

PRACTICE PAPER

3

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.

Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following is not one of the features of Harappan writing?

(a) The Harappan script was pictographic and not alphabetical.
(b) The longest script contained about 26 signs.
(c) It had too many signs, somewhere between 375 and 400.
(d) The script was written from right to left.

2. Which of the following metal was not known to the Harappans?

(a) Bronze (b) Silver (c) Copper (d) Iron

3. Consider the following statement:

(i) After independence, most of the Harappan civilisation centres went over to Pakistan.
(ii) The Harappan script has been deciphered.
(iii) Rulers had an important role in Harappan civilisation.
(iv) Dead were buried in Harappa.

Which of the above are correct statements?

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

4. When did John Marshall, Director-General of the ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) announced the discovery of a new civilisation in the Indus Valley to the world?

(a) 1934 (b) 1924 (c) 1954 (d) 1919

5. The sealing shown in the image below was found in _____.



(a) Ratnagiri (b) Delhi (c) Ropar (d) Aravali

6. Alexander Cunningham published a set of Ashokan inscriptions in-

(a) 1874 (b) 1875 (c) 1876 (d) 1877

7. The Arthashastra was composed by:
 (a) Banabhatta (b) Kautilya
 (c) Ravikirti (d) Ashvaghosha
8. The first ever ruler to propagate the principles of Dhamma was–
 (a) Bimbisara (b) Chandragupta II
 (c) Chandragupta Maurya (d) Ashoka
9. The first issue of Epigraphia Indica, a journal of South Indian inscriptions, was published in–
 (a) 1885 (b) 1886
 (c) 1887 (d) 1888
10. Consider the following statements regarding gender and property rights during the Mahabharat period.
 (i) Women had no right to the paternal estate.
 (ii) Paternal estate was divided equally amongst sons after the death of the parents.
 (iii) Stridhana could be inherited by the children and husband of the woman.
 Which of the statement(s) above is/are correct?
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) only
11. Under whose leadership was the critical edition of the Mahabharata compiled?
 (a) Colin Mackenzie (b) V.S. Sukthankar
 (c) D.C. Sircar (d) A. Cunningham
12. Sanskrit texts used the term Vamsha –
 (a) to designate families (b) for the larger network of kinfolk
 (c) for lineage (d) duties of king
13. Patriliney means –
 (a) tracing descent from stone inscriptions (b) tracing descent through mother
 (c) tracing descent from father to son (d) none of these
14. Lord Mahavira was related to which religion?
 (a) Hinduism (b) Jainism
 (c) Buddhism (d) Sikhism
15. Where did Mahatma Buddha deliver his first sermon?
 (a) Kapilavastu (b) Sarnath
 (c) Gaya (d) Kushinagar
16. The childhood name of Mahavira was:
 (a) Siddhartha (b) Vardhaman
 (c) Siddhant (d) Shuddhodhan
17. Al-Biruni has written which of the following book?
 (a) Rihla (b) Kitab-ul-Hind
 (c) Discovery of India (d) Arthashastra
18. Who found Delhi as a city full of exciting opportunities?
 (a) Ibn-Battuta (b) Al-Biruni
 (c) Francois Bernier (d) Karl Marx
19. 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.

20. Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts?

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(a) James Prinsep

(b) Cunningham

(c) Wheeler

(d) John Marshall

21. Which of these was a part of Chishti worship?

(a) Dance

(b) Music

(c) Qawali

(d) All of these

22. Consider the following statements regarding the trading practices of the Vijayanagara Period:

(i) The warfares during that time depended upon effective cavalry, the import of horses from Arabia and Central Asia was very important for rival kingdoms.

(ii) Local communities of merchants known as Kudirai chettis or horse merchants also participated in these exchanges.

(iii) British from 1498, who arrived on the west coast of the subcontinent and attempted to establish trading and military stations.

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

(a) Only (i)

(b) (i) and (ii)

(c) (i) and (iii)

(d) All of these

23. Who among the following is also known as 'Andhara Bhoj'?

(a) Krishnadeva Raya

(b) Rajendra Chola

(c) Harihara

(d) Bukka

24. Which of the following dynasties does not belong to the Vijayanagara Empire?

(a) Sangam dynasty

(b) Saluva dynasty

(c) Tuluvas dynasty

(d) Mamluk dynasty

25. Consider the following statements regarding the classification of lands under Akbar.

(i) Polaj is a land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow.

(ii) Chachar is a land uncultivated for five years and more.

(iii) Parauti is a land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength.

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

(a) (i) and (iii)

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (i) and (ii)

(d) (iii) only

26. The main source of revenue of the Mughal empire was:

(a) Trade tax

(b) Tax of craftsmen

(c) Water tax

(d) None of these

27. Who was the officer for peace and law?

(a) Amin

(b) Zamindar

(c) Nayak

(d) Wazir

28. What came in large quantities to pay for the goods exported from India?

(a) Gold

(b) Silver

(c) Precious stones

(d) Gems

29. Who among the following was the leader of the Santhal rebellion?

(a) Sidhu Manjhi

(b) Birsa Munda

(c) Kanu

(d) Paharias

30. Which of these cities was not the capital of the Mughal Court?

(a) Delhi

(b) Agra

(c) Lahore

(d) Calcutta

31. Who was requested by Akbar to write the history of earlier times under Babur and Humayun?
 (a) Gulbadan Begum (b) Abul Fazl
 (c) Abdul Samad Lahori (d) None of these
32. _____ was a scriptorium where the emperor's collection of manuscripts was preserved.
 (a) Pargana (b) Kitabkhana (c) Karkhana (d) Fort
33. Satara were captured under _____.
 (a) Doctrine of Lapse (b) Subsidiary Alliance (c) Issue of Misgovernance (d) Mahalwari System
34. Who was the last Nawab of Awadh?
 (a) Muhammad Ali Shah (b) Muhammad Muqim (c) Birjis Qadr (d) Wajid Ali Shah
35. Villages whose headmen and cultivators were mobilised against the British rule by Shah Mal were:
 (a) Chaurasee Des (b) 24 parganas (c) Faizabad (d) Meerut
36. Identify the biggest Indus civilisation site in India, marked as 'A' in the given political map.



- (a) Dholavira (b) Rakhigarhi (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan
37. Why did paupers from rural areas flock to the cities during the colonial times?
 (a) Education (b) Entertainment (c) Employment (d) Agriculture
38. _____ refers to a small fixed market in the colonial period.
 (a) Ganj (b) Bazar (c) Rahis (d) Bahis
39. Direct Action Plan hartal called by the _____ on August 16, 1946 to get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.
 (a) Muslim League (b) Congress (c) CSP (d) CPI

40. Peasant Satyagraha at Bardoli was held in _____.
 (a) 1928 (b) 1929 (c) 1930 (d) 1931
41. Dandi March brought forward _____.
 (a) Non-cooperation movement (b) Civil disobedience movement
 (c) Quit India Movement (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha
42. Who called for the 'Direct Action Day' hartal?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
43. The policy of _____ encouraged Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to fight for the rights of the Muslims.
 (a) Divide and Rule (b) Addition and Rule
 (c) Do or Die (d) None of these
44. _____ felt that Hindustani language could unify the Hindus, the Muslims and people from North and South.
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Srimati Durgabai (c) N.G.Ranga (d) T.A.Ramalingam
45. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to make _____ language as the national language.
 (a) Hindi (b) Hindustani
 (c) Tamil (d) Urdu
46. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
 (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) K.M. Munshi (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
47. Who among the following made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates?
 (a) B. Pocker (b) B.N. Rao
 (c) S.N. Mukherjee (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
48. What were the major contributions of Sankaradeva?
 (a) Kirtana-Ghosha (b) Establishment of Satra
 (c) Formation of Char Dhams (d) Only (i) and (ii)
49. Who among the following mobilised the villagers of Pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh in the Revolt of 1857?
 (a) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah (b) Shah Mal
 (c) Kunwar Singh (d) Manvant Singh
50. Which of the following is not one of the advantages of oral history?
 (a) It broadens the scope of history.
 (b) It explores the experiences of ignored people.
 (c) It is in chronological order.
 (d) It provides information other than the government policy and official records.

Answers

PRACTICE PAPER – 3

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