

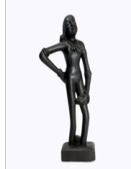
Practice Set-8

1. Which town in Indus Vally Civilasation had no Citadel
(a) Mohenjodaro (b) Harappa
(c) Chanhudaro (d) Lothal
2. Which of these is the feature of Harappan Civilization?
(a) Urban planning
(b) Drainage system
(c) Citadel and Lower town
(d) All of these
3. Which of these was the source of copper for Harappans?
(a) Karnataka (b) Rajasthan
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Gujarat
4. Who seized Draupadi by her hair and dragged her into the court?
(a) Duryodhana (b) Duhshasana
(c) Drushtadyumna (d) Vidura
5. The number of categories into which the Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras divided the ideal occupations were
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
6. Marriage within a unit, a kin group, caste or a group living in the same locality, is called
(a) endogamy. (b) exogamy.
(c) polygyny. (d) polyandry.
7. Which of these rulers followed endogamy?
(a) Satvahanas (b) Pandavas
(c) Mauryas (d) None of these
8. Duryodhana and his brothers were known as
(a) Kauravas (b) Pandavas
(c) Malechhes (d) Nishada
9. Who deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti scripts?
(a) James Princep (b) Cunningham
(c) Wheeler (d) John Marshall
10. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:
1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'
2. In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.
3. Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
11. Who founded the Mauryan Empire ?
(a) Chandragupta maurya (b) Bindusar
(c) Asoka (d) Ajatashatu
12. Harishena was a court poet of.....
(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Samudragupta
(c) Asoka (d) Chandragupta II
13. A Tiger-Like Husband- this is a summary of a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata. which is not true about it ?
(a) Bhima was renowned for his powers.
(b) A man-eating rakshasa caught the scent of the Pandavas and sent his sister Hidimba to capture them.
(c) She did not love Bhima.
(d) Hidimba gave birth to a rakshasa boy named Ghatotkacha
14. Drupad was the king of ----
(a) Kashi (b) Panchal
(c) Virat (d) None of the above
15. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs:
Person ——— Position held
1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru President, All India Liberal Federation
2. K.C. Neogy Member, The Constituent Assembly
3. P.C. Joshi General Secretary, Communist Party of India
Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
16. Who exhorted people to give up selfishness, falsehood and hypocrisy and to lead a life of truth, honesty and kindness?
(a) Vallabhacharya (b) Guru Nanak
(c) Kabir (d) Nimbarka
17. Which was the language adopted by the Bhakti saints to preach their ideas to the masses?
(a) Hindi
(b) Sanskrit
(c) Ardhamagadhi
(d) Regional vernacular languages
18. The meeting of Indian and British political leaders during 1930–32 in London has often been referred to as the First, Second & Third Round Table Conferences. It would be incorrect to refer to them as such because:
(a) the Indian National Congress did not take part in two of them

- (b) Indian parties other than the Indian National Congress, participating in the conference represented sectional interests and not the whole of India
- (c) the British Labour Party had withdrawn from the conference thereby making the proceeding of the conference partisan
- (d) It was an instance of a conference held in three sessions and not that of three separate conference
19. The Poona Pact which was signed between the British Government and Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 provided for
- (a) creation of dominion status for India
- (b) separate electorates for the Muslims
- (c) The separate electorate for the Harijans
- (d) A joint electorate with the reservation for Harijans
20. Consider the following statements:
1. In the First Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
 2. In the Poona Act, special provisions for the representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
 3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
21. Identify the sculpture and choose the correct answer



- (a) Mother Goddess
- (b) Dancing Girl
- (c) Priest king
- (d) None of these
22. Who was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India
- (a) Alexander Cunningham
- (b) John Marshall
- (c) George Everest
- (d) James Prinsep
23. Consider the following events:
1. The first democratically elected communist party government formed in a State in India.
 2. India's then largest bank, 'Imperial Bank of India', was renamed 'State Bank of India'.
 3. Air India was nationalised and became the national carrier.
 4. Goa became a part of independent India.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- (a) 4 – 1 – 2 – 3 (b) 3 – 2 – 1 – 4
- (c) 4 – 2 – 1 – 3 (d) 3 – 1 – 2 – 4
24. When was Hampi declared as of the place of national importance?
- (a) 1976 (b) 1980
- (c) 1982 (d) 1986
25. In the Federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the
- (a) Federal Legislature (b) Governor General
- (c) Provincial Legislature (d) Provincial Governors
26. Choose the correct option:
- Which of the following dynasties ruled Vijayanagara?
- (a) Sangam dynasty (b) Saluva dynasty
- (c) Tuluva dynasty (d) All of these
27. Find out which one of the following is not correctly matched:
- (a) Amara-Nayaka System – Vijayanagara Empire
- (b) Harihara and Bukka – Founded Vijayanagara
- (c) Mahanavami Dibba – King's palace
- (d) Hazara Rama Temple – New Delhi
28. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India?
1. Charter Act of 1813
 2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
 3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
29. One of the political center mentioned in Asokan inscriptions Suvarnagiri is also known as
- (a) the golden mountain (b) gold
- (c) golden home (d) golden dome
30. What is James Prinsep's contribution in the development of the Indian epigraphy ?
- (a) He deciphered the Brahmi script used in most of the Asokan inscriptions.
- (b) He deciphered the Kharosthi script used in most of the Asokan inscriptions
- (c) Both 'a' & 'b'
- (d) None of these
31. Ventures of which of the following traders were risky but highly profitable ?
- (a) Peddlers
- (b) Seafarers
- (c) Merchants with caravans of bullock carts and pack-animals
- (d) All of the above
32. Who issued the first coins bearing the names of rulers ?
- (a) Mauryas (b) Guptas
- (c) Indo- Greeks (d) Satavahanas

33. Who was the son of Hidimba and Bheema?
 (a) Jarasandha (b) Abhimanyu
 (c) Ghatotkacha (d) Barbarik
34. The classification of people, in the name of gotras in Hindu religion, was practised from c. 1000 BCE onwards, by the
 (a) Brahmanas (b) Kshatriyas
 (c) Vaishyas (d) Shudras
35. _____ contains vivid descriptions of battles, forests, palaces and settlements.
 (a) Manusmriti (b) Sutta Pitaka
 (c) Mahabharata (d) None of the above
36. Panini's 'Ashtadhyayi' is a work on
 (a) Sanskrit grammar. (b) Sanskrit history.
 (c) Sanskrit mantras. (d) Sanskrit plays.
37. Which one of the following began with the Dandi March?
 (a) Home Rule Movement
 (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
 (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
 (d) Quit India Movement
38. Who led the Satyagraha movement in Dharasana?
 (a) Bhikaiji Cama (b) C. Rajagopalachari
 (c) Surya Sen (d) Sarojini Naidu
39. Which one among the following princely states opted for direct dealing with the constituent assembly in the year 1946, instead of threw the Chamber of the Princess?
 (a) Baroda (b) Travancore
 (c) Junagarh (d) Mysore
40. 26th October, 1947 is an important day in the India history of because of
 (a) Maharaja Harisingh's signing off instrument of accession
 (b) Ceasefire with Pakistan
 (c) Merger of Sindh
 (d) Declaration of war over India by Pakistan
41. The last opportunity to avoid the partition of India was lost with the rejection of?
 (a) Cripps Mission
 (b) Rajagopalachari Formula
 (c) Cabinet Mission
 (d) Wavell Plan
42. The Director General of Archaeological Survey of India at the time of the excavation of Harappan site was:
 (a) Dayaram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji
 (c) John Marshall (d) Mortimer Wheeler
43. The most suitable name of Indus Valley Civilization is:
 (a) Harappan Civilization
 (b) Indus Civilization
 (c) Saraswati Civilization
 (d) Bronze Time Civilization
44. A clay model of plough has been found from:
 (a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan
 (c) Rakhigarhi (d) Mitathal
45. Chanakya, the famous teacher of Chandragupta Maurya, was associated with
 (a) Nalanda (b) Vaishali
 (c) Takshashila (d) Vikramshila
46. The last Mauryan emperor was
 (a) Kunal (b) Jalok
 (c) Samprati (d) Brihadratha
47. Visti signifies
 (a) Religious tax (b) Irrigation tax
 (c) Forced labour (d) Trade tax
48. In which Jain council, Jain dharm was divided in Svetamber and Digamber?
 (a) First council
 (b) Second council
 (c) Third council
 (d) Fourth council
49. In the Bhagawat religion, the number of forms of Bhakti
 (a) 10 (b) 9
 (c) 4 (d) 5
50. Amaravati Stupa is situated in
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

Hints & Explanations

- (c) Some of the oldest known structures which have served as citadels were built by the Indus Valley Civilisation, where citadels represented a centralised authority. Citadels in Indus Valley were almost 12 meters tall. The purpose of these structures, however, remains debated. Though the structures found in the ruins of Mohenjo-daro were walled, it is far from clear that these structures were defensive against enemy attacks. Rather,
- they may have been built to divert flood waters.
- (d) The civilisation's cities were noted for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, clusters of large non-residential buildings, and new techniques in handicraft (carnelian products, seal carving) and metallurgy (copper, bronze, lead and tin)
- (b) "The Harappans are referred to as a Bronze Age culture," writes Vasant Shinde, "and they used

- copper and bronze to manufacture axes, adzes, knives, fish hooks, chisels, pots and pans and jewelry in form of bangles, beads, or diadem strips.
4. (b) Duhshasana
 5. (c) Four
 6. (a) endogamy
 7. (c) Maurya's
 8. (a) Kauravas
 9. (d) John Marshall
 10. (b)
 11. (a) Chandragupta maurya
 12. (b) Samudragupta
 13. (c) 14. (b)
 15. (d)
 16. (b) Guru Nanak (1469–1538) Another well known saint preacher of the medieval period was Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh. He exhorted people to give up selfishness, falsehood and hypocrisy and to lead a life of truth, honesty and kindness.
 17. (d) Bhakti movement preached using the local languages so that the message reached the masses.
 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (c)
 21. (b) Dancing Girl
 22. (a) Alexander Cunningham
 23. (b)
 24. (a) 1976
 25. (b)
 26. (d) All of these
 27. (d) Hazara Rama Temple – New Delhi
 28. (d)
 29. (a) the golden mountain
 30. (c) Both 'a' & 'b'
 31. (b) Seafarers
 32. (c) Indo- Greeks
 33. (c) Ghatotkacha
 34. (a) Brahmanas
 35. (c) Mahabharata
 36. (a) Sanskrit grammar
 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (a) 41. (c)
 42. (c) At the time of excavation of Harappan site, the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India was John Marshall (1902-28). In 1921, he focused on the Indus Valley, which led to the discovery of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, the ancient cities Harappa and Mohenjodaro.
 43. (a) Harappan Civilization is the most suitable name for Indus Valley Civilization because Harappa lies in the centre of Indus Civilization. It was also an urban trade centre.
 44. (a) A clay model of plough has been found from Banawali. It is an archaeological site belonging to Indus Valley Civilization period in Fatehabad district of Haryana. Banawali is earlier called Vanawali, is situated on the left banks of dried up Saraswati river.
 45. (c) Chanakya was a famous Indian teacher, who taught in Takshashila, an ancient Indian university. Later, he became royal advisor to the Maurya empire and helped the mighty ruler Chandragupta Maurya to establish the Maurya empire by defeating the Nanda empire.
 46. (d) Brihadratha Maurya was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. He ruled from 187–180 BC. He was killed by his senapati (commander-in-chief), Pushyamitra Sunga.
 47. (d)
 48. (a) The first Jain council (conference) of monks was held in Pataliputra about 160 years after Lord Mahavira's nirvana. Monk Bhadrabahu, who had the knowledge of all 12 Angas, could not be present at that meeting. The rest of the monks could compile only the first eleven Angas by recollection and thus, the twelfth Anga was lost. The monks from the South did not agree with this compilation, and the first split in Jainism started. Jains divided into two main groups, Svetambaras and Digambaras. Svetambara monks wore white clothes. Digambara monks did not wore any clothes at all.
 49. (b)
 50. (c) The Amravati Stupa is a famous specimen of the Buddhist art and architecture of ancient India. It is located at Amravati in Andhra Pradesh. Amravati was the capital of the ancient Satavahana dynasty, came under influence of the Buddhist faith through the Kushanas.