

**CUET (UG)**  
**History Sample Paper - 9**  
**Solved**

**Time Allowed: 45 minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 200**

**General Instructions:**

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
2. The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
  - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5).
  - b. Any incorrectly marked option will be given minus one mark (-1).
  - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given zero mark (0).

**Attempt any 40 questions**

1. Which among the following was the first site discovered in the Indus Valley Civilisation? [5]
  - a) Rakhigarhi
  - b) Harappa
  - c) Kalibangan
  - d) Mohenjodaro
2. Man first used metals for [5]
  - a) Constructing houses
  - b) Clearing jungles and harvesting
  - c) Making wheels
  - d) Making pots
3. R.S. Bisht begins excavations at Dholavira in \_\_\_\_\_ [5]
  - a) 1990
  - b) 1980
  - c) 2000
  - d) 2010
4. What was the main feature of the Harappa Civilisation? [5]
  - a) Art and architecture
  - b) Town planning
  - c) Administration
  - d) Agriculture
5. The earliest examples of sculpture in India go back to [5]
  - a) Pre-historic times
  - b) Mauryan times
  - c) Gupta times
  - d) Proto-historic times
6. Who is known as the father of Archaeology? [5]

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Daya Ram Sahni       | b) REM Wheeler   |
| c) Alexander Cunningham | d) John Marshall |

7. Which one of the following was the capital of Magadh? [5]
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Gandhara | b) Rajagraha |
| c) Taxila   | d) Ujjain    |
8. Land grants during the rule of Chandragupta II provide some insight into the relationship between which of the following parties? [5]
- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Fishermen and samantas     | b) The state and cultivators     |
| c) Pastoralists and officials | d) Artisans and hunter-gatherers |
9. Why is the sixth century BCE often considered a major turning point in Indian history? [5]
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) The emergence of Buddhism and Jainism, Extensive use of Copper    | b) The emergence of states, cities, and towns, use of iron |
| c) The emergence of states, cities, and towns; Dominance of Hinduism | d) The dominance of Hinduism; Use of iron                  |
10. The first imperial and centralized structure was established by [5]
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) The Nandas    | b) The Mauryas   |
| c) The Sisunagas | d) The Haryanaks |
11. The celebrated author Kshemendra lived in [5]
- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| a) Gujarat     | b) Kashmir |
| c) Maharashtra | d) Bengal  |
12. The janapada which was inhabited by the cousins Pandavas and Kauravas was that of [5]
- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| a) Sakyas | b) Kurus      |
| c) Mallas | d) Shurasenas |
13. Panini's **Ashtadhyayi** is work on [5]
- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Sanskrit plays | b) Sanskrit history |
|-------------------|---------------------|

c) Sanskrit mantras

d) Sanskrit grammar

14. Rulers whose name ended with the term **Putra** belonged to [5]  
a) Kanva dynasty b) Satavahana dynasty  
c) Shunga dynasty d) Mauryan dynasty
15. The term vamsha is used for \_\_\_\_\_. [5]  
a) lineage b) caste  
c) families d) descent
16. The original story of Mahabharata was composed by: [5]  
a) Vedasya b) Brahmanas  
c) Sutas d) Kshatriyas
17. In which text the new questions and ideas, beyond Vedic traditions were discussed? [5]  
a) Matsya Purana b) Samveda  
c) Rigveda d) Upanishads
18. At which place were relics of the Buddha such as his bodily remains or objects used by him were buried there? [5]  
a) Temple b) Vihar  
c) Stupas d) Chaityas
19. During the mid-first millennium BC, the religious philosophy of Zarathustra prevailed in \_\_\_\_\_. [5]  
a) India b) Greece  
c) Iran d) China
20. The early Stupas of Sanchi and Bharhut were [5]  
a) Cone b) Square  
c) Plain d) Round
21. In cities of Taxila and Peshawar, Indo-Greek rulers had established kingdoms in the \_\_\_\_\_. [5]

a) fourth century BCE

b) third century BCE

c) second century BCE

d) fifth century BCE

22. On which post, Muhammad bin Tughlaq appointed Ibn Battuta.

[5]

a) Bakshi

b) Amir

c) Qazi

d) Mir

23. Match the following:

[5]

	List – I		List – II
(i)	Manucci	(a)	Samarqand
(ii)	Jean-Baptist Tavernier	(b)	Italy
(iii)	Duarte Barbosa	(c)	France
(iv)	Abdur Razzak	(d)	Portuguese

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

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

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

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

24. Which was the distinctive structure used by Al-Biruni in each chapter of his book?

[5]

a) The chapter began with Arabic quotes

b) The chapter began with a question and description based on the Persian traditions

c) Chapter began with beautiful images

d) The chapter began with a question followed by the description based on Sanskritic traditions

25. Vitthala was the principal deity in Vitthala temple. Vitthala was known as the incarnation of Lord

[5]

a) Ganesha

b) Brahma

c) Shiva

d) Vishnu

26. Who wrote the Telugu version of the Mahabharata?

[5]

a) Nannaya

b) Tiruvalluvar

c) Akkatiyar

d) Thiruvalluvar

27. Who among the following gurus laid the foundation of **Khalsa Panth**? [5]

a) Guru Gobind Singh                      b) Guru Hargobind Sahib  
c) Guru Tegh Bahadur                      d) Guru Arjan Dev

28. Which general term was used to refer to the migrant communities? [5]

a) Mlechchha                      b) Turks  
c) Yavanas                      d) Shakas

29. Krishnadeva Raya ascended the throne in the year [5]

a) 1509 AD                      b) 1503 AD  
c) 1507 AD                      d) 1512 AD

30. Gajapati rulers ruled which of the following state? [5]

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

31. Who among the following, as the tradition goes, rounded the empire of Vijayanagara? [5]

a) Krishnadeva Raya                      b) Sadasiva Raya  
c) Harihara and Bukka                      d) Ramadeva Raya

32. The first dynasty ruled over Vijayanagara Empire was- [5]

a) Suluva dynasty                      b) Aravidu dynasty  
c) Sangama dynasty                      d) Tuluva dynasty

33. The Portuguese traveller who jointly called the **Audience Hall and Mahanavami Dibba** as the **House of Victory** was [5]

a) Duarte Barbosa                      b) Fernao Nuniz  
c) Domingo Paes                      d) Afanasii Nikitin

34. Which of the following crops was introduced into India via Africa and Spain? [5]

a) Maize                      b) Tomatoes  
c) Papaya                      d) Chillies

35. Which Mughal ruler described the method of irrigation used by the people of Hindustan with the help of the wheel? [5]
  - a) Babur
  - b) Akbar
  - c) Aurengzeb
  - d) Jahangir
36. Which crop was not mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari? [5]
  - a) Maize
  - b) Millets
  - c) Paddy
  - d) Tobacco
37. During the reign of which of the following rulers was Jizya reimposed on non-Muslim subjects? [5]
  - a) Shah Jahan
  - b) Jahangir
  - c) Akbar
  - d) Aurangzeb
38. The successor of Babur was \_\_\_\_\_. [5]
  - a) Jehangir
  - b) Akbar
  - c) Shahjehan
  - d) Humayun
39. Who proposed Britishers to adopt the policy of Pacification with Paharias? [5]
  - a) Lord Cornwallis
  - b) Francis Buchanan
  - c) William Hodges
  - d) Augustus Cleveland
40. When did the jotedars becomes powerful? [5]
  - a) Late 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - b) Late 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - c) Early 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) Early 19<sup>th</sup> century
41. Sir Hume described whom as **the best and bravest military leader of the rebel**? [5]
  - a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
  - b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
  - c) Rani Laxmi Bai
  - d) Kuwar Singh
42. Wajid Ali Shah was the Nawab of \_\_\_\_\_. [5]
  - a) Hyderabad
  - b) Karnataka

- c) Bengal d) Awadh
43. From where did the revolt of 1857 start? [5]
- a) Meerut b) Ambala
- c) Gwalior d) Lucknow
44. Who among the following Governor Generals had done the town planning of Calcutta in his tenure? [5]
- a) Lord Cornwallis b) Lord Minto I
- c) Lord Wellesley d) Lord Warren Hasting
45. First census survey was held in \_\_\_\_\_. [5]
- a) 1872 b) 1882
- c) 1852 d) 1892
46. After which Congress session Mr. Jinnah left the Congress? [5]
- a) Gaya Session (1920) b) Lahore Session (1929)
- c) Calcutta Session (1920) d) Nagpur Session (1920)
47. When was Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed? [5]
- a) 1932 b) 1935
- c) 1929 d) 1931
48. Mahatma Gandhi returns from South Africa in the year \_\_\_\_\_. [5]
- a) 1916 b) 1919
- c) 1915 d) 1910
49. Who organized **Khudai Khidmatgar** in 1929? [5]
- a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan b) Fakir of Ipi
- c) Jinnah d) Ansari Brothers
50. Who was known as Frontier Gandhi? [5]
- a) Sheikh Abdullah b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- c) Nawab Salimmullah d) Maulana Abul Kalam

# Solutions

1.  
(b) Harappa  
**Explanation:** Harappa
2.  
(b) Clearing jungles and harvesting  
**Explanation:** Metal was first used for clearing jungles and harvesting
3. (a) 1990  
**Explanation:** 1990
4.  
(b) Town planning  
**Explanation:** The signs of **town planning** of the Harappa Civilisation include bricks, which, whether sun-dried or baked, were of a standardised ratio, where the length and breadth were four times and twice the height respectively. Such bricks were used at all Harappan settlements.
5.  
(d) Proto-historic times  
**Explanation:** The earliest examples of sculpture in India go back to proto-historic times.
6.  
(c) Alexander Cunningham  
**Explanation:** Alexander Cunningham
7.  
(b) Rajagraha  
**Explanation:** Rajagaha (the Prakrit name for present-day Rajgir in Bihar) was the capital of Magadha.
8.  
(b) The state and cultivators  
**Explanation:** The state and cultivators
9.  
(b) The emergence of states, cities, and towns, use of iron  
**Explanation:** The sixth century BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history. It is an era associated with **early states, cities, the growing use of iron, the development of coinage**, etc. It also witnessed the growth of diverse systems of thought, including Buddhism and Jainism.
10. (a) The Nandas  
**Explanation:** The Nandas were the first to establish an imperial and centralised structure.
11.  
(b) Kashmir  
**Explanation:** Kshemendra was an 11th-century Sanskrit poet from Kashmir in India.
12.  
(b) Kurus  
**Explanation:** Kurus



13.  
(d) Sanskrit grammar  
**Explanation:** Sanskrit grammar
14.  
(b) Satavahana dynasty  
**Explanation:** Satavahana dynasty
15. (a) lineage  
**Explanation:** lineage
16.  
(c) Sutas  
**Explanation:** The original story of Mahabharata was probably composed by charioteer-bards known as *sutas* who generally accompanied Kshatriya warriors to the battlefield and composed poems celebrating their victories and other achievements. These compositions circulated orally.
17.  
(d) Upanishads  
**Explanation:** Upanishads
18.  
(c) Stupas  
**Explanation:** Stupas
19.  
(c) Iran  
**Explanation:** Iran
20.  
(c) Plain  
**Explanation:** Plain
21.  
(c) second century BCE  
**Explanation:** In cities of Taxila and Peshawar, Indo-Greek rulers had established kingdoms in the second century BCE.
22.  
(c) Qazi  
**Explanation:** Muhammad bin Tughlaq appointed Ibn Battuta as chief Qazi.
23. (a) (i) - (b), (ii), (c) - (iii) - (d), (iv) - (a)  
**Explanation:** (i) - (b), (ii), (c) - (iii) - (d), (iv) - (a)
24.  
(d) The chapter began with a question followed by the description based on Sanskrit traditions  
**Explanation:** The chapter began with a question and its description in Sanskrit traditions.
25.  
(d) Vishnu  
**Explanation:** Vishnu
26. (a) Nannaya  
**Explanation:** Nannaya Bhattaraka (11th century AD) is the earliest known Telugu author,

and the author of the first third of the Andhra Mahabharatam, a Telugu retelling of the Mahabharata.

27. **(a)** Guru Gobind Singh

**Explanation:** Guru Gobind Singh

28. **(a)** Mlechchha

**Explanation:** A more general term for the migrant communities was **mlechchha**, indicating that they did not observe the norms of caste society and spoke languages that were not derived from Sanskrit.

29. **(a)** 1509 AD

**Explanation:** 1509 AD

30.

**(b)** Orissa

**Explanation:** Orissa

31.

**(c)** Harihara and Bukka

**Explanation:** Harihara and Bukka

32.

**(c)** Sangama dynasty

**Explanation:** Sangama dynasty

33.

**(c)** Domingo Paes

**Explanation:** Domingo Paes

34. **(a)** Maize

**Explanation:** During the seventeenth century, several new crops from different parts of the world reached the Indian subcontinent. **Maize** (*Makka*), for example, was introduced into India via **Africa** and **Spain** and by the seventeenth century, it was being listed as one of the major crops of western India.

35. **(a)** Babur

**Explanation:** Babur mentioned the method of irrigation used by the people of Hindustan with the help of the wheel in Babur Nama.

36.

**(d)** Tobacco

**Explanation:** Tobacco

37.

**(d)** Aurangzeb

**Explanation:** During the reign of Aurangzeb, the jizya was reimposed on non-Muslim subjects.

38.

**(d)** Humayun

**Explanation:** Humayun

39.

**(d)** Augustus Cleveland

**Explanation:** Augustus Cleveland purposed the Policy of Pacification.

40.  
(c) Early 18<sup>th</sup> century  
**Explanation:** Early 18<sup>th</sup> century
41.  
(c) Rani Laxmi Bai  
**Explanation:** Rani Laxmi Bai
42.  
(d) Awadh  
**Explanation:** Awadh
43. (a) Meerut  
**Explanation:** Meerut
44.  
(c) Lord Wellesley  
**Explanation:** Lord Wellesley
45. (a) 1872  
**Explanation:** 1872
46.  
(d) Nagpur Session (1920)  
**Explanation:** At the **Nagpur session in December 1920**, some crucial changes were made in the organization of the Congress, so that it becomes a real political party. These changes were actually mooted by Gandhi, but they confused Jinnah and Jinnah left the party, a beginning of the division that later would make him Qaide-i-azam of Pakistan.
47.  
(d) 1931  
**Explanation:** On 5 March 1931, Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed by the terms of which civil disobedience would be called off, all prisoners released, and salt manufacture allowed along the coast. The pact was criticised by radical nationalists, for Gandhiji was unable to obtain from the Viceroy a commitment to political independence for Indians.
48.  
(c) 1915  
**Explanation:** 1915
49. (a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
**Explanation:** Khudai Khidmatgar literally translates as the servants of God, represented a non-violent struggle against the British Empire by the Pashtuns ( Afghans) of the North-West Frontier Province of British India (now in Pakistan). It was originally a social reform organisation focussing on education and the elimination of blood feuds known as the Anjuman-e-Islah-e Afghanistan (society for a reformation of Afghans). The movement was led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (in 1929), who locally known as Bacha Khan or Badshah Khan.
50.  
(b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan  
**Explanation:** **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** came to be known as Frontier Gandhi.