

1. The Neolithic site of Gumla is in

- (a) West Punjab
- (b) East Punjab
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) North West Frontier Province

Answer is: D

2. Which metal has so far not been discovered in Harappan sites?

- (a) Copper
- (b) Gold
- (c) Silver
- (d) Iron

Answer is: D

3. Who among the following cultures were the first to paint their pottery?

- (a) Mesolithic
- (b) Chalcolithic
- (c) Neolithic
- (d) Iron age

Answer is: B

4. Megaliths

- (a) are a certain group of Paleolithic caves
- (b) is the technical term for pre-historic rock-cut caves
- (c) are pre-historic burial monuments
- (d) are monoliths belonging to the Neolithic period

Answer is: A

5. Harappan people had a common burial system which is proved by

- (a) the earth burial head of the dead normally laid towards the North
- (b) the burial of commonly used item with the dead
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) the burial of the dead body in the sitting posture

Answer is: C

6. Remains of which animals have not been discovered in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Lion
- (b) Horse
- (c) Cow
- (d) Elephant

Answer is: A

7. Which one of the following statements regarding Harappan Civilization is correct?

- (a) The standard Harappan seals were made of clay
- (b) The inhabitants of Harappan had neither knowledge of copper nor bronze
- (c) The Harappan Civilization was rural based
- (d) The inhabitants of Harappa grew and used cotton

Answer is: D

8. The site of Harappan is located on the bank of river?

- (a)Saraswati
- (b)Indus
- (c)Beas
- (d)Ravi

Answer is: D

9. Which one among the following Indus city was known for water management?

- (a)Lothal
- (b)Mohenjodaro
- (c)Harappa
- (d)Dholavira

Answer is: D

10. The Indus Valley people traded with the

- (a)Chinese
- (b)Mesopotamians
- (c)Parthians
- (d)Romans

Answer is: B

11. Out of the following remains excavated in Indus Valley, which one indicate the commercial and economic development?

- (a)Pottery
- (b)Seals
- (c)Boats
- (d)Houses

Answer is: B

12. The earliest city discovered in India was

- (a)Harappa
- (b)Rangpur
- (c)Mohenjodaro
- (d)Sindh

Answer is: B

13. An advanced water management system of Harappan times has been unearthed at

- (a)Dholavira
- (b)Lothal
- (c)Kalibangan
- (d)Alamgirpur

Answer is: A

14. The archaeological finds from Alamgirpur in Meerut district reflected the

- (a)Harappa Culture
- (b)Vedic Culture
- (c)Mauryan Culture
- (d)Gupta Period Culture

Answer is: A

15. A copper chariot of Harappa times was discovered at

- (a)Kuntal
- (b)Rakhigarhi
- (c)Daimabad
- (d)Banawali

Answer is: C

16. One of the following sites from where the famous Bull-seal of Indus Valley Civilization was found?

- (a)Harappa
- (b)Chanhudaro
- (c)Lothal
- (d)Mohanjodaro

Answer is: A

17. Who discovered the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a)Sir Leonard Wooly
- (b)VS Agrawal
- (c)Dayaram Sahni
- (d)AL Basham

Answer is: C

18. Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan Culture?

- (a)Cow
- (b)Elephant
- (c)Rhinoceros
- (d)Tiger

Answer is: A

19. The polity of the Harappan people, as derived from the material evidence, was

- (a)secular-federalist
- (b)theocratic-federalist
- (c)oligarchic
- (d)theocratic-unitary

Answer is: B

20. The religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of

- (a)bhakti
- (b)image worship and yagnas
- (c)worship of nature and yagnas
- (d)worship of nature and bhakti

Answer is: C

21. In the Vedic period, the people called Panis, were

- (a)those, who controlled trades
- (b)cattle breeders
- (c)cowheads
- (d)ploughmen

Answer is: B

22. Rigveda consists of ritual .....hymns.

- (a)1028
- (b)1017
- (c)1128
- (d)1020

Answer is: A

23. Who favoured the Arctic Homes theory of the Aryans?

- (a)Pargiter
- (b)AC Das
- (c)BG Tilak
- (d)Jacobi

Answer is: C

24. The cow was an important form of wealth in

- (a)the Rigvedic age
- (b)the later Vedic age
- (c)the post Vedic age
- (d)the Epic age

Answer is: A

25. Who was the first European to designate Aryan as a race?

- (a)William Jones
- (b)HH Wilson
- (c)Max Muller
- (d)General Cunningham

Answer is: B

26. The staple food of the Vedic Aryan was

- (a)barley and rice
- (b)milk and its products
- (c)rice and pulses
- (d)vegetables and fruits

Answer is: C

27. Who among the following wrote Sanskrit Grammar?

- (a)Kalidas
- (b)Charak
- (c)Panini
- (d)Arybhatt

Answer is: C

28. The battle of Mahabharata is believed to have been fought at Kurukshetra for

- (a)14 days
- (b)16 days
- (c)18 days
- (d)20 days

Answer is: C

29. Patanjali is well known for the compilation of

- (a)Yoga Sutra
- (b)Panchantantra
- (c)Brahma Sutra
- (d)Ayurveda

Answer is: A

30. The God who is the most prominent in Rigveda is

- (a)Indra
- (b)Agni
- (c)Pasupati
- (d)Vishnu

Answer is: A

31. The Rigvedic God Varuna was

- (a)harginger of peace
- (b)destroyer of foes
- (c)guardian of the cosmic order
- (d)God of prosperity

Answer is: C

32. Panini, the first Grammarian of Sanskrit language in India, lived during the

- (a)2nd Century BC
- (b)6th-5th Century BC
- (c)2nd Century AD
- (d)5th-6th Century AD

Answer is: C

33. Upanishads are books on

- (a)religion
- (b)yoga
- (c)law
- (d)philosophy

Answer is: D

34. The expounder of Yoga philosophy was

- (a)Patanjali
- (b)Gautam
- (c)Jaimini
- (d)Sankaracharya

Answer is: A

35. Who composed the Gayatri Mantra?

- (a)Vishwamitra
- (b)Vasishtha
- (c)Indra
- (d)Parikshat

Answer is: B

36. Which one of the following four Vedas contains an account of magical charms and spells?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

Answer is: D

37. Which one of the following Vedic God/Goddess depicts an association with the Sun?

- (a) Ashvin
- (b) Pusan
- (c) Indra
- (d) Aranyani

Answer is: A

38. Who among the following was not a contemporary of the other three?

- (a) Bimbisara
- (b) Gautama Buddha
- (c) Milinda
- (d) Prasenjit

Answer is: C

39. Which one of the following four Vedas contains an account of magical charms and spells?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Yajurveda
- (c) Atharvaveda
- (d) Samveda

Answer is: C

40. The Purushsukta, which refers to the origin of caste, is found in the

- (a) Atharvaveda
- (b) Rigveda
- (c) Samaveda
- (d) Yajurveda

Answer is: B

41. The ancient name of North Bihar was

- (a) Vajji
- (b) Vatsa
- (c) Surasena
- (d) Avanti

Answer is: A

42. In ancient India, the earliest capital of Magadha Kingdom was at

- (a) Pataliputra
- (b) Rajgir
- (c) Vaishali
- (d) Varanasi

Answer is: B

43. When Alexander invaded India, who was the rulers of Magadha?

- (a)Haryankas
- (b)Shishunagas
- (c)Nandas
- (d)Mauryas

Answer is: C

44. Where was the seat of the first Republic of the world in 6th century BC?

- (a)Vaishali
- (b)Athens
- (c)Sparta
- (d)Patliputra

Answer is: A

45. Who founded Pataliputra?

- (a)Udayin
- (b)Ashoka
- (c)Bimbisar
- (d)Mahapadmananda

Answer is: A

46. Mahajanapada situated on the bank of river Godawari was

- (a)Avanti
- (b)Vatsa
- (c)Assaka
- (d)Kamboja

Answer is: C

47. 'Tripitaka' texts are related with which religion?

- (a)Vedic
- (b)Buddhism
- (c)Jainism
- (d)Shaivism

Answer is: B

48. The sacred books of Jains are called

- (a)Agama Sidhanta
- (b)Angas
- (c)Parvas
- (d)Upangas

Answer is: A

49. Who was the teacher of Gautam Budhha?

- (a)Panini
- (b)Alara kalama
- (c)Kapila
- (d)Patanjali

Answer is: B

50. Who founded the Lingayat Movement?

- (a)Basava
- (b)Ramanuja
- (c)Shankaracharya
- (d)Kamban

Answer is: A

51. How many Jyotirlingahs are there devoted to Lord Shiva?

- (a)6
- (b)12
- (c)24
- (d)18

Answer is: B

52. Which of the following sacred Buddhist place was situated on the river Niranjana?

- (a)Bodh Gaya
- (b)Kushinagara
- (c)Lumbini
- (d)Rishipattanam

Answer is: A

53. Where did Lord Buddha breathe his last

- (a)Rajgir
- (b)Bodh Gaya
- (c)Sarnath
- (d)Kushinagar

Answer is: D

54. Where has the world's largest monolithic statue of Buddha been installed?

- (a)Rajgir
- (b)Hyderabad
- (c)Kandy
- (d)Lhasa

Answer is: A

55. Which among the following is the sacred book of the Buddhists?

- (a)Upanishad
- (b)Vedas
- (c)Tripitaka
- (d)Agams

Answer is: C

56. Which of the following places is associated with Jainism?

- (a)Kapilvastu
- (b)Pava
- (c)Prayag
- (d)Shravasti

Answer is: B



57. Who is also known as Nigantha Nataputra?

- (a)Vardhamana Mahavira
- (b)Gautam Buddha
- (c)Nagarjuna
- (d)Shankaracharya

Answer is: A

58. Which one of the following is not included in the eight-fold path of Buddhism?

- (a)Right speech
- (b)Right contemplation
- (c)Right desire
- (d)Right conduct

Answer is: C

59. Which one of the following was the last Buddhist text produce in India?

- (a)Divya Vandana
- (b)Dohakosa
- (c)Vajrachedika
- (d)Vamsathapakasina

Answer is: D

60. Name the clan Buddha belonged to

- (a)Gnathrika
- (b)Maurya
- (c)Sakya
- (d)Kuru

Answer is: C

61. Who of the following kings was an ardent follower of Jainism?

- (a)Bimbisara
- (b)Mahapadmananda
- (c)Kharavela
- (d)Pulkeshin II

Answer is: C

62. Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang studied at the University of

- (a)Taxila
- (b)Vikramshila
- (c)Magadh
- (d)Nalanda

Answer is: D

63. Where was the third Buddhist Council held?

- (a)Vatsa
- (b)Patliputra
- (c)Kosambi
- (d)Kashmir

Answer is: B

64. Where was Mahavira Swami born?

- (a)Kundagram
- (b)Patliputra
- (c)Magadh
- (d)Vaishali

Answer is: A

65. Buddha was born at

- (a)Vaishali
- (b)Lumbini
- (c)Kapilvastu
- (d)Patliputra

Answer is: B

66. The Fourth Buddhist Council was convened during the reign of king

- (a)Ashoka
- (b)Ajatasatru
- (c)Kanishka
- (d)Mahapadmananda

Answer is: C

67. Who among the following presided over the Buddhist Council held during the reign of Kanishka at Kashmir?

- (a)Parsva
- (b)Nagarjuna
- (c)Sudraka
- (d)Vasumitra

Answer is: D

68. The first Buddhist council was held in which of the following cities?

- (a)Nalanda
- (b)Gaya
- (c)Rajgriha
- (d)Bodh Gaya

Answer is: C

69. Mahavira Jaina breathed his last at

- (a)Rajgir
- (b)Ranchi
- (c)Pawapuri
- (d)Samastipur

Answer is: C

70. Gautam Buddha was elevated to the position of God by the time of

- (a)Ashoka
- (b)Kanishka
- (c)Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- (d)Harsha

Answer is: B

71. Mahabodhi temple has been built at Bodh Gaya where

- (a)Gautam Buddha was born
- (b)Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment
- (c)Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon
- (d)Gautam Buddha passed away

Answer is: B

72. Sarnath is in the State of

- (a)Kerala
- (b)Maharashtra
- (c)Gujarat
- (d)Uttar Pradesh

Answer is: D

73. Among the following who is given the credit of carrying Jainism in South India

- (a)Sudharmana
- (b)Indrabhuti
- (c)Bhadrabahu
- (d)Sthulabhadra

Answer is: C

74. Prabhasgiri is a pilgrim spot of

- (a)Buddhists
- (b)Jains
- (c)Saivites
- (d)vaishnavites

Answer is: B

75. Who is said to have become the chief of the Jain Sangh after the death of Mahavira?

- (a)Jambu
- (b)Bhadrabahu
- (c)Sthulbhadra
- (d)Sudharma

Answer is: B

76. Which of the following Ashokan inscription is in 'Kharosthi' script?

- (a)Khalsi
- (b)Girnar
- (c)Shahvajgadi
- (d)Meerut

Answer is: C

77. Which of the following was not a capital of Magadhan empire?

- (a)Girivraja
- (b)Rajgriha
- (c)Pataliputra
- (d)Kosambi

Answer is: D

78. Turamaya, a contemporary of Ashoka, was the ruler of

- (a) Egypt
- (b) Corinth
- (c) Macedonia
- (d) Syria

Answer is: A

79. The Ashokan Edicts were deciphered first by

- (a) Sir John Marshall
- (b) Sir William Jones
- (c) Charles Wilkins
- (d) James Prinsep

Answer is: D

80. 'Arthashastra' was written by

- (a) Dhananda
- (b) Kautilya
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) Pusyamitra

Answer is: B

81. The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Mauryan's court was

- (a) Kautilya
- (b) Seleucus Nicator
- (c) Megasthenes
- (d) I-tsing

Answer is: C

82. The practice of military governorship was first introduced in India by the

- (a) Greeks
- (b) Sakas
- (c) Parthians
- (d) Mughals

Answer is: A

83. Who among the following presided over the Buddhist Council held during the reign of Kanishka at Kashmir?

- (a) Parsva
- (b) Nagarjuna
- (c) Sudraka
- (d) Vasumitra

Answer is: A

84. The name Dharmashoka was found in the

- (a) Maski Edict
- (b) Junagarh Inscription
- (c) Sarnath Inscription
- (d) Allahabad Pillar Inscription

Answer is: C

85. Which Rock Edict of Ashoka provides a description of the horrors of Kalinga War?

- (a) 13th Rock Edict
- (b) Kalinga Edict at Dhauli
- (c) The Edict at Jaugada
- (d) 10th Rock Edict

Answer is: A

86. In India, the first to put forward the theory that the Earth revolves round the Sun was

- (a) Kalhana
- (b) Brahmagupta
- (c) Bana
- (d) Aryabhatta

Answer is: C

87. Which one of the following is not a feature of North Indian Temple architecture?

- (a) Sikhara
- (b) Garbha Griha
- (c) Gopura
- (d) Pradakshina

Answer is: D

88. Which one of the following dynasties was ruling over North Indian at the time of Alexander's invasion?

- (a) Nanda
- (b) Maurya
- (c) Sunga
- (d) Kanva

Answer is: A

89. Zero was invented by

- (a) Aryabhatta
- (b) Varahamihira
- (c) Bhaskara I
- (d) Brahmagupta

Answer is: D

90. Who among the following also had the name Devanama Piyadasi?

- (a) Mauryan King Ashoka
- (b) Gautama Buddha
- (c) Mauryan King Chandragupta Maurya
- (d) Bhagwan Mahavira

Answer is: A

91. To which dynasty did Ashoka belong?

- (a) Vardhana
- (b) Maurya
- (c) Kushan
- (d) Gupta

Answer is: B

92. The last Mauryan emperor was

- (a) Jalok
- (b) Avanti Varma
- (c) Nandi Vardhana
- (d) Brihadratha

Answer is: D

93. Yavanika (Curtain) was introduced in Indian theatre by which of the following?

- (a) Shakas
- (b) Parthians
- (c) Greeks
- (d) Kushans

Answer is: A

94. Who started the Saka Era, which is still used by the Government of India?

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Vikramaditya
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) Ashoka

Answer is: A

95. The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of

- (a) religion
- (b) art
- (c) literature
- (d) architecture

Answer is: D

96. What was the capital of Kanishka?

- (a) Purushapur
- (b) Mathura
- (c) Taxila
- (d) Pataliputra

Answer is: A

97. St Thomas is said to have come to India to propagate christianity during the reign of

- (a) Shenguttavam (Chera)
- (b) Karikal (Chola)
- (c) Nendujelian (Pandya)
- (d) Gondapharnese (Parthian)

Answer is: D

98. Charak was the famous court physician of

- (a) Harsha
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Kanishka

Answer is: A

99. Which one of the following dynasties was associated with Gandhara School of Art?

- (a)Chalukyas
- (b)Guptas
- (c)Kushans
- (d)Mauryas

Answer is: A

100. The capital of Kadamba kings was

- (a)Tanjore
- (b)Vanavasi
- (c)Kanchi
- (d)Badami

Answer is: B

101. The 'Paditrupputtu' is a collection of poems in the praise of which of the following kings?

- (a)Chera
- (b)Chola
- (c)Pandya
- (d)None of these

Answer is: A

102. The first translator of Mahabharata into Tamil was

- (a)Permuduanar
- (b)Kamban
- (c)Hala
- (d)Bharavi

Answer is: B

103. In Gupta Age, guilds formed the major institutions in

- (a)the religions matters
- (b)the land revenue matters
- (c)the social structure
- (d)the manufacture of goods and in commercial enterprises

Answer is: D

104. Hiuen-Tsang visited India during the reign of

- (a)Chandragupta I
- (b)Chandragupta II
- (c)Harshavardhana
- (d)Rudradaman

Answer is: C

105. Harshavardhan was defeated by

- (a)Prabhakaravardhana
- (b)Pulakeshin II
- (c)Narsimhasvarma Pallava
- (d)Sasanka

Answer is: B

106. Who among the following took the title of 'Vikramaditya'?

- (a) Chandragupta I
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) Skandagupta

Answer is: B

107. The first major inscription in classical Sanskrit is that of

- (a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- (b) Kanishka I
- (c) Rudradaman
- (d) Samudragupta

Answer is: C

108. In Sanskrit plays written during the Gupta period women and Sudras speak

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Prakrit
- (c) Pali
- (d) Suraseni

Answer is: D

109. The famous Jain scholar Hemachandra was patronised by

- (a) Amoghavarsha
- (b) Dharmapala
- (c) Chandragupta Maurya
- (d) Kumarapala Chalukya

Answer is: D

110. The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called

- (a) Rupaka
- (b) Karshapana
- (c) Dinara
- (d) Pana

Answer is: A

111. Where is the famous Khandariya Mahadeva temple located?

- (a) Amaravati
- (b) Haridwar
- (c) Khajuraho
- (d) Nasik

Answer is: C

112. Who was the first known Gupta ruler?

- (a) Srigupta
- (b) Chandragupta I
- (c) Ghatotakacha
- (d) Kumargupta I

Answer is: A



113. The silver coins of the Gupta period were known as

- (a) Dinar
- (b) Rupka
- (c) Satamana
- (d) Karsharpana

Answer is: B

114. During which Gupta king's reign did the Chinese traveller Fa-hien visit India?

- (a) Chandragupta I
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) Kumargupta

Answer is: B

115. ....assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya'?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Kanishaka
- (d) Samudragupta

Answer is: B

116. 'Mrichhakatika' was written by

- (a) Vikramaditya
- (b) Sudraka
- (c) Kalhana
- (d) Banabhatta

Answer is: B

117. Which of the following was not composed by Harshavardhana?

- (a) Harshacharita
- (b) Ratnavali
- (c) Priyadarshika
- (d) Nagananda

Answer is: A

118. The rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram were built under the patronage of the

- (a) Chola kings
- (b) Pandya kings
- (c) Pallava kings
- (d) Satavahana kings

Answer is: C

119. In which country is the Angkorvat temple complex located?

- (a) Indonesia
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Kampuchea

Answer is: D

120. Who built the Khajuraho temples?

- (a)Holkars
- (b)Scindias
- (c)Bundela
- (d)Chandela

Answer is: D

121. Arabs were defeated in AD 738 by

- (a)Pratiharas
- (b)Rashtrakutas
- (c)Palas
- (d)Chalukyas

Answer is: A

122. Who among the following Rajputa kings defeated Muhammad Ghori for the first time?

- (a)Prithviraj III
- (b)Baghel Bhim
- (c)Jaichand
- (d)Kumarapala

Answer is: A

123. The Dilwara temple is located at

- (a)Bhubaneswar
- (b)Aurangabad
- (c)Khajuraho
- (d)Mount Abu

Answer is: D

124. Sun temple is situated at

- (a)Puri
- (b)Khajuraho
- (c)Konark
- (d)Gaya

Answer is: C

125. Which one among the following religious was patronised by Rashtrakutas?

- (a)Jainism
- (b)Buddhism
- (c)Saivism
- (d)Vaishnavism

Answer is: D

126. Ram Saran Sharma, who died in 2011 was an

- (a)Chemist
- (b)Economist
- (c)Ideologist
- (d)Archaeologist

Answer is: D

127. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?

- (a)Maurya
- (b)Gupta
- (c)Kushan
- (d)Kanva

Answer is: A

128. What do the painting of Ajanta depict?

- (a)Ramayan
- (b)Mahabharata
- (c)Jatakas
- (d)Panchatantra

Answer is: C

129. The subject-matter of Ajanta painting pertains to

- (a)Jainism
- (b)Buddhism
- (c)Vaishnavism
- (d)Shavism

Answer is: B

130. Where did the game of Chess originate?

- (a)India
- (b)Persia
- (c)Arabia
- (d)Europe

Answer is: A

131. The caves and rock-out temples at Ellora are

- (a)Hindu and Buddhist
- (b)Buddhist and Jain
- (c)Hindu and Jain
- (d)Hindu, Buddhist and Jain

Answer is: D

132. When was the 'Panchtantra' written?

- (a)Maurya period
- (b)Kanishka period
- (c)Gupta period
- (d)Harsha period

Answer is: C

133. Which is the only Neolithic settlement found in Indian subcontinent which is attributed to be 7000 BC?

- (a)Mehargarh (Baluchistan)
- (b)Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh)
- (c)Bori (Maharashtra)
- (d)Chhota Nagpur Plateau

Answer is: A

134. The burying of pet dogs in the graves of the masters did not seem to be a practice with Neolithic people in any part of India except

- (a) Asom
- (b) Southern India
- (c) Kashmir
- (d) Meghalaya

Answer is: C

135. Which Chalcolithic site in India reflects the idea of burying the dead under the floor of their house in North to South position?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Gujarat

Answer is: A

136. From which one of the following Mesolithic sites charred and carbonized grains of wild rice embedded in the burnt clay remains of wattle and daub walls of huts, has been discovered?

- (a) Chopani Mando
- (b) Mahadaha
- (c) Barkaccha
- (d) Langhanaj

Answer is: C

137. At which one of the following Neolithic sites, the evidence of the unique practice of burying the dogs with their masters in the cased has been found?

- (a) Burzahom
- (b) Piklihal
- (c) Gufkral
- (d) Chirand

Answer is: A

138. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the East Indian Neolithic?

- (a) It is based on barley
- (b) It is based on barley and wheat
- (c) It is based on rice
- (d) Did not produce any cereal crop

Answer is: C

139. Which animal figures most in the cave paintings of Mesolithic age?

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Cow
- (c) Buffalo
- (d) Deer

Answer is: D

140. Which of the following Chalcolithic sites does not fall in the Godavari Pravara system?

- (a) Nevasa
- (b) Daimabad

- (c)Navdatoli
- (d)Jorwe

Answer is: B

141. The most completely excavated Mesolithic site in India is

- (a)Bagor
- (b)Taradih
- (c)Sarai-Nahar Rai
- (d)Langhnaj

Answer is: A

142. Ganeshwar, the Pre-Harappan Chalcolithic site which supplied copper objects to Harappan sites is in

- (a)Swat Valley
- (b)Kashmir
- (c)Rajasthan
- (d)Uttar Pradesh

Answer is: C

143. The most number of Chalcolithic cultural sites were found along the river?

- (a)Chambal
- (b)Narmada
- (c)Tapti
- (d)Sutlej

Answer is: A

144. Which one of the following is not the characteristic feature of the Harappan settlement?

- (a)Doorways and windows generally faced the side lanes and rarely opened into the main streets
- (b)Houses generally had separate bathing areas and toilets
- (c)The citadel was walled but the lower towns was not walled
- (d)Drains and water chutes from the second storey were often built inside the wall

Answer is: A

145. Which of the following states has revealed the presence of rice during the Harappan sites?

- (a)Gujarat
- (b)Rajasthan
- (c)Uttar Pradesh
- (d)Punjab

Answer is: A

146. Which of the following cannot be considered Proto Harappan Culture?

- (a)Jornie Culture
- (b)Sothi Culture
- (c)Amri Culture
- (d)Kot-Dijian

Answer is: A

147. Which of the following is the latest site found?

- (a)Dholavira
- (b)Amri

- (c) Bhimbada
- (d) Alamgirpur

Answer is: A

148. Which of the following was contemporary of Indus Valley Civilization?

- 1. Egypt
- 2. Mesopotamia
- 3. Sumer
- 4. Greek

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) All of these

Answer is: C

149. A statue of bearded man was found at

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Mohenjodaro
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Kot Diji

Answer is: B

150. A stone cut water reservoir has been found at

- (a) Surkotada
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Dholavira
- (d) Harappa

Answer is: C

151. Which of the following showed the greatest uniformity in Harappan settlement?

- (a) Town Planning
- (b) Building
- (c) Bricks
- (d) Religious Practices

Answer is: A

152. Which of the following not known to have grown during Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Barley
- (d) Pulses

Answer is: D

153. In the Harappan period, seals were normally made of

- (a) Lead
- (b) Gold
- (c) Silver
- (d) Steatite

Answer is: D

154. The scripts of the Indus Valley Civilization was
- (a) Boustrophedeu, still not satisfactory deciphered
  - (b) Brahmi
  - (c) Nagri
  - (d) None of these

Answer is: A

155. In the Harappan period, Lapis Lazuli was imported from
- (a) Badakh Shah
  - (b) Iran
  - (c) Persia
  - (d) Bengal

Answer is: A

156. Indus Valley Civilization belongs to
- (a) Historical period
  - (b) Proto historical
  - (c) Pre historical
  - (d) Post historical

Answer is: A

157. Which of the following was not one of the causes of Harappan decline?
- (a) Ecological change
  - (b) Earthquake
  - (c) Hydrological change
  - (d) Aryan attack

Answer is: C

158. Mohanjodaro was hooded for a number of times; which of the following is time?
- (a) For one
  - (b) For thrice
  - (c) More than seven times
  - (d) Never

Answer is: C

159. Kalibangan gives evidence of
- (a) Pre Harappan culture
  - (b) Pre Harappan and Harappan
  - (c) Harappan and Post Harappan phase
  - (d) Post Harappan

Answer is: B

160. Largest number of sites found in post-independence India in
- (a) Gujarat
  - (b) Rajasthan
  - (c) Punjab
  - (d) Haryana

Answer is: A

161. The Harappan people worshipped the

1. Pipal tree
2. Humped bull
3. Prototype of Shiva
4. Other Goddess

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) All of these

Answer is: D

162. Remains of horse bones have been found from

- (a) Lothal
- (b) Surkotada
- (c) Kalibangan
- (d) Dholavira

Answer is: B

163. Which was the most frequently depicted animal

- (a) Elephant
- (b) Unicorn
- (c) Rhino
- (d) Tiger

Answer is: B

164. A granary outside to citadel was found at

- (a) Mohenjodaro
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Kot Diji
- (d) Lothal

Answer is: A

165. In which of the town both citadel and lower town were fortified?

- (a) Mohenjodaro
- (b) Surkotada
- (c) Kalibangan
- (d) Lothal

Answer is: B

166. A seal depicting, Mother Goddess with plant growing from the womb has been found from

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Daimabad
- (d) Mohenjodaro

Answer is: A

167. Which of the following was conspicuous by its absence in the terracottas of Indus Civilization?



- (a) Sheep
- (b) Buffalo
- (c) Cow
- (d) Pig

Answer is: B

168. Indus Valley Civilization is called Harappan Civilization because

- (a) Harappa was six times larger than Mohenjodaro
- (b) Harappa has more features
- (c) Harappa was excavated first
- (d) Indus Valley Civilization was believed to be early Vedic Civilization; hence it is named after Mythological World Harappa

Answer is: C

169. The world's first tidal pact has been observed from which Indus site?

- (a) Alladinho
- (b) Sutkagendor
- (c) Dholavira
- (d) Lothal

Answer is: D

170. Cylindrical seals of Mesopotamia has been recovered from which two Harappan sites?

- (a) Lothal and Kalibangan
- (b) Lothal and Rangpur
- (c) Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan
- (d) Ropar and Rojdi

Answer is: C

171. Which of the following statements about burial practices of Harappa is incorrect?

- (a) Surkotada - Pot Burial
- (b) Cemetery - Harappa
- (c) Lothal - Double Burial
- (d) Kalibangan - Fractional Burial

Answer is: D

172. Which one of the following sites of the Indus Valley Civilization had an ancient dockyard?

- (a) Kalibangan
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Rangpur
- (d) Harappa

Answer is: B

173. Traces of rice cultivation have been found at which of the following Harappan Sites?

- (a) Lothal and Rangpur
- (b) Kalibangan and Ropar
- (c) Alamgirpur and Harappa
- (d) All Harappan Sites

Answer is: A

174. The worship of fire in Harappan Civilization is proved by the discovery of fire altars at

- (a) Surkotda and Rangpur
- (b) Rangpur and Alamgirpur
- (c) Lothal and Kalibangan
- (d) Chanhudaro, Kayatha, Prabhas and Daimabad

Answer is: C

175. A Harappan site being surrounded by flood barriers in order to protect it with the aid of UNESCO funds is

- (a) Mohenjodaro
- (b) Dholavira
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Rakhigarhi

Answer is: A

176. From which one of the following places, remains of wells have been found in houses belonging to the developed stage of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Mohenjodaro

Answer is: D

177. Which one of the following was not known to the Harappans?

- (a) Construction of wells
- (b) Construction of pillars
- (c) Construction of drains
- (d) Construction of arches

Answer is: B

178. A piece of woven cotton has been recovered from which one of the following Harappan sites?

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Banawali
- (d) Mohenjodaro

Answer is: D

179. Which of the following is not true about Lothal?

- (a) A dockyard was discovered
- (b) The lower town was fortified
- (c) A seal was discovered depicting a ship
- (d) Rectangular and circular fire altars

Answer is: B

180. The Harappan site located on the Iranian border was?

- (a) Sutkagendor
- (b) Surkotada
- (c) Kotla Nihangkhan
- (d) Alamgirpur

Answer is: A

181. At which of the following sites has a pre Harappan settlement not been found?

- (a)Kot Diji
- (b)Kalibangan
- (c)Harappa
- (d)Dholavira

Answer is: C

182. Total number of Harappan inscriptions is around?

- (a)3000
- (b)3500
- (c)2500
- (d)Less than 2500

Answer is: A

183. A burial practice similar to that of Megalithi burial has been found at

- (a)Dholavira
- (b)Banawali
- (c)Lothal
- (d)Harappa

Answer is: A

184. A vase depicting the folk tale "The Thirsty Crow" was found at

- (a)Lothal
- (b)Surkotada
- (c)Dholavira
- (d)Banawali

Answer is: A

185. Harappans imported jade from

- (a)Arabia and Central Asia
- (b)Badakshan and Iran
- (c)Central Asia
- (d)Maharashtra

Answer is: C

186. In which of the following respects in these considerable variation in the Harappan Civilization?

- (a)Town planning
- (b)Bricks sizes
- (c)Weights and measures
- (d)Size of dwellings

Answer is: D

187. Which of the following places yielded evidence of fire worship?

1. Kalibangan
  2. Lothal
  3. Banawali
  4. Surkotada
- (a)All of these
  - (b)2 and 3

- (c)1, 2 and 3  
(d)None of the above

Answer is: C

188. Which of the following is not correct matched.  
(a)Mohenjodaro - The largest site of Indus civilization.  
(b)Dholavira - The largest Indian site of Indus civilization  
(c)Surkotada - The site where remains of horse have found.  
(d)Chanhudaro - Ploughed field surface

Answer is: D

189. The vast majority of the Beads were made of  
(a)Terracotta  
(b)Lapis  
(c)Jasper  
(d)Steatite

Answer is: D

190. The largest number of beads were discovered from  
(a)Lothal  
(b)Mohenjodaro  
(c)Harappa  
(d)Dholavira

Answer is: A

191. The Harappan people believes  
1. In spirit charms  
2. In amulets  
3. In other world  
Which of the statements given above are correct?  
(a)1 and 2  
(b)2 and 3  
(c)3 and 4  
(d)All of these

Answer is: A

192. Which one among the following is not true with regard to Rigveda Samhita?  
(a)There are about 300 non-Indo-European words in Rigveda  
(b)There is a reference to Dasarajna (battle of ten kings) in the Rigveda  
(c)It is mentioned in the Rigveda that against a confederacy of ten tribes  
(d)Purus sides with Bharata in the battle of ten kings

Answer is: D

193. Which one of the following is a Vedanga?  
(a)Sruti  
(b)Smriti  
(c)Nirukta  
(d)Samhita

Answer is: C

194. The term Nishkas which meant an ornament in the Vedic Period was used in later times to denotes a/an

- (a) Weapons
- (b) Agricultural implement
- (c) Script
- (d) Coin

Answer is: D

195. Which of the following is not included in the Vedic literature?

- (a) Shadvinsa
- (b) Satapatha
- (c) Aitareya
- (d) Kausitaki

Answer is: A

196. Which of the following is not included in the Vedic literature?

- (a) Shadvinsa
- (b) Satapatha
- (c) Aitareya
- (d) Kausitaki

Answer is: A

197. The term "Aryan" denotes

- (a) An ethnic group
- (b) A nomadic people
- (c) A speech group
- (d) A superior race

Answer is: C

198. In which Upanishad is mentioned 'Satyamev Jayate'?

- (a) Chandogya Upanishad
- (b) Prasana Upanishad
- (c) Isa Upanishad
- (d) Mundaka Upanishad

Answer is: D

199. The word 'Aryan' is borrowed from 'Arya' in Sanskrit or Airyan in Zewel; which means

- (a) Of good family
- (b) Of white man
- (c) Of local origin
- (d) Of outside origin

Answer is: A

200. The Nritti theme first of all appears in the

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Upanishadas
- (c) Satpathe Brahmana
- (d) Jabal Upanishadas

Answer is: C

201. How many times the term Jana occur in the Rigveda?

- (a)100
- (b)200
- (c)275
- (d)300

Answer is: C

202. Which of the following Mandalas is completely devoted to the Vedic God Soma?

- (a)1
- (b)8
- (c)9
- (d)10

Answer is: C

203. Which school of philosophy is also known as Lokayat?

- (a)Jaimini
- (b)Buddhism
- (c)Charvak
- (d)Bhagvatism

Answer is: C

204. The famous 'Battle of Kings' between Bharat and the host of ten chiefs was fought near the river

- (a)Saraswati
- (b)Helmanal
- (c)Purushni
- (d)Kumba

Answer is: C

205. The first elaborate description of Upanayan is found in

- (a)Aiterya Brahmins
- (b)Tattiriya Brahmins
- (c)Tandajamoha Brahmins
- (d)Satpatha Brahmins

Answer is: D

206. The two priests who played a vital role in the time of Rigveda are

- (a)Vashishta and Valmiki
- (b)Vashistha and Vishwamitra
- (c)Valmiki and Vishwamitra
- (d)Valmiki and Durvasa

Answer is: B

207. Which part of Rigveda gives an account of the origin of the Universe?

- (a)II Mandala
- (b)IV Mandala
- (c)X Mandala
- (d)IX Mandala

Answer is: A

208. Which of the following show the ascending order?

- (a)Kula, Grama, Vis, Jana, Rashtra
- (b)Rashtra, Jana, Vis, Grama, Kula
- (c)Vis, Jana, Grama, Kula, Rashtra
- (d)Kula, Vis, Jana, Grama, Rashtra

Answer is: C

209. Which is the most anthropomorphically represented God in the Vedic Culture?

- (a)Indra
- (b)Varuna
- (c)Rudra
- (d)Vishnu

Answer is: A

210. The word 'Varna' is used in Rigveda with reference only to difference between

- (a)Dasyu and Aryan
- (b)Vaishya and Shudra
- (c)Brahmana and Kshtriya
- (d)Arya and Dasa

Answer is: A

211. The Brahmins are

- (a)Manuals relating to ceremonies and sacrifices
- (b)Commentaries on Aryankas
- (c)Original text of Samhitas
- (d)Contemporary of Vedic Poetry

Answer is: C

212. The doctrine of Trimurti is formed in

- (a)Chandogaya Upanishada
- (b)Mundaka Upanishada
- (c)Svetasvatara Upanishada
- (d)Maitrayani Upanishada

Answer is: A

213. Which of the following is concerned with origin of Indian medicine?

- (a)Rigveda
- (b)Samveda
- (c)Yajurveda
- (d)Atharveda

Answer is: D

214. The tribal assembly normally involved in the election of the king was

- (a)Sabha
- (b)Samiti
- (c)Gana
- (d)Vidhata

Answer is: D

215. Hiran Yapindas and manas of Rigveda were

- (a) Gold pieces of ornaments of fixed value used as medium to exchange
- (b) Offering made of gods
- (c) Religious oblations
- (d) Sacrificial ceremonies

Answer is: C

216. Dasarajana was

- (a) Ten incarnations of Vishnu
- (b) Battle of ten kings
- (c) A sacrifice to be performed by the king
- (d) Ten sacrifice to be performed by the king

Answer is: B

217. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

- (a) Griha Sutras - Domestic ceremonies
- (b) Salva Sutras - Geometry
- (c) Sruta Sutras - Royal sacrifices
- (d) Dharma Sutras - Manners and customs

Answer is: C

218. Which of the following Rigveda God was frequently referred to by the epithet Athithi?

- (a) Agni
- (b) Indra
- (c) Varuna
- (d) Soma

Answer is: A

219. The earliest tax collected was

- (a) Bali - Voluntary offerings
- (b) Bhaga - Spoils of war
- (c) Visti - Forced labour
- (d) Kara - Customary share of grain

Answer is: D

220. Which river has not mentioned in Rigveda?

- (a) Sindhu
- (b) Saraswati
- (c) Yamuna
- (d) Periyar

Answer is: C

221. Nivi, Paridhan and Adhivasa were the

- (a) Different types of garments of the Aryans
- (b) Government officials of the Aryan kings
- (c) Tribal people of ancient Indians
- (d) Musical instrument of ancient Indians

Answer is: A



222. Which hymns of the Rigveda are considered to contain the rudiments of the Indian drama?

- (a) Vivaha-sukta
- (b) Apri-sukta
- (c) Samvada-sukta
- (d) Purusha-sukta

Answer is: C

223. The great law giver of ancient times was

- (a) Manu
- (b) Vatsyayana
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Aryabhatta

Answer is: A

224. The word 'Gotra' occurs for the first time in

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

Answer is: A

225. Which one of the following is the distinctive feature between a Nastika and Astika system in India?

- (a) Belief in the existence of God
- (b) Belief in the doctrine of rebirth
- (c) Belief in the authenticity of the Vedas
- (d) Belief in the existence of heaven and hell

Answer is: A

226. Nyaya Darshan was propagated by

- (a) Gautama
- (b) Kapil
- (c) Kanada
- (d) Jaimini

Answer is: A

227. 'Ashtadhyayi' was written by

- (a) Ved Vyas
- (b) Panini
- (c) Sjladeva
- (d) Valmiki

Answer is: B

228. The literal meaning of the word 'Arya' is

- (a) Superior
- (b) Learned
- (c) Priest
- (d) Warrior

Answer is: A

229. The 'Manu Smriti' mainly deals with

- (a) Social order
- (b) Laws
- (c) Economics
- (d) State-craft

Answer is: B

230. Purushmedha , male sacrifice, is referred to in

- (a) Krishna Yajurveda
- (b) Shukla Yajurveda
- (c) Shatapatha Brahmin
- (d) Panchvisha Brahmin

Answer is: A

231. What does Baudhayan theorem (Baudhayan Sulva Sutra) relate to?

- (a) Lengths of sides of a right-angled triangle
- (b) Calculation of the value of pi
- (c) Logarithmic calculations
- (d) Normal distribution curve

Answer is: D

232. In the early Vedic times what compromised wealth?

- (a) Pasture land
- (b) Horses
- (c) Chariots
- (d) Both a and c

Answer is: D

233. The term 'Yavanapria' mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts denoted?

- (a) A fine variety of India Muslim
- (b) Ivory
- (c) Damsels sent to the Greek court for dance performance
- (d) Pepper

Answer is: D

234. The term 'Govikanta' was used in the Vedic age for

- (a) Courier
- (b) Head of forest department
- (c) The Queen
- (d) The Priest

Answer is: B

235. The Gandhara ruler of taxila, who sent an embassy to Bimbisara, was

- (a) Porus
- (b) Ambhi
- (c) Pukkusti
- (d) Susima

Answer is: A

236. Which republican state had its capital at Ramagrana?

- (a) Kohyas
- (b) Kalamas
- (c) Bhaggas
- (d) Jnatrikas

Answer is: D

237. Which Mahajanpanda corresponds to modern Munger and Bhagalpur districts of Bihar?

- (a) Vajji
- (b) Malla
- (c) Anga
- (d) Magadh

Answer is: C

238. Name the Mahajanpadas which was a confederacy of eight republican clans?

- (a) Vatsa
- (b) Vajji
- (c) Magadh
- (d) Malla

Answer is: B

239. The first king to have a standing army was

- (a) Jarasandha
- (b) Brihadratha
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) Mahapadma Nanda

Answer is: C

240. The Southernmost Mahajanpanda was

- (a) Avanti
- (b) Asmaka
- (c) Chedis
- (d) Mallas

Answer is: B

241. The oldest republic in the world is

- (a) Sakyas
- (b) Lichchhavis
- (c) Jnatrikas
- (d) Koliyas

Answer is: A

242. By which ruler Pataliputra was chosen for the first time as a capital?

- (a) Ajatasatru
- (b) Kalasok
- (c) Udayin
- (d) Kanishka

Answer is: B

243. The list of sixteen Mahajanpadas is available in

- (a) Mahabharat
- (b) Anguttar Nikaya
- (c) Chhandogya Upanishad
- (d) Samyukta Nikaya

Answer is: B

244. Which was the first capital of Magadha?

- (a) Pataliputra
- (b) Vaishali
- (c) Girivarja
- (d) Champa

Answer is: C

245. By whom the first republic of the world was established in Vaishali?

- (a) Maurya
- (b) Nand
- (c) Gupta
- (d) Lichhavi

Answer is: D

246. Which early ruler of Magadha murdered his father to ascend the throne and in turn was murdered by his own son?

- (a) Bimbisar
- (b) Ajatasatru
- (c) Udayan
- (d) Nagadashak

Answer is: B

247. Who was the founder of Nanda dynasty?

- (a) Bimbisar
- (b) Mahapadmananda
- (c) Ajatasatru
- (d) Dhanananda

Answer is: B

248. Which one of the following dynasties was ruling over North India at the time of Alexander's invasion?

- (a) Nanda
- (b) Maurya
- (c) Sunga
- (d) Kanva

Answer is: C

249. The 'dan-stuti' hymns are part of which Vedic Samhita

- (a) Atharvaveda
- (b) Yujurveda
- (c) Samaveda
- (d) Rigveda

Answer is: D

250. Between which of the following was the ancient town of Taxila located?

- (a) Indus and Jhelum
- (b) Jhelum and Chenab
- (c) Chenab and Ravi
- (d) Ravi and Beas

Answer is: A

251. Which of the following kings of Magadha transferred the capital from Girivraja to Pataliputra permanently?

- (a) Ajatasatru
- (b) Shisunaga
- (c) Kalashoka
- (d) None of these

Answer is: C

252. Tundiyas and Akasias were the royal officers connected with which of the following works?

- (a) Supervision of ganikas
- (b) Supervision of mints
- (c) Tax collection
- (d) Judicial pronouncements

Answer is: C

253. The Rigveda does not mention which of the following?

- (a) Sapt Sindhu
- (b) Verna
- (c) Magadha
- (d) Dasyu

Answer is: C

254. Which of the following is not considered an Indo-Aryan language?

- (a) English
- (b) Arabic
- (c) Persian
- (d) Avesta

Answer is: C

255. The Aryans came to India as

- (a) Invaders
- (b) Refugees
- (c) Merchants and Nomads
- (d) Immigrants

Answer is: D

256. The philosophy of Upanishads emphasises on

- (a) Bhakti
- (b) Gyan
- (c) Tapa
- (d) Karma

Answer is: B

257. 'Godhuma' which formed part of the staple diet of the Aryans was

- (a) Barley
- (b) Milk
- (c) Butter
- (d) Wheat

Answer is: D

258. The term 'Visamatta' was used in the later Vedic age for

- (a) The King
- (b) The Priest
- (c) The Trader
- (d) The Tax Collector

Answer is: A

259. In Buddhist principle, the performer of Sila and the achievement of Samadhi and Prajna lead to Nirvana. What does this Sila stand for?

- (a) Mental control
- (b) Physical control
- (c) Development of insight
- (d) Strict penance

Answer is: A

260. Which among the following is not a part of 'Tri Ratnas' according to Jainism?

- (a) Right Faith (Samyak Vishwas)
- (b) Right Conduct (Samyak Karma)
- (c) Right Thought (Samyak Soch)
- (d) Right Knowledge (Samyak Gyan)

Answer is: C

261. The theory of Karma in Buddhism means?

- (a) The deeds of a person that determine the state of his life
- (b) Predestination
- (c) The justification for social and economic inequalities
- (d) Both 'a' and 'b'

Answer is: A

262. Which of the following was not similar between Jainism and Buddhism?

- (a) Belief in Karma
- (b) Belief in Atheism
- (c) Belief in Ahimsa
- (d) Belief in Rigorous Asceticism

Answer is: D

263. Famous Jatakas are found in

- (a) Sutta Pitaka
- (b) Vinaya Pitaka
- (c) Abhidhama Pitaka
- (d) None of the above

Answer is: A

264. What, according to the chain of dependent origination, is the original cause of human suffering?

- (a) Desire
- (b) Ignorance
- (c) Consciousness
- (d) Attachment

Answer is: A

265. Who was the founder of Ajivikas sect?

- (a) Purana Karsapa
- (b) Pakkuda Kaccayana
- (c) Makkali Gosala
- (d) Ajit Keshambalin

Answer is: C

266. Who were the first teacher of Buddha, after his great renunciation?

- (a) Alara and Udduka
- (b) Alara and Kalam
- (c) Ananda and Asvagosha
- (d) Suriputan and Mogallana

Answer is: A

267. Of the four noble truth taught by Buddha, the basic truth was

- (a) Existence of sorrow
- (b) Sorrow causatia
- (c) Cessation of sorrow is possible by elimination of desire
- (d) The way to end sorrow lies in the following the eight gold path

Answer is: D

268. At whose instance the admission of nuns to Sangha started?

- (a) Ananda
- (b) Gautami
- (c) Mahmaya
- (d) None of these

Answer is: A

269. Which of the following is not one of the four noble sentiments for a person aspiring for Nirvana should cultivate?

- (a) Metta or universal love
- (b) Karma or compassion
- (c) Mudita or sympathetic joy
- (d) Upekkia or equanimity

Answer is: A

270. Who was the founder of Mahayan sect of Buddhism?

- (a) Vasumitra
- (b) Nagarjuna
- (c) Rahul Bhadra

(d)Asang

Answer is: D

271. Which of the following is not the representation of Buddhist art?

- (a)Stupa
- (b)Vihara
- (c)Chaitya
- (d)Relic tower

Answer is: D

272. The religious literature of the Jains at the early stage was written in

- (a)Ardhamagadhi
- (b)Pali
- (c)Sanskrit
- (d)None of these

Answer is: A

273. Who presided over the fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir?

- (a)Asvagosha
- (b)Vasumitra
- (c)Upagupta
- (d)Mahakasyapa

Answer is: B

274. The Mahayana School of Buddhism used which language to compose its teachings?

- (a)Pali
- (b)Prakrit
- (c)Sanskrit
- (d)Tibetan

Answer is: C

275. The Book 'Vaipulyasutra' deals with branch of Buddhism?

- (a)Hinayana
- (b)Mahayan
- (c)Vajrayana
- (d)Jantrism

Answer is: B

276. Who was the author of 'Buddha Charita'?

- (a)Asvagosha
- (b)Nagasena
- (c)Nagarjuna
- (d)Vasumitra

Answer is: A

277. Who was the author of 'Buddha Charita'?

- (a)Asvagosha
- (b)Nagasena
- (c)Nagarjuna



(d)Vasumitra

Answer is: A

278. Who of the following was a contemporary of Gautama Buddha?

- (a)Bhadrabahu
- (b)Chandragupta Maurya
- (c)Parsvanath
- (d)Vardhaman Mahavira

Answer is: D

279. Who is believed by the Jainas to be the first Thirthankara?

- (a)Rishabadeva
- (b)Parsvanatha
- (c)Bhadrabahu
- (d)Mahavira

Answer is: A

280. Which of the following principles was added to Jainism by Mahavira?

- (a)Satya
- (b)Ahimsa
- (c)Brahmacharya
- (d)Aparigraha

Answer is: C

281. With which religion is Kaivalaya associated?

- (a)Buddhism
- (b)Jainism
- (c)Hinduism
- (d)Sikhism

Answer is: A

282. Which Buddhist monk was minister teacher of Samudragupta?

- (a)Asanga
- (b)Vasubandhu
- (c)Asvaghosha
- (d)Harisena

Answer is: D

283. 'Gandharas' are apostles of which religion?

- (a)Ajivikas
- (b)Buddhism
- (c)Jainism
- (d)Charvakas

Answer is: C

284. Where is Mahayan Buddhism not so popular?

- (a)Central Asia
- (b)China
- (c)Japan

(d)Ceylon

Answer is: A

285. Who wrote the book Madhyamika-karika, a Baudh text?

- (a)Nagarjuna
- (b)Asanga
- (c)Vasubandhu
- (d)Asvaghosha

Answer is: A

286. The symbol used to refer to the act of the great renunciation by to Buddha is

- (a)Lotus and Bull
- (b)Horse
- (c)Bodhi tree
- (d)Stupas

Answer is: B

287. Who among the following was not invested with the upanayana ceremony?

- (a)Brahmanas
- (b)Kshatriyas
- (c)Vaishyas
- (d)Shudra

Answer is: D

288. Which of the following is not true about Buddha?

- (a)He did not concern himself with the problem of God or the soul
- (b)He declared that everything in the world is temporary
- (c)According to him, desire is the cause of suffering
- (d)He glorified the concept of self-mortification

Answer is: D

289. Where did Gautam Buddha deliver his first sermon, known a Dharma Chakra Pravartan(turning of the wheel of the law)?

- (a)Sanchi
- (b)Sarnath
- (c)Sravasti
- (d)Bodh Gaya

Answer is: B

290. The Heterodox sect, Ajivikas was founded by

- (a)Gosala Makhali
- (b)Pakudha Katyana
- (c)Ajitha Keshakamblin
- (d)Sanjay Bethak Putta

Answer is: A

291. The Yogachara School of thought in Buddhism was founded by?

- (a)Nagarjuna
- (b)Maiteryanath

- (c)Asanga
- (d)Vasubandhu

Answer is: B

292. Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment?

- (a)Sarnath
- (b)Bodh Gaya
- (c)Kapilavastu
- (d)Rajgriha

Answer is: B

293. Gandhara School of Art came into existence in

- (a)Hinayana sect
- (b)Mahayana sect
- (c)Vaishanava sect
- (d)Shiva sect

Answer is: B

294. With reference to the Indian literary works, what is Digha Nikaya?

- (a)An important Buddhist text in Pali
- (b)Miscellaneous work in prose and verse associated with Mudrarakshasha
- (c)Collection of long sermons ascribed to Mahavira
- (d)Collection of short stories ascribed to Kautilya

Answer is: A

295. Who among the following taught the doctrine of Shunyata (Sshunyavad)?

- (a)Nagarjuna
- (b)Shankaracharya
- (c)Harisena
- (d)Vallabhacharya

Answer is: A

296. Which of the following places is considered a Jain Siddha Kshetra on account of its association with Parsvanatha?

- (a)Champa
- (b)Pava
- (c)Sammed Sikhar
- (d)Urjayanta

Answer is: C

297. Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana in the republic of the

- (a)Mallas
- (b)Lichchhavis
- (c)Sakyas
- (d)Palas

Answer is: A

298. Which one of the following propounded that "destiny determines everything, man is powerless"?

- (a)Jains

- (b) Buddhists
- (c) Ajivakas
- (d) Mimansakas

Answer is: C

299. Who amongst the following is known as the Light of Asia?

- (a) Jesus Christ
- (b) Lord Buddha
- (c) Prophet Mohammed
- (d) Zarathustra

Answer is: B

300. Jivika, The royal physician of Rajgriha, as the son of the Ganika named as

- (a) Salavati
- (b) Ramaniya
- (c) Basantsena
- (d) Amprapali

Answer is: A

301. The "Tripitaka" was written in

- (a) Brahmi
- (b) Kharoshti
- (c) Pali
- (d) Sanskrit

Answer is: C

302. Which one of the following is not common in Buddhism and Jainism?

- (a) Non-violence
- (b) Indifference to Vedas
- (c) Self-mortification
- (d) Rejection of rituals

Answer is: C

303. Anekantavada is a core theory and philosophy of which one of the following?

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Sikhism
- (d) Vaishnavism

Answer is: B

304. On which of the following points both Brahminism and Buddhism are in agreement with each other?

- (a) On the right of the king to receive taxes
- (b) On the right of the king to supervise religious centre
- (c) On the social categories based on varna and jati
- (d) On the issue of non killing

Answer is: A

305. In the Mahayana Buddhism, the Bodhisatva Avalokitesvar was also known as

- (a) Vajrapani

- (b)Manjusri
- (c)Padmapani
- (d)Maitreya

Answer is: C

306. The concept of eight-fold path forms the theme of

- (a)Dipavamsa
- (b)Divyavandana
- (c)Mahaparinirvana Sutta
- (d)Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta

Answer is: D

307. Which one among the following principles was not propagated by the Theosophical Society?

- (a)Belief at karma and rebirth
- (b)Belief in universal brotherhood and humanity
- (c)Belief in Vedantic Philosophy
- (d)Belief in the eradication of accountability

Answer is: D

308. The doctrine of three jewels - Right belief, Right conduct and Right knowledge - is the crownings glory of

- (a)Buddhism
- (b)Christianity
- (c)Jainism
- (d)None of these

Answer is: C

309. The Vikramshila Mahavinara, a great centre of education, was founded by

- (a)Baladitya
- (b)Harsha
- (c)Gopala
- (d)Dhrmapala

Answer is: D

310. The Lumbini was the birth place of Buddha is attested by an inscription of

- (a)Ashoka
- (b)Pushyamitra Sung
- (c)Kanishka
- (d)Harsha

Answer is: A

311. Vikramshila Mahavihara was established by the ruler of

- (a)Pushyabhuti dynasty
- (b)Barman dynasty
- (c)Sen dynasty
- (d)Pala dynasty

Answer is: D

312. In Buddhism, What does Patiomokkha stand for?

- (a)A description of Mahayana Buddhism

- (b) A description of Hinayana Buddhism
- (c) The rules of the Sangha
- (d) The questions of king Menander

Answer is: C

313. Mahamastakabhisheka, a great religious event, is associated with and done for who of the following?

- (a) Bahubali
- (b) Buddha
- (c) Mahavir
- (d) Nataraja

Answer is: A

314. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) The statue of Gomateshwara at Sravanabelagola represents the last Tirthankara of Jains
- (b) India's largest Buddhist monastery is in Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) The Khajuraho temples were built under Chandela kings
- (d) The Hoysaleswara temple is dedicated to Siva

Answer is: A

315. Syadvad (the theory of may be) is a doctrine of

- (a) Lokayatism
- (b) Saivism
- (c) Jainism
- (d) Vaishnavism

Answer is: C

316. The stupa site which is not connected with any incident of Lord Buddha's life?

- (a) Sarnath
- (b) Sanchi
- (c) Bodh Gaya
- (d) Kushinagar

Answer is: B

317. Chandragupta Maurya is said to have spent his last years in South India at a place called

- (a) Kanchi
- (b) Madurai
- (c) Sarvanabelgola
- (d) Rameshwaram

Answer is: C

318. During Bindusara's reign, Ashoka suppressed an uprising at which place?

- (a) Kalinga
- (b) Brahmagiri
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Taxila

Answer is: D

319. "Paivedikas" and "Pulisanis" of Ashokan edicts are concerned with

- (a) Military department

- (b)Police department
- (c)Commerce and Industry
- (d)Aspionage

Answer is: D

320. 'Mahamatyapasarpa' was an official in the Mouryan administration concerned with

- (a)Control of irrigation
- (b)Weight and measures
- (c)Control of Spies
- (d)Chief Judicial officer

Answer is: C

321. Megasthenes calls the town officials in the Mauryan empire as

- (a)Astyonmoi
- (b)Agronomoi
- (c)Overseers
- (d)Assessors

Answer is: A

322. Ashoka Denoted to Sudama as Lomas Rishi Caves in the Barabar hills near Bodh gaya to whom?

- (a)Bhudhists
- (b)Ajivikas
- (c)Jainas
- (d)Brahmanas

Answer is: B

323. The Mauryan state had monopoly over which following sector?

- (a)Mining and Metallurgy
- (b)Coins and Currency
- (c)Armaments and Ship building
- (d)all of the above

Answer is: D

324. Which one of the following Buddhist literary sources contain information about the Mauryan period?

- (a)Dipavamsa
- (b)Mahapurinibbanasurta
- (c)Divyavandana
- (d)all of the above

Answer is: D

325. The most important source for the study of Ashoka is

- (a)Punch marked coins
- (b)inscriptions
- (c)Greek accounts
- (d)Buddhist literature

Answer is: B

326. Which of the following mentions Chandragupta sabha, the council of Chandragupta Maurya?

- (a)Arthashastra

- (b)Mudrarakshasa
- (c)Mahabhashya
- (d)Parisishtaparvan

Answer is: B

327. Ashokan pillars are made of which material?

- (a)Pre-Mauryan Age
- (b)Mauryan Age
- (c)Post-Mauryan Age
- (d)Gupta Age

Answer is: B

328. In the ladder of Mauryan administration who were just below the Pradesikas?

- (a)Rajukas
- (b)sthanikas
- (c)Samahartas
- (d)Yuktas

Answer is: A

329. Which one of the following Mauryan kings was known as Aritrchanes or Amritaghata, which appears to be a corruption of the the Sanskrit amritaghata, by the Greek writers?

- (a)Chandragupta
- (b)Bindusara
- (c)Ashoka
- (d)Dasaratha

Answer is: B

330. Identify the places where fourteen major rock edicts of Ashoka are located.

- (a)Kalsi, Manshera
- (b)Sopara, Yersagudi
- (c)Girnar, Junaguda
- (d)all of the above

Answer is: D

331. Who was referred to as 'Vrishala' and 'Kulahina'?

- (a)Ashoka
- (b)Bindusara
- (c)Chandragupta Maurya
- (d)Kanishka

Answer is: C

332. Which of the following sources contains the pronouncement "All men are my children"?

- (a)1st separate rock edict
- (b)2nd separate rock edict
- (c)5th rock edict
- (d)6th pillar edict

Answer is: A



333. In which of the edicts is found the mention of Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism and his reverence for his religion?

- (a)Kalinga edicts
- (b)Bhabru Bairat edicts
- (c)Major pillar edicts
- (d)Minor rock edicts

Answer is: B

334. The word 'charaka' in the Mauryan administration set up meant

- (a)Civil court
- (b)Criminal court
- (c)jail
- (d)Police lock-up

Answer is: D

335. The typical pottery of the Mauryan period was

- (a)PGW
- (b)Ochre coloured pottery
- (c)NBPW
- (d)Red ware

Answer is: C

336. 'Udaka Bhaga' a tax levied by the Mauryan state was

- (a)a land tax
- (b)cesson irrigation
- (c)customs tax
- (d)ferry tax

Answer is: B

337. Who was the son of Ashoka mentioned in an inscription?

- (a)Tivara
- (b)Kunala
- (c)Mahendra
- (d)Jalauka

Answer is: A

338. The capital of province of Kalinga under Ashoka was Tosali. It was also known as

- (a)Jayaguda
- (b)sanpa
- (c)Dhauri
- (d)Udayagiri

Answer is: C

339. Which source informs that the military department in the Mauryan times was divided into six committees of five members each?

- (a)Indika
- (b)Arthashastra
- (c)Ashokan inscriptions
- (d)Medrabshasa

Answer is: A

340. Who identified 'Sandrocottas' mentioned in justins book 'Epitome as Chandragupta Maurya'?

- (a)William James
- (b)Charles Wilkins
- (c)Max Muller
- (d)James Princep

Answer is: A

341. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was

- (a)Vishnugupta
- (b)Upagupta
- (c)Brahmagupta
- (d)Brihadranatha

Answer is: B

342. The stylistic compositions of sungas terracottas are typically

- (a)handmade
- (b)single-mould impressed
- (c)double-mould impressed
- (d)wheel-turned

Answer is: C

343. The rock-out architecture of the Ellora caves is represented by

- (a)two conventional types- the chaitya hail and the vihara
- (b)square sanctuaries fronted by small portiere
- (c)a pyramidal roof with out side wall decorated with terra ultra panels
- (d)large multichamber structures

Answer is: A

344. The most import legacy of the Indo - Greeks was the Gandhara School of Art. This school embodied

- (a)a synthesis of Greek, Roman and Indian features that are reflected in the image of buddha
- (b)indigenous tradition of Indian art
- (c)a synthesis of Greek and Indian features
- (d)a synthesis of Roman and Indian styles and techniques

Answer is: C

345. 'Milindapanho'

- (a)contains the numerous illustration from Jain legends
- (b)deals with the edge of conduct for Jain monks and jew
- (c)contain the fundamental of Buddha's teachings
- (d)rewards the dialogue the Indo - Greek ruler, Menander as the monk, Nagasena

Answer is: D

346. Which of the following is/are the source/s for the study of Sunga history?

- (a)'Gargi-Samhita' and 'Mahabhasya' of Patanjali
- (b)Kalidasa's 'Malviskagnimitra' nad Bana's 'Harshcharita'
- (c)Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d)None of the above

Answer is: C

347. The first ever inscription in short Sanskrit has issued by which king?

- (a)Chastana
- (b)Jayadanan
- (c)Rudradaman 1
- (d)Nahapana

Answer is: C

348. In which year Kharvela is said to have defeated he ruler of Magadha?

- (a)Twelfth year
- (b)Trirteenth year
- (c)in the very first year
- (d)None of the above

Answer is: A

349. Who is the author of 'satsai'?

- (a)Hala, a Satvahana ruler
- (b)Harshvardhana
- (c)Pushyamitra sunga
- (d)Vasudeva Kanva

Answer is: A

350. Which one of the following sites can be identified with Samapa, an administrative center under the Mauryas?

- (a)Brahmagiri
- (b)Jaugada
- (c)Ujjain
- (d)Maski

Answer is: B

351. Mahendra was the General of which of the following rulers?

- (a)Demetrives
- (b)Eutugdemes
- (c)Diodotve
- (d)None of these

Answer is: A

352. Which Greek King issued bilingual coins?

- (a)Demetrives
- (b)Autalioker
- (c)Mander
- (d)Alexander

Answer is: A

353. The old Stupa at Amravati was repaired during to reign of which Satavahana ruler?

- (a)Gautamipurta Satakarni
- (b)Sri Gita Karni 1
- (c)Pulamavi
- (d)None of the above

Answer is: C

354. St Thomas is said to have come to India to propagate Christianity during the reign of which Parthian king?

- (a) Mitharodates 2
- (b) Gondophernes
- (c) Strato
- (d) Moga

Answer is: B

355. The nucleus of the Satvahanas is

- (a) Krishna-Tungbhadra doab
- (b) Nasik
- (c) Coastal Aneira
- (d) Telengana

Answer is: D

356. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Vasudeva was the last Kushana King
- (b) Vasudeva was the first Kanva King
- (c) Devabhuti was the last Sunga King
- (d) Agnimitra was a prominent Kanva king

Answer is: D

357. The book 'Gathasaptasati' composed by Satvahanas ruler Hala was in

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Pali
- (c) Prakrit
- (d) Telugu

Answer is: C

358. Which statement is true about 'Stone Copper Age'?

- (a) Infant mortality was very high
- (b) There was many food producing economy
- (c) People were not aware of the art of mixing tin with copper
- (d) Above all

Answer is: D

359. Which site provides the earliest evidence of the domestication of animals?

- (a) Sohan river valley of Punjab
- (b) Ranthambore in Rajasthan
- (c) Belar valley in Mirzapur
- (d) Adamgarh in MP

Answer is: D

360. Why in North Western India doesn't have any middle 'Paleolithic age' sites?

- (a) In Punjab, adjoining tools are not available
- (b) No secularism in people
- (c) The microlith industry rooted
- (d) The Archaeological Survey not found interested

Answer is: A

361. Where is Buddha Pushkar Lake?

- (a) Indore MP
- (b) Ajmer Rajasthan
- (c) Firozabad UP
- (d) Jaipur Rajasthan

Answer is: B

362. Where evidence of concrete upper paleolithic art objects has been found?

- (a) Nevasa
- (b) Lohanada nola
- (c) Paisra
- (d) Sohan

Answer is: B

363. Which is correct match?

1. Nevasan - Middle Paleolithic
2. Sohan - Lower Paleolithic
3. Terian - Mesolithic
4. Kot-Dijian - Chalcolithic

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) All of these

Answer is: D

364. Which is the site where iron has not been found in some early dates?

- (a) Pirak
- (b) Ahar
- (c) Hallur
- (d) Nohak

Answer is: D

365. Common feature of megalithic burial customs?

- (a) In all graves pottery, and particularly burnished black and red ware, is found
- (b) In almost every excavated grave some objects of iron occur
- (c) Among the most common tools are flat iron axes, often with crossed iron brands for hafting
- (d) Among the grave goods Copper, bronze and gold objects are equally common

Answer is: D

366. 'Sohan culture' is another name of

- (a) Paleolithic culture
- (b) Mesolithic culture
- (c) Neolithic culture
- (d) Chalcolithic culture

Answer is: A