

**Instructions – Each question carries 2 marks , for wrong answer ¼th marks will be deducted.
Darken the appropriate circle in the OMR SHEET and fill your name correctly in the space provided**

1. Banabhatta was the court poet of which emperor
(a) Vikramaditya (b) Kumaragupta
(c) Harshavardhana (d) Kanishka
2. Who started the Saka Era which is still used by the Government of India?
(a) Kanishka (b) Vikramaditya
(c) SamudraGupta (d) Asoka
3. The First Tirthankara of the Jains was :
(a) Arishtanemi (b) Parshvanath
(c) Ajitanath (d) Rishabha
4. The great silk-route to the Indians was opened by
(a) Kanishka (b) Ashoka
(c) Harsha (d) Fa-Hien
5. Which of the following Vedas provides information about the civilization of the Early Vedic Age?
(a) Rig-veda (b) Yajur-veda
(c) Atharva-veda (d) Sama-veda
6. The rulers of which dynasty started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist Monks?
(a) Satavahanas (b) Mauryas
(c) Guptas (d) Cholas
7. The university which became famous in the post-Gupta Era was :
(a) Kanchi (b) Taxila
(c) Nalanda (d) Vallabhi
8. Where did Lord Buddha breathe his last?
(a) Rajgir (b) Bodh Gaya
(c) Sarnath (d) Kushinagar
9. Banabhatta was the court poet of which emperor
(a) Vikramaditya (b) Kumaragupta
(c) Harshavardhana (d) Kanishka
10. Who were the first kings to issue gold coins in India?
(a) Mauryas (b) Indo-Greeks
(c) Guptas (d) Kushans
11. Where is Brihadeshwar Temple situated ?
(a) Kanchi (b) Madurai
(c) Shri Shailan (d) Tanjore
12. Which rulers built the Ellora temples?
(a) Chalukya (b) Sunga
(c) Rashtrakuta (d) Pallava
13. Who established Mahabalipuram?
(a) Pallava (b) Pandya
(c) Chola (d) Chalukya
14. The subject-matter of Ajanta Paintings pertains to
(a) Jainism (b) Buddhism
(c) Vaishnavism (d) Shaivism
15. Where has the world's largest monolithic statue of Buddha been installed ?
(a) Bamiyan (b) Hyderabad
(c) Kandy (d) Lhasa
16. Mohammed-bin-Qasim conquered Sind in the year
(a) 712 A.D. (b) 812 A.D.
(c) 912 A.D. (d) 1012 A.D.
17. The title 'Indian Napoleon' has been attached to
(a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta-I
(d) Harshavardhana
18. The earliest city discovered in India was
(a) Harappa (b) Punjab
(c) MohenjoDaro (d) Sindh
19. The number system 'Zero' was invented by
(a) Ramanujam (b) Aryabhata
(c) Patanjali (d) An unknown person

20. Who is hailed as the “God of Medicine” by the practitioners of Ayurveda ?
 (a) Susruta (b) Chyavana
 (c) Dhanwantari (d) Charaka
21. Charak’ was the famous court physician of
 (a) Harsha(b) Chandra Gupta Maurya
 (c) Ashoka(d) Kanishka
22. Which was the only Indus city without a citadel ?
 (a) Kalibangan (b) Harappa
 (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Chanhudaro
23. The language used to write source materials in ancient time was
 (a) Sanskrit (b) Pali
 (c) Brahmi (d) Kharosthi
24. Who was the author of the Kadambari, a great romantic play ?
 (a) Banabhatta(b) Harshavardhana
 (c) Baskaravardhana(d) Bindusara
25. Name the capital of the Pallavas
 (a) Kanchi(b) Vatapi
 (c) Trichnapalli(d) Mahabalipuram
26. During which Gupta King’s reign did the Chinese traveller Fa-hien visit India ?
 (a) Chandra Gupta I(b) Samudra Gupta
 (c) Chandra Gupta II(d) Kumara Gupta
27. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of
 (a) Pucca bricks(b) Stone
 (c) Wood(d) All of the above
28. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was
 (a) Vishnu Gupta(b) Upagupta
 (c) Brahma Gupta(d) Brihadratha
29. Alexander and Porus fought a battle at
 (a) Hydaspes (b) Jhelum
 (c) Panipat (d) Tarain
30. In Mohanjadaro, the largest building is :
 (a) the great bath(b) a granary
 (c) the Pillared Hall(d) a two storeyed house
31. The caste system of India was created for :
 (a) immobility of labour
 (b) recognition of the dignity of labour
 (c) economic uplift
 (d) occupational division of labour
32. Who is called as the ‘Second Ashoka’?
 (a) Samudra Gupta(b) Chandra Gupta Maurya
 (c) Kanishka(d) Harshavardhana
33. The famous Kailasanath Temple at Kanchi was built by—
 (a) Mahendravarman I(b) Narasimhavarman II
 (c) Nandivarman II(d) Dantivarman
34. Sangam Age is associated with the history of
 (a) Benaras (b) Allahabad
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Khajuraho
35. Who wrote the grammatical work Ashtadhyayi?
 (a) Charvaka (b) Kautilya
 (c) Panini (d) Kapila
36. The art style which combines Indian and Greek features is called
 (a) Sikhara (b) Verna
 (c) Nagara (d) Gandhara
37. Which museum houses the largest collection of Kushan sculptures?
 (a) Mathura Museum(b) Bombay Museum
 (c) Madras Museum(d) Delhi Museum
38. The Harappans were the earliest people to produce
 (a) Seals(b) Bronze implements
 (c) Cotton(d) Barely
39. Mahavira was born in a Kshatriya clan by the name of
 (a) Shakya (b) Janatrika
 (c) Mallas (d) Lichhavis

40. The Virupaksha Temple was built by the
 (a) Chalukyas (b) Pallavas
 (c) Vakatakas (d) Satavahanas
41. The official court language of the Guptas was
 (a) Pali (b) Prakrit
 (c) Hindi (d) Sanskrit
42. Buddhism in Nepal was introduced during the reign of
 (a) Samudragupta
 (b) Ashoka
 (c) Chandragupta
 (d) Harshavardhana
43. 'Purushapura' is the other name for
 (a) Patna (b) Pataliputra
 (c) Peshawar (d) Punjab
44. Which ruler founded the famous Vikramshila University for the Buddhists?
 (a) Mahipala (b) Devapala
 (c) Gopala (d) Dharampala
45. Vaishakha Poornima has a great significance because it was on this day
 (a) Buddha was born
 (b) Buddha got enlightened
 (c) Buddha died
 (d) All of the above
46. Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to
 (a) Vishnu (b) Shiva
 (c) Brahma (d) Durga
47. In the Gupta period, the largest number of coins were issued in
 (a) gold (b) silver
 (c) copper (d) iron
48. Which of the following is not the "Tri Ratna" of Jainism?
 (a) Right faith (b) Right knowledge
 (c) Right view (d) Right conduct
49. Who among the following was the pioneer of Yoga?
 (a) Patanjali (b) Vagbhata
 (c) Atreya (d) Vrulukanta
50. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the pre-Aryans because
 (a) they used elephants on a large scale
 (b) they were taller and stronger
 (c) they were from an advanced urban culture
 (d) they used chariots driven by horses
51. The coins of which of the following reveal their love for music?
 (a) Mauryas (b) Nandas
 (c) Guptas (d) Cholas
52. Varahamihira is
 (a) An astronaut (b) A space shuttle
 (c) A power station (d) An ancient astronomer
53. 'Prince of Pilgrims' was the name attributed to
 (a) Fa-Hien (b) Hiuen Tsang
 (c) I-tsing (d) Megasthenes
54. The Nalanda University was founded by
 (a) Harsha Vardhana (b) Kumara Gupta
 (c) Samudra Gupta (d) Chandra Gupta
55. The Jaina literature is known as
 (a) Tripitakas (b) Epics
 (c) Aryasutras (d) Angas
56. Which inscription mentions about the village administration under the Cholas?
 (a) Junagarh (b) Uttaramerur
 (c) Aihole (d) Nasik
57. Who was called Lichchavi Dauhitra?
 (a) Chandragupta I
 (b) Skandagupta
 (c) Kumaragupta
 (d) Samudragupta
58. From which modern State did the Alwar saints originate?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra
59. The Earliest Settlements of Aryan tribes were at
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bengal
(c) Sapta Sindhu (d) Delhi
60. The term 'Upanishad' literally implies
(a) Knowledge (b) Wisdom
(c) Sitting near (d) Recitation
61. Which of the following does not have a Stupa ?
(a) Ranchi (b) Sanchi
(c) Barhut (d) Dhamek
62. The Sage who is said to have Aryanised South India, was
(a) Yagnavalkya (b) Vashistha
(c) Agastya (d) Vishwamitra
63. Which one of the following was the book written by Amoghvarsha the Rashtrakuta King ?
(a) Adipurana (b) Ganitasara Samgraha
(c) Saktayana (d) Kavirajamarga
64. Which of the following countries has asked India to return the famous 'Dancing Girl' statue from Mohenjodaro ?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Bhutan
(c) China (d) Pakistan
65. Who built the famous Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchipuram ?
(a) Narasimha Varman II (b) Parmeshvara Varman II
(c) Nandi Varman II (d) Aparajita Varman
66. The greatest king of the Pratihara dynasty was
(a) Vatsaraj (b) Bhoj (Mihir-Bhoj)
(c) Dantidurga (d) Nagbhatta II
67. Who composed the Allahabad Pillar inscription?
(a) Harisena (b) Mahasena
(c) Veerasena (d) Vishnushena
68. The Upanishads are the
(a) Great Epics (b) Story Books
(c) Source of Hindu Philosophy (d) Law Books
69. What is the Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar primarily famous for?
(a) Proverbial height
(b) Skilful stone cutting
(c) Excellent quality steel
(d) Statue of Buddha on top
70. Temples (Jain temples) at Dilwara are situated in
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Haryana
71. Who made the Ananta Vasudeva Temple in BBSR
(a) Kasturidevi (b) Indiradevi
(c) Chanralkha (d) Chandrika devi
72. Who completed Jagannath Temple
(a) Chodaganga deva (b) Anangavimadeva I
(c) Anangavimadeva III (d) Prataprudra deva
73. Who added Nata mandap to Lingaraj temple
(a) Anangavimadeva IV (b) Anangavimadeva III
(c) Anangavimadeva I (d) Anangavimadeva II
74. Which among the following is not built by Chodagangadeva
(a) Amarabatikataka (b) Kisiakataka
(c) Barabati fort (d) Chaudwarkataka
75. Chodagangadeva constructed a fort in Chandaka named
(a) Amarabatikataka (b) Sarangagadakataka
(c) Kasiakataka (d) Chaudwarkataka
76. Katinga Vengi war took place on
(a) 1090-91 (b) 1093-94 (c) 1102-03 (d) 1109-10
77. Kataka literally means
(a) Safety place (b) Bifurcation of rivers fertile soil
(c) Fortification (d) Chaudwarkataka
78. Who formed Chaudanga Sahi in Puri
(a) Chodaganga deva (b) Raja Raja III
(c) Anangavimadeva III (d) Raghava
79. Famous Megheswar temple at BBSR was built by
(a) Chodaganga deva (b) Chandrikadevi

- (c) Paramaribo devi (d) Vishnu
80. Soveswar Shiv Temple at Niali was built by
 (a) Anagavimadeva II (b) Raghava
 (c) Raja Raja III (d) Narsingha deva
81. Which Ganga ruler is the Imperial son of Ganga Emperor
 (a) Narsingha deva I (b) Vajrahasta
 (c) Chodagangadeva (d) Anangabhimadeva
82. The Ganga ruler denoted as perpetual lamp to Lingaraj Temple
 (a) Chodagangadeva (b) Kapilendradeva
 (c) Narasinghadeva (d) Anangabhimadeva
83. The Ganga ruler added Nata mandap to Lingaraj temple
 (a) Chodagangadeva (b) Anangabhimadeva
 (c) Narasinghdeva (d) Bhanudev II
84. Barabati fort Complex was built by
 (a) Kapilendra deva (b) Chodagangadeva
 (c) Narasinghdeva (d) Anagavimadeva
85. Amarabati fort build by Chodaganga deva present in
 (a) Baranga (b) Jajpur
 (c) Chhatia (d) Chaudwar
86. In how many chapters the Gita Govinda is divided
 (a) 8 (b) 10
 (c) 12 (d) 14
87. Tulabharam Ceremony was first performed by
 (a) Kamanara (b) Raghava
 (c) Raja Raja II (d) Anagavimadeva I
88. New Capital AbhinavBanarasikatak was formed in the year
 (a) 1212 (b) 1226
 (c) 1230 (d) 1236
89. Which Ganga ruler day an artificial lake near dhauri
 (a) Narsinghadeva I (b) Narsinghdeva III
 (c) Chodagangadeva (d) Anagavimadeva
90. Who constructed atharanala bridge at the entrance of Puri
 (a) Bhanudev I (b) Narasinghadeva
 (c) Bhanudev II (d) Bhanudev IV

91. Period following The Fall of Maurya Empire is referred as dark age
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one
92. Pratikraman ceremony of Jaina is equivalent to Padaharan of Buddhism
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one
93. Kannauja most vital place for which tripartite struggle among Pratihana and rashtrakuta took place
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one
94. Kumarasambhavam deals with birth story of Lava and Kusha
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one
95. Numismatic study is needed to know the territorial extent of an Empire
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one
96. Development of any Indus Valley site is proportional to its area size means bigger site is more developed as compared to a smaller one
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one
97. Double burial evidence found at Lothal denotes to the prevalence of sati pratha at the site
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one
98. After the invention of iron it was utilised to clear forest for the formation of agricultural land in the later Vedic period
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one
99. Religion is a static part of history
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one
100. Syadvada and Nayavad are basic tenets of Jainism
 (a) True (b) False (c) Cannot be said (d) Imaginary one

ALL THE BEST

Note:

WE DO NOT CLAIM ANY ORIGINALITY OF QUESTIONS, MOST OF THE QUESTIONS WERE ALREADY ASKED IN PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS .