

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

*General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.**Choose the correct option.*

- One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
(a) Drainage (b) Granary (c) Bathing (d) All of these
- Fortification has been found in which of the following Harappan Sites?  
(a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal (c) Mohenjodaro (d) All of these
- The Lower Town at \_\_\_\_\_ provides examples of residential buildings.  
(a) Harappa (b) Lothal (c) Kalibangan (d) Mohenjodaro
- Which of the following Indus sites is not situated in India?  
(a) Lothal (b) Rakhigarhi (c) Kalibangan (d) Mohenjodaro
- Harappan civilisation, Lothal, is located in  
(a) Gujarat (b) Punjab (c) Rajasthan (d) Sindh
- Kautilya's Arthashastra is a book on –  
(a) Economic relations (b) Principal and practices of statecraft  
(c) Foreign policy (d) Duties of a king  
(e) All of these
- The Jatakas were written in –  
(a) Prakrit (b) Pali (c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil
- The Queen who had independent access to land, against the provisions of Sanskrit legal texts:  
(a) Salavati (b) Vijaya Satakani  
(c) Prabhavati Gupta (d) Yana Sakasena
- Inscriptions that record gifts made to religious institutions are known as  
(a) Elogium inscriptions (b) Votive inscriptions  
(c) Honorific inscriptions (d) Dedicatory inscriptions
- According to Shastras, only \_\_\_\_\_ could rule the country.  
(a) Brahmins (b) Kshatriyas (c) Vaishyas (d) Shudras
- Which of these rulers followed endogamy?  
(a) Satavahanas (b) Pandavas (c) Mauryas (d) None of these
- Which of these was the wife of Pandavas?  
(a) Prabhadevi Gupta (b) Gautami (c) Draupadi (d) Dithya
- Duryodhana and his brothers were known as:  
(a) Kauravas (b) Pandavas (c) Maleshes (d) Nishada

14. A form of Hinduism within which Vishnu was worshipped as the principal deity is known as:  
(a) Brahmanism (b) Vaishnavism (c) Shaivism (d) Bhagavatism
15. The famous Buddhist centre Amaravati is located in the modern India State of:  
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu
16. Buddha was born in  
(a) Lumbini (b) Vaishali (c) Bodh Gaya (d) Rajgriha
17. Francois Bernier wrote \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Travels in the Mughal Empire (b) Jahangirnama  
(c) Kitab-ul-Hind (d) Alamgirnama
18. Which of the following cities, according to Ibn Battuta, was the largest?  
(a) Surat (b) Delhi (c) Daulatabad (d) Agra
19. Which of the following travellers was appointed as the qazi or judge of Delhi by the Muhammad bin Tughlaq?  
(a) Al-Biruni (b) Mahmud of Ghazni (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Ibn Battuta
20. Which of the following was the basic premise of Bhakti Movement?  
(a) Bhakti or Single minded, uninterrupted and extreme devotion to God with the help of Brahmins was the only means of Salvation  
(b) Bhakti or Single minded, uninterrupted and extreme devotion to God was the only means of Salvation.  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above
21. Where was saint kabir born?  
(a) Delhi (b) Varanasi (c) Mathura (d) Hyderabad
22. Local Goddess of Vijayanagara was:  
(a) Parvati (b) Durga (c) Pampa Devi (d) Laxmi
23. Which of these rivers was the major source of water for Vijayanagara?  
(a) Kaveri (b) Krishna (c) Tungabhadra (d) Mahanadi
24. When was Hampi declared as a place of national importance?  
(a) 1976 (b) 1980 (c) 1982 (d) 1986
25. The battle of Talikota was fought between organisation of Deccan sultans and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Krishna Elewa Raya (b) Rueca Raya (c) Sadashiva Raya (d) Rama Raya
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. Identify which of the following statements is correct about Ain-i-Akbari?  
(a) Manzil-Abadi is related to the royal household.  
(b) Sipah-Abadi is related to civil and military administration.  
(c) Mulk-Abadi gives information about the fiscal aspect of the state.  
(d) All of the above
28. With which of the following methods, Zamindari consolidation was done in the Mughal period?  
(a) Colonisation of new lands (b) By transfer of rights  
(c) With the order of the states (d) All of these
29. Identify which of the following was not correct in the context of the Mughal Empire.  
(a) State help was available for irrigation.  
(b) Jins-i-Kamil was a Rabi Crop.  
(c) Many new crops reached India such as maize, potato, etc.  
(d) There were two types of peasants - Khud- Kashta and Pahi-Kashta.
30. Who Introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal?  
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Dalhousie (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord William Bentinck

31. Look at the picture below and identify it.



- (a) Vrahadeshvar Temple (b) Bhitargaon Temple (c) Kailashnatha Temple (d) All of these
32. Which of these languages flourished under the Mughal rule?  
 (a) English (b) Persian (c) Hindustani (d) Both (b) and (c)
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the greatest Mughal Emperor.  
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar (c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb
34. Which among the following was not one of the rumours and prophecies of the 19th century.  
 (a) New centuries were greased with the fat of cows and pigs spread like wildfire across the sepoy lines of North India.  
 (b) There was the rumour that the British government had hatched a gigantic conspiracy to destroy the caste and religion of Hindu and Muslims.  
 (c) The rumours said, the British had mixed the bone dust of dogs and goats into the flour that was sold in the market.  
 (d) There was fear and suspicion that the British wanted to convert Indians to Christianity.
35. Who led the revolt at Kanpur?  
 (a) Bahadur Shah (b) Nana Saheb (c) Shah Mal (d) Maulvi Ahmadulla Shah
36. Wajid Ali Shah was the Nawab of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Awadh (b) Bengal (c) Hyderabad (d) Karnataka
37. Indicate which of the following is not correct:  
 (a) Nana Saheb was the adopted son of Tantya Tope.  
 (b) Tantya Tope was the general of Nana Saheb.  
 (c) Wajid Ali Shah was exiled to Calcutta.  
 (d) Lord Dalhousie captured 7 states with the Doctrine of Lapse.
38. Madras, among the British population, was known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Fort William (b) Fort Saint George (c) Fort Augustus (d) All of these
39. Civil lines were established for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Clerks (b) Kings (c) Labourers (d) British
40. Who was the Last Viceroy of India?  
 (a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Lord Attlee (d) Lord Wavell
41. Who wrote 'Sare Jahan Se Achcha'?  
 (a) Abul Fazl (b) Firdausi (c) Bernier (d) Mohammad Iqbal
42. Who is considered the founder of the League?  
 (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Muhammad Iqbal (c) Sir Aga Khan (d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
43. Where did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?  
 (a) Amritsar (b) Patiala (c) Bhatinda (d) Calcutta

44. \_\_\_\_\_ of December 1916 was an understanding between the Congress and the Muslim League.  
 (a) Bombay Pact (b) Kolkata Pact (c) Lucknow Pact (d) Madras Pact
45. Consider the following statements:  
 (i) The members of the Constituent Assembly were indirectly elected.  
 (ii) Govind Ballabh Pant opposed a separate electorate.  
 (iii) Shri Shankar Rao accepted Hindustani as the national language.  
 (iv) N.G. Ranga counted tribals among minorities.  
 Which of the given statements is/are correct?  
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (iii), (iv), (i) (c) (i), (ii), (iv) (d) (ii), (iv), (iii)
46. Identify the place where Lord Buddha delivered his last sermon, marked as A in the map given below.



- (a) Lumbini (b) Kushinagara (c) Sarnath (d) Bodhgaya
47. Who was the chairman of the Union Power Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?  
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) J.B. Kripalani (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
48. Who among the following was not the member of the Constituent Assembly?  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) T.T. Krishnamachari (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
49. Under whose guidance, was the original document of the Constitution of India handcrafted?  
 (a) Abanindranath Tagore (b) Rabindranath Tagore  
 (c) Benode Behari Mukherjee (d) Nandalal Bose
50. With which Mughal emperor can we associate 'Alamgir Nama'?  
 (a) Aurangzeb (b) Shah Jahan (c) Humayun (d) Jahangir

# Answers

## PRACTICE PAPER – 19

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