

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.

Choose the correct option.

1. Mesopotamian texts refer to 'Meluhha' as a land of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) hunters (b) seafarers (c) agriculture (d) None of these
2. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the subsistence strategies of Harappa?  
(i) Archaeologists have reconstructed dietary practices from finds of charred grains and seeds.  
(ii) According to the archaeo-zoologists Harappans domesticated cattle, sheep, goats, buffalo, and pigs.  
(iii) Archaeo-zoologists have studied grains found in Harappa like millets, barley, etc.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (iii) only
3. Which of the following is not part of Archaeology?  
(a) Literature (b) Coins (c) Inscriptions (d) Ruins
4. Which was the largest city of Harappan Civilization?  
(a) Harappa (b) Lothal (c) Kalibangan (d) Rakhigarhi
5. The Indus Valley people traded with the –  
(a) Chinese (b) Mesopotamians (c) Mayans (d) Romans
6. Who deciphered the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts?  
(a) James John (b) James Prinsep (c) Nicholas (d) Edison
7. Consider the following statements about the Mauryan Empire:  
(i) There were 5 major political centres in the Empire.  
(ii) Megasthenes wrote about the Mauryan Empire in his book Indica.  
(iii) Ashoka founded the Mauryan Empire in 321 B. C.  
(iv) Ashoka used his resources to propagate Buddhism.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)  
(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)
8. According to Buddhist literature, who was the most famous king?  
(a) Bimbisara (b) Chandragupta Maurya  
(c) Ashok (d) Samudragupta Maurya
9. Which century is known as the transitioning era of early Indian history?  
(a) 6th century (b) 7th century  
(c) 8th century (d) 10th century

10. **Brahmanas evolved strategies to enforce these norms of varanas. Find the odd one out.**  
 (a) They asserted that the varna was of divine origin.  
 (b) They exhorted kings to implement these norms.  
 (c) They persuaded people to believe that their status was determined by birth.  
 (d) None of the above
11. **Read the following statements carefully:**  
 (i) A team comprising dozens of scholars initiated the task of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata.  
 (ii) Initially, it meant collecting Sanskrit manuscripts of the text, written in a variety of scripts, from different parts of the country.  
 (iii) The team worked out a method of comparing verses from each manuscript.  
**Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?**  
 (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) All of these
12. **Which of the following statements is incorrect about the critical edition of Mahabharata?**  
 (a) The project of preparing a critical edition of the Mahabharata took only 5 years to complete.  
 (b) There were several common elements in the Sanskrit versions of the story, evident in manuscripts found all over the subcontinent, from Kashmir and Nepal in the north to Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the south.  
 (c) The evidences were enormous regional variations in the ways in which the text had been transmitted over the centuries.  
 (d) Our understanding of these processes is derived primarily from texts written in Sanskrit by and for Brahmanas.
13. **Consider the following statements regarding the familial ties and practices:**  
 (i) Often people belonging to the same family share food and other resources, and live, work and perform rituals together.  
 (ii) Families are usually parts of larger networks of people defined as relatives, or to use a more technical term, kinfolk.  
 (iii) While familial ties are often regarded as “natural” and based on blood, they are defined in many different ways.  
**Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?**  
 (a) Only (i) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) All of these
14. **Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?**  
 (i) Vardhaman came to be known as Mahavira in the sixth century BCE.  
 (ii) He belonged to the Sakya clan.  
 (iii) Jain scholars produced a wealth of literature in Pali and Sanskrit.  
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) only (i)
15. **The paintings at Ajanta depict stories from the:**  
 (a) Puranas (b) Akaranga (c) Sutta Pitaka (d) Jatakas
16. **Where did Buddha attain enlightenment?**  
 (a) Lumbini (b) Sarnath (c) Gwalior (d) Bodh Gaya
17. **Which city of India was huge and populated according to Ibn Battuta?**  
 (a) Calcutta (b) Delhi (c) Madras (d) Bombay
18. **“Poverty is so great and miserable” - who said this in reference to India?**  
 (a) Pelsaert (b) Bernier (c) Al-Biruni (d) Abul Fazl
19. **Who has described land revenue as “remunerations of sovereignty?”**  
 (a) Bernier (b) Ibn-Battuta (c) Al-Biruni (d) Abul Fazl
20. **Select the correct chronological order of the Bhakti Saints from the following:**  
 (a) Kabir, Guru Nanak, Chaitanya, Mirabai (b) Kabir, Chaitanya, Guru Nanak, Mirabai  
 (c) Kabir, Mirabai, Chaitanya, Guru Nanak (d) Guru Nanak, Chaitanya, Mirabai, Kabir

21. The Chisti Sufi order in India was established by:  
 (a) Khwaja Badruddin (b) Khawaja Muinuddin  
 (c) Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi (d) Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya
22. Which among the following statements related to the Vijayanagara empire is not correct?  
 (a) The Empire was divided into different administrative units.  
 (b) Hereditary principle was followed for throne succession.  
 (c) There was no reference to the caste system in Vijayanagara society.  
 (d) Agriculture continued to be the chief occupation of the people.
23. The battle of Talikota was fought between organisation of Deccan sultans and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Krishna Eleva Raya (b) Rueca Raya  
 (c) Sadashiva Raya (d) Rama Raya
24. The Nayakas in the Vijayanagar Empire were:  
 (a) Central ministers  
 (b) Cavalry soldiers  
 (c) Priests of large and powerful temples  
 (d) Military chiefs controlling particular territories
25. Who among the following Bahmani rulers built the famous “Gol Gumbaz” at Bijapur?  
 (a) Mahmud Gawan (b) Ismail Adil Shah (c) Muhammad Adil Shah (d) Yusuf Adil Shah
26. Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari?  
 (a) Abul Fazl (b) Al-Biruni (c) Ibn Battuta (d) Abdur Razzaq
27. \_\_\_\_\_ was the court historian of Akbar.  
 (a) Al-Biruni (b) Abul Fazl (c) Bernier (d) Ibn Battuta
28. \_\_\_\_\_ was an important Jins-i-Kamil.  
 (a) Cotton (b) Sugarcane (c) Oil seeds (d) All of these
29. Ahom kings belonged to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Odisha (d) Assam
30. Which revenue system was introduced in Bombay Deccan?  
 (a) Permanent Settlement (b) Kankut  
 (c) Batai (d) Ryotwari
31. Arrange the following Mughal emperors in chronological order:  
 (i) Nasiruddin Humayun (ii) Aurangzeb  
 (iii) Zahiruddin Babur (iv) Jahangir
- Choose the correct option:  
 (a) (iv), (iii), (i) and (ii) (b) (iv), (i), (ii) and (iii)  
 (c) (iii), (i), (iv) and (ii) (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
32. \_\_\_\_\_ a pupil of Abul Fazl is known as the author of Badshah Nama.  
 (a) Abdul Hamid Khan (b) Abdul Hamid Indori  
 (c) Abdul Hamid Jaipuriya (d) Abdul Hamid Lahori
33. What led to the diminishing of the Mughal power?  
 (a) Death of Aurangzeb in 1706 (b) Shifting of Mughal capital  
 (c) Death of Aurangzeb in 1707 (d) None of these
34. Which one of the following statements was not a justified reason for the annexation of Awadh by the British in 1857?  
 (a) Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler.  
 (b) Subsidiary Alliance System was accepted by Wajid Ali Shah at ease.  
 (c) Mangal Pandey initiated the revolt from Awadh.  
 (d) Material benefits were given to the taluqdars by the British.

35. In which year was the system of Sati abolished?  
 (a) 1829 (b) 1857  
 (c) 1856 (d) 1833
36. Who among the following had initiated the Revolt of 1857?  
 (a) Money lenders (b) Mughal Rulers  
 (c) Sepoys (d) Village Panchayats
37. Who led the Revolt of 1857 in Kanpur?  
 (a) Peshwa Baji Rao II (b) Rani Lakshmi Bai  
 (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar II (d) Nana Saheb
38. Madras, among the British population, was known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Fort William (b) Fort Saint George  
 (c) Fort Augustus (d) All of these
39. Which of the following is not a justified reason for the increase in the population of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the Colonial period?  
 (a) They were centres of colonial administration and political power.  
 (b) They had ample opportunities for new jobs and occupations.  
 (c) They were centres of imperial administration and control.  
 (d) They emerged as the new economic capitals.
40. Where did Mahatma Gandhi originally start the Satyagraha movement?  
 (a) Dandi (b) South Africa  
 (c) Banaras (d) Gujarat
41. When did the Jallianwala Bagh incident occur?  
 (a) April 1909 (b) April 1929  
 (c) April 1939 (d) April 1919
42. Why did Mahatma Gandhi support the Khilafat issue?  
 (a) To protest against Jallianwala Bagh incident (b) To protest against Salt Law  
 (c) To unite Hindu-Muslim (d) None of these
43. The journal Harijan was published by  
 (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
44. Identify the monument in the image below:



- (a) Sanchi stupa (b) Sculpture at Amaravati  
 (c) Fortification of Rajgir (d) None of these

45. Which of the following statements are true regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) The representatives were to be elected from the four constituents - Hindu, Muslim.
  - (b) The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 257.
  - (c) The chairman of the Union Constituent Committee was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
  - (d) The Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar consisted of eight Members.
46. The idea of a Constituent Assembly was put forward for the first time by:
- (a) M.N. Roy
  - (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
47. Which of the following leaders introduced the 'Objective Resolution'?
- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
48. The Constitution of India was framed by the Constituent Assembly under:
- (a) August Offer of 1940
  - (b) Cripps proposal of 1942
  - (c) The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946
  - (d) The Shimla Conference of 1945
49. The Unionist Party, which represented all landlords, was most strong in the province of:
- (a) Punjab
  - (b) Sind
  - (c) Balochistan
  - (d) Bengal
50. Identify the Mahajanapada marked as A, in the map below.



- (a) Kosala
- (b) Avanti
- (c) Magadha
- (d) Anga



# Answers

## PRACTICE PAPER – 10

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