

ROY'S INSTITUTE OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

RRB NTPC GRADUATE & UNDER GRADUATE CBT-1

// HISTORY //

HANDOUT - 1

1. Which of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization is located in Punjab (India)?

a) Banawali b) Balu c) Kot diji d) **Ropar**
2. In which of the following locations was 'Nataraja', a stone male dancing figure discovered?

a) Harappa b) Lothal c) Rangpur d) Mohenjo-daro
3. Which of the following Harappan site is NOT associated with craft production?

a) Chanhudaro b) Balakot c) Nageshwar d) **Manda**
4. Which city from the Harappan Civilization was almost exclusively devoted to craft production including bead making, shell cutting, metal working, seal making and weight making?

a) Harappa b) Mohenjo Daro c) Nageshwar d) **Chanhudaro**
5. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the pre-historic period of human activities and civilization?

a) Neolithic Period, Mesolithic Period, Palaeolithic Period
b) Palaeolithic Period, Mesolithic Period, Neolithic Period
c) Mesolithic Period, Neolithic Period, Palaeolithic Period
d) Metal Age Period, Mesolithic Period, Palaeolithic Period
6. Which material was used to make beads in the Harappan Civilisation?

a) Wood b) Plastic c) Limestone d) **Carnelian stone**
7. The Aitareya Upanishad belongs to the fourth, fifth and sixth chapters of the second book of Aitareya Aranyaka of the _____ and is considered as the oldest Upanishads.

a) Atharva Veda b) Sama Veda c) **Rig Veda** d) Yajur Veda
8. The Rigveda is the holiest of the four Vedas, consisting of 10 chapters (called Mandalas) of _____ hymns of 10,580 verses.

a) 1,028 b) 1,128 c) 1,210 d) 1,230
9. The Ancient Indian Epic _____ stands as the longest epic poem known, and has been described as 'the longest poem ever written'.

a) The Ramayana b) **The Mahabharata** c) The Buddhacharita d) The Bhagavad Gita
10. According to the Vedic texts, what was the function of 'Sangrahitis'?

a) Charan b) **Treasurer** c) tax collector d) charioteer

11. The 'Kathopanishad' captures the conversation between a young boy named Nachiketas and a God. Which of the following Gods is talking to Nachiketas?
- a) Lord Yama b) Lord Indra c) Lord Karthikeya d) Lord Shiva
12. In Jainism, the word 'Jain' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Jina', which means _____ implying one who has transcended all human passions.
- a) conqueror b) vigour c) immortal d) candour
13. Who built the water temple related to Jainism?
- a) Emperor Ashoka b) Rishabhdev c) King Nandivardhana d) Parshwanath
14. Which of the following 'Agam' describes non-violence in Jainism?
- a) Spatial formula b) Sutrakratang Sutra c) Antha Kradashang Sutra d) Equilateral formula
15. The teachings of Mahavira and his followers were written down about 1500 years ago in the form in which they are presently available at which place?
- a) Pawapuri in Bihar b) Valabhi in Gujarat c) Lachhuar in Bihar d) Vaishali in Bihar
16. In the universal prayer of Jains, Navakara Mantra, what is the literal meaning of 'Namo Arihantanam'?
- a) I bow to all spiritual masters or divine teachers.
b) I bow down to all souls who have escaped all their gati karmas.
c) I bow down to all completely liberated souls.
d) I bow down to all preceptors.
17. The Jain monastic establishments are called as –
- a) Tirth b) Basadis c) Svetambara d) Aparigraha
18. Gautama (Siddhartha) is believed to have piously meditated at which place for six years before he went to Bodhgaya for the final realisation?
- a) Pragbodhi b) Kapilavastu c) Rajgir d) Itkhori
19. In which country did the Buddhist teachings of Nichiren Daishonin begin?
- a) South Korea b) Japan c) Vietnam d) Philippines
20. The concept of Bodhisattva is associated with –
- a) Jainism b) Sikhism c) Mahayana Buddhism d) Hinayana Buddhism
21. What does 'Abhay mudra' mean in Buddhism?
- a) Avoiding Evil b) Fearlessness c) Enlightenment d) Preaching
22. With reference to the sixteen Mahajanapadas, which among the following was NOT a capital city?
- a) Ujjain b) Avanti c) Sravasti d) Kausambi
23. The kingdom of Avanti was divided by which river into northern and southern parts?
- a) Son b) Narmada c) Tapi d) Betwa
24. The ruler Udayana, who was a friend of Buddha, belonged to —
- a) Vatsa b) Kosala c) Magadha d) Vajji
25. The defeat of the Vajji confederacy by Magadha was achieved by —
- a) Bimbisara b) Ajatashatru c) Udayin d) Mahapadma Nanda

40. Sangam literature was composed in which classical language?
 a) Telugu b) Malayalam c) Tamil d) Sanskrit
41. Islam is a major world religion promulgated by the Prophet Muhammad in Arabia in the –
 a) 5th century b) 4th century c) 7th century d) 6th century
42. Colossal statues of Kushana rulers have been found installed in a shrine at Mat. Which of the following is that state?
 a) Bihar b) Madhya pradesh c) Uttar pradesh d) Odisha
43. The book of _____ Gunadhyaya is written in the Paisachi language.
 a) Mrichchhakatika b) Panchatantra c) Brihatkatha d) Kathasaritsagara
44. In ancient times, a person was weighed against a commodity and an equal value of the weight of commodity was given as a donation. What was the practice called?
 a) Jallikattu b) Tulabhara c) Pulikali d) Thimithi
45. Rock shelters of Bhimbetka are famous for which of the following?
 a) Traces of sculpture of the Mughals b) Traces of paintings during the Maurya Dynasty
 c) Traces of the early Dravidian period d) Earliest traces of human life on the Indian subcontinent
46. Which dynasty built the Sun temple at Modhera?
 a) Pallava dynasty b) Solanki dynasty c) Chalukya dynasty d) Rashtrakuta dynasty
47. The term "Vetti" in Chola empire is related to –
 a) part payments b) army c) forced labour d) gold coins
48. To which of the following dynasties were the Vatapi Chalukyas tributary princes?
 a) Kalyani Chalukyas b) Cholas c) Pallavas d) Kadambas
49. The 'Tripartite struggle' was between Gurjara Pratiharas in North India, Palas in Eastern India and _____ in South India.
 a) Cheras b) Cholas c) Marathas d) Rashtrakutas
50. Malavikagnimitra, a drama of the 5th century CE, was written by –
 a) Kalidasa b) Harisena c) Bhavabhuti d) Pingala
51. In which period is the first inscriptional example of the practice of Sati found?
 a) Maukhari b) Vardhana c) Satavahana d) Gupta
52. Ashokan Minor Rock Edicts are found in different parts of India. Which of the following is NOT a find spot of Ashokan Minor Rock Edicts in Karnataka?
 a) Brahmagiri b) Gavimath c) Rupnath d) Maski