

## MODEL TEST PAPER 1

1. The city of Harappa was located along the river  
 (a) Indus (b) Sutlej  
 (c) Ravi (d) Ghaggar-Hakra
  2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.  

<b>List I</b> (Items found in Harappan sites)	<b>List II</b> (Possible sources)
A. Jade	1. Rajasthan
B. Turquoise	2. Karnataka
C. Gold	3. Iran
D. Lapis Lazuli	4. Afghanistan
	5. Central Asia
- Codes:**
- | A     | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| (d) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
3. Which one of the following is incorrect?  
 (a) There was a sharp class division at Harappa  
 (b) Silver was unquestionably one of the commodities of import of the Harappans  
 (c) The Harappans dug canals for irrigation  
 (d) A cemetery has been discovered at Mohenjodaro
  4. Which one of the following is the main cereal mentioned in the *Rigveda*?  
 (a) Wheat (b) Rice  
 (c) Maize (d) Barley
  5. The Sarnath Inscription refers to  
 (a) Buddha Gupta  
 (b) Nanne Choda  
 (c) Pulakeshin II  
 (d) Kakatiya Ganapati
  6. The early Pallava inscriptions are in  
 (a) Telugu (b) Sanskrit  
 (c) Prakrit (d) Tamil
  7. Brahmi was used in the coins of  
 (i) Kanishka III (ii) Vasudeva II  
 (iii) Harappans (iv) Harsha  
 Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:  
 (a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) i, ii  
 (c) ii, iv (d) iii, iv
  8. Slavery is described in minute details by  
 (a) Vindhya Sakti (b) Varahamihira  
 (c) Narada (d) Ravivarman
  9. Ceylon became the stronghold of  
 (a) Mahayana Buddhism  
 (b) Hinayana Buddhism  
 (c) Mahendra Buddhism  
 (d) Vajrayana Buddhism
  10. Who among the following were Mahayana philosophers?  
 i. Nagarjuna ii. Aryadeva  
 iii. Asanga iv. Vasubandhu  
 v. Digraga  
 Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:  
 (a) i, ii, iii, iv, v (b) i, ii, v  
 (c) ii, iii, iv (d) i, iii, iv
  11. Who was the founder of the Yogachara school of Mahayana philosophy?  
 (a) Maitreyanatha (b) Vijnana  
 (c) Nagarjuna (d) Aryadeva
  12. Who was Devardhi Kshamasramana?  
 (a) He was the president of the Second Jain Council held at Valabhi  
 (b) He was the founder of the Vaisheshika school of Mahayana  
 (c) He was a famous court-poet in the Vakataka Kingdom  
 (d) He was the first great king of the Maitrikas
  13. Gupta era was started in the year ... AD  
 (a) 324 (b) 320  
 (c) 316 (d) 354
  14. The chief impact of the Vedic culture on Indian history is  
 (a) progress of philosophy, religion  
 (b) greater emphasis on the other world  
 (c) growth of Sanskrit literature  
 (d) rise of democratic theories
  15. Most authorities reject the right of women to inherit. Which of the following authorities lays down a priority of inheritance which places the wife, followed by the daughters, immediately after the sons?  
 (a) Brihaspati (b) Yajnavalkya  
 (c) Manu (d) Narada
  16. Which one of the following terms cannot be applied to the Rigvedic society?  
 (a) Semi-nomadic (b) Pastoral  
 (c) Agricultural (d) Tribal
  17. During Mauryan period, royal houses were mostly constructed with  
 (a) burnt bricks (b) stone  
 (c) wood (d) mud and lime
  18. Which of the following is incorrect?  
 (a) Bhagavatism believes in the theory of *karma*  
 (b) Bhagavatism believes in the theory of *bhakti*  
 (c) Bhagavatism believes in rebirth  
 (d) Bhagavatism rejects the theory of transmigration of soul
  19. Which one of the following South Indian kings sent an embassy to the Roman Emperor Augustus in the first century BC?  
 (a) Pandya (b) Chola  
 (c) Chera (d) Satavahana
  20. Which one of the following is incorrect about Rigvedic polity?  
 (a) The prevailing form of government among the Rigvedic tribes was monarchical  
 (b) The Rigvedic state was ruled by a potentate-styled Rajan  
 (c) The foremost duty of the king was the protection of the tribe and tribal territory  
 (d) The most important functionary who assisted the Rajan was the *senapati*
  21. Which one of the following is incorrect?  
 (a) The Vedic Aryans were largely rural while the Indus people had a developed city life  
 (b) The Vedic people knew iron and defensive armour which are totally absent in Indus civilisation  
 (c) The worship of images was known to the Indus and Vedic people  
 (d) The horse played an important role in the Vedic civilisation but its existence is doubted in the Indus Valley civilisation
  22. Which of the following was not one of the sixteen great *mahajanapadas* in the 6th century BC?  
 (a) Kosala (b) Lichchavi  
 (c) Chedi (d) Surasena



23. The widest area known to the Aryans of the Brahmana period is that described in  
 (a) The Aitareya Brahmana  
 (b) The *Rigveda*  
 (c) The *Srauta Sutras*  
 (d) The epics
24. The foundation of the political and social structure in the Rigvedic age was  
 (a) the clan (b) the family  
 (c) the tribe (d) the *sajatya*
25. The later Vedic texts do not mention  
 (a) Samgrahitri (b) Bhagadugha  
 (c) Akshavapa (d) Managala
26. Who among the following put an end to the rule of the Sungas and the Kanvas in the south?  
 (a) The Vijyantikas  
 (b) The Rashtrakutas  
 (c) The Satavahanas  
 (d) The Chalukyas
27. Who among the following was the last great Satavahana ruler?  
 (a) Gautamiputra Satakami  
 (b) Sri Yajna Satakarni  
 (c) Vasishtiputra Satakami  
 (d) Sri Satakarni
28. The earliest mining for gold at Kolar was in the days of  
 (a) stone tools (b) bronze tools  
 (c) copper tools (d) iron tools
29. There was a sharp class division at Harappa and Mohenjodaro. This is clear from the  
 (a) Indus seals excavated  
 (b) religious beliefs of the Harappans  
 (c) tools and implements used by the Harappans  
 (d) different types of dwellings excavated
30. Which of the following statements regarding the Vedas are correct?  
 1. The *Rigveda* is a collection of hymns, mostly prayers to gods, for use at sacrifices.  
 2. The *Yajurveda* contains mainly magical spells and charms  
 3. The concluding portions of the Vedas are called *Aranyakas*  
 4. The *Samaveda* is a collection of verses from the *Rigveda* for liturgical purposes  
 (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 4  
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
31. Which of the following was NOT written by Kalidasa?  
 (a) *Ritusamhara* (b) *Raghuvamssa*  
 (c) Kurnarasambhava  
 (d) Meghapriya
32. Who among the following did not contribute to Sanskrit grammar?  
 (a) Panini (b) Katyayana  
 (c) Patanjali  
 (d) Auasani Peddana
33. *Brihatsamhita* is the work of  
 (a) Susruta (b) Aryabhatta  
 (c) Mrinala (d) Varahamihira
34. The Satavahana art is closely akin to  
 (a) Saka-Kushana art  
 (b) Maurya art  
 (c) Gupta art (d) Pallava art
35. Which of the following places was associated with Buddhist *viharas*?  
 (a) Kanchi (b) Vijayanagar  
 (c) Peshawar (d) Nagarjunakonda
36. The Nasik Inscription was issued by  
 (a) Nahapana (b) Hala  
 (c) Gautaroi Balasri (d) Dantidurga
37. The most ancient Aryan kingdom was  
 (a) Magadha (b) Maurya  
 (c) Kosala (d) Avanti
38. Buddha did not visit  
 (a) Uruvila (b) Nalanda  
 (c) Banaras (d) Amaravati
39. Who destroyed the Pala supremacy in Bengal?  
 (a) Vijayasena (b) Mihir-Bhoja  
 (c) Indra III.  
 (d) None of the above
40. The first dynasty of Vijayanagar is named after  
 (a) Harihara (b) Sangama  
 (c) Vidyaranya (d) Devaraya
41. The chief result of the Battle of Khanua was  
 (a) the defeat of the titular sultan of Delhi, who had ceased to command sovereign authority  
 (b) the defeat of the powerful Rajput confederacy  
 (c) the temporary eclipse of Afghan authority  
 (d) the emergence of a new system of land revenue
42. Jahangir's tomb is at  
 (a) Shahdara (b) Old Delhi  
 (c) Agra (d) Jehanabad
43. Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India for the first time in  
 (a) 1716 (b) 1757  
 (c) 1748 (d) 1755
44. For purposes of administration and revenue collection, the Mughal empire was divided into  
 (a) *paraganas* (b) *subahs*  
 (c) *parautis*  
 (d) none of the above
45. Aurangzeb's Deccan policy did not result in  
 (a) terrible loss of men of the Mughal army  
 (b) financial crisis for the Mughal empire  
 (c) improved agrarian system  
 (d) demoralisation due to constant warfare
46. Shahjahan's reign is regarded as a 'glorious epoch' in the history of the Mughal empire. Which one of the following has given lasting glory to his reign?  
 (a) Growth of trade and commerce and increase in national wealth  
 (b) Conquests in the Deccan and increase in the number of Mughal subahs  
 (c) Architecture  
 (d) Administration and better financial management
47. Which one of the following was not a part of Akbar's empire?  
 (a) Bengal and Orissa  
 (b) Assam  
 (c) Kashmir  
 (d) Kandhar and Kabul
48. The Bahmanis shifted their capital from Gulbarga to Bidar during the reign of  
 (a) Kalimullah  
 (b) Sultan Mah mud  
 (c) Abroad Shah  
 (d) none of the above
49. Which of the following was not an independent kingdom of the south in the fourteenth century?  
 (a) The Vijayanagar empire  
 (b) The Bahmani Kingdom of Gulbarga and Bidar  
 (c) The Qutub hahi Kingdom of Golconda  
 (d) The Sultanate of Madura
50. Who introduced the iqtadari system?  
 (a) Balban  
 (b) Allauddin Khalji  
 (c) Firuz Shah Tughlaq  
 (d) Iltutmish
51. The aim of the *Nathpanthi* Movement was  
 (a) Hindu-Muslim cultural synthesis  
 (b) demolishing the caste system  
 (c) forcible conversion of Hindus to Islam  
 (d) the revival of Brahmanical dominance
52. Amir Khusrau, the court poet of Allauddin Khalji, wrote mainly in  
 (a) Arabic (b) Persian  
 (c) Turkish (d) Urdu
53. Alauddin Khalji modified the land revenue system which led to  
 (a) further deterioration of agriculture  
 (b) appointment of special officers to collect the land revenue  
 (c) an arrangement for direct collection of grains by the state  
 (d) a drastic reduction in the land revenue



54. Under Akbar, the *amir bakshi* was required to look after  
 (a) military affairs  
 (b) the state treasury  
 (c) the royal household  
 (d) the land revenue system
55. Who among the following is said to have defeated the Cholas, Cheras and Kalabharas?  
 (a) Vikramaditya II  
 (b) Narasimhavarman  
 (c) Pulakesin II  
 (d) Mahendravarman
56. Which of the following marks the beginning of the most brilliant period in the history of the Cholas?  
 (a) Battle of Takkolam in 949  
 (b) Construction of a Buddhist vihara in the Sailendra Kingdom  
 (c) Founding of Gangaikondasolapuram  
 (d) The accession of Rajaraja I in 985
57. Which of the following are correctly paired according to the Khairpur copper-plate of Dharmapala?  
 i. Rajaputra : Royal princes  
 ii. Rajamatya : Royal minister  
 iii. Khola : Spy  
 iv. Duta : Ambassador  
 v. Gaulmika : Governor-General  
 vi. Ranaka : Accountant  
 vii. Pramatri : Feudal chief
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:  
 (a) ii, iii, iv, v (b) iii, iv, v  
 (c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) iv, v, vi, vii
58. Which one of the following was not defeated by Qutubuddin Aibek?  
 (a) Delhi  
 (b) Bhiman of Gujarat  
 (c) Yadavas of Deogiri  
 (d) Chandelas of Mahoba
59. Against whom did Mohammad Ghori lead his last expedition into India?  
 (a) Against Prithviraj—1192  
 (b) Against Bengal—1204  
 (c) Against Jaichandra—1194  
 (d) Against Khokars in 1206
60. Who was the last ruler of the slave dynasty?  
 (a) Rukh-ud-din Feroz Shah  
 (b) Kaiqubad  
 (c) Aram Shah  
 (d) Khusrau
61. Which one of the following is correct about Alauddin Khalji's invasion of Gujarat in 1299?  
 (a) It was during this invasion that Malik Kafur was captured  
 (b) The Gujarat ruler Rai Karnadeva put up stiff resistance and drove back Alauddin's army  
 (c) Somnath temple which had been rebuilt was not attacked  
 (d) The wealthy Muslim merchants of Cambay were given a free hand
62. Which one of the following places was named Khizrabad by Alauddin Khalji?  
 (a) Anhilwara (b) Chittor  
 (c) Mahoba (d) Jaisalmer
63. Arrange the following expeditions of Alauddin Khalji in chronological order:  
 1. Mewar 2. Gujarat  
 3. Kakatiyas 4. Ranathambor  
 (a) 2, 4, 1, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4  
 (c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1
64. Which one of the following was not a step taken by Balban to maintain law and order in the Ganga-Yamuna doab?  
 (a) He crushed the Katehriya Rajputs  
 (b) He left his son in charge of the doab as governor  
 (c) Balban led a large force into the doab and resorted to large-scale massacre and plunder  
 (d) The area was de-populated, jungles cleared and roads built
65. The greatest-literary-cum intellectual achievement of the Mughal era can be said to be  
 (a) preserving the official records in a systematic manner  
 (b) the replacement of religious bias by secular attitude among the men of letters and their patrons  
 (c) extravagant paintings and buildings  
 (d) adoption of Persian as the court language as a result of which it flourished by leaps and bounds
66. Akbar appointed officials called 'Kayoris' all over north India. They were  
 1. hereditary holders of land as well as local officials conversant with local conditions  
 2. responsible for the collection of a crore dams as revenue  
 3. the official record holders  
 4. to check the facts and figures supplied by the qunangos regarding land revenue  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4  
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
67. Arrange the following events in Babur's life in chronological order;  
 1. Battle of Khanua  
 2. Battle at Panipat  
 3. Conquest of Chanderi  
 4. Battle of Ghagra  
 (a) 2, 3, 4, 1 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4  
 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 2, 4, 1, 3
68. After crushing a revolt in 1541 in Bengal, Sher Shah  
 1. abolished the governorship of Bengal  
 2. restored it to its governor Khizr Khan  
 3. divided it into 47 *sarkars* or districts  
 4. appointed his son Jalal Khan as governor  
 (a) 1 only (b) 4 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 4
69. A Mughal emperor who played the veena was  
 (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb  
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Bahadur Shah
70. Who finally annexed Bengal and brought about the decline and fall of the dynasty of Ilyas Khan?  
 (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Babur  
 (c) Humayun (d) Akbar
71. Which of the following was not annexed by the Tughlaqs to the Sultanate of Delhi?  
 (a) Warrangal (b) Devagiri  
 (c) Madurai (d) Dwarasamudra
72. Who among the following was not a hereditary king but was elected by the people?  
 (a) Gopala  
 (b) Krishnadeva Raya  
 (c) Dantidurga (d) Pulakesin II
73. The Khawar Movement was launched by  
 (a) Mundas (b) Santbals  
 (c) Kolis (d) Pampas
74. Which reform leader of Maharashtra was the chief architect of Prarthana Samaj?  
 (a) M.G. Ranade  
 (b) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar  
 (c) Jyotiba Phule  
 (d) Gopal Harideshmukh
75. Which of the following was not a cause of the failure of the Derozians to create a mass movement?  
 (a) They did not advocate women's rights  
 (b) They did not take up the peasants' cause  
 (c) The social conditions were not ripe for their ideas to flourish  
 (d) All the above
76. The *Satyagraha Sabha* to carry on passive resistance against the Rowlatt Acts was formed by  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (b) Abul Kalam Azad  
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (d) Rabindranath Tagore
77. Who organised 'Khudai Kbidmatgar' in 1929?  
 (a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan  
 (b) Maulana Muhammad Ali  
 (c) Rash Behari Bose  
 (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
78. The Quit India Movement was different from the earlier movements because  
 (a) it was a violent movement  
 (b) it was led by young militant nationalist leaders  
 (c) it was widespread and drew support from almost all sections of society



- (d) it started spontaneously in all parts of the country
79. The Revolt of 1857 was  
 (a) a sudden occurrence  
 (b) a culmination of popular discontent with British policies and imperialist exploitation  
 (c) an armed rebellion clandestinely planned by certain North Indian tribes in association with the sepoys  
 (d) an armed opposition to the activities of Christian missionaries
80. Who was the Governor-General of India when Mahatma Gandhi launched his Non-Cooperation Movement?  
 (a) Lord Minto  
 (b) Lord Montague  
 (c) Lord Wellington  
 (d) Lord Chelmsford
81. From which one of the following Deccan Sultanates did Albuquerque capture Goa?  
 (a) Berar (b) Ahmadnagar  
 (c) Bijapur (d) Golconda
82. Which one of the following was not a factor which helped the English overcome Portuguese opposition in India?  
 (a) The unpopularity of the Portuguese  
 (b) The secret understanding with the Mughal emperor  
 (c) The popularity of the Portuguese in India  
 (d) The superior naval power of the British
83. Arrange the following in chronological order:  
 1. Lord Hardinge 2. Lord Irwin  
 3. Lord Willingdon 4. Lord Reading  
 (a) 1, 4, 2, 3 (b) 2, 3, 1, 4  
 (c) 3, 2, 4, 1 (d) 4, 2, 1, 3
84. From which of the following hoards were four massive copper replicas of a rhinoceros, an elephant, a chariot, and a buffalo-typical of a Chalcolithic culture obtained?  
 (a) Prakash (b) Daimabad  
 (c) Inamgaon (d) Navdatoli
85. The goddess of vegetative fertility, worshipped during the Chalcolithic period of Jorwe culture, was  
 (a) Sakapumi (b) Satakarani  
 (c) Sambhuti (d) Sakambhari
86. Consider the following statements:  
 1. The Chalcolithic communities had a belief in mother goddess.  
 2. The Chalcolithic social organisation was characterised by ranking.  
 3. Chalcolithic cultures of Western and Central India were city settlements.  
 4. Male god figurines are rare in Chalcolithic settlements.  
 Which of these statements are correct?  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 3 and 4  
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these
87. Which of the following burial practises of the Chalcolithic communities was characterised by burial within the precincts of the houses after chopping off the feet of the cadaver?  
 (a) Savalda (b) Kayatha  
 (c) Jorwe (d) Malwa
88. Which of the following sites have provided evidences of the earliest phase of Iron Age in south India?  
 1. Adichanallur 2. Piklihal  
 3. Nagarjunakonda 4. Hallur  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4  
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
89. Which one of the following legalised the East India Company's control over Bengal?  
 (a) The Treaty of 1765 with Nizam-ud-daula  
 (b) The imperial grant of the Diwani of Bengal by Shah Alam II  
 (c) Treaty with Mir Jafar after the Battle of Plassey  
 (d) Treaty with Mir Qasim after the Battle of Buxar
90. Which one of the following industries was mainly developed and owned by Indians?  
 (a) Coal mining (b) Cotton textile  
 (c) Sugar industry (d) Jute industry
91. The Weekly Commonweal was founded by  
 (a) Annie Besant  
 (b) Bipan Chandra Pal  
 (c) Balgangadhar Tilak  
 (d) Sarojini Naidu
92. Which of the following is not true about the Ahrar Party?  
 (a) It was founded by Zafar Ali, Sourish Kashmiri, Ataulah Shah Bukhari and Afzal Huq  
 (b) Its first session was presided over by Afzal Huq  
 (c) It stood for equality, rule of law, uplift of women  
 (d) Its leaders were exiled to Burma in 1872
93. The Indian National Congress decided to start non-violent, non-cooperation movement at its session at  
 (a) Calcutta (b) Ahmedabad  
 (c) Amritsar (d) Lucknow
94. The Council of the Secretary of State for India was abolished by  
 (a) Council Act of 1892  
 (b) Government of India Act, 1909  
 (c) Government of India Act, 1919  
 (d) Government of India Act, 1935
95. Which of the following is NOT true about the Hartog Committee of 1929?  
 (a) It recommended higher education for all  
 (b) It stressed selective higher education  
 (c) It recommended vocational careers after the middle stage  
 (d) It condemned indiscriminate admissions
96. 'Rally the Moderates and crush the Extremists' was the British government's policy during  
 (a) 1900-1905 (b) 1915-1925  
 (c) 1906-1908 (d) 1930-1940
97. Who among the following was NOT associated with the Hardinge Bomb case?  
 (a) Avadh Behari  
 (b) Rashbehari Bose  
 (c) Basant Kumar (d) Har Dayal
98. Which of the following is NOT correct about the first Muslim League session?  
 (a) It was held in Dacca on 30th December, 1906  
 (b) It was summoned by Nawab of Dacca, Salimullah  
 (c) It was chaired by Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk  
 (d) Jinnah was one of its delegates
99. The Indian Republican Army was founded in 1933 at  
 (a) Chittagong (b) Karachi  
 (c) Allahabad (d) Jalalabad
100. In 1930, Motilal Nehru  
 (a) kept away from the Civil Disobedience movement  
 (b) was active at Surat  
 (c) sold illegally made salt in the streets of Allahabad  
 (d) was arrested at Pune
101. Goa was captured by the Portuguese in 1516 after defeating the ruler of  
 (a) Ahmednagar (b) Bijapur  
 (c) Golconda (d) Bidar
102. The Age of Consent Bill was passed in  
 (a) 1869 (b) 1899  
 (c) 1893 (d) 1859
103. Press censorship was imposed by  
 (a) Wellesley (b) Curzon  
 (c) Bentinck (d) Ripon
104. The first prince to sign the Instrument of Accession in 1947 was  
 (a) Maharaja of Patiala  
 (b) Scindia of Gwalior  
 (c) Maharaja of Baroda  
 (d) Maharaja of Travancore
105. Who organised the East India Association in London in 1866?  
 (a) S.N. Banerjee  
 (b) Madam Cama  
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (d) Shyamaji Krishnavarma
106. The most important of the pre-Congress nationalist organisations was  
 (a) Indian Association of Calcutta  
 (b) Brahmo Samaj  
 (c) Land Holders' Society  
 (d) Indian National Union

- (d) 100 delegates
108. Who among the following was not president of the Indian National Congress during the early years of its existence?  
 (a) Pherozeshah Mehta  
 (b) Ramesh Chandra Dutt  
 (c) Ananda Mohan Bpse  
 (d) Kadambini Ganguly
109. Annie Besant joined the Indian National Congress in  
 (a) 1920 (b) 1899  
 (c) 1914 (d) 1922
110. Who among the following were involved in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case?  
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh and Har Dayal  
 (b) Muzaffer Ahmed and S.A. Dange  
 (c) Bhagat Singh and Rajguru  
 (d) Sukhdev, Azad and Rajguru
111. The Simon Commission visited India twice in  
 (a) 1928 and 1929  
 (b) 1927 and 1928  
 (c) 1929 and 1930  
 (d) 1918 and 3 920
112. Who was elected President of the 51st Indian National Congress in 1938?  
 (a) Subhas Chandra Boge
- Khalji in his 12th century conquest?  
 (a) Nalanda (b) Taxila  
 (c) Vikramasila (d) Odantapuri
114. Who among the following was not an Ilbari ruler who ruled India in the 12th and 13th centuries?  
 (a) Muiz-ud-din Muhammad  
 (b) Qutub-ud-din Aibak  
 (c) Aram Baksh (d) Iltutmish
115. The *iqtdar* who killed Raziya Sultan's trusted superintendent of the royal horses and later married her was  
 (a) Jamal-ud-din Yaqut  
 (b) Altunia  
 (c) Shah Turkan (d) Rukn-ud-din
116. Consider the following statements:  
 1. Iltutmish started his career as a *malik naib*.  
 2. Rukn-ud-din was the immediate successor of Iltutmish.  
 3. Minhaj Siraj calls the clique of Turkish nobles '*chalisā*' or '*chahalgani*' (the family of forty).  
 4. Balban was awarded the tide of Ulugh Khan by Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud.
- Which of these statements are not correct?  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
- (c) Balban (d) Barhan Shah
118. The last Ilbari ruler in Delhi was  
 (a) Balban (b) Fakhr-ud-din  
 (c) Kaiqubad  
 (d) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
119. Consider the following statements on the reforms of Ala-ud-din Khalji:  
 1. Confiscation of all grants of tax-free land.  
 2. Introduction of *daag* and *chehra* in his military.  
 3. Abolition of *iqtas* of big nobles and military commanders.  
 4. Banning the public sale of liquor and drugs.
- Which of these statements are correct?  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4
120. In his campaign against the Hindu dynasties of the Deccan and the far south, Malik Kafir subdued  
 1. Raja Ramadeva  
 2. Prataparudra Deva II  
 3. Raja Vira Ballala III  
 4. Rajaraja I  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

