indus civilisation.



- (a) Sealing from Ropar (b) Priest King
 (c) Mother goddess (d) Dancing girl
39. Bombay was given to the company in _____.
 (a) 1690 (b) 1661 (c) 1631 (d) 1680
40. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian freedom struggle:
 Which of the given statements is false?
 (a) Gandhi withdrew from the non-cooperation movement due to the chauri chaura incident.
 (b) Gandhi gave his first public speech at Banaras Hindu University.
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in 1921.
 (d) Nehru was the congress President at the Lahore session.
41. Gandhi called off the Non Cooperation movement in _____.
 (a) January 1921 (b) February 1922 (c) February 1921 (d) January 1922
42. Congress Ministers resigned in _____ under the British Rule.
 (a) Oct. 1937 (b) Sept. 1938 (c) Sept. 1940 (d) Oct. 1939
43. In which year was the First Round Table Conference held?
 (a) 1928 (b) 1929 (c) 1930 (d) 1931
44. Secularism, in the context of policies, refers to the idea of unifying communities on the basis of:
 (a) Race (b) Religion
 (c) Caste (d) language
45. The Vice-President of the interim government in India was:
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
46. Under which scheme the Constituent assembly was formed?
 (a) Drafting Committee
 (b) Cabinet Mission Scheme
 (c) Objectives Resolution
 (d) All India States People's Conference

47. The members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen on the basis of the provincial elections of _____.
(a) 1942 (b) 1944
(c) 1946 (d) 1948
48. Who was known as Frontier Gandhi?
(a) Maulana Abdul Kalam (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(c) Sheikh Abdullah (d) Nawab Salimullah
49. Pasturelands and agricultural fields around the older towns were cleared, and new urban spaces called _____ were set up.
(a) New Lines (b) Tested Lines
(c) Civil Lines (d) Real Lines
50. Identify the place, where the famous stupa of India is situated, marked as A in the map given below.



- (a) Sanchi (b) Delhi
(c) Ajmer (d) Hampi

Answers

PRACTICE PAPER – 14

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