

## MODEL TEST PAPER 9

1. Mohenjodaro is situated in
  - (a) Punjab in Pakistan
  - (b) Hissar district of Haryana
  - (c) Sindh province in Pakistan
  - (d) Afghanistan
2. The institution of *gotra* appeared
  - (a) in the Rigvedic period
  - (b) in the Mauryan Period
  - (c) after the death of Buddha
  - (d) in the later Vedic period
3. Rice husks have been found in which of the following Harappan cities?
  - (a) Amri                      (b) Rangpur
  - (c) Mohenjodaro      (d) Harappa
4. Which of the following is incorrect about Harappan culture?
  - (a) The Indus people were the earliest to produce cotton
  - (b) Stone sickles were used for harvesting crops
  - (c) The Harappans practiced canal irrigation
  - (d) All the above are correct
5. The Indus Valley people obtained tin from
  - (a) Afghanistan      (b) Khetri mines
  - (c) Gujarat              (d) Mesopotamia
6. According to Max Mueller, which was the original homeland of the Aryans?
  - (a) Mediterranean area
  - (b) India
  - (c) Germany              (d) Central Asia
7. Which of the following is incorrect?
  - (a) The *Atharvaveda* consists of magical spells and charms
  - (b) The various explanatory notes attached to each Veda are called *Vedangas*
  - (c) *Samaveda* is a collection of verses from the *Rigveda* for liturgical purposes
  - (d) The *Aranyakas* can be taught only in forests
8. The geographical knowledge of the Rigvedic Aryans did not extend beyond
  - (a) Bihar                      (b) Sutlej
  - (c) Yamuna                  (d) Indus
9. How many seasons are mentioned in The Rigveda?
  - (a) Two                      (b) Four
  - (c) Five
  - (d) There is no mention of seasons
10. Which of the following is correct about land in Rigvedic times?
  - (a) Land was commonly owned by the people
  - (b) There is no reference to sale, transfer or gift of land
  - (c) Land was held sacred
  - (d) All the above are correct
11. Which of the following is correct about the Rigvedic polity?
  - (a) The *samiti* was a general tribal assembly and was less exclusive than the *sabha*
  - (b) Women were not allowed to attend the *sabha* and *samiti*
  - (c) The king's authority was unlimited
  - (d) The *sabha* and *samiti* had no judicial and political functions
12. In Rigvedic times, the king was assisted by a few functionaries. The most important of them was the
  - (a) *senani*                      (b) *gramani*
  - (c) *purohita*                  (d) *amatya*
13. Which of the following is incorrect about the Rigvedic society?
  - (a) There are no examples of child marriage
  - (b) The marriageable age was 16-17
  - (c) Women could not offer sacrifices
  - (d) There are instances of polyandry
14. Which of the following is incorrect about the later Vedic times?
  - (a) In later Vedic times the *sabha* and *samiti* lost their importance
  - (b) Women could still attend the assemblies
  - (c) *Vidatha* completely disappeared
  - (d) The assemblies were dominated by Brahmins and nobles
15. Which one of the following deities occupied supreme position in the later Vedic pantheon?
  - (a) India                      (b) Prajapati
  - (c) Pasupati Mahadeva      (d) Agni
16. To which dynasty did Ajatasatru belong?
  - (a) Kshatrayana      (b) Kanva
  - (c) Haryanka              (d) Magadha
17. Which one of the following is correct?
  - (a) The Rigvedic Aryans were not acquainted with sowing, harvesting and threshing
  - (b) The Rigvedic Aryans did not know about the different seasons
  - (c) The most important functionary after the king was the *senani*
  - (d) The Aryans succeeded everywhere because they possessed chariots driven by horses
18. Which one of the following terms mentioned in the Vedic texts is taken to be the name of a coin?
  - (a) Satamana      (b) Karshapana
  - (c) Nanya              (d) Punch-marked coins
19. In which of his inscriptions does Asoka express genuine remorse for the sufferings caused by wars in the most touching language?
  - (a) Pillar edict at Topra
  - (b) Pillar edict at Samath
  - (c) Minor rock edicts
  - (d) Rock edict XIII
20. What was the function of the *rajukas* appointed by Asoka?
  - (a) They were district treasury officers
  - (b) They were provincial governors
  - (c) They had wide powers of awarding rewards or punishments
  - (d) They looked after the interests of women
21. Which one of the following is incorrect about Asoka's *dharma*?
  - (a) He insisted on the family as the base of morality
  - (b) He preached Buddhism thereby failing to cultivate a sense of unity of all religions
  - (c) Asoka stood for the religion of *ahimsa*
  - (d) Character, conduct and behaviour counted more in his view of religion than rituals and sacrifices
22. Buddha attained *nirvana* at
  - (a) Kushinara      (b) Pavapuri
  - (c) Bodh Gaya      (d) Samath
23. The greatest artistic creations of the Harappan culture are
  - (a) the seals              (b) the terracottas
  - (c) bronze images
  - (d) beads and pottery
24. Who was the author of *Tolkappiyam*?
  - (a) Agastya              (b) Tolkappiyar
  - (c) Nakkirar              (d) Nedun Jeliyan



25. Which one of the following is not included in the eight-fold path taught by Buddha?  
 (a) Right worship  
 (b) Right speech  
 (c) Right conduct  
 (d) Right meditation
26. According to the Mahayana School of Buddhism *Bodhisatva* was  
 (a) the chief disciple of Buddha  
 (b) a special form of Buddhist worship  
 (c) the reincarnation of Buddha  
 (d) the essence of Buddhism
27. Which of the following is correct?  
 (a) Mahavir Swami discarded the authority of the Vedas  
 (b) Mahavir Swami discarded the conception of *atma*  
 (c) Mahavir Swami believed in the existence of a universal god  
 (d) Mahavir Swami did not believe in renunciation
28. In which of the following do we find a reference to sage Krishna?  
 (a) Mundaka (b) Kathopanishad  
 (c) Chandogya (d) Bhagavad Gita
29. Arrange the following in chronological order:  
 1. Kalasoka 2. Mahapadma Nanda  
 3. Bimbisara 4. Vasudeva  
 (a) 2, 3, 4, 1 (b) 4, 1, 3, 2  
 (c) 1, 4, 3, 2 (d) 3, 1, 2, 4
30. Arrange the following books in the chronological sequence of their authorship.  
 1. Saiputn-Prakarana  
 2. Charudatta  
 3. Miichcbakatika  
 4. Ablugnana SakuntaJa  
 (a) 4, 3, 2, 1 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1  
 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
31. Who constructed the big stupa at Bharhut in the 2nd century BC?  
 (a) Asoka (b) Satavahanas  
 (c) Sungas (d) Kanvas
32. Which one of the following is incorrect?  
 (a) The Gandhara sculptures have been found in the ruins of Taxila and in various ancient sites in Afghanistan and Pakistan  
 (b) Gandhara school of art is purely of Indian origin and has no Greek or Persian connections  
 (c) The Gandhara sculptures consist mostly of images of Buddha and relief-sculptures of scenes from Buddhist texts  
 (d) In Gandhara sculptures there is a tendency to mould the human body in a realistic manner with great accuracy
33. What was the function of *sangrihitri* during the later Vedic period?  
 (a) The taxes and tributes collected were deposited with him  
 (b) He assisted the king in times of wars— *sangrama*  
 (c) He was the head of a group of Vaishya guilds  
 (d) He was the one who performed the Rajasuya and Asvamedha sacrifices
34. Which of the following is not one of the five doctrines of Jainism?  
 (a) Non-violence  
 (b) Not to acquire property  
 (c) Not to use intoxicants  
 (d) Continence
35. Which one of the following causes was not responsible for the spread of Buddhism?  
 (a) Buddhism won the support of the lower orders as it attacked the *varna* system  
 (b) In comparison with Brahmanism, Buddhism was liberal and democratic  
 (c) Buddhism assured women and Sudras admission into heaven  
 (d) The use of Pali contributed to the spread of Jainism
36. Which one of the following was a contemporary of the Buddha?  
 (a) Bindusara (b) Mahapadma Nanda  
 (c) Vasudeva (d) Bimbisara
37. Arrange the following in chronological order:  
 1. Simukha 2. Kanishka  
 3. Pushyamitra Sunga 4. Vasudeva  
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 3, 4, 1, 2  
 (c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1
38. The Satavahana Kingdom had three grades of feudatories. Which one of the following is not one of them?  
 (a) Mahabhoja (b) Skandhavara  
 (c) Raja (d) Senapati
39. Match the following:  
 A. *Sangrihitri* 1. Collection of taxes during the later Vedic period  
 B. *Prajapathi* 2. Supreme position in the later Vedic pantheon  
 C. Harappan 3. Bronze Age culture  
 D. Male deity 4. Indus Valley
- Choose the answer from the codes given below:
- | Codes: |   |   |   |
|--------|---|---|---|
| A      | B | C | D |
| (a) 1  | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 4  | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) 3  | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 1  | 2 | 4 | 3 |
40. According to Jain tradition, who is the last of the saints called Srutakevalins?  
 (a) Mahavira (b) Parswa  
 (c) Bhadrabahu (d) Vithalacharya
41. Which of the following was the south Indian site of trade with Rome in the first century AD?  
 (a) Arikamedu (b) Malabar  
 (c) Calicut (d) Pikkilhal
42. The chief characteristic of the administration of the Gupta rulers was  
 (a) the creation of many new high offices  
 (b) a well organised beureaucracy  
 (c) decentralisation  
 (d) centralisation
43. Who prepared the first systematic history of ancient India?  
 (a) Max Mueller (b) V.A. Smith  
 (c) B.G. Tilak  
 (d) None of the above
44. In India the earliest inscriptions are recorded on  
 (a) bronze (b) copper  
 (c) stone (d) all the above
45. Which of the following is known as *Satasahasri Samhita*?  
 (a) *Mahabharata* (b) *Riamayana*  
 (c) *Srauta Sutras* (d) *Rigveda*
46. Mahavira was born at  
 (a) Banaras (b) Vaisali  
 (c) Kundagrama (d) Pavapuri
47. The First Jain Council was held at  
 (a) Valabbi (b) Pataliputra  
 (c) Vaisali (d) none of the above
48. According to Megasthenes the foundation of Vasudeva cult may be placed in  
 (a) 4th century BC  
 (b) 6th century BC  
 (c) 3rd century BC  
 (d) none of the above
49. Which of the following is correct about the rise of heterodox sects in the 6th century BC?  
 (a) Kshatriya reaction against the domination of brahmins  
 (b) The introduction of a new agricultural economy in the north-east  
 (c) The rigidity of the *varna* system and sacrifices  
 (d) All the above are correct
50. Which of the following is incorrect about Buddhism?  
 (a) Buddhism does not recognise the existence of god  
 (b) Use of Pali contributed to the spread of Buddhism  
 (c) Buddha did not organise the *sangha* but it developed later on  
 (d) Buddhism made a special appeal to the people of non-Vedic areas where it found a virgin soil for change



51. Which one of the following cities is in the tri-junction of Ganga, Son and Gandhak?  
 (a) Banaras (b) Prayaga  
 (c) Pataliputra (d) None of the above
52. Who was *sulkadhyaksha* in the Mauryan times?  
 (a) He fixed the prices of commodities  
 (b) He was the superintendent of tolls  
 (c) He supervised trade and industry  
 (d) None of the above
53. Which of the following is incorrect about Asoka?  
 (a) He disapproved of rituals especially those observed by women  
 (b) He seems to have preached a particular sectarian faith  
 (c) His teachings were meant to strengthen social institutions  
 (d) He appointed *dharmamahatras* and *rajukas*
54. The early Satavahana kings appeared in  
 (a) Andhra (b) Maharashtra  
 (c) The Vindhyas (d) Karnataka
55. The Satavahanas did not issue which one of the following types of coins?  
 (a) Copper (b) Potin  
 (c) Bronze (d) Gold
56. Lingaraja temple in Orissa was built in the  
 (a) 9th century  
 (b) 10th century  
 (c) 11th century  
 (d) 12th century
57. Who was the builder of the Jain temple at Mt. Abu?  
 (a) Bhima (b) Yashovarman  
 (c) Rudradaman (d) Vastupala
58. Which one of the following was the route followed by Muhmud Ghazni to Somnath?  
 (a) From Multan across Rajputana to Somnath  
 (b) From Punjab, Kanauj and Bundelkhand  
 (c) From Peshawar, Mathura and Ujjain  
 (d) From Ghazni, Delhi and Malwa
59. Which one of the following built a Buddhist monastery at Nagapatnam?  
 (a) Cholas  
 (b) Sailendra rulers  
 (c) Harshavardhana  
 (d) Rashtrakutas
60. What is the significance of Tirumurais?  
 (a) They are books belonging to the Sangam age  
 (b) They are writings of alvar and nayanar saints  
 (c) They are wars waged by the Cholas against the Sri Vijaya empire  
 (d) They are images of nataraja
61. Which one of the following was NOT an administrative unit under the Cholas?  
 (a) Mandalam (b) Valanadu  
 (c) Nadu (d) Agrahara
62. Which one of the following places is called 'Suvarnavdipa' in ancient Indian literature?  
 (a) Sumatra (b) Java  
 (c) Indonesia (d) Burma
63. Which one of the following destroyed the Buddhist monasteries at Nalanda and Vikramasila?  
 (a) Mahmud Ghazni  
 (b) Mahmud Ghori  
 (c) Sasanka (d) Bakhtiyar Khalji
64. Allauddin Kbaiji sought to fix the prices of all commodities. For this purpose, he set up three markets at Delhi. Which of the following is not one of them?  
 (a) A market for foodgrains  
 (b) A market for costly cloth  
 (c) A market for bullion—gold and silver  
 (d) A market for horses, cattle and slaves
65. Who built the Charminar at Hyderabad?  
 (a) Mohammad Qutb Shah  
 (b) Ibrahim Adil Shah  
 (c) Nizam-ul-mulk  
 (d) Salarjang Asif Jah
66. Which one of the following is not a Chisti saint?  
 (a) Khwaja Muinuddin  
 (b) Nizamuddin Auliya  
 (c) Hamid-ud-din Nagori  
 (d) Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Delhi
67. Which one of the following is incorrect about Kabir and Nanak?  
 (a) Like Kabir, Nanak laid emphasis on one god  
 (b) Kabir denounced idol worship and pilgrimages whereas Nanak was in favour of them  
 (c) Both of them aimed at bridging the gap between Hindus and Muslims  
 (d) Both of them strongly denounced the caste system
68. Which one of the following preached a form of worship consisting of love and devotion, and song and dance?  
 (a) Chaitanya (b) Namadeva  
 (c) Vallabha (d) Tukaram
69. Who is the author of *Tuzuk-i-Babuti*?  
 (a) Abul Fazi (b) Amir Khusrau  
 (c) Akbar (d) Babar
70. Who among the following was responsible for the destruction of the power of the Chandalas?  
 (a) Prithviraj (b) Jayachandra  
 (c) Qutubuddin (d) Iltutmish
71. Mihir Bhoja (836-885) belonged to the ruling dynasty of  
 (a) Gahadvalas (b) Maukharis  
 (c) Pratiharas (d) Rashtrakutas
72. The main basis of social organisation in India during the early medieval period was  
 (a) dan (b) religion  
 (c) caste (d) kinship
73. The Cholas had a highly developed local self-government. Which one of the following terms does not signify a local body?  
 (a) *Ur* (b) *Nadu*  
 (c) *Sabha* (d) *Mahasabha*
74. Which one of the following was the most famous seat of learning during the period 800-1200?  
 (a) Valabhi  
 (b) University of Nalanda  
 (c) Vikramasila  
 (d) University of Jagaddala
75. Uttamerur inscription, which describes in great detail the institution of the *sabha*, pertains to the reign of  
 (a) Parantaka I (b) Rajaraja  
 (c) Rajendra I (d) Vijayalaya
76. Which of the following is correct?  
 (a) *Shiq* was the sub-division of an *iqta* created by Mohammad bin Tughlaq  
 (b) *Shiq* was the designation of the treasurer in the Sultanate period  
 (c) *Shiq* was a military officer during the Sultanate period  
 (d) *Shiq* was a unit of infantry in the Sultanate period
77. Several types of *iqtas* were granted during the Sultanate period. Which one of the following was the most important *iqta*?  
 (a) *Iqta* given as military gram  
 (b) *Iqta-i-Istiqhal*  
 (c) *Iqta-i-Tamalik*  
 (d) *Iqta* given to religious leaders
78. Which one of the following is incorrect about Aurangzeb?  
 (a) From the eleventh year of his reign he started the practice of *jharokha darsban*  
 (b) In the eleventh year of his reign he forbade music at the court and dismissed the musicians and singers  
 (c) In the twelfth year royal astronomers and astrologers were dismissed  
 (d) He passed an ordinance prohibiting the production, sale and public use of wine and *bhang*
79. Which one of the following did not revolt against Aurangzeb?  
 (a) Jats (b) Khokars  
 (c) Bundels (d) Satnamis
80. Which one of the following was not a member of Shivaji's ashtapradan?



- (a) Peshwa (b) Sumant  
(c) Purohit (d) Amatya
81. Which one of the following is incorrect about Shivaji?  
(a) Like the Muslim rulers of India he was an autocrat concentrating all powers in his hands  
(b) In administration he was helped by a council of eight ministers  
(c) He divided his kingdom into a number of provinces, each being placed under a viceroy  
(d) He left the collection of land revenue in the hands of the *zamindars* and landlords
82. Which one of the following is incorrect about the *mansabdari* system?  
(a) Every officer of the state held a *mansab* or official appointment of rank and profit  
(b) Every *mansadar* was bound theoretically to provide a number of troops for the military service of the state  
(c) A *mansabdari* dignity or appointment was hereditary  
(d) The *mansabdars* received their salaries in cash or occasionally by agrant of *jagir* for a temporary period
83. What was the status of Qanungo in the Mughal administration?  
(a) He kept records of the revenue payable by the villages  
(b) He prepared the seasonal crop statistics  
(c) He was revenue collector incharge of a district  
(d) He was the district treasurer
84. Assertion (A): Akbar founded Din-i-Ilahi. Reason (R): Akbar lost his faith in Islam.  
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.  
(d) A is incorrect but R is correct.
85. Assertion (A): The coins of Skanda Gupta's period are defaced and less artistic than those issued by his predecessors. Reason (R): The Gupta empire showed economic decline from the time of Skanda Gupta.  
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.  
(d) Both A and R are incorrect
86. Which one of the following causes was not responsible for the fall of Tughlaq empire?  
(a) Firuz Tughlaq's religious policy  
(b) Firuz Tughlaq's revenue system  
(c) Firuz Tughlaq's policy of reviving the feudal system  
(d) Timur's invasion—1398
87. Hari Hara and Bukka were the contemporaries of  
(a) Alauddin Khalji  
(b) Mohammad bin Tughlaq  
(c) Balban  
(d) Jalal-ud-din Khalji
88. When did the Portuguese capture Goa from the Muslims?  
(a) 1510 (b) 1512  
(c) 1610 (d) 1612
89. Name the Sultan who set up the first *ariz* department in India  
(a) Alauddin (b) Iltutmish  
(c) Balban (d) Firuz Tughlaq
90. Which one of the following was the department headed by the chief *sadr* in Sultanate administration?  
(a) *Diwan-i-ariz* (b) *Diwan-i-insha*  
(c) *Diwan-i-band* (d) *Diwan-i-risalat*
91. Arrange the following in chronological order:  
1. Duarte Barbosa 2. Nicolo Conti  
3. Abdur Razaack 4. Ibn Batuta  
(a) 2, 1, 4, 3 (b) 3, 4, 1, 2  
(c) 4, 2, 3, 1 (d) 1, 3, 2, 4
92. What was the name of the Russian traveller who visited the Bahmani Kingdom in 1417?  
(a) Marco Polo (b) Nicolo Conti  
(c) Athanasius Nikitin  
(d) Ibn Batuta
93. The philosophy of *Pushtimarga* was founded by  
(a) Kabir (b) Vallabhacharya  
(c) Surdas (d) Tukaram
94. Who is considered to be the most influential writer on the *Dharmasastras* during the medieval period?  
(a) Ramanand (b) Tukaram  
(c) Raghunandan (d) Keshav Pandit
95. Which of the following was not one of the achievements of Akbar in the Deccan?  
(a) In 1601 Asirgarh was seized and Khandesh was annexed to the Mughal empire  
(b) Todalmal's revenue system was introduced in the Deccan  
(c) Chand Bibi of Ahmadnagar formed a front with Bijapur and Golconda against the Mughals, but with the death of Chand Bibi all opposition collapsed  
(d) In 1595-96 he invaded Ahmadnagar and forced it to cede the province of Berar to the Mughal empire
96. Which one of the following statements about the revenue system of the Mughals is incorrect?  
(a) The principles of Mughal revenue administration were sound  
(b) Fluctuations in the state revenue were prevented  
(c) *Ryots* were evicted from their holdings for default of payment  
(d) It gave the *ryots* a certain amount of security and safety
97. Who among the following is not associated with the construction and repair of Qutub Minar?  
(a) Iltutmish  
(b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq  
(c) Sikandar Lodi  
(d) Alauddin Khalji
98. The tomb of Sikandar Lodi was built by  
(a) Daulat Khan Lodi  
(b) Ibrahim Lodi  
(c) Begum Meharunnisa  
(d) Bahlul Lodi
99. Who enunciated the principle of Hindu-Pad-Padshahi?  
(a) Rana Sanga  
(b) Peshwa Baji Rao  
(c) Krishnadeva Raya  
(d) Balaji Baji Rao
100. Travernier visited India in the reign of  
(a) Jahangir (b) Iltutmish  
(c) Akbar (d) Shahjahan
101. The mosque in the Purana Qila, Qila-i-Kuhna was built by  
(a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah  
(c) Humayun (d) Shahjahan
102. Akbar's Mausoleum at Sikandra was completed by  
(a) Shahjahan (b) Jahanara  
(c) Jahangir (d) Aurangazeb
103. The books *Tawaliush Shams* and *Lawaih* were written by  
(a) Bahaduddin Zakaria  
(b) Abdul Qadir Jilani  
(c) Hamiduddin Nagaury  
(d) Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
104. The *Chisti* order was introduced in India by  
(a) Khwaja Abdul Chisti  
(b) Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti  
(c) Sheik Nizamuddin Auliya  
(d) Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehlavi
105. Muhammad bin Tughlaq did not conquer  
(a) Devagiri (b) Warangal  
(c) Vijayanagara (d) Dwarasamudra
106. *Amuktamatyada* is the work of  
(a) Allasani Feddana  
(b) Krishnadeva Raya  
(c) Vachcharaja  
(d) Kharavela
107. The sun temple at Konark was constructed in the reign of



- (a) Narasinga Deva  
 (b) Rama Deva  
 (c) Nyaya Pala  
 (d) None of the above

108. Yasovarman was the king of

- (a) Malwa (b) Kanauj  
 (c) Bundelkhand (d) Ujain

109. The capital of the Pandya Kingdom was at

- (a) Madurai (b) Kanchi  
 (c) Kaveripattanam (d) Ramnathpura

110. Who was defeated in the Battle of Tarain in 1191?

- (a) Prithvi Raj (b) Khusru Malik  
 (c) Muhammad Ghori  
 (d) Mullaraja

111. Which of the following are correct about Alauddin Khalji?

- Unlike most of the Muslim kings of medieval age he kept politics strictly separate from religion
- His administration was marked by thoroughness and originality
- The conquest of the Deccan was his monumental military glory, because it linked up north India with south and brought the whole country under one political administration
- He abolished the system of granting *jagirs*

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) i and iv only  
 (b) i, ii and iv  
 (c) i and ii only  
 (d) 1, ii, iii and iv

112. Juna Khan's first expedition to the Deccan was against

- (a) Bidar (b) Golconda  
 (c) Warangal (d) Tirhut

113. Match the following:

- |                                       |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Adina Masjid at Pandua             | (i) Sikandar Shah   |
| B. Mosque of Sidi Sayyid at Ahmadabad | (ii) Mahmud Begarha |
| C. Parvati temple                     | (iii) Madurai       |
| D. Minakshi temple                    | (iv) Chidambaram    |

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

114. Match the following:

- |    | List I     | List II  |
|----|------------|--|
| A. | Cornwallis | 1. Changed the Company's servants from merchants into administrators       |
| B. | Wellesley  | 2. Proclaimed the imperial principle of political supremacy                |
| C. | Bentinck   | 3. Initiated new policies in the spheres of finance, justice and education |
| D. | Dalhousie  | 4. Consolidated the scattered territories                                  |

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

115. The history of religious upheaval and reformation in Maharashtra begins with

- (a) Namdev (b) Jnaneshwar  
 (c) Ramanand (d) Kabir

116. Which of the following was NOT conquered by Bahlol Lodi?

- (a) Kalpi (b) Dholpur  
 (c) Alapur (d) Ajmer

117. Who among the following got many works on philosophy and astronomy translated into Persian?

- (a) Firuz Shah Tughlaq  
 (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq  
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Akbar

118. Who were the first saints to compose Bhajans and Pads in Hindi?

- (a) Gorakhnath and Namdev  
 (b) Chand Bardai and Vidyadhar  
 (c) Tukaram and Tulasidas  
 (d) Gunaratna Suri and Vijayabhadr

119. *Pradyumna Abhyudaya* is the work of

- (a) Prince Ravivarman  
 (b) Mahapadma Nanda  
 (c) Samudra Gupta (d) Hala

120. *Mesnevis* and *Tarikh-i-Alai* are the works of

- (a) Zia-ud-din Barani  
 (b) Amir Khusrau  
 (c) Yahia bin Ahmed  
 (d) Minhaj-ud-din

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