

CUET (UG)
History Sample Paper - 5
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. The remains of Indus valley Civilization were first discovered in [5]
 - a) 1941
 - b) 1911
 - c) 1921
 - d) 1931
2. Which of these is the feature of Harappan Civilisation? [5]
 - a) Drainage system
 - b) Citadel and Lower town
 - c) Urban planning
 - d) All of these
3. Which town in Indus Valley Civilisation had no Citadel? [5]
 - a) Chanhudaro
 - b) Mohenjodaro
 - c) Harappa
 - d) Lothal
4. By what approximate time had most of the mature Harappan sites in regions such as Cholistan been abandoned? [5]
 - a) 1900 BC
 - b) 2000 BC
 - c) 1800 BC
 - d) 2600 BC
5. Which of the following items has **not** been found in the Harappan graves? [5]
 - a) Jewellery
 - b) Iron hand axe
 - c) Copper mirrors
 - d) Pottery and ornaments
6. Where were large granaries found? [5]

- a) Banawali
c) Lothal and Dholavira
- b) Harappa and Mohenjodaro
d) Kalibangan

7. Which of the following metal(s) was/were not used by the Harappans? [5]

- a) Iron and Tin
c) Gold and Copper
- b) Silver and Bronze
d) Copper

8. _____ was the first Mauryan ruler who inscribed his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces – natural rocks as well as polished pillars. [5]

- a) Asoka
c) Bimbisar
- b) Chandragupta
d) Bindusar

9. A new sort of social structure called the Jajmani System became prevalent in India during the [5]

- a) The Gupta Age
c) Later Vedic Age
- b) The Post-Gupta period
d) The Maurya Empire

10. What are big rocks kept on the burial in central and south India called? [5]

- a) Boulders
c) Northern Black Polished Ware
- b) Pillars
d) Megaliths

11. During the Mauryan period, the land was owned by [5]

- a) Feudatories
c) Peasants
- b) Money lenders
d) The King

12. Which one of the following categories is **not** supposed to have belonged to the Brahmanical prescription of four varnas? [5]

- a) Nishadas
c) Kshatriyas
- b) Vaishyas
d) Brahmanas

13. Not all families are identical. Which of the following is/are the distinguishing feature(s)? [5]

- a) All of these
- b) Their relationship with one another varies

- c) Number of members
- d) Kind of activities they indulge in
14. In which type of marriage does a woman have several husbands? [5]
- a) Exogamy
- b) Polygyny
- c) Endogamy
- d) Polyandry
15. Who won the battle of Mahabharata? [5]
- a) Mauryans
- b) Pandavas
- c) Salvahanas
- d) Kaurvas
16. Which of these rulers followed Endogamy? [5]
- a) Pandavas
- b) Mauryas
- c) None of these
- d) Satavahanas
17. Where did Ashoka erect a pillar to mark the fact that he had visited the place? [5]
- a) Lumbini
- b) Bodh gaya
- c) Sarnath
- d) Kusinagra
18. Who provided money for the preservation of the ancient site- Great Stupa at Sanchi? [5]
- a) Shahjehan Begum
- b) Shahjehan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum
- c) Jehan Begum
- d) Sultan Jehan Begum
19. In Buddhism an organisation of monks (bhikkhus) was known by which name? [5]
- a) Stupa
- b) Sangha
- c) Vihar
- d) Gana
20. Sanchi was discovered in [5]
- a) 1818 C.E
- b) 1758 C.E
- c) 1820 C.E
- d) 1810 C.E
21. The mid-first millennium BCE was regarded as a turning point in world history. Choose the **incorrect** option from the following: [5]

- a) The emergence of Mahajanapadas and the use of iron. b) Scholars of the world tried to understand the relationship of humans with the cosmic world.
- c) People were curious about the meaning of life and rebirth. d) Buddha and Mahavira questioned the authority of Vedas.
22. Who wrote the book, **Travells In The Mughal Empire**? [5]
- a) James Princep b) Callin Mcenzie
c) Francois Bernier d) John Marshall
23. Which of the following travellers came to India during the **17th century**? [5]
- a) Ibn Battuta b) Francois Bernier
c) Antonio Monserrate d) Marco Polo
24. When and where Al-Biruni was born? [5]
- a) 873 CE, Uzbekistan b) 873 CE, Morocco
c) 973 CE, Morocco d) 973 CE, Uzbekistan
25. Which of these was the capital of Akbar? [5]
- a) Multan b) Fatehpur Sikri
c) Lahore d) Delhi
26. Akbar erected the **Ibadat Khana** for [5]
- a) Receiving royal guests b) Holding religious discussions
c) To entertain his Rajput wives d) Holding royal durbars
27. Vishnu Bhakta saints were known as _____. [5]
- a) Virshaiv b) Alvar
c) Zimmi d) Nayanar
28. Find out from the following pairs which one is correctly matched: [5]
- a) Degh: Food b) Futuh: Charity
c) Khanqah: Pilgrimage d) Murids: Master

29. Krishnadeva Raya composed a work on statecraft known as the Amuktamalyada in [5]
a) Telugu b) Kannada
c) Tamil d) Malayalam
30. Who were Kudirai Chettis? [5]
a) Chiefs of Household b) Local deities
c) Horse Merchants d) Military Commanders
31. The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in: [5]
a) 1856 b) 1800
c) 1858 d) 1845
32. The scenes from Ramayana were sculpted on the inner walls of: [5]
a) Lotus Mahal b) Vitthala Temple
c) Virupaksha Temple d) Hazara Rama Temple
33. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to which dynasty? [5]
a) Sangam b) Tuluva
c) Aravidu d) Saluvas
34. Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari? [5]
a) Abul Fazal b) Abdur Razzaq
c) Al-Biruni d) Ibn Battuta
35. The peasants who were non-residents of the villages in which they held their lands were known as: [5]
a) Pahi-Kashta b) Muzarian
c) Majur d) Kisan
36. _____ was an important Jins-i-Kamil of Central India. [5]
a) Cotton b) All of these
c) Oil Seeds d) Sugarcane

- c) Municipal officers
d) Mansabdars
45. Civil lines were established for the _____. [5]
a) Kings
b) British
c) Labourers
d) Clerks
46. Sawaraj as a national demand was first raised by- [5]
a) C.R. Das
b) Dadabhai Naoraji
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d) Jawaharlal nehru
47. Gandhiji started the Dandi March [5]
a) For Home Rule
b) To show his power
c) As a protest against the imposition of salt tax
d) For Poorna Swaraj
48. _____ was the congress President at Lahore Session. [5]
a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
b) Sardar Patel
c) Mahatma Gandhi
d) Subhash Chandra Bose
49. Dandi March brought forward _____. [5]
a) Quit India Movement
b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
c) Civil Disobedience Movement
d) Non Cooperation Movement
50. Muslim league was established in: [5]
a) 1916
b) 1911
c) 1909
d) 1906

Solutions

1.
(c) 1921
Explanation: In 1921 M.S. Vats began excavations at Harappa
2.
(d) All of these
Explanation: The most remarkable feature of Harappan civilisation was its urbanisation.
3. (a) Chanhudaro
Explanation: **Chanhudaro** is a tiny settlement (less than 7 hectares) as compared to Mohenjodaro (125 hectares), almost exclusively devoted to craft production, including bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal-making, and weight-making. It is an archaeological site belonging to the post-urban Jhukar phase of the Indus valley civilization. It was the only Indus city without a citadel.
4.
(c) 1800 BC
Explanation: 1800 BC
5.
(b) Iron hand axe
Explanation: Some graves contain **pottery and ornaments**, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife. **Jewellery** has been found in burials of both men and women. In some instances, the dead were buried with **copper mirrors**.
6.
(b) Harappa and Mohenjodaro
Explanation: The prevalence of agriculture is indicated by finds of grains in Harappa and Mohenjodaro. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grains.
7. (a) Iron and Tin
Explanation: Iron and Tin were not used by Harappans
8. (a) Asoka
Explanation: Asoka
9.
(b) The Post-Gupta period
Explanation: The Post-Gupta period the Jajmani System became prevalent
10.
(d) Megaliths
Explanation: New modes of disposal of the dead, including the making of elaborate stone structures known as **megaliths**, emerged in central and south India from the first millennium BCE.
11.
(d) The King
Explanation: The King owned the land during the Mauryan period.
12. (a) Nishadas
Explanation: Brahmanical authorities encountered new groups – for instance, people

living in forests such as the *nishadas* – or wanted to assign a name to occupational categories such as the goldsmith or *suvarnakara*, which did not easily fit into the fourfold varna system, they classified them as a *jati*.

13. (a) All of these

Explanation: All of these

14.

(d) Polyandry

Explanation: Polyandry is the practice of a woman having several husbands. In the Mahabharata is Draupadi's marriage with the Pandavas is an instance of polyandry.

15.

(b) Pandavas

Explanation: Pandavas

16.

(d) Satavahanas

Explanation: Satavahanas

17. (a) Lumbini

Explanation: Lumbini

18.

(b) Shahjehan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum

Explanation: Shahjehan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum

19.

(b) Sangha

Explanation: Sangha

20. (a) 1818 C.E

Explanation: 1818 C.E

21. (a) The emergence of Mahajanapadas and the use of iron.

Explanation: The emergence of Mahajanapadas and the use of iron.

22.

(c) Francois Bernier

Explanation: Francois Bernier

23.

(b) Francois Bernier

Explanation: The descriptions of social life provided by travellers who visited the subcontinent focused on the accounts of three men: Al-Biruni who came from Uzbekistan (eleventh century), Ibn Battuta who came from Morocco, in northwestern Africa (fourteenth century) and the Frenchman **François Bernier** (seventeenth century).

24.

(d) 973 CE, Uzbekistan

Explanation: 973 CE, Uzbekistan

25.

(b) Fatehpur Sikri

Explanation: Fatehpur Sikri

26.

(b) Holding religious discussions

Explanation: The **Ibadat Khana** or House of Worship was a prayer of a meeting room by the Mughal Emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri built in 1575 CE. It was built to gather spiritual leaders of different religious grounds so as to **conduct a religious discussion** on the teachings of the respective religious leaders. Dargah of Shaikh Salim Chishti (a direct descendant of Baba Farid) constructed in Fatehpur Sikri, Akbar's capital, symbolised the bond between the Chishtis and the Mughal state. Generally, hospice or *khanqah* (Persian) comprised several small rooms and a big hall (*jama'at khana*) where the inmates and visitors lived and prayed.

27.

(d) Nayanar

Explanation: Nayanar

28.

(b) Futuh: Charity

Explanation: In the Chishti *khanqah* (hospice) there was an open kitchen i.e. langar, run on *futuh* i.e. unasked-for charity.

29. (a) Telugu

Explanation: Telugu

30.

(c) Horse Merchants

Explanation: Horse Merchants

31.

(b) 1800

Explanation: 1800

32.

(d) Hazara Rama Temple

Explanation: Hazara Rama Temple

33.

(b) Tuluva

Explanation: The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas. **Krishnadeva Raya** belonged to the **Tuluva dynasty**.

34. (a) Abul Fazal

Explanation: Abul Fazal

35. (a) Pahi-Kashta

Explanation: These peasants were non residents of the villages.

36.

(b) All of these

Explanation: All of these

37.

(d) Calcutta

Explanation: Calcutta

38. (d) Abul Fazl
Explanation: The author of the Akbar Nama is Abul Fazl
39. (a) Lord Charles Cornwallis
Explanation: He was the Governor-general of Bengal or Governor of the Presidency of Fort Williams.
40. (b) Both The Cotton Supply Association and The Manchester Cotton Company
Explanation: Both The Cotton Supply Association and The Manchester Cotton Company
41. (c) Awadh
Explanation: Awadh
42. (d) signal of an upheaval
Explanation: signal of an upheaval
43. (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
Explanation: Bahadur Shah Zafar
44. (b) Census officials
Explanation: Census officials
45. (b) British
Explanation: British
46. (b) Dadabhai Naoraji
Explanation: In 1906, the session at Calcutta was presided by Dada Bhai Naoroji. The moderates chose Dada Bhai Naoroji to preside the Congress. In Calcutta session of 1906, under the leadership of Dadabhai Naoroji, Congress adopted Swaraj as the Goal of Indian people.
47. (c) As a protest against the imposition of salt tax
Explanation: The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi, as was the practice of the local populace until British officials introduced taxation on salt production, deemed their sea-salt reclamation activities illegal, and then repeatedly used force to stop it. The 24-day march began from 12 March 1930 and continued until 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly, and it gained worldwide attention which gave impetus to the Indian independence movement and started the nationwide non co-operation movement.
48. (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
Explanation: Jawahar Lai Nehru

49.

(c) Civil Disobedience Movement

Explanation: Civil Disobedience Movement

50.

(d) 1906

Explanation: Initially floated in Dhaka in **1906**, the Muslim League was quickly taken over by the U.P.-based Muslim elite. The party began to make demands for autonomy for the Muslim-majority areas of the subcontinent and/or Pakistan in the 1940s.