

CUET (UG)
History Sample Paper - 7
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 of the following Harappan sites is located in Gujarat? **[5]**
 - a) Lothal
 - b) Dholavira
 - c) Banawali
 - d) Both Lothal and Dholavira

2. The Indus valley civilisation flourished around **[5]**
 - a) 2500 - 1800 BC
 - b) 2700 - 2000 BC
 - c) 2600 - 1900 BC
 - d) 2000 - 2100 BC

3. The Social System of the Harappans was? **[5]**
 - a) Colour-based
 - b) Fairly-egalitarian based
 - c) Slave-labour based
 - d) Caste-based

4. Which statement on the origin of the Harappan Civilization is probably the most correct? **[5]**
 - a) It was of Sumerian origin
 - b) It developed all of a sudden
 - c) It was of Aryan origin
 - d) It evolved from the local pre-Harappan and early Harappan cultures

5. Paleolithic age means: **[5]**
 - a) Copper age
 - b) Old stone age
 - c) Iron age
 - d) New stone age

- a) During times of warfare, there may have been a shortage of women, giving rise to polyandrous custom.
- b) All of these
- c) It may have seemed undesirable from Brahmanical point of view.
- d) Polyandry may have been prevalent amongst ruling elites.

14. According to Manusmriti; there are how many types of marriages? [5]

- a) Six
- b) Eight
- c) Seven
- d) Nine

15. What does Polyandry mean? [5]

- i. The practice of a man having several wives
- ii. The practice of a women having several wives
- iii. Both (i) and (ii)
- iv. None of these

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

16. Marriage within a unit, a kin group, caste or a group living in the same locality, is called [5]

- a) Exogamy
- b) Endogamy
- c) Polyandry
- d) Polygyny

17. The Sangha was an association of _____. [5]

- a) Dancers
- b) Bhikkhus
- c) Merchantes
- d) Traders

18. Which book described that – Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha’s relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them. [5]

- a) Mahavadana
- b) Chandravadana
- c) Divyavadana
- d) Ashokavadana

19. Buddha was born in _____. [5]

- a) Gaya
- b) Rajgriha

- c) Lumbini
d) Vaishali
20. Which kingdom donated for Bharhut stupas? [5]
a) The Kanv
b) The Satavahan
c) The Maurya
d) The Sung
21. What is the meaning of **Three baskets**? [5]
a) Tirthankara
b) Trishula
c) Triratna
d) Tipitaka
22. Which of these French travellers came to the subcontinent during 17th century? [5]
a) Francois Bernier
b) Abul Fazl
c) Ibn-Battuta
d) Al-Biruni
23. Islamic Law is known as _____ [5]
a) Shariya
b) Ulema
c) All of these
d) Samr
24. Which language did Al-Biruni learn in Hindustan? [5]
a) Tamil
b) Sanskrit
c) Arabic
d) Hindavi
25. Who compiled Adi Granth? [5]
a) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
b) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
c) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
d) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
26. Who among the following is not one of the principal deities of the Vedic pantheon? [5]
a) Shiva
b) Soma
c) Indra
d) Agni
27. Who among the following Gurus of Sikhs compiled Shree Guru Adi Granth Sahib? [5]
a) Guru Teg Bahadur
b) Guru Gobind Singh
c) Guru Arjan Dev
d) Guru Nanak Dev

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

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

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

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

35. The peasants who were the residents of the village in which they held their land were known as: [5]

a) Mandal

b) Khud-Kashta

c) Raiyat

d) Muzarian

36. _____ coins were more prevalent during the Mughal Empire. [5]

a) Gold

b) Silver

c) Copper

d) Tin

37. Iranians gained high offices under _____. [5]

a) Jahangir

b) Raja Todar Mal

c) Aurangzeb

d) Babur

38. Who was requested by Akbar to write the history of earlier times under Babar and Humayun? [5]

a) Abul Fazl

b) Ahmed Khan

c) Gulbadan Begum

d) Abdus Samad Lahori

39. What was being auctioned in Burdwan in 1797? [5]

a) Jewelleries

b) Paintings

c) Estates

d) Clothes

40. Who travelled the Rajmahal Hills for a survey of the area on the request of the Government of Bengal in the early nineteenth century? [5]

a) Captain Cook

b) Francis Buchanan

c) George Chinnery

d) William Hodges

41. Consider the following statements related to the cause of the 1857 revolt and select the right one. [5]

a) It was a great disparity in salaries between the Indian and European

b) the Indian sepoys were treated with contempt by their European

Solutions

1.
(d) Both Lothal and Dholavira
Explanation: Both Lothal and Dholavira
2.
(c) 2600 - 1900 BC
Explanation: 2600 - 1900 BC
3.
(b) Fairly-egalitarian based
Explanation: Fairly-egalitarian as it was or based on the principle that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities.
4.
(d) It evolved from the local pre- Harappan and early Harappan cultures
Explanation: It evolved from the local pre- Harappan and early Harappan cultures, there were earlier and later cultures, often called Early Harappan and Late Harappan, in the same area. The Harappan civilisation is sometimes called the Mature Harappan culture to distinguish it from these cultures.
5.
(b) Old stone age
Explanation: The Paleolithic age was the period from about 2 million BC to 10,000 BC. This era is also known as the Old Stone Age.
6.
(d) Nageshwar
Explanation: Nageshwar
7.
(c) Somesvara I Ahavamalla
Explanation: Somesvara I Ahavamalla shifted the Chalukyan capital from Manyakheta to Kalyani.
8.
(b) Kushana Empire
Explanation: Kushana Empire
9. **(a)** Sanskrit
Explanation: Sanskrit
10. **(a)** Ashoka
Explanation: Ashoka
11.
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya was the first king to abdicate his throne.
12.
(d) V. S. Sukthankar
Explanation: V. S. Sukthankar

13.
(b) All of these
Explanation: All of these
14.
(b) Eight
Explanation: Eight
15. **(a)** Option (ii)
Explanation: Polyandry is central to the narrative of the epic Mahabharata. It means the practice of a woman having several husbands.
16.
(b) Endogamy
Explanation: Endogamy
17.
(b) Bhikkhus
Explanation: Buddha founded a sangha, an organisation of **monks** who too became teachers of dhamma. These monks lived simply, possessing only the essential requisites for survival, such as a bowl to receive food once a day from the laity. As they lived on alms, they were known as **bhikkhus**.
18.
(d) Ashokavadana
Explanation: Ashokavadana
19.
(c) Lumbini
Explanation: Buddha was born in Lumbini.
20.
(b) The Satavahan
Explanation: The Satavahan
21.
(d) Tipitaka
Explanation: After the death of Buddha (c. fifth-fourth century BCE) his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of “elders” or senior monks at Vesali (Pali for Vaishali in present-day Bihar). These compilations were known as **Tipitaka** – literally, **three baskets to hold different types of texts**. They were first transmitted orally and then written and classified according to length as well as subject matter.
22. **(a)** Francois Bernier
Explanation: Francois Bernier
23. **(a)** Shariya
Explanation: Shariya
24.
(b) Sanskrit
Explanation: Al-Biruni learned Sanskrit from priests and Brahmins.
25.
(c) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
Explanation: Guru Arjan Dev Ji

26. (a) Shiva

Explanation: The principal deities of the Vedic pantheon are Agni, Indra and Soma, While, we can catch a glimpse of Vishnu, Shiva and the goddess in Vedic mantras, these have little in common with the elaborate Puranic mythologies.

27.

(c) Guru Arjan Dev

Explanation: Guru Arjan Dev

28.

(b) Mathura school of art

Explanation: Mathura school of art

29.

(c) Krishnadeva Raya

Explanation: **Krishnadeva Raya** (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the **Amuktamalyada**.

30.

(b) Gateway

Explanation: Gateway

31.

(d) 1976

Explanation: 1976

32.

(c) Hampi

Explanation: Hampi

33.

(b) Thanjavur

Explanation: Thanjavur

34.

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

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

35.

(b) Khud-Kashta

Explanation: Khud-Kashta peasants were the residents of the village.

36.

(b) Silver

Explanation: Silver

37. (a) Jahangir

Explanation: Iranians gained high offices under Jahangir.

38.

(c) Gulbadan Begum

Explanation: An interesting book **Humayun Nama** was written by **Gulbadan Begum**. She was the daughter of Babur, Humayun's sister and Akbar's aunt. Gulbadan could write fluently in Turkish and Persian. When Akbar commissioned Abu'l Fazl to write a history of his reign, **he requested his aunt to record her memoirs of earlier times under Babur and Humayun**, for Abu'l Fazl to draw upon.

39.

(c) Estates

Explanation: Estates

40.

(b) Francis Buchanan

Explanation: Francis Buchanan visited Rajmahal Hills in the early 19th century.

41.

(c) All of these

Explanation: All of these

42.

(b) Meerut

Explanation: Meerut

43. (a) I and III

Explanation: I and III

44. (a) Dutch in Bombay

Explanation: The European commercial Companies had set up base in different places early during the Mughal era: the Portuguese in Panaji in 1510, the **Dutch in Masulipatnam** in 1605, the British in Madras in 1639 and the French in Pondicherry (present-day Puducherry) in 1673.

45.

(c) Calcutta

Explanation: Calcutta

The history of town planning in **Calcutta** of course did not end with the building of Fort William and the Maidan. After Wellesley's departure, the work of town planning was carried on by the **Lottery Committee** (1817) with the help of the government. The Lottery Committee was so named because funds for town improvement were raised through public lotteries.

46.

(d) Irwin

Explanation: The British government convened a series of "**Round Table Conferences**" in London. The first meeting was held in November 1930. **Lord Irwin** was the governor general of India at that time. **Lord Irwin's period (1926-1931)** is also associated with **first round table, Simon Commission, Gandhi Irwin pact and the famous Dandi March.**

47.

(c) Restoration of Caliphate of Turkey

Explanation: Restoration of Caliphate of Turkey

48. (a) March 1931

Explanation: According to facts, **Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev** were sentenced to death in '**Lahore conspiracy case**' and were **ordered** to be hanged on **24 March, 1931**. But, the schedule was moved forward by 11 hours and they were **actually executed** on **23 March, 1931** at **7:30 pm**.

49. (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Explanation: On the advice of Gandhiji's acknowledged political mentor, Gopal Krishna

Gokhale, Gandhiji spent a year travelling around British India, getting to know the land and its peoples.

50.

(d) 16 August 1946

Explanation: After withdrawing its support to the Cabinet Mission Plan, the Muslim League decided on “**Direct Action**” for winning its Pakistan demand. The League announced **16 August 1946** as “Direct Action Day”.