

# SAMPLE PAPER 3

## HISTORY

A Highly Simulated Practice Questions Paper  
for CBSE **Class XII** (Term I) Examination

### Instructions

- (i) The paper has been divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
- (ii) Section A contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- (iii) Section B contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
- (iv) Section C contains two Case based Questions with 12 questions Attempt any 10 questions.
- (v) Section D contains questions 59 & 60 which are Map Based Questions. Both the questions have to be attempted
- (vi) Each question carries 0.80 marks.
- (vii) There will be no negative marking.

Roll No.

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Maximum Marks : 40 Time allowed : 90 Min
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### Section A

This section contains 24 questions in total. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?  
(a) RS Bisht-Dholavira (b) MR Mughal-Bahawalpur  
(c) SR Rao-Lothal (d) All of these
2. Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as land of .....  
(a) Peasants (b) Seafarers  
(c) Miners (d) Artisans
3. In which of the following regions, the new forms of dead disposals, Megaliths emerged during the 1st century BCE?  
(a) North and North-West of Indian subcontinent  
(b) Central and Southern parts of Indian subcontinent  
(c) Southern part of the Indian Peninsula  
(d) Eastern and North-Eastern parts of Indian subcontinent
4. Which of the following pairs is incorrect?  
(a) Palaeography-Study of Ancient Writings (b) Epigraphy- Study of Inscriptions  
(c) Both(a)and(b) (d) None of these

5. What is the technical term for 'large network of people'?  
Choose the correct option from the following options.  
(a) Kinfolk                      (b) Families                      (c) Kinship                      (d) Folks
6. The mantras voiced by Brahmanas are sourced from which ritual text?  
(a) Atharveda                      (b) Rigveda  
(c) Saamveda                      (d) Yajurveda
7. Which of these is the most wonderful ancient building in the state of Bhopal?  
(a) Gohar Mahal                      (b) Sanchi Kanakhera  
(c) Taj ul Masjid                      (d) None of these
8. 'Taj-ul-Iqbal Tarikh Bhopal' is the autobiography of which of the following rulers?  
(a) Jenub Begum                      (b) Jehan Begum  
(c) Shahjehan Begum                      (d) Maham Begum
9. Which of the following was the birthplace of Guru Nanak?  
Choose the correct option from the following options.  
(a) Amritsar                      (b) Nathan                      (c) Nankana                      (d) Nanded
10. The verses compiled as Bijak followed three traditions.  
Who was the real composer of these verses?  
(a) Kabir                      (b) Surdas  
(c) Tulsidas                      (d) Mirabai
11. Vijayanagara empire is remembered by which name in stories?  
(a) Krishna -Tungabhadra doab                      (b) City of Victory  
(c) Pampadevi                      (d) Hampi
12. Who among the following was the first surveyor General of India?  
(a) Collin Mackenzie                      (b) Sir Redcliff  
(c) McMohan                      (d) Sir Durand
13. The archaeologist BB Lal excavated at a village named Hastinapura in Meerut in .....  
(a) 1948-49                      (b) 1950-51                      (c) 1952-53                      (d) 1951-52
14. Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the ..... rulers.  
(a) Maurya                      (b) Gupta                      (c) Shunga                      (d) None of these
15. From where did Harappans get Lapis Lazuli, a blue stone?  
Choose the correct option from the following options.  
(a) Afghanistan                      (b) Central India  
(c) Himalayan Region                      (d) Rajasthan
16. Sufi Silsilas began to crystallise in different parts of the Islamic World around the .....  
(a) 10th century                      (b) 12th century  
(c) 14th century                      (d) 15th century
17. The literal meaning of 'Gopuram' is .....  
(a) Cow shed                      (b) Royal gateway  
(c) Place of infantry army training                      (d) Central shrines

18. According to Mackenzie, what was the use of Lotus Mahal?
  - (a) It was a ritual place
  - (b) Royal queens residence
  - (c) Place where king met his advisors
  - (d) Elephant stable
19. The Sufis remember God either by reciting the Zikr (the Divine Names) or evoking his presence through ..... or performance of mystical music.
  - (a) Sama
  - (b) Ziyarat
  - (c) Auqaf
  - (d) None of these
20. Which of the following are not correctly matched in respect of Buddha life?
  - (a) Where he was born-Lumbini.
  - (b) Where he attained enlightenment-Sursen.
  - (c) Where he gave his first sermon-Sarnath.
  - (d) Where he attained nibbana-Kusinagara.
21. The Sangha was an association of whom?  
Choose the correct option from the following options.
  - (a) Bhikkhus
  - (b) Merchants
  - (c) Traders
  - (d) Dancers
22. What was used to weigh things in the Harappan Civilisation?
  - (a) A cubical stone with no markings, called chert
  - (b) A metallic cube with markings
  - (c) A cylindrical stone with no markings
  - (d) None of the above
23. Sanskrit texts and inscriptions used the term 'Vanik' to designate
  - (a) Goldsmiths
  - (b) Potters
  - (c) Merchants
  - (d) None of these
24. What is the term used to denote the practice of a woman having several husbands?
  - (a) Polyandry
  - (b) Polygamy
  - (c) Endogamy
  - (d) Exogamy

## Section B

*This section contains 22 questions in total. Attempt any 18 questions.*

25. Consider the following statements with reference to the weights and measurements system in Harappan culture.
  - I. Weights were made up of chert in cubical shapes more oftenly with no markings on it.
  - II. Lower denominations were binary while higher ones followed the decimal system.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
  - (a) Only I
  - (b) Only II
  - (c) Both I and II
  - (d) None of these

26. Which pair of the given archaeologists did excavations at the site of Kalibangan?
- BB Lal and BK Thapar
  - SN Roy and SR Rao
  - RS Bisht and MR Mughal
  - MS Vatsa and RD Banerjee
27. Arrange the following in correct chronological order.
- SR Rao begins excavations at Lothal.
  - Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan seal.
  - REM Wheeler excavations at Harappa.
  - Excavations begin at Mohenjodaro
- I, IV, II, III
  - II, IV, III, I
  - I, II, III, IV
  - IV, II, I, III
28. Identify the wrong statement in reference to the Kushanas theory of divine kingship.
- Colossal statues of the kings found from Mathura in Uttar Pradesh and Afghanistan.
  - They adopted titles like Devaputra i.e. Son of the God.
  - They were inspired by Japanese rulers who called themselves sons of heaven.
  - All of the above
29. Identity the correct pairing of the capital cities with their locations.
- Ujjainyoni-On Land Route
  - Puvar-On Sea Route
  - Pataliputra- On Riverine Routes
  - All of these
30. Which of the following statements is not correct about Vijayanagara Empire?
- The deity was explicitly or implicitly identified with the city.
  - Temples were center of learning.
  - Temples were developing as social cultural, religious and economical centers.
  - Temples were autonomous and independent institutions.
31. Arrange Landmarks in the Discovery and Conservation of Vijayanagara in correct order.
- Colin Mackenzie visits Vijayanagara.
  - Alexander Greenlaw takes the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi.
  - JF Fleet begins documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls at the site.
  - Conservation begins under John Marshall.
- I, III, IV, II
  - I, II, III, IV
  - II, III, IV, I
  - III, II, I, IV
32. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
- Assertion (A)** Travellers from different parts of world visited the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Reason (R)** Krishnadeva Raya's work Amuktamalyada advised kings to take care of foreign sailors and travellers.
- Codes**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - A is true, but R is not false
  - A is false, but R is true

33. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	1. Rajasthan
B. Basvanna	2. Bengal
C. Mirabai	3. Punjab
D. Baba Guru Nanak	4. Karnataka

**Codes**

A B C D  
 (a) 2 4 1 3  
 (c) 2 4 3 1

A B C D  
 (b) 4 2 3 1  
 (d) 3 1 2 4

34. Consider the following statements regarding paintings of Ajanta caves.

- I. They depict tales from Ramayana.
- II. Paintings are three dimensional.
- III. They have naturalistic quality and used shading technique.
- IV. They depict stories of major characters of Mahabharata.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) I and II (b) I, II, III and IV (c) II and III (d) II, III and IV

35. "Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death." Identify the correct reason to support the above statement.

- (a) Buddha and his disciples taught in Prakrit.
- (b) Importance was given to rituals in Buddhism.
- (c) People were dissatisfied with existing social practices.
- (d) Only men were allowed into the Sangha.

36. Identify the dynasty which is credited with the largest known hoard of gold coins and also the first ever gold coin in the history of India.

- (a) Indo Greeks (b) Kushans (c) Guptas (d) Sakas

37. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

**Assertion (A)** Kharosthi script was used in coin inscriptions found in North-West India.

**Reason (R)** Coins contain sources of rulers and their rule.

**Codes**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

38. Identify the name of the person from the information given below.

- He was one of the most famous rulers known from Buddha texts.
- He was the Grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.
- He was the first ruler who inscribed his messages to his subjects and officials on stone surfaces-natural rocks as well as polished pillars.
- He tried to hold his empire together by propagating dhamma.

- (a) Asoka (b) Samudragupta (c) Harsha (d) Chandragupta II

39. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Guru Nanak	1. Assam
B. Kabir	2. Marwar
C. Shankardeva	3. Nankana Saheb
D. Mirabai	4. Varanasi

**Codes**

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

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

40. Arrange the following chronologically.

- I. Classifying people in terms of gotra  
 II. Writing of Manusmriti  
 III. Creation of Dharmasutras  
 IV. Compilation of various versions of Mahabharata  
 (a) III, II, IV, I (b) I, III, IV, II  
 (c) IV, I, III, II (d) I, II, III, IV

41. What were the means of earning for man prescribed in Manusmriti?

- I. Inheritance II. Conques  
 III. Affectionate gifts IV. Investment  
 (a) Only III (b) Both II and IV  
 (c) I, II and IV (d) All of these

42. Identify the archaeologist who has written these words, "It seems to me a suicidal and indefensible policy to allow the country to be looted of original works of ancient art."

- (a) H H Cole (b) Walter Elliot  
 (c) Colin Mackenzie (d) John Marshall

43. .... was a British official who visited the stupa at Amaravati but his reports were never published.

- (a) Alexander Cunningham (b) Colin Mackenzie  
 (c) Howard Carter (d) Mortimer Wheeler

44. Identify the concept from the following information.

- They were perceived as deeply compassionate beings who accumulated merit through their effort.
  - They used this not to attain nibbana and there by abandon the world, but to help others.
- (a) Buddha and his disciples (b) Bodhisattas  
 (c) Bhikkhunis (d) None of these

45. Consider the following statements and suggest which one is not correct.

- (a) The empty seat was meant to indicate the meditation of the Buddha.  
 (b) The stupa was meant to represent the Mahaparinibbana.  
 (c) The wheel stood for the first sermon of the Buddha, delivered at Sarnath.  
 (d) Buddha attained enlightenment while meditating in a cave.

46. Look at the following given image and answer the questions followed by it



What is the name of the structure given in the image and from where was it found?

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Lolus Capital, Vaishali | (b) Capital Pillar, Kaushambi        |
| (c) Lion Capital, Sarnath   | (d) Dharma Chakra Capital, Bodh Gaya |

## Section

*This section contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions.*

- I. *Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.*

Much later, in 1947, REM Wheeler, then Director-General of the ASI, tried to correlate this archaeological evidence with that of the Rigveda, the earliest known text in the subcontinent. He wrote:

The Rigveda mentions pur, meaning rampart, fort or stronghold. Indra, the Aryan war-god is called Puramdara, the fort-destroyer.

Where are - or were - these citadels? It has in the past been supposed that they were mythical. The recent excavation of Harappa may be thought to have changed the picture. Here we have a highly evolved civilisation of essentially non-Aryan type, now known to have employed massive fortifications.

What destroyed this firmly settled civilisation? Climatic, economic or political deterioration may have weakened it, but its ultimate extinction is more likely to have been completed by deliberate and large-scale destruction. It may be no mere chance that at a late period of Mohenjodaro men, women, and children appear to have been massacred there. On circumstantial evidence, Indra stands accused.

FROM REM WHEELER, "Harappa 1946", Ancient India, 1947.

In the 1960s, the evidence of a massacre in Mohenjodaro was questioned by an archaeologist named George Dales. He demonstrated that the skeletons found at the site did not belong to the same period. Whereas a couple of them definitely seem to indicate a slaughter, the bulk of the bones were found in contexts suggesting burials of the sloppiest and most irreverent nature.

There is no destruction level covering the latest period of the city, no sign of extensive burning, no bodies of warriors clad in armour and surrounded by the weapons of war. The citadel, the only fortified part of the city, yielded no evidence of a final defence.

FROM G.F. DALES, "The Mythical Massacre at Mohenjodaro", Expedition, 1964.



47. Rigveda mentioned a god name used for Shiva in later Purnanic traditions. Identify the name.  
 (a) Nataraja (b) Pashupati (c) Agni (d) Rudra
48. Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of which of the following deities?  
 (a) Agni (b) Indra (c) Soma (d) All of these
49. What is the most probable cause of the destruction of the Harappan Civilisation?  
 (a) Climatic changes (b) Economic and political deterioration  
 (c) Deliberate and large-scale destruction (d) Both (a) and (b)
50. In the beginning of the given excerpt, REM Wheeler has correlated a certain archeological evidence with Rigveda.  
 What was that 'archaeological evidence'?  
 (a) Skeletons found from Deadman Lane in Mohenjodaro.  
 (b) Skeletons found from a citadel at Harappa.  
 (c) Skeletons found from Lothal dockyard.  
 (d) Skeletons found from Navdatoli.
51. Which one of the following archaeologists criticised Wheeler's findings about massacres in Mohenjodaro?  
 (a) John Marshall (b) Alexander Cunningham  
 (c) Staurt Piggot (d) George F Dales
52. Consider the following statements with reference to studies by George F Dales and identify the correct one(s).  
 I. He propounded that no large-scale massacre took place at Mohenjodaro.  
 II. He said that the only fortified part of the city did yield evidence of self defence in case of a war.  
 III. His views were in consonance with that of John Marshall.  
 (a) Only I (b) Both I and II (c) Both II and III (d) I, II and III
- II. *Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.*  
 The Sudarshana lake was an artificial reservoir. We know about it from a rock inscription (c. second century CE) in Sanskrit, composed to record the achievements of the Shaka ruler Rudradaman in Girnar.  
 The inscription mentions that the lake, with embankments and water channels, was built by a local governor during the rule of the Mauryas. However, a terrible storm broke the embankments and water gushed out of the lake.  
 Rudradaman, who was then ruling in the area, claimed to have got the lake repaired using his own resources, without imposing any tax on his subjects.  
 Another inscription on the same rock (c. fifth century) mentions how one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty got the lake repaired once again.
53. What was the name of the rock inscription in Sanskrit which mentioned about Sudarshana lake?  
 (a) Girnar Inscription (b) Prayag Prashasti  
 (c) Aihole Inscription (d) Nayanika Inscription
54. Where is Sudarshana lake located?  
 (a) Bhopal (b) Magadha (c) Gujarat (d) Pataliputra



55. Consider the following statements.

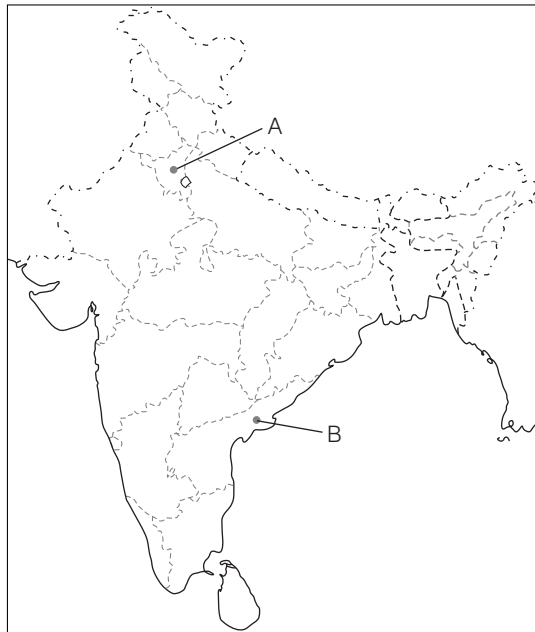
- I. Some local ruler or chieftain belonging to the Mauryan era built the Sudarshan lake.
- II. The lake was later on got repaired by Rudradaman and a very heavy tax was imposed on subjects to compensate the royal treasury.
- III. Lake was also repaired during the rule of the Guptas.

Identify the incorrect statement in accordance with the given passage.

- (a) Only I                      (b) Only II                      (c) I and III                      (d) I, II and III
56. Histories of Gupta rulers can be reconstructed from which of the following sources?  
(a) Inscriptions                      (b) Prashastis                      (c) Coins                      (d) All of these
57. By whom, Sudarshana lake was built?  
(a) Mauryas                      (b) Rudradaman                      (c) Chandragupta                      (d) Local Governor
58. The rulers of which dynasty repaired the Sudarshana lake?  
(a) Shaka                      (b) Gupta                      (c) Maurya                      (d) Both (a) and (b)

## Section D

*On the given outline map of India identify the location with the help of specified information.*



59. On the political map of India, 'A' is marked as the area where Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodi, Delhi Sultan and becomes the first Mughal Emperor.  
(a) Panipat                      (b) Delhi                      (c) Agra                      (d) Fatehpur Sikri
60. On the political map of India, 'B' is marked as one of the significant Buddhist stupa in Andhra Pradesh.  
(a) Amravati                      (b) Vidisha                      (c) Ajanta                      (d) Junnar

## Answers

1 (d)	2 (b)	3 (b)	4 (d)	5 (a)	6 (b)	7 (b)	8 (c)	9 (c)	10 (a)
11 (b)	12 (a)	13 (d)	14 (b)	15 (a)	16 (b)	17 (b)	18 (c)	19 (a)	20 (b)
21 (a)	22 (a)	23 (c)	24 (a)	25 (c)	26 (a)	27 (b)	28 (c)	29 (d)	30 (d)
31 (b)	32 (b)	33 (a)	34 (c)	35 (c)	36 (b)	37 (b)	38 (a)	39 (b)	40 (b)
41 (d)	42 (a)	43 (b)	44 (b)	45 (d)	46 (c)	47 (d)	48 (d)	49 (c)	50 (a)
51 (d)	52 (a)	53 (a)	54 (c)	55 (b)	56 (d)	57 (d)	58 (b)	59 (a)	60 (a)

## EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) All the pairs are correctly matched. In 1955, SR Rao begins excavations at Lothal. In 1974, MR Mughal begins explorations in Bahawalpur. In 1990, RS Bisht begins excavations at Dholavira.
2. (b) Mesopotamian texts refer to Meluhha as a land of seafarers i.e., sailors who were involved in trading carnelian, lapis lazuli, copper, gold and varieties of woods.
3. (b) New forms of disposal of the dead, including the making of elaborate stone structures known as megaliths, emerged in Central and South India from the first millennium BCE. In many cases, the dead were buried with a rich range of iron tools and weapons.
4. (d) None of the pairs are incorrect. Paleography is the study of ancient writing systems and the deciphering and dating of historical manuscripts. Epigraphy is the study and interpretation of ancient inscriptions.
5. (a) Kinfolk is the term for families that are usually parts of larger networks of people.
6. (b) Rigveda includes all the mantras which are used by the Brahmanas to perform rituals.
7. (b) The most beautiful ancient buildings in the state of Bhopal are at Sanchi Kanakhera. It is a small village some 20 miles North-East of Bhopal.
8. (c) 'Taj-ul Ibal Tarikh Bhopal' (The History of Bhopal) is the autobiography of Shahjahan Begum of Bhopal. She ruled from 1868-1901. In 1876, HD Bartow translated this book.
9. (c) Baba Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was born in a Hindu merchant family in a village called Nankana Sahib near the Ravi river in the predominantly Muslim Punjab.
10. (a) Verses compiled as Bijak are composed by Kabir. The Kabir Bijak is preserved by the Kabirpanth (the path or sect of Kabir) in Varanasi and elsewhere in Uttar Pradesh. The Kabir Granthavali is associated with the Dadupanth in Rajasthan, and many of his compositions are found in the Adi Granth Sahib.
11. (b) Vijayanagara is remembered as City of Victory in stories. City of Victory is taken from the word Vijaya means victory and nagara means city. Vijayanagara was the most prosperous capital of South India. The Vijayanagara empire was founded in the fourteenth century.
12. (a) Collin Mackenzie was the first surveyor General of India. He was an employee of East India Company. He discovered Hampi and prepared first survey map of the site. He was appointed as first General Surveyor of India in 1815. His work also gave a new direction to the researchers to carry out further survey.
13. (d) The archaeologist BB Lal excavated at a village named Hastinapura in Meerut in 1951-1952.
14. (b) Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers. Gold coins are one of the important sources to reconstruct the histories of the Gupta rulers. It revealed long distance transaction and the prosperous economic conditions during the Gupta period.
15. (a) The Harappans got Lapis Lazuli from Afghanistan. It is strongly suggested that Shortugai might have had connections to the import of Lapis Lazuli, into the cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
16. (b) Sufi Silsilas began to crystallise in different parts of the Islamic world around the 12th century.

Sufi Silsilas or chain signifies a continuous link between master and disciple, stretching an unbroken spiritual genealogy to the Prophet Muhammad.

17. (b) The literal meaning of Gopuram is Royal gateway. This was an integral part of the temples. Krishnadeva Raya built many fine Gopurams.
18. (c) The Lotus Mahal was one of the most beautiful buildings of the Vijayanagara empire. But the exact use of the Mahal was unknown. However, Mackenzie was of the opinion that the Mahal was used as a place where king met his advisors.
19. (a) The Sufis remember God either by reciting the Zikr or evoking his presence through sama or performance of mystical music. Ritual necessities are known as 'sama' in Chishti tradition. It was integral to the Chishti tradition and exemplified interaction with indigenous devotional traditions.
20. (b) Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment and became the Buddha at Bodh Gaya (not Surser) under the sacred pipal tree.
21. (a) Sangha was an association of Bhikkhus. Bhikkhu means 'beggar' or 'one who lives by alms'. Buddha founded Sangha for his followers and the monks lived a simple life, teaching Dhamma and lived on alms. Women were later allowed to join Sangha through the mediation of Ananda, one of the Buddha's dearest disciples.
22. (a) In the Harappan Civilisation, exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, which included a cubical stone called chert.
23. (c) Sanskrit texts and inscriptions used the term 'Vanik' to designate merchants.
24. (a) In ancient text, polyandry is considered as the custom of a woman having several husbands e.g Draupadi.
25. (c) Both the statements I and II are correct. Exchanges during Harappan age were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called chert. It was generally cubical in shape with no markings. The lower denominations of weights were binary (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc. up to 12,800), while the higher ones followed the decimal system. The smaller weights were probably used for weighing jewellery and beads. Metal scale-pans have also been found.
26. (a) In 1960, BB Lal and BK Thapar began excavations at Kalibangan. They found many important evidences of Harappan Civilisation.
27. (b) The correct chronological order is as follows
  - In 1875, Alexander Cunningham presents report on Harappan seal.
  - In 1925, excavations begin at Mohenjodaro.
  - In 1946, excavations were at Harappa by REM Wheeler.
  - In 1955, SR Rao begins excavations at Lothal.
28. (c) Kushanas were inspired by Chinese (not Japanese) rulers who called themselves sons of heaven. Kushanas (c 1st century BCE-1st century CE) ruled over a vast kingdom extending from Central Asia to North-West India.
29. (d) All the given pairs are correct. Ujjaini serves as the capital of Avanti Mahajanapada and is located on the banks of Kshipur river. Puhar (also known as Poompuhar) is a town in the Mayiladuthurai district in the Southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Puhar is located near the mouth of the Kaveri river, on the sea coast. It is mentioned in the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea.  
Pataliputra or modern Patna is located on the riverine route of Ganga river and served as the capital of Magadh and then Mauryan empire.
30. (d) Temples were not independent and autonomus institutions. They were under the control of the king and managed by them. Temples in South India were considered as a place of religious worship and social gatherings.
31. (b) The correct order is as follows :  
In 1800 Colin Mackenzie visits Vijayanagara.
  - In 1856, Alexander Greenlaw takes the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi.
  - In 1876, JF Fleet begins documenting the inscriptions on the temple walls at the site.
  - In 1902, conservation begins under John Marshall.
32. (b) Both the statements are true, but statement R does not explain statement A. Travellers visited Vijayanagara Empire to see the ruins of Hampi with its magnificent temples with Mahanavami dibba and Gopurams. The advise to kings through Krishnadeva Raya's work Amuktamalyada is not the reason for travellers to visit Vijayanagara.

34. (c) The paintings of Ajanta caves are mainly based on Buddhism, depicting the past lives and rebirths of the Buddha. Thus, statements I and IV are not correct which are about Ramayana and Mahabharata.
35. (c) Buddhism grew rapidly both during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death as people were dissatisfied with existing social practices. In Buddhism, the importance attached to conduct and values rather than claims of superiority based on birth attracted people towards this religion.
36. (b) The Kushanas issued the largest hoards of gold coins (first gold coins) during c. first century CE. These were virtually identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran. These have been found from several sites in North India and Central Asia.
37. (b) Both the statements are true, but they explain different information and are not interlinked, thus, statement R is not the explanation of statement A.
38. (a) The given information is about Asoka.
40. (b) The correct chronological order is classifying people in terms of gotra, creation of Dharmasutras, compilation of various versions of Mahabharata and writing of Manusmriti.
41. (d) In Manusmriti, the different ways of earnings included wealth got by inheritance, conquest, investment and acceptance of gifts from good people.
42. (a) HH Cole had written the given words. He was of the view that museums should have a plaster-caste duplicate of sculpture whereas the originals should remain at their actual place. In 1880, he was appointed as a Curator of Ancient Monuments.
43. (b) Colin Mackenzie visited the stupa at Amaravati and found several pieces of sculpture, made detailed drawings of them, but these reports were never published.
44. (b) The given information is about Bodhisattas.
45. (d) Buddha attained enlightenment under a tree (not a cave).
46. (c) The name of the given structure is Lion Capital, Sarnath. It was originally placed on the top of the Ashoka pillar at the important Buddhist site of Sarnath by the Emperor Ashoka, in about 250 BCE during his rule over the Mauryan Empire.
48. (d) The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma.
49. (c) The most probable cause of the destruction of the Harappan Civilisation is deliberate and large-scale destruction.
50. (a) The archaeological evidence that REM Wheeler has correlated was skeletons found from Deadman Lane in Mohenjodaro.
51. (d) George F Dales criticised Wheeler's findings about massacres in Mohenjodaro.
53. (a) Girnar rock inscription mentions about Sudarshana lake.
54. (c) Sudarshana lake is located in Gujarat.
55. (b) Statement II is incorrect. The lake was repaired by Rudradaman by using his own resources, he did not impose any tax on his subjects.
56. (d) Histories of the Gupta rulers have been reconstructed from literature, coins and inscriptions, including prashastis, composed in praise of kings in particular, and patrons in general, by poets.
57. (d) Sudarshana lake was built by a local governor during the rule of Mauryas. This task of Rudradaman depicts that he did welfare activities for his subjects.
58. (b) Shaka ruler Rudradaman and later one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty repaired Sudarshana lake.

59 & 60.

