

# History Sample Paper - 4

**Exam : CUET (UG)**

**Subject : History**

**Instruction : Attempt any 40 questions out of 50**

**Time : 45 Minutes**

**Q.1:** What is unique about Nageshwar and Balakot sites of the Harappan culture?

- (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 the above

**Q.2:** During Harappan period, Khetri (Rajasthan) was associated with

- (a) Blue stone
- (b) Shells
- (c) Copper
- (d) Gold

**Q.3:** Consider the following statements regarding Harappan Civilisation.

- (i) The Harappans ate plants and animal products.
  - (ii) Evidence of a ploughed field was found at Banawali.
  - (iii) Chanhudaro is a small town which was famous for crafts production.
  - (iv) Bones of deer and gharial are also found. Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) (i) and (ii)
  - (b) (ii) and (iii)
  - (c) (i), (iii) and (iv)
  - (d) All of these.

**Q.4:** Who was the founder of Mauryan Empire?

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Asoka
- (c) Bindusara
- (d) Bimbisara

**Q.5:** Organisations of craft producers and merchants were known as

- (a) Guilds
- (b) Shrenis
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

**Q.6:** Land grants during the rule of Chandragupta II provide some insight into the relationship between which of the following parties?

- (a) Artisans and hunter-gatherers
- (b) Fishermen and samantas
- (c) Pastoralists and officials
- (d) The state and cultivators

**Q.7:** Dharmasutras was compiled in

- (a) Pali
- (b) Hindi
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Brahmi

**Q.8:** The Shungas and Kanvas, the immediate successors of the Mauryas, were .....

- (a) Brahmanas
- (b) Kshatriyas
- (c) of 'low' origin
- (d) mlechchhas

**Q.9:** Who excavated the site Hastinapur in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Daya Ram Sahni
- (b) Rakhhal Das Banerji
- (c) BB Lal
- (d) John Marshall

**Q.10:** Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Sutta Pitaka contains teachings of Buddha.
- (b) Vinaya Pitaka deals with philosophical matters.
- (c) Abhidhamma Pitaka contains rules and regulations for Sangha.
- (d) Dipavamsa contain histories of Jainism.

**Q.11:** What was the balcony like structure in a stupa called?

- (a) Anda
- (b) Harmika
- (c) Yashti
- (d) Chhatri

**Q.12:** A tall structure built over the central shrine is called

- (a) Garbhagriha
- (b) Shikhara
- (c) Gopuram
- (d) None of these

**Q.13:** Which of the following is related to the Al-Biruni's concept of pollution ?

- (a) Concept of energy generation
- (b) Sustainable development
- (c) Destroying tree cover of earth
- (d) Concept of social pollution

**Q.14:** Francois Bernier came to Mughal Empire in search of

- (a) thief
- (b) opportunities
- (c) judicial remedy
- (d) medical facility

**Q.15:** Francois Bernier was a doctor, political philosopher and historian from

- (a) America
- (b) France
- (c) Spain
- (d) Portugal

**Q.16:** Historians of religion classify bhakti traditions into two broad categories ..... and ..... .  
Select the correct answer.

- (a) Sagun and Vigun
- (b) Sagun and Nirgun
- (c) Nirgun and Sarvagun
- (d) None of the above

**Q.17:** The verses of Baba Farid were incorporated in

- (a) Bijak
- (b) Guru Granth Sahib
- (c) Quran
- (d) None of these

**Q.18:** Arranged them in chronological order.

- (i) Kabir
- (ii) Mirabai
- (iii) Guru Nanak
- (iv) Shankaradeva

**Q.19:** 'Amuktamalyada', a book on statecraft was written by

- (a) Rama Raya
- (b) Krishnadeva Raya
- (c) Harihara
- (d) Bukka

**Q.20:** Gajapati rulers rules which of the following state?

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Deccan states
- (c) Assam
- (d) West Bengal

**Q.21:** Hampi was recognised as a site of National importance in

- (a) 1955
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1986
- (d) 1988

**Q.22:** The average peasant of North India possess more than

- (a) a pair of bullocks
- (b) two ploughs
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) 6 acres land

**Q.23:** Which of the following lands is annually cultivated for each crop in succession?

- (a) Banjar
- (b) Parauti
- (c) Chachar
- (d) Polaj

**Q.24:** Arrange the following in sequence

- (i) Bahadur Shah
- (ii) Nadir Shah
- (iii) Ahmad Shah Abdali
- (iv) Reign of Jahangir

**Codes**

- (a) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
- (b) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (d) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

**Q.25:** Who composed 'Akbarnama'?

- (a) Abul Fazl
- (b) Tansen
- (c) Birbal
- (d) Jahanara

**Q.26:** Who was the wazir during Shah Jahan's reign?

- (a) Sadullah Khan
- (b) Abu'l Fazl
- (c) Mir Sayyid Ali
- (d) Abu'l Hasan

**Q.27:** Who built Ibadatkhana?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Shahjahan

**Q.28:** Zamindars were responsible for

- (a) extraction of minerals from the hills.
- (b) cotton trade with the British.
- (c) maintaining bahi khatas for the British.
- (d) paying revenue to the British.

**Q.29:** To save their property, whom did the zamindar transferred it to?

- (a) Children
- (b) Servants
- (c) Women
- (d) None of these

**Q.30:** What did Buchanan searched for?

- (a) Mineral
- (b) Iron ore
- (c) Mica
- (d) All of these

**Q.31:** Who led the Revolt of 1857 from Delhi?

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Bahadur Shah
- (c) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (d) None of these

**Q.32:** Laws related to abolishing customs of Sati was passed in the year .....

- (a) 1832
- (b) 1875
- (c) 1829
- (d) 1825

**Q.33:** Consider the following statements regarding revolt of 1857.

I. Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah was declared as the leader of sepoys.

II. There was no participation of common people.

III. Moneylenders and the rich were attacked. Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) I, II and III

**Q.34:** Battle of Plassey was fought in

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1757
- (c) 1857
- (d) 1864

**Q.35:** Which of the following was important centre of imperial administration during Mughal rule?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Agra
- (d) Madras

**Q.36:** After 1850s, European owned jute mills were established at

- (a) Madras
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Calcutta

**Q.37:** The Lottery Committee was made

- (a) To develop Calcutta
- (b) To develop Bombay
- (c) To develop Madras
- (d) To develop Delhi

**Q.38:** Mahatma Gandhi for the first time experimented with Satyagraha in .....

- (a) Britain
- (b) India
- (c) South Africa
- (d) Africa

**Q.39:** Which movement was took place in 1917?

- (a) Kheda Movement
- (b) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- (c) Champaran Satyagraha
- (d) All of these

**Q.40:** Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1931
- (c) 1932
- (d) 1933

**Q.41:** A separate electorate was given to the muslim in

- (a) 1892
- (b) 1909
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1935

**Q.42:** Who was known as Frontier Gandhi?

- (a) Maulana Abul Kalam
- (b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (c) Nawab Salimullah
- (d) Sheikh Abdullah

**Q.43:** Pakistan was formed on

- (a) 15th August, 1947
- (b) 14th August, 1947
- (c) 15th November, 1948
- (d) 16th August, 1947

**Q.44:** Who introduced the crucial 'Objective Resolution in Constituent Assembly'?

- (a) BR Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (d) KM Munshi

**Q.45:** Who represented 'Tribals' in the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Jaipal Singh
- (b) Buddhu Bhagat
- (c) BR Ambedkar
- (d) NG Ranga

**Q.46:** Which of the following leader felt that the use of Hindi language as the language of Constitution?

- (a) RV Dhulekar
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jaipal Singh
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

**Q.47:** Hindustani language is blend of

- (a) Hindi-Urdu
- (b) Hindi-Persian
- (c) Hindi-Arabic
- (d) Hindi-Sanskrit

**Q.48:** Who was successor of Babur?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Jahangir

**Q.49:** Ain-i-Akbari authored by Abul Fazl during the reign of

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Shahjahan

**Q.50:** New tradition of Buddhism was called as

- (a) Shwetambar
- (b) Digambar
- (c) Hinayana
- (d) Mahayana

**Answer Key : CUET History Mock Test**

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