

COMMON P.G. ENTRANCE TEST-2022 (CPET-2022)

Subject Code : **43**

Test Booklet No.:

Entrance Subject : **History**

Hall Ticket No.:

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed : **90 Minutes**

Full Marks : **70**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **Please do not open this Question Booklet until asked to do so.**
2. Check the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
3. Enter your **Hall Ticket No.** on the Test Booklet in the box provided alongside. **Do not** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. Fill up & darken Hall Ticket No. & Test Booklet No. in the OMR Answer Sheet as well as fill up Test Booklet Serial No. & OMR Answer Sheet Serial No. in the Attendance Sheet carefully. Wrongly filled up OMR Answer Sheets are liable for rejection.
5. Each question has four answer options marked (A), (B), (C) & (D).
6. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
7. Choose the most appropriate answer option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (A), (B), (C) or (D) against the relevant question number.
8. Use only **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen** to darken the oval for answering.
9. Please do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such markings as wrong answer.
10. **Each question carries equal marks. There will be no negative marking for wrong answer.**
11. **Electronic items such as calculator, mobile, etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.**
12. Don't leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
13. **The candidate is required to handover the original OMR sheet to the invigilator and take the question booklet along with the candidate's copy of OMR sheet after completion of the test.**
14. Sheet for rough work is appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

1. Which was a major port of the Indus Valley?
 - (A) Chanhudaro
 - (B) Mehargarh
 - (C) Lothal
 - (D) Kalibangan

2. The first metal discovered by man was?
 - (A) Zinc
 - (B) Copper
 - (C) Iron
 - (D) Aluminum

3. With the people of which country Harappan people carried trade?
 - (A) Russia
 - (B) Summer
 - (C) China
 - (D) Iran

4. The Harappan bricks were mainly
 - (A) Hand-made
 - (B) Cut with the help of a chisel
 - (C) Sawn with the help of a saw-like instrument
 - (D) Made in an open mould

5. Which of the following is a Harappan site located in Rajasthan?
 - (A) Kalibangan
 - (B) Lothal
 - (C) Mohenjodaro
 - (D) Suktagendor

6. Rice cultivation is associated with the Harappan site of?
- (A) Kot Diji
 - (B) Ropar
 - (C) Kalibangan
 - (D) Lothal
7. Indus-valley civilization is called
- (A) Stone Age
 - (B) Iron Age
 - (C) Urban
 - (D) Rural
8. Taxila was the famous site of
- (A) Gupta Art
 - (B) Mauryan Art
 - (C) Early Vedic Age
 - (D) Gandhara Art
9. The 'Ai-hole' Prasasti was composed by whom?
- (A) Harisena
 - (B) Nayanikar
 - (C) Kautilya
 - (D) Rabikirti
10. Sabha and Samiti are two democratic institutions of
- (A) Hilly tribes of India
 - (B) Indus Valley people
 - (C) Rigvedic Aryans
 - (D) Dravidians

11. The famous physician during Buddha's time was
- (A) Charaka
 - (B) Jivaka
 - (C) Kautilya
 - (D) Nachiketa
12. In which ancient text do you find the earliest reference to the Varna System?
- (A) Atharva Veda
 - (B) Satapatha Brahmana
 - (C) Manu Samhita
 - (D) Rigveda
13. The oldest school of Indian Philosophy is
- (A) Vaishesika
 - (B) Karma Mimansa
 - (C) Yoga
 - (D) Sankhya
14. Which ruler was contemporary of both Buddha and Mahavira?
- (A) Pradyot
 - (B) Ajatasatru
 - (C) Bimbisara
 - (D) Chandragupta
15. Which of the following was a Buddhist genealogical text?
- (A) Abhidhammapitaka
 - (B) Dipavamsa
 - (C) Suttapitaka
 - (D) Vinayapitaka

16. The Mauryan ruler who used the name 'Piyadasi' in his official declarations was
- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (B) Brihadrata
 - (C) Bimbisara
 - (D) Ashoka
17. Who among the following said 'All men are my Children' and just as I desire happiness in those worlds and the next, so also, I desire to all men?
- (A) Chandragupta
 - (B) Ashoka
 - (C) Ajatsatru
 - (D) Bindusara
18. Who among the Gupta rulers was known as 'Lichchavidauhitra'?
- (A) Kumaragupta
 - (B) Skandagupta
 - (C) Samudragupta
 - (D) Chandragupta II
19. Who was known as Amitraghata?
- (A) Ashoka
 - (B) Samudragupta
 - (C) Bindusara
 - (D) Bimbisara
20. The University of Vikramshila was established by
- (A) Dharmapala
 - (B) Mahipala
 - (C) Devpala
 - (D) Gopala

21. Who constructed the Rajrajeshwara Temple of Tanjore?
- (A) Rajadhiraja Chola
 - (B) Virrajendra Chola
 - (C) Rajendra Chola
 - (D) Raja Raja Chola
22. Which school of Art flourished in the region between the lower valleys of Krishna and Godavari during 2nd Century BCE-3rd Century CE?
- (A) Nagarjuna School
 - (B) Amravati School
 - (C) Gandhara School
 - (D) Mathura School
23. Mandor pillar inscription of the early 6th Century CE belongs to
- (A) Yasodharman
 - (B) Toramana
 - (C) Anantavarma
 - (D) Mihirkula
24. Who was the author of the book 'Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi'?
- (A) Ziauddin Barani
 - (B) Al Biruni
 - (C) Abul Fazi
 - (D) Minhaj-us-Siraj
25. In which year was the Battle of Talikota fought?
- (A) 1571
 - (B) 1581
 - (C) 1556
 - (D) 1565

26. The meaning of the word Mansab is?
- (A) Possession of army personnel
 - (B) Land Revenue
 - (C) Rank
 - (D) Proprietorship of land
27. Shivaji's coronation took place in the year
- (A) 1674 A.D.
 - (B) 1675 A.D.
 - (C) 1672 A.D.
 - (D) 1673 A.D.
28. The members of Shivaji's Ashtapradhan who looked after foreign affairs was:
- (A) Peshwa
 - (B) Sachiv
 - (C) Pandit Rao
 - (D) Sumant
29. The Vijayanagar king who conquered the Singhal in 1442 is
- (A) Harihara I
 - (B) Harihara II
 - (C) Deva Raya I
 - (D) Deva Raya II
30. Qutubuddin Aibak died when playing which game?
- (A) Pasha
 - (B) Polo
 - (C) Chess
 - (D) Carrom

31. Who was the ruler of Delhi when Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the third Battle of Panipat in 1761?
- (A) Alamgir I
 - (B) Muhammad Shah
 - (C) Jahandar Shah
 - (D) Shah Alam II
32. The only Hindu Courtier of Akbar who accepted Din-i-Ilahi was:
- (A) Todermal
 - (B) Birbal
 - (C) Tansen
 - (D) Man Singh
33. Who was called the 'Second founder of the Maratha Kingdom'?
- (A) Raja Ram
 - (B) Balaji Viswanath
 - (C) Baji Rao I
 - (D) Balaji Baji Rao
34. The Sikh military sect 'the Khalsa' was introduced by
- (A) Har Rai
 - (B) Harkishan
 - (C) Gobind Singh
 - (D) Tegh Bahadur
35. The Market Regulation system was introduced by
- (A) Muhammad-Bin Tughlaq
 - (B) Iltutmish
 - (C) Ala-ud-din-Khilji
 - (D) Ghias-ud-din

36. What was the name of the Hall of Worship constructed by Akbar?
- (A) Diwan-e-Khas
 - (B) Diwan-e-Aam
 - (C) Ibadat Khana
 - (D) Buland Darwaza
37. During whose rule was the Zabt system of revenue settlement introduced?
- (A) Akbar
 - (B) Shah
 - (C) Ala-Ud-din Khilji
 - (D) Sher Shah
38. Who among the following visited Jahangir's Court?
- (A) Sir Thomas Roe
 - (B) Athanasius Nikitin
 - (C) Niccolo Conti
 - (D) Francois Bernier
39. What is 'Dastak'?
- (A) Permission to trade without tax
 - (B) Donation by the Mughal emperors
 - (C) A book by Clive
 - (D) A free Pass
40. Razia Sultan, the first woman to sit on the throne of Delhi, was the daughter of Sultan
- (A) Mohammed Ghori
 - (B) Mohammed of Ghazni
 - (C) Iltutmish
 - (D) Alauddin Khilji

41. 1917 is known for?
- (A) Battle of Trafalgar
 - (B) Battle of Waterloo
 - (C) End of the World War I
 - (D) The Russian Revolution
42. Who made the famous statement “Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.”
- (A) John Locke
 - (B) Mirabeau
 - (C) Voltaire
 - (D) Jean Jacques Rousseau
43. Democracy is a “government in which everyone has a share” was the opinion of
- (A) Jeovans
 - (B) Seeley
 - (C) Plato
 - (D) Abraham Lincon
44. Cold War refers to
- (A) Tension between East and West
 - (B) Ideological rivalry between Capitalist and Communist world
 - (C) Tension between Superpowers
 - (D) Tension between Superpowers
45. The term ‘Cold War’ was coined by
- (A) Bernard Baruch
 - (B) Prof. Lippmann
 - (C) Palmer Perkins
 - (D) Roosevelt

46. Constantinople, the capital of Roman Empire was captured by Turks in the year
- (A) 1385
 - (B) 1415
 - (C) 1453
 - (D) 1469
47. Who launched modern scientific history?
- (A) Ranke
 - (B) J b bury
 - (C) Toynbee
 - (D) Gibbon
48. Who designed the National Flag of India, adopted by the Constituent Assembly on July 21, 1947?
- (A) Abanindranath Tagore
 - (B) Abul Kalam Azad
 - (C) Badr-ud-din-Tyabji
 - (D) Rabindranath Tagore
49. The British officer who defeated Mir. Qusim in a series of battles of 1763 was?
- (A) Colonel Malleon
 - (B) Colonel Holwell
 - (C) Major Hector Munro
 - (D) Major Adams
50. Who of the following founded the Independent Labour Party In 1936?
- (A) Jagjiban Ram
 - (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (C) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - (D) M.C. Rajah

51. Which region of India provided best quality salt pepper and opium to the Europeans?
- (A) Bihar
 - (B) Malabar
 - (C) Coromandel
 - (D) Gujrat
52. Who among the following Britishers were associated with the introduction of the Mahalwari System?
- (A) William Karey
 - (B) Sir Alexandar Cunningham
 - (C) R.M. Bird
 - (D) Sir John Lawrence
53. Who founded the Indian Reforms Association in 1870?
- (A) Keshab Chandra Sen
 - (B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - (C) Ram Mohan Roy
 - (D) Debendranath Tagore
54. Who was the last Governor-General in India?
- (A) Lord Mountbatten
 - (B) Chakraborty Raja Gopalachari
 - (C) Lord William Bentinck
 - (D) Lord Canning
55. Who was mainly responsible for introducing the Ryotwari system in Madras?
- (A) Thomas Munro
 - (B) John Lawrence
 - (C) Macartney
 - (D) Elphinstone

56. The First National Planning Committee was constituted by the Congress in 1938 under the Presidency of?
- (A) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (B) Dr. Rajeridra Prasad
 - (C) Ambalal Sarabhai
 - (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru
57. The historic Lucknow session (1916) of the I.N.(C) was presided over by
- (A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
 - (B) Rasbehari Bose
 - (C) Ambika Charan Mozumdar
 - (D) R.N. Madhuka
58. Who took away the “Image of jina “from kalinga?
- (A) Sethupadma
 - (B) Mahapadmananda
 - (C) Kharavela
 - (D) Padmananda
59. In 7th Century Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang visit which of the following Buddhist sites in Odisha?
- (A) Lalitgiri
 - (B) Ratnagiri
 - (C) Udayagiri
 - (D) Puspagiri
60. Which of the Following Odisha temple was Built in Circular Architecture?
- (A) Mukteswar Temple
 - (B) Sun temple
 - (C) Hirapur Temple
 - (D) Parasurameswa Temple

61. Who Established the of Gajapati Dynasty of Odisha?
- (A) Prataprudra Deva
 - (B) Kapilendra Deva
 - (C) Purusotam Deva
 - (D) Narasingha Deva
62. The capital city of Bhaumakaras was located on the bank of which river?
- (A) Brahmani
 - (B) Baitarani
 - (C) Subarnarekha
 - (D) Salandi
63. Who was the court poet of King Narasimha deva?
- (A) Jagannath Das
 - (B) Kalidas
 - (C) Balram Das
 - (D) Vidyadhar
64. Who formed the Utkal young womens Association in1903?
- (A) Ambica charan Hazrat
 - (B) Prasanna Mayee
 - (C) Sailabala Das
 - (D) None of the above
65. Who lead the Ghumusar Rebellion of 1835?
- (A) Chakra Bisoi
 - (B) Dora Bisoi
 - (C) Surendra Sai
 - (D) Laxman Nayak

66. Who invited Gandhi to Visit Odisha in 1921?
- (A) Aravinda Ghosh
 - (B) Harihar Das
 - (C) Gopabandhu Das
 - (D) Madhusudhan Das
67. Odissi Dancers in Jagganath Temple are called as?
- (A) Gotipua
 - (B) Maharis
 - (C) Pala
 - (D) Patua
68. Which Suryavamsi King portrayed as the Hero of 'Kanchi Kaveri Llegend ' in Odisha?
- (A) Kapilendra Deva
 - (B) Prataparudra Deva
 - (C) Purushottam Deva
 - (D) Ramachandra Deva
69. Which of the among is the First Odia Daily Newspaper?
- (A) Samaj
 - (B) Nua Odisha
 - (C) Utkala Deepika
 - (D) Utkala Patra
70. Which among the following was/ were taxes levied by the British which became the main reason for the Prajamandal Movement?
- (A) Rasad
 - (B) Magan
 - (C) Begari
 - (D) All of the above

ROUGH WORK