

1. Identify the **correct** statements.

- A. By the 1930s, the Congress has accepted that Hindustani ought to be the national language.
- B. Durgabai wanted Hindi to be declared as national language.
- C. Mahatma Gandhi retained his faith in the composite character Hindustani.
- D. Each province was to be allowed to choose one of the regional languages for official work within the region.
- E. R.V. Dhulekar was against Hindi be used as the language in Constitution making.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, C, D only 2. A, D, E only
- 3. B, D, A only 4. B, A, C only

2. What is the term used in 'Ain-i-Akbari' to describe land that has been lain fallow for three or four years?

- 1. Parauti 2. Chachar
- 3. Banjar 4. Polaj

3. After which officer were the sculptural panels of Amaravati Stupa named?

- 1. Colin Mackenzie
- 2. H. H. Cole
- 3. Walter Elliot
- 4. Alexander Cunningham

4. Who amongst the following made an attempt to modernise the equipment of the army?

- 1. Henry Hardinge 2. Henry Lawrence
- 3. Henry Hevelock 4. Thomas J. Barker

5. Arrange the following in a chronological order:

- A. Santhal Rebellion.
- B. Permanent Settlement in Bengal.
- C. Regulating Act.
- D. Ryot Rebellion in Deccan.
- E. First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- 1. C, B, E, A, D 2. B, C, D, E, A
- 3. C, B, A, E, D 4. B, A, E, D, C

6. What does a 'Stupa' represents as a symbol of worship in sculptures?

- 1. Birth of Buddha 2. Enlightenment
- 3. Mahaparinibbana 4. First Sermon

7. At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits. Which of the following item has not been found in the excavations of the graves at Harappa?

- 1. Micro beads and pottery
- 2. Copper mirrors
- 3. Shell rings and beads
- 4. Pile of gold coins

8. "Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi or Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both." To whom is this statement attributed?

- 1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 3. R. V. Dhulekar 4. Govind Ballabh Pant

9. Match **List - I** with **List - II**

List - I

- A. Agha
- B. Begum
- C. Aghacha
- D. Khwajasara

List - II

- I. Wives who came from royal families
- II. Concubine
- III. Slave Eunuchs
- IV. Other wives who were not of noble birth

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

10. Archaeologists have classified some of the artefacts discovered from Harappan site as luxuries if these were rare or made from costly, non-local materials or with complicated technologies. 'Faience' was a luxurious material used to make:

- 1. Precious ornaments
- 2. Religious sculpture
- 3. Little pots
- 4. Unique agricultural tools

11. Arrange the establishment of the European Companies in a chronological order.

- A. French in Pondicherry
- B. British in Bombay
- C. Dutch in Masulipatnam
- D. British in Madras
- E. Portuguese in Panaji

Choose the **correct** answer from the options give below:

- 1. E, C, B, D, A 2. E, C, D, B, A
- 3. E, D, C, A, B 4. B, A, D, C, E

12. Arrange the following major developments in Harappan Archaeology in a chronological order:

- A. B. B. Lal begins excavations at Kalibangan.
- B. Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan Seal.
- C. R.E.M. Wheeler excavates at Harappa.
- D. S.R. Rao begins excavations at Lothal.
- E. M.S. Vats begins excavations at Harappa.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- 1. B, C, E, D, A
- 2. C, B, E, A, D
- 3. B, E, C, D, A
- 4. E, B, C, A, D

13. Match **List - I** with **List - II**

List - I

- A. Sutta Pitaka
- B. Abhidhamma Pitaka
- C. Vinaya Pitaka
- D. Dipavamsa

List - II

- I. Rulers and regulations of the Buddhist 'Sangha'
- II. The chronicle of the island
- III. Philosophical matters
- IV. Buddha's teachings

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

14. Whose teachings are often known as the 'Bhagavati dharma'?

- 1. Shankaradeva
- 2. Sundarar
- 3. Sambandar
- 4. Basavanna

15. Match **List - I** with **List - II**

List - I

- A. Meluhha
- B. Dilmun
- C. Magan
- D. Shortughai

List - II

- I. Oman
- II. Haja-bird
- III. Bahrain
- IV. Afghanistan

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

16. Match **List - I** with **List - II**

List - I

- A. Shah Mai
- B. Kunwar Singh
- C. Nana Sahib
- D. Birjis Qadr

List - II

- I. Arrah
- II. Kanpur
- III. Lucknow
- IV. Barout

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

17. Who was B.N. Rau?

- 1. Lawyer
- 2. Chief Draughtsman
- 3. Constitutional Advisor
- 4. Cabinet Member

18. Who was responsible for proposing a Policy of Pacification in the 1780s after a period of Brutal Extermination of 1770s?

- 1. Lord Wellesley
- 2. Augustus Cleveland
- 3. Francis Buchanan
- 4. William Hodges

19. Arrange the following paintings and illustrations related to 1857, according to their production date in a chronological manner.

- A. Justice
- B. In Memorium
- C. The Clemency of Canning
- D. Execution of Mutinous Sepoys

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- 1. D, C, A, B
- 2. B, A, D, C
- 3. A, D, C, B
- 4. C, D, A, B

20. The practice of a woman having several husbands is known as:

- 1. Endogamy
- 2. Exogamy
- 3. Polygyny
- 4. Polyandry

21. Who said, "can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates?"

- 1. B.R. Ambedkar
- 2. Govind Ballabh Pant
- 3. Vallabhbai Patel
- 4. N.G. Ranga

22. According to Ibn Battuta, what was a postal system in India, wherein horses were stationed at every four miles?

- 1. Dawa
- 2. Dola
- 3. Uluq
- 4. Gul

23. Which of the following is **NOT correct** of the Ryotwari Settlement in the Deccan?
1. Average income from different types of soil was estimated.
 2. Revenue paying capacity of ryot was assessed.
 3. A proportion of the revenue was fixed as share of the state.
 4. The amount of revenue demanded was permanently fixed.
24. Which of the following places is **NOT** related to Buddha's life?
1. Lumbini
 2. Bodhgaya
 3. Mysore
 4. Kusinagara
25. Match **List - I** with **List - II**
- List - I**
- A. 1947
 - B. 1949
 - C. 1946
 - D. 1945
- List - II**
- I. Last meeting of the Interim Government
 - II. Cabinet Mission Scheme is presented
 - III. Constitution is signed
 - IV. Labour Government in Britain
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
1. A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 2. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
 3. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 4. A-I, B-III, C-IV D-II
26. The 'Gajalakshmi' sculpture is represented as:
1. Surrounded by elephants
 2. Surrounded with lions
 3. Surrounded with tigers
 4. Surrounded with two lotus flowers
27. Who amongst the following showed keen interest in designing the 'bazaar' of Chandni Chowk in Shahjahanabad?
1. Roshanara
 2. Jahanara
 3. Gulbadan Begum
 4. Nadira Begum
28. Who described the kingdom of Awadh as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day"?
1. Lord William Bentinck
 2. Lord Dalhousie
 3. Henry Hardinge
 4. Henry Lawrence
29. Which of the following region is a site that is **NOT** related to major Rock Edicts of the Asokan period?
1. Sopara
 2. Jaugada
 3. Mansehra
 4. Maski
30. Which of the following Sufi teachers 'dargahs' are located in Delhi?
- A. Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi
 - B. Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
 - C. Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar
 - D. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
 - E. Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehli
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
1. A, B, C only
 2. A, C, D only
 3. B, D, E only
 4. C, D, E only
31. Which of the following statements is **NOT true** of land grants in the early centuries of Common Era?
1. Land grants give us an idea of the regional variations in the sizes of land donated.
 2. Land grants give us an idea of the rights given to donors.
 3. Land grants give us an idea about rural populations - these includes Brahmans and Peasants.
 4. Land grants describe wild animals and hunter gatherers.
32. In which year did James Prinsep decipher the Brahmi Script?
1. 1838
 2. 1835
 3. 1848
 4. 1847
33. Which of the following is **NOT** a principal centre of the Revolt of 1857?
1. Ambala
 2. Gwalior
 3. Jabalpur
 4. Kochi
34. Which of the following statements about Harappan culture are **correct**?
- A. Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands, where irrigation was required for agriculture,
 - B. Traces of canals have been found, at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan, but not in Punjab or Sind.
 - C. Mohenjodaro is the most well-known site of Harappan culture, however the first site to be discovered, was Harappa.
 - D. The Citadel was an extension of the lower town at the same surface level and was never separated physically from the lower town.

E. The Citadel at Lothal was walled off, though built at a lower surface level.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. C, D, E only 2. A, D, E only
3. A, B, C only 4. B, C, E only

35. When was the 'Hindu Mahasabha' founded?

1. 1915 2. 1916
3. 1917 4. 1918

36. Who amongst the following artists accompanied Humayun to Delhi?

- A. Bihzad
B. Mir Sayyid Ali
C. Muhammad Hussain
D. Abdus Samad
E. SadullahKhan

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A, C only 2. B, D only
3. E, B only 4. C, D only

37. Which of the following sentences are **True** of zamindars in the 18th -19th centuries?

- A. They gave out loans to ryots and sold their produce.
B. They cultivated some land and gave out rest to under-ryots.
C. They paid revenue to the English East India Company.
D. They distributed the 'jama' over the villages.
E. Zamindars paid rents to the ryots.

Choose the **correct** answer from the option given below:

1. C, D only 2. B, C only
3. A, D only 4. B, E only

38. Who among the following travellers provided a detailed account on the working of the imperial 'Karkhanas'?

1. Ibn Battuta 2. Al-Biruni
3. Francois Bernier 4. Duarte Barbosa

39. Who is the author of the treaties 'Kashf-ul-Mahjub'?

1. Ali Bin Usman Hujjiri
2. Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi
3. Mir Khurd Kismani
4. Abdul Haqq Muhaddu Dehlavi

40. In which year did the English East India Company acquired the 'Diwani' of Bengal?

1. 1763 2. 1762
3. 1764 4. 1765

Direction for questions 41 to 45: Read the passage and answer the questions.

The king made a tank.. at the mouth of two hills so that that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there; and, besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometers) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice fields. In order to make this tank, the said king broke down a hill... In the tank, I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants...

41. Who among the following is the author of this passage?

1. Colin Mackenzie 2. Domingo Paes
3. Abdur Razzaq 4. Duarte Barbosa

42. Who amongst the following is the king to whom this tank is attributed?

1. Harihara 2. Rama Raya
3. Krishnadeva Raya 4. Bukka

43. Vijayanagara is located in a natural basin formed by which river?

1. Kaveri 2. Pennar
3. Tungabhadra 4. Tirunelveli

44. What was the name of the most important tank that was built in the 15th century under the Vijayanagara Empire.

1. Hiriya 2. Kamalapuram
3. Amuktamalyada 4. Mahanavami Dibba

45. Arrange the following dynasties in their **correct** chronological order.

- A. Aravidu
B. Tuluvas
C. Sangama
D. Saluva

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. D, B, A, C
2. A, B, D, C
3. C, B, D, A
4. C, D, B, A

Direction for questions 46 to 50: Read the passage and answer the questions.

"Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law"

On 5 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi. I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence: that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilised man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.

Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party...

What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary.

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46. The famous Dandi March began on 12 March 1930. Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at _____ towards Dandi.

1. Kheda
2. Sabarmati
3. Ahmedabad
4. Champaran

47. The proclamation of commitment to 'Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence was passed in Congress of _____.

1. Lahore, 1929.
2. Nagpur, 1920.
3. Madras, 1927.
4. Calcutta, 1928.

48. Mahatma Gandhi had given advance notice of his 'Salt March' to which Viceroy of India?

1. Lord Wavell
2. Lord Irwin
3. Lord Dalhousie
4. Lord Mountbatten

49. The Salt March was notable for various reasons. Identify the **correct** ones:

- A. It brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention.
- B. It was first nationalist activity in which Muslims participated in large numbers.
- C. It made the British to realise that their rule was not forever.
- D. It made the British to realise that they would have to devolve some power to the Indians
- E. Salt March was widely covered by European and American press.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D only
2. B, C, D, E only
3. A, C, D, E only
4. A, B, D, E only

50. Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on salt monopoly. Which of the following statements are **correct** to prove this?

- A. State monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular.
- B. People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use.
- C. Salt was not an essential item.
- D. Government destroyed the salt that it could not sell profitably.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

1. A, C, D only
2. B, C, D only
3. A, B, C only
4. A, B, D only