

2022 XI 12

0230

Seat No.

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Time : 1½ Hours

FIRST-TERM

HISTORY

Subject Code

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Total No. of Questions : 40 (Printed Pages : 12)

Maximum Marks : 40

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- (i) All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Q. Nos. 1 to 40 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) Every question has *four* choices for its answers (A), (B), (C) and (D) and only one of them is the correct answer.
 - (iv) On the OMR sheet, for each question number, darken with a ball point pen Only ONE bubble corresponding to what you consider to be the most appropriate answer, from among the four choices.
 - (v) Please note that it is not possible to change the answer once you have filled up the bubble with a ball point pen. Hence sufficient care must be taken while darkening the bubbles.
 - (vi) For each question, you will be awarded **ONE** mark if you have darkened only the bubble corresponding to the correct answer. In all other cases, you will get zero mark. **There is no negative mark.**
 - (vii) Only **one** OMR sheet will be provided.
 - (viii) Use only Black or Blue Ball Point Pen.

1. Regarding the dietary practices of the Harappans, millets have been found from the sites in
 - (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Rajasthan
 - (C) Haryana
 - (D) Afghanistan

2. Archaeologist have found evidence of a ploughed field in the Harappan site at
 - (A) Shortughai
 - (B) Dholavira
 - (C) Kalibangan
 - (D) Banawali

3. One of the most distinctive feature of the Harappan cities was the carefully planned
 - (A) Wells
 - (B) Drainage system
 - (C) Roads
 - (D) Agriculture

4. In the Harappan site, a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor is called the
 - (A) Residential house
 - (B) Warehouse
 - (C) Great bath
 - (D) Citadel

5. Archaeologist used strategies to find out social or economic differences amongst the harappans by studying the
- (A) Subsistence strategies
 - (B) Sealings
 - (C) Domestic architecture
 - (D) Burials
6. A tiny settlement in the Harappa exclusively devoted to the craft production was
- (A) Cholistan
 - (B) Shortughai
 - (C) Kalibangan
 - (D) Chanhudaro
7. In the Harappan civilisation, Nageshwar and Balakot were specialised centres that produced
- (A) Gold objects
 - (B) Terracotta artefacts
 - (C) Shell objects
 - (D) Stone artefacts
8. In the Harappan civilisation, archaeological finds suggest that Oman supplied
- (A) Copper
 - (B) Lapis Lazuli
 - (C) Carnelian
 - (D) Shells

9. The precise system of weights in the Harappan civilisation were made of a stone called
- (A) Lapis Lazuli
 - (B) Quartz
 - (C) Carnelian
 - (D) Chert
10. In 1924, the announcement of the discovery of a new civilisation in the Indus valley was made by
- (A) Daya Ram Sahni
 - (B) S.N. Roy
 - (C) John Marshall
 - (D) Alexander Cunningham
11. The two earliest scripts, Brahmi and Kharosthi have been deciphered by
- (A) Kushanas
 - (B) Harishena
 - (C) Megasthenes
 - (D) James Prinsep
12. Between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE, the most powerful Mahajanapada was
- (A) Kuru
 - (B) Magadha
 - (C) Avanti
 - (D) Kosala

13. The first ruler to inscribe his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces was
- (A) Mahapadma Nanda
(B) Ajatasatru
(C) Asoka
(D) Bimbisara
14. The language of the Prayaga Prashasti was
- (A) Pali
(B) Sanskrit
(C) Prakrit
(D) Tamil
15. The inscriptions on grants of land were made and recorded in the early centuries are found on the
- (A) Coins
(B) Copper plates
(C) Precious stones
(D) Stone plates
16. According to the Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through
- (A) Dharma
(B) Karma
(C) Sangha
(D) Chaityas

17. The most important source for the teachings of the Buddha is
- (A) Mahavamsa
 - (B) Dipavamsa
 - (C) Jatakas
 - (D) Sutta Pitaka
18. The first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni was
- (A) Maya
 - (B) Gajalakshmi
 - (C) Mahapajapati Gotami
 - (D) Shalabhanjika
19. The symbol, 'wheel' stood for the first sermon of the Buddha delivered at
- (A) Sanchi
 - (B) Kusinara
 - (C) Lumbini
 - (D) Sarnath
20. A tall structure built over the central shrine of temple is called
- (A) Garbhagriha
 - (B) Shikhara
 - (C) Stupa
 - (D) Caves

21. In Tamil Nadu, the leaders who were the devotees of Lord Shiva were called
- (A) Andal
(B) Nirguna
(C) Saguna
(D) Nayanars
22. The Lingayats of the 12th century in Karnataka had revered wandering monks called
- (A) Nalayira
(B) Jangama
(C) Sufis
(D) Karaikkal
23. The Kabirpanth in Varanasi and elsewhere in Uttar Pradesh preserved the
- (A) Kabir Bijak
(B) Kabir Granthavali
(C) Adi Granth Sahib
(D) Ulatbansi
24. Baba Guru Nanak proposed a simple way to connect to the Divine Name through hymns called
- (A) Rabab
(B) Mardana
(C) Shabad
(D) Sangat

25. Mirabai, the best known woman poet within the Bhakti tradition was a devotee of
- (A) Shiva
 - (B) Krishna
 - (C) Vardhaman Mahavir
 - (D) Linga
26. The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by
- (A) James Ferguson
 - (B) Abdur Razzaq
 - (C) Colonel Colin Mackenzie
 - (D) Nicolo de Conti
27. In the Vijayanagara Empire, local communities of merchants called Kudirai Chettis were trading in
- (A) Horses
 - (B) Elephants
 - (C) Precious stones
 - (D) Textiles
28. Krishnadeva Raya founded a Suburban township near Vijayanagara called
- (A) Thanjavur
 - (B) Nagalapuram
 - (C) Belur
 - (D) Hoysalas

29. The last dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire, the Aravidu, ruled from
- (A) Orissa
 - (B) Bijapur
 - (C) Hampi
 - (D) Penukonda
30. A major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire was the system of
- (A) Yavana
 - (B) Samanta
 - (C) Amara-Nayaka
 - (D) Iqta
31. One of the most prominent water works among the ruins of Vijayanagara was
- (A) Tungabhadra
 - (B) Hiriya Canal
 - (C) Kaveri
 - (D) Krishna
32. The sixteenth-century Portuguese traveller in the Vijayanagara Empire who described houses was
- (A) Nikitin
 - (B) Duarte Barbosa
 - (C) Fernao Nuniz
 - (D) Domingo Paes

33. A massive platform with a base of about 11,000 sq. ft. to a height of 40 ft. in the Vijayanagara Empire is called the
- (A) Lotus Mahal
 - (B) Royal Centre
 - (C) Mahanavami Dibba
 - (D) Audience hall
34. The Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the God
- (A) Brihadishvara
 - (B) Shiva
 - (C) Vitthala
 - (D) Virupaksha
35. In the Vijayanagara Empire, the presence of the temple from a distance is noticed due to
- (A) Mandapas
 - (B) Halls
 - (C) Gopurams
 - (D) Carved Pillars
36. The non-resident cultivators who cultivated lands elsewhere in the Mughal Empire were called
- (A) Raiyat
 - (B) Pahi-Kashta
 - (C) Muzarian
 - (D) Khud-Kashta

37. According to the Mughal sources, 50 varieties of rice alone was produced in the region of
- (A) Delhi
 - (B) Bengal
 - (C) Agra
 - (D) Punjab
38. In the Mughal Empire, the Bhils reserved autumn and winter season for
- (A) Hunting
 - (B) Cultivation
 - (C) Fishing
 - (D) Gathering
39. The Zamindars held extensive personal lands in the Mughal Empire called
- (A) Pargana
 - (B) Subha
 - (C) Jagirs
 - (D) Milkiyat
40. The Revenue Collectors in the Mughal state were called
- (A) Daftar
 - (B) Sanad
 - (C) Amil-guzar
 - (D) Qilachas

