

**Saurabh sir**  
**Class Test-2 (History)**

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| <p>1. "Niska" was used as a medium of exchange, in which of the following periods ?</p> <p>(a) Vedic Period<br/>(b) Maurya Period<br/>(c) Gupta Period<br/>(d) Sangam Period</p> <p>2. Extensive burning of the forest marks which of the following era?</p> <p>(a) Copper Phase<br/>(b) Early Vedic Era<br/>(c) Later Vedic Era<br/>(d) Chalcolithic Era</p> <p>3. Which among the following is Incorrect regarding the early Vedic religion</p> <p>(a) They didn't believe in Idol worship and believed in one supreme god indeed<br/>(b) The Vedic god were classified into three categories – Terrestrial , Atmospheric and Celestial<br/>(c) The people used to worship of spiritual reasons<br/>(d) None of the above</p> <p>4. What is meaning of Prasati ?</p> <p>(a) It was an inscription<br/>(b) It was a copper Plate<br/>(c) It was a Royal Charter on metal plate<br/>(d) It was a Eulogy of a King</p> <p>5. Three of the Vedas are collectively known as 'Trayi' or 'Trio'. Which of the following Vedas does not belong to the group ?</p> <p>(a) Rig Veda<br/>(b) Sama Veda<br/>(c) Yajur Veda<br/>(d) Atharva Veda</p> <p>6. What does the term ' dvija' mean in reference to the later Vedic period?</p> <p>(a) A type of tax<br/>(b) Family Planning system<br/>(c) Caste system</p> | <p>(d) Kingship system</p> <p>7. Which of the following Statements is/are correct in relation to the later Vedic economy?</p> <p>1. cattle rearing was the important occupation of the Aryans.<br/>2. Later Vedic people domesticated camel, cow, ox, elephant, sheep, horse, goat, donkey and dog<br/>3. The number of animals represented the wealth of the people.</p> <p>Code<br/>(a) 1, 2 and 3<br/>(b) Only 2 and 3<br/>(c) Only 2<br/>(d) None of these</p> <p>8. Which of the following is/are true in reference to the later Vedic period?</p> <p>1. In this period, sabha and samiti became stronger.<br/>2. Women were not permitted to sit in the sabhas.<br/>3. Capital punishments were abolished.</p> <p>Code<br/>(a) Only 1 and 3<br/>(b) Only 2 and 3<br/>(c) Only 2<br/>(d) All the of the above</p> <p>9. Which of the following crops is known as 'Vrihi' in the Vedic texts?</p> <p>(a) Cotton<br/>(b) Wheat<br/>(c) Barley<br/>(d) Rice</p> <p>10. Assertion (A): During later Vedic age, Indra, Agni and Vruha lost their prominence and popularity.<br/>Reason (R): In the place of old god was taken by new trinity of gods – Prajapati, Vishnu and Pushan</p> <p>Codes<br/>(a) Both A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A<br/>(b) Both A and R are true and R is</p> |
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- not a correct explanation of A  
(c) A is true but R is false  
(d) Both A & R is not true
11. What does the term 'vish' mean in reference to the Vedic period?  
(a) A tribal unit  
(b) A precious element like gold  
(c) A type of drink  
(d) Illegal relationship
12. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect ?  
1. An important characteristic of Vedic mythology is the predominance of the male element.  
2. Sacrifices occupied a prominent place in Vedic rituals.  
Code  
(a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both of these  
(d) Neither of these
13. Which of the options correctly represents the west-to-east location of mahajanapadas?  
(a) Koshla, Kuru, Videha, Panchala  
(b) Kuru, Panchala, Koshala, Videha  
(c) Kuru, Koshala, Panchala, Videha  
(d) Koshala, Videha, Kuru, Panchal
14. The officer who was responsible for tax collection was called:  
(a) Ratnin  
(b) Takshana  
(c) Bhagadugha  
(d) Palagal
15. The river Chenab was known during the Vedic period by the name:  
(a) Askini  
(b) Parushni  
(c) Shutudri  
(d) Vitasta
16. In Rigveda, maximum number of shlokas are written in the memory of:  
(a) Indra  
(b) Brahma  
(c) Vishnu  
(d) Shiva
17. In the Vedic Period, which animal was known as 'Aghanya' ?  
(a) Bull (b) Sheep  
(c) Cow (d) Elephant
18. The word Gotra occurs for the first time in :  
(a) Rigveda  
(b) Samveda  
(c) Yajurveda  
(d) Atharveda
19. Why Rishabhnaath also Aadibrahma ?  
(a) Due to height  
(b) First to tell Moksha Marg  
(c) Religious Conversion  
(d) Showing the path of livelihood
19. In the Post Vedic times, numerous religious sects arose in the middle Gangetic basin in the century BC. Jainism and Buddhism were the most important. Consider the following Statement regarding the cause of the origin of Jainism and Buddhism:  
I. The Brahmanas demanded several privileges in the society, including those of receiving gifts and exemption from taxation and punishments.  
II. The Vaisyas were engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing and trade and also the principal taxpayers in the society  
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?  
(a) Only I  
(b) Only II  
(c) Both I and II  
(d) Neither I and II
20. Which of the following languages were patronised by the Jainas to preach their doctrines?  
(a) Prakrit (b) Sanskrit  
(c) Dravidian (d) Pali
21. In the post-vedic period which of the following varnas strongly reacted against the domination of Brahmanas  
(a) Shudra  
(b) Kshatriya  
(c) Rulers of that time  
(d) Vaisyas

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22. Where did the mahasamghika school arise?  
 (a) Bodhagaya  
 (b) Rajagriha  
 (c) Sravasti  
 (d) Vaishali

23. Which one the following is not included in the eight – fold path of Buddhism ?  
 (a) Rightspeech  
 (b) Right Contemplation  
 (c) Right Desire  
 (d) Right Conduct

24. The teaching of parshvanatha is collective if known as  
 (a) Triratna  
 (b) Pancha Mahavrata  
 (c) Panchsila  
 (d) Chaturyama

25. Who among the following was not a contemporary of the other three?  
 (a) Bimbisara  
 (b) Gautama Buddha  
 (c) Milinda  
 (d) Prasenjit

26. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

<b>List -A</b>	<b>List -B</b>
A. Nyaya	1. Jaimini
B. Vaisheshika	2. Badarayana
C. Sankhya	3. Gautam
D. Yoga	4. Kanada
E. Purva Mimamsa	5. Kapila
F. Uttara Mimamsa	6. Palanjali

Codes

- (a) A-5 B-6 C-4 D-1 E-2 F-3  
 (b) A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1 E-5 F-6  
 (c) A-3 B-4 C-5 D-6 E-1 F-2  
 (d) A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4 E-5 F-6

27. Svetembara agama was finally edited at the Jain council of  
 (a) Vaishali  
 (b) Vallabhi

- (c) Pawa  
 (d) Vidarbha

28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes :

<b>List -I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
A. Birth	1. Stupa
B. First Sermon	2. Lotus and bull
C. Nirvana	3. Dharmachakra
D. Parinirvana	4. Bodhitree

Codes :

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

29. Who was the teacher of Gautam Buddha?

- (a) Gautam  
 (b) Alara Kalama  
 (c) Asanga  
 (d) Sudharman

30. When Alexander invaded India, who where the rulers of Magadha?

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

31. The subject matter of Ajanta paintings pertains to

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

32. Direction : The question consist of two statement Statement I Statement II. You are to examine these two statement carefully and select the answers to these questions using the codes given below.

Statement I : There was great exodus of Jaina monks under the Deccan following severe famine in the Ganga valley towards the end of Chandragupta's reign.

Statement II: Chandragupata Maurya joined the Jaina order as a monk.

- (a) Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I

- (b) Both the statement are true, but Statement II is not correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true
33. Who among the following is given the credit of carrying Jainism in South India?
- (a) Indrabhuti
- (b) Sthulbhadra
- (c) Bhadrabahu
- (d) Sudharma
34. Many of the Greeks, Kushanas and Shakas embraced Buddhism rather than Hinduism because
- (a) Buddhism was in the ascendant
- (b) They has renounced the policy of war and violence
- (c) Caste-Ridden Hinduism did not attract them
- (d) Buddhism provided easier access to Indian Society
35. The Allahabad Pillar inscription is associated with which one of the following ?
- (a) Mahapadma Nanda
- (b) Chandragupta Mamya
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Samudragupta
36. Reason for the spread of Buddhism included
1. Simplicity of religion.
  2. Special appeal for the downtrodden.
  3. Missionary spirit of the religion.
  4. Use of local language.
  5. Reinforcement of vedic spirit by philosophers.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3, 4 and 5