

CUET (UG)
History Sample Paper - 8
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 one of the following regions was called as **Magan** during Harappan period? **[5]**
 - a) Dilmun
 - b) Meluhha
 - c) Oman
 - d) Bahrain

2. Which of the following things were found at craft production centres in Harappan civilisation? **[5]**
 - i. Carnelian
 - ii. Jasper
 - iii. Crystal
 - iv. Quartz
 - a) ii, iv
 - b) i, ii and iii
 - c) iii, iv
 - d) ii, iii, iv

3. Which of these was the source of copper for Harappans? **[5]**
 - a) Karnataka
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Andhra Pradesh
 - d) Gujarat

4. Chanhudaro was a tiny settlement almost exclusively devoted to craft production, which included making. **[5]**
 - a) Seals
 - b) Beads
 - c) All of these
 - d) Weights

- c) Eklavya
d) Duryodhana
13. According to Manusmriti, which of the following is/are not the feature(s) of Chandalas? [5]
a) They wore ornaments of iron. b) All of these
c) They lived outside the village. d) They used discarded utensils.
14. Brahmanas evolved strategies to enforce these norms of varnas. Find the odd one out. [5]
a) None of these b) They exhorted kings to implement these norms.
c) They persuaded people to believe that their status was determined by birth. d) They asserted that the varna was of divine origin.
15. How many verses are there in Mahabharata? [5]
a) 20 thousand b) More than one lakh
c) One Lakh d) 50 thousand
16. The term used for names derived from the name of the mother or female ancestor is called _____. [5]
a) matriliney b) matrilineal
c) matrimonial d) metronymic
17. Sanchi Stupa is situated [5]
a) Near to Indore b) Near to Bhopal
c) Near to Agra d) Near to Delhi
18. What was the balcony-like structure in a stupa called? [5]
a) Yashti b) Chhatri
c) Harmika d) Anda
19. At which place Lord Buddha attained true enlightenment? [5]
a) Sarnath b) Kushinagara
c) Lumbini d) Bodhgaya

c) Qadiri

d) Chishti

28. It was the collection of conversations of Sufi Saint Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, compiled by Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi. Which of the following is the correct answer? [5]

a) Ziyarat

b) Malfuzat

c) Tazkiras

d) Maktubat

29. **Amara** is believed to be derived from the Sanskrit word _____. [5]

a) Amir

b) Samara

c) Sultan

d) Suratrana

30. Abdur Razzaq was an ambassador sent by the ruler of [5]

a) Portugal

b) Italy

c) Russia

d) Persia

31. The Battle of Talikota between Vijayanagara and the Deccan sultans took place in which year? [5]

a) 1565

b) 1550

c) 1570

d) 1575

32. Which of the following dynasties ruled Vijayanagara? [5]

a) Sangam dynasty

b) Tuluva dynasty

c) All of these

d) Saluva dynasty

33. Who among the following travelled in Vijayanagara Empire in the fifteenth century and was greatly impressed by the fortification of the empire? [5]

a) Abdur Razzak

b) Colin Mackenzie

c) Duarte Barbosa

d) Domingo Paes

34. Which was the most important Chronicle written during Akbar's reign gave the details of administration and agrarian society? [5]

a) Alamgiri

b) Ain-i-Akbari

c) Baburnama

d) Akbarnama

50. Why did the Cabinet Mission come to India in 1946?

Choose a suitable reason from the following options:

a) To expand the participation of Britishers in the legislature.

b) To introduce dyarchy at the legislative level.

c) To provide a federal court to the Indians.

d) To suggest a suitable political framework for free India.

Solutions

1.
(c) Oman
Explanation: Oman
2.
(c) iii, iv
Explanation: iii, iv
3.
(b) Rajasthan
Explanation: The main sources of copper exploited by the Harappans are believed to be Baluchistan and Afghanistan in the region west of Indus.
4.
(c) All of these
Explanation: All of these
5. (a) Mohenjodaro
Explanation: Mohenjodaro was a planned urban centre. The settlement there was divided into two sections, one smaller but higher and the other much larger but lower. Archaeologists designate these as the **Citadel** and the **Lower Town** respectively. It is on the Citadel that we find evidence of structures that were probably used for special public purposes. These include the warehouse – a massive structure of which the lower brick portions remain, while the upper portions, probably of wood, decayed long ago – and the **Great Bath**.
6.
(d) Banawali
Explanation: Banawali is an archaeological site belonging to Indus Valley Civilization.
7.
(b) Ashoka
Explanation: Ashoka
8.
(d) Chandragupta Maurya
Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya
9.
(b) Parishad
Explanation: Parishad was a Vedic Assembly.
10.
(c) Bhabru Rock Edict
Explanation: Bhabru Rock Edict is located at Bairat in Rajasthan and deals with Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism.
11.
(c) Harishena
Explanation: The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) was composed in Sanskrit by **Harishena**.

12.

(b) Arjuna

Explanation: Arjuna

13.

(b) All of these

Explanation: All of these

14. (a) None of these

Explanation: The Brahmanas were very emphatic about these norms.

15.

(c) One Lakh

Explanation: One Lakh

16.

(d) metronymic

Explanation: metronymic

17.

(b) Near to Bhopal

Explanation: Near to Bhopal

18.

(c) Harmika

Explanation: Harmika

19.

(d) Bodhgaya

Explanation: Bodhgaya

20.

(c) 64

Explanation: 64

21. (a) Auspicious symbol

Explanation: Auspicious symbol

22.

(d) 1440s

Explanation: Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi visited South India in 1440s.

23. (a) Ibn Battuta

Explanation: Ibn Battuta

24.

(b) Daulatabad

Explanation: Daulatabad

25.

(c) Abstract form of god

Explanation: Nirguna bhakti is based on worship without attributes, which was the worship of an abstract form of god.

26.

(b) Tamil Nadu

Explanation: Tamil Nadu

27.
(d) Chishti
Explanation: Chishtis took to mendicancy, ignored rituals and observed extreme forms of asceticism.
28.
(b) Malfuzat
Explanation: Malfuzat
29.
(b) Samara
Explanation: Samara
30.
(d) Persia
Explanation: Persia
31. **(a) 1565**
Explanation: In **1565** Rama Raya, the chief minister of Vijayanagara, led the army into battle at Rakshasi-Tangadi (also known as Talikota), where his forces were routed by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, and Golconda.
32.
(c) All of these
Explanation: All of these
33. **(a) Abdur Razzak**
Explanation: Abdur Razzak
34.
(b) Ain-i-Akbari
Explanation: It gives the details of administration and agriculture.
35.
(b) Cotton and Sugarcane
Explanation: Cotton and Sugarcane
36.
(b) Village
Explanation: Village was the basic unit.
37.
(b) Mongol
Explanation: The name Mughal is derived from Mongol.
38.
(d) Turkish
Explanation: Turkish
39.
(d) Santhal
Explanation: Santhal
40.
(c) American civil war
Explanation: Because of the American civil war in 1861, Cotton export expanded from India to Britain.

41. **(a)** Wajid Ali Shah was unpopular ruler.

Explanation: The British government also wrongly assumed that Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was widely loved, and when he left his beloved Lucknow, there were many who followed him all the way to Kanpur singing songs of lament.

42.

(c) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

Explanation: Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

43.

(d) Dishonouring Hindu Women

Explanation: Dishonouring Hindu Women

44.

(d) 1861

Explanation: 1861

45. **(a)** Kanpur

Explanation: Kanpur was specialised in leather, woollen and cotton textiles.

46.

(b) Lord Chelmsford

Explanation: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, that happened in Amritsar on April 13, 1919. It is named after the Jallianwala Bagh (Garden) in the northern Indian city of Amritsar. The person in charge was Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar and the viceroy was Lord Chelmsford. According to British officials, 379 people were killed.

47.

(c) Oct. 1939

Explanation: Oct. 1939

48.

(b) Harijan

Explanation: Harijan

49.

(d) Deccan Education Society

Explanation: In 1880 Vishnushastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak established the New English School, one of the first native-run schools offering Western education in Pune. In 1884 they created the Deccan Education Society with Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi, V. S. Apte, V. B. Kelkar, M. S. Gole, and N. K. Dharap. Soon afterwards, they established Fergusson College with Tilak and Agarkar as early lecturers.

50.

(d) To suggest a suitable political framework for free India.

Explanation: To suggest a suitable political framework for free India.