ABOUT CUET (UG) EXAM:

The full form of CUET is Common University Entrance Test which is conducted by the National Testing Agency. The CUET exam 2024 is an entrance examination for admission to various undergraduate programs in 44 central universities and over 250 universities throughout the country. CUET UG is being held in over 300 cities in India, using 13 different mediums. The CUET UG examination will be conducted in online mode.

CUET Exam Pattern Highlights

Particulars	Details
Mode of the examination	Hybrid Mode (OMR sheet or Computer Based Test)
Number of Slots	Three
Type of questions	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
CUET UG sections	Section 1 A & B - 33 Language Test Section 2 - 29 Domain Subject Section 3 - General Test
Total No. of Questions	Section 1A- 50 Section 1B- 50 Section 2- 40 or 50 Section 3- 60
Negative marking	Yes
Marking Scheme	+5 for each correct answer, -1 for each incorrect answer

CUET UG Exam Pattern: Section-wise Total Questions and Marks

Candidates appearing for CUET 2025 must know about all the four sections. A brief description for the same is tabulated below.

Section & Subject	Questions Asked	Question to be Answered	Time Duration
Section 1A: Languages	50	40	45 minutes each
Section 1B: Languages	50	40	45 minutes each
Section 2: Domain-specific	50	40	45 minutes each*
Section 3: General Test	60	50	60 minutes

***Except in subjects i.e., Accountancy, Economics, Physics, Computer Science / Informatics Practices, Chemistry, Mathematics / Applied Mathematics and General Test, the duration of the test will be 60 minutes.**

CUET UG Subject List

CUET subject selection is based on the course and university chosen by the candidate for admission. You can check the list of all the subjects offered under CUET UG exam.

Section 1A: Language subjects	Section 1B: Language subjects	Section 2: Domain-specific Subjects
● English ● Hindi ● Assamese ● Bengali ● Gujarati ● Kannada ● Malayalam ● Marathi ● Odia ● Punjabi ● Tamil ● Telugu ● Urdu	● Arabic ● Bodo ● Chinese ● Dogri ● French ● German ● Italian ● Japanese ● Kashmiri ● Konkani ● Maithili ● Manipuri ● Nepali ● Persian ● Russian ● Santhali ● Sindhi ● Spanish ● Tibetan ● Sanskrit	● Accountancy/ Book Keeping ● Agriculture ● Anthropology ● Biology/ Biological Studies/ Biotechnology/ Biochemistry ● Business Studies ● Chemistry ● Environmental Studies ● Computer Science/ Informatics Practices ● Economics/ Business Economics ● Engineering Graphics ● Entrepreneurship ● Fine Arts/ Commercial Arts/ Visual Arts (Sculpture/ Painting) ● Geography/ Geology ● History ● Home Science ● Knowledge Tradition- Practices India ● Legal Studies ● Mass Media/ Mass Communication ● Mathematics/ Applied Mathematics ● Performing Arts ● Physical Education/ NCC/ Yoga ● Physics ● Political Science ● Psychology ● Sanskrit ● Sociology ● Teaching Aptitude

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ANSWER SHEET ***156***

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4	A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa	6	5	1
5	Medieval Society Through Travellers' Accounts	3	1	-
6	Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition	1	-	4
7	New Architecture: Hampi	2	5	3
8	Agrarian Relations: The Ain-i-Akbari	2	1	-
9	The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles	6	7	6
10	Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports	6	7	4
11	Representations of 1857	6	4	6
12	Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports	-	-	3
13	Mahatma Gandhi Through Contemporary Eyes	6	6	5
14	Partition through Oral Sources	2	1	2
15	The Making of the Constitution	5	4	5

The Story of the First Cities Harappan Archaeology

UNIT 1

SYLLABUS

BROAD OVERVIEW
EARLY URBAN CENTRES.

STORY OF DISCOVERY
HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

EXCERPT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT ON A MAJOR SITE

DISCUSSION
HOW IT HAS BEEN UTILIZED BY ARCHAEOLOGISTS/ HISTORIANS

CHAPTER 1

The Story of 1st Cities Harappan Archaeology

Broad overview: Early urban centres. Story of discovery: Harappan civilization. Excerpt: Archaeological report on a major site. Discussion: how it has been utilized by archaeologists/historians.

[21 August 2022 Shift-1]

1. The Harappans procured Lapis Lazuli, a blue stone from:

(1) Nageshwar (2) Shortughai
(3) Balakot (4) Lothal

[21 August 2022 Shift-1]

2. Identify the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India:

(1) R.E.M. Wheeler
(2) Alexander Cunninghum
(3) John Marshall
(4) Daya Ram Sahni

[21 August 2022 Shift-1]

3. Point the evidence NOT considered as a proof of agricultural technology of Harappan culture:

(1) Terracotta Bull
(2) Teracotta Models of Plough
(3) Grid Patterned streets
(4) Traces of canals at Shortughai

[6 June 2023, Shift 3]

4. The author of 'The Story of Indian Archaeology' is:

(1) Daya Ram Sahni (2) Rakhal Das Banerji
(3) S. N. Roy (4) Romila Thapar

[6 June 2023, Shift 3]

5. Match List I with List II:

LIST I	LIST II
A. Kalibangan	I. Haryana
B. Shortughai	II. Gujarat
C. Dholavira	III. Rajasthan
D. Banawali	IV. Afghanistan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III (2) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
(3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III (4) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

[6 June 2023, Shift 3]

6. Consider the following statements regarding the town planning of Harappan Civilisation. Identify the correct statements.

A. Harappan settlements were divided into two sections.
B. Roads and streets of Harappan cities were laid in approximate grid pattern.
C. There were windows in the walls along the ground level.
D. The Great Bath was a large square tank in Mohenjodaro.
E. Drainage systems were small and not planned.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A. D only (2) D. E only
(3) B, C only (4) A, B only

[6 June 2023, Shift 3]

7. Match List I with List II:

LIST I	LIST II
A. Raymond and Bridget Allchin	I. Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation
B. R.E.M. Wheeler	II. The Mythical Massacre at Mohenjodaro
C. John Marshall	III. "Harappa 1946," Ancient India
D. G.F. Dales	IV. Origins of a Civilisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (2) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(3) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV (4) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

[6 June 2023, Shift 3]

8. Terracotta models of the plough have been found at which Harappan site?

(1) Manda (2) Rangpur
(3) Banawali (4) Kot-Diji

Read the passage below and answer the question: (Q.No.9 – Q.No.13)

Although Harappa was the first site to be discovered, it was badly destroyed by brick robbers. As early as 1875, Alexander Cunningham, the first Director General of the

Archaeological Survey of India, often called the father of Indian archaeology, noted that the amount of bricks taken from the ancient site was enough to lay bricks for "about 100 miles" of the railway line between Lahore and Multan. Thus, many of the ancient structures at the site were damaged. In contrast, Mohenjodaro was far better preserved.

[19 July 2024]

9. Who was often addressed as the father of Indian Archaeology?
(1) Alexander Birmingham
(2) Alexander Cunningham
(3) Alexander Hopkins
(4) Sir Thomas Moore

[19 July 2024]

10. Which of the following was the first site to be discovered?
(1) Rakhigarhi (2) Mohenjodaro
(3) Harappa (4) Lothal

[19 July 2024]

11. Who was first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)?
(1) B.B. Lal
(2) Alexander Cunningham
(3) M.S. Vats
(4) James Fergusson

[19 July 2024]

12. Who destroyed the Harappan site?
(1) Brick Robbers
(2) British discoverers of the site
(3) Archaeological survey of India
(4) Mughals

[19 July 2024]

13. Harappan civilisation bricks were used for the laying of railway line between:
(1) Peshawar and Lahore (2) Kabul and Kandahar
(3) Bombay and Thane (4) Lahore and Multan

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(3)
11	**12**	**13**							
(2)	(1)	(4)							

EXPLANATIONS

1. Correct Answer is (2): Lapis lazuli was one of the most valued materials in the Harappan civilization, used for making beads, seals, and decorative items. The Harappans obtained lapis lazuli primarily from **Shortughai**, an archaeological site located in present-day **Badakhshan province, Afghanistan**. This region was known for its rich deposits of the mineral, and evidence suggests that it was an important trade hub supplying lapis lazuli to Mesopotamia, Iran, and the Indus Valley Civilization.

Other Sites Mentioned:

1. **Nageshwar (Gujarat)** – A Harappan shell-working site, known for the production of shell bangles and artifacts, but not for lapis lazuli.
2. **Balakot (Pakistan)** – A coastal Harappan settlement engaged in shell and marine trade, but not associated with lapis lazuli.
3. **Lothal (Gujarat)** – A major trade center and dockyard of the Harappans, dealing in carnelian and other semi-precious stones, but not the source of lapis lazuli.

Thus, **Shortughai** was the primary source of lapis lazuli for the Harappan civilization.

2. Correct Answer is (2): Alexander Cunningham
Sir **Alexander Cunningham** was the **first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)**, appointed in **1861** by Lord Canning. He is known as the **"Father of Indian Archaeology"** and played a crucial role in systematically studying and documenting India's historical and archaeological sites.

Other Options:

1. **R.E.M. Wheeler** – He was the Director General of ASI from **1944 to 1948** and introduced modern stratigraphic excavation techniques.
2. **John Marshall** – Served as Director General from **1902 to 1928**, credited with **discovering Harappa and Mohenjo-daro**.
3. **Daya Ram Sahni** – An Indian archaeologist, known for **excavating Harappa in 1921**, but was not the Director General of ASI.

3. Correct Answer is (3): Grid Patterned Streets
The **grid-patterned streets** in Harappan cities reflect advanced **urban planning and town planning**, not agricultural technology. This feature demonstrates their knowledge of civic planning, drainage systems,

and organized city layouts but does not directly relate to agriculture.

Other Options (Considered as Evidence of Agricultural Technology):

1. **Terracotta Bull** – Likely represents domesticated cattle used for plowing fields, indicating the role of bulls in Harappan agriculture.
2. **Terracotta Models of Plough** – Found at sites like **Banawali**, these models suggest the Harappans used plows for farming.
3. **Traces of Canals at Shortughai** – Indicate irrigation practices, as the site (in present-day Afghanistan) was an outpost for Harappan trade and agriculture.

4. Correct Answer is (3): Sourindranath Roy is the author of The Story of Indian Archaeology, 1784-1947

5. Correct Answer is (2): A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I.

Kalibangan -Rajasthan

- **Kalibangan** is an important Harappan site located in **Rajasthan**, near the banks of the Ghaggar-Hakra River. It is known for its well-planned town structure and distinctive pottery, as well as evidence of early plowing in the region.

Shortughai -Afghanistan

- **Shortughai** is an archaeological site located in **Afghanistan**, near the Amu Darya river. It dates back to the Bronze Age and is connected to the Harappan civilization through trade and cultural exchanges, as evidenced by its artifacts.

Dholavira -Gujarat

- **Dholavira** is one of the most prominent Harappan cities located on the arid Kutch region in **Gujarat**, India. It is famous for its water management systems, reservoirs, and large step-wells, reflecting advanced engineering and urban planning.

Banawali - Haryana

- **Banawali** is an archaeological site in **Haryana**, located on the banks of the Sarasvati River (now dried up). It was a well-planned urban settlement during the Harappan period and is known for its grid-like streets and drainage system.

6. Correct Answer is (1):

A. Harappan settlements were divided into two sections.

- This is **correct**. Harappan cities, such as Mohenjodaro and Harappa, were generally divided into two main parts: the **Citadel** (which was the elevated area, often containing important buildings like the Great Bath and granaries) and the **Lower Town** (which was the residential and commercial area).

B. Roads and streets of Harappan cities were laid in approximate grid pattern.

- This is **correct**. The Harappan cities had a highly planned urban layout, with streets and roads laid out in a **grid pattern** that was oriented north-south and east-west. This demonstrates their advanced town planning and organizational skills.

C. There were windows in the walls along the ground level.

- This is **incorrect**. The Harappan buildings, especially those in the residential areas, generally did not have windows at ground level, which suggests a concern for privacy and security. Most of the windows were located on the upper floors.

D. The Great Bath was a large square tank in Mohenjodaro.

- This is **correct**. The **Great Bath** at Mohenjodaro is one of the most famous features of Harappan urban design. It is a large rectangular structure with a well-planned drainage system, believed to have been used for ritual bathing.

E. Drainage systems were small and not planned.

- This is **incorrect**. The drainage systems of Harappan cities were highly sophisticated and **well-planned**. They featured covered drains, which were laid along the streets to carry waste water and sewage, reflecting the advanced sanitation practices of the Harappan civilization.

7. Correct Answer is (4):

A. Raymond and Bridget Allchin are the authors of the book **"Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia,"** which delves into the early history and archaeology of South Asia, specifically focusing on the origins of the Indus Valley Civilization. This work is associated with the Allchins' research on the prehistoric past of South Asia,

B. R.E.M. Wheeler was responsible for the paper **"Harappa 1946: The Defences and Cemetery R 37"** published in **Ancient India** in 1947. This paper discussed the archaeological findings at Harappa, particularly the defense structures and the cemetery,

C. John Marshall is famously known for his work **"Mohenjo-daro and the Indus Civilization,"** which was published in 1931. It is a classic text that discusses the excavation of Mohenjo-daro and

COMMON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TEST

(CUET-UG)

– PAPER –

HISTORY

MOCK TEST

MOCK TEST

1

MOCK TEST

1. **The Harappan Civilization is also known as:**
   (1) Vedic Civilization
   (2) Indus Valley Civilization
   (3) Aryan Civilization
   (4) Dravidian Civilization

2. **Which of the following materials were used to make Harappan seals?**
   (1) Bronze (2) Steatite
   (3) Marble (4) Terracotta

3. **The Mature Harappan phase lasted from:**
   (1) 7000 BCE – 6000 BCE
   (2) 6000 BCE – 2600 BCE
   (3) 2600 BCE – 1900 BCE
   (4) 1900 BCE – 1300 BCE

4. **Who was Al-Biruni, and where was he born?**
   (1) A Chinese traveler, born in Beijing
   (2) An Arab scholar, born in Baghdad
   (3) A Persian historian, born in Persia
   (4) A scholar from Uzbekistan, born in Khwarizm

5. **Which book did Al-Biruni write about India?**
   (1) Rihla (2) Kitab-ul-Hind
   (3) Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi (4) Ain-i-Akbari

6. **How did Al-Biruni learn about Indian society?**
   (1) He only read Sanskrit texts
   (2) He lived among Brahmana scholars and learned Sanskrit
   (3) He was taught by Mahmud of Ghazni
   (4) He relied on Persian translations of Indian texts

7. **What was the main goal of the Permanent Settlement introduced by the British in Bengal?**
   (1) To increase the revenue of zamindars
   (2) To ensure a fixed revenue collection for the Company
   (3) To allow peasants to own land
   (4) To promote industrialization in rural areas

8. **What was the main reason for the auction of zamindari estates in Burdwan in 1797?**
   (1) Peasants protested against zamindars
   (2) Zamindars failed to pay their fixed revenue to the Company
   (3) British officials wanted to take control of the land
   (4) The land became unproductive

9. **What was the 'Sunset Law' under the British revenue system?**
   (1) Zamindars had to pay their revenue before sunset on a fixed date
   (2) Peasants could not work after sunset
   (3) The British had to collect revenue only during the day
   (4) Zamindars were exempt from revenue payment after sunset

10. **Who coined the terms "great tradition" and "little tradition" to describe cultural practices in peasant societies?**
    (1) Robert Redfield
    (2) Max Weber
    (3) Romila Thapar
    (4) D.D. Kosambi

11. **Which of the following is NOT a key feature of the Bhakti movement?**
    (1) Use of Sanskrit in religious compositions
    (2) Devotion to a personal god
    (3) Rejection of caste barriers
    (4) Expression of devotion through music and poetry

12. **The Nalayira Divyaprabandham, considered the 'Tamil Veda,' is a collection of hymns by which Bhakti saints?**
    (1) Nayanars (2) Alvars
    (3) Virashaivas (4) Siddhas

13. **When did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Salt March (Dandi March)?**
    (1) 1920 (2) 1930
    (3) 1942 (4) 1919

14. **Which movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 to protest against the Rowlatt Act?**

(1) Trade and commerce
(2) Agricultural production
(3) Handicrafts and textiles
(4) Military conquests

48. How did agricultural villages connect with urban centers?
(1) Through religious institutions
(2) Through trade, money, and markets
(3) Through military control
(4) Through royal decrees

49. Apart from settled agriculture, what other types of land usage existed in Mughal India?
(1) Industrial zones
(2) Commercial factories
(3) Drylands, hilly regions, and forests
(4) Permanent grazing lands

50. Which of the following statements best describes the role of revenue officials in Mughal India?
(1) They only collected revenue from peasants.
(2) They ensured cultivation took place and monitored tax collection.
(3) They managed trade routes.
(4) They provided loans to farmers.

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(4)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(4)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(4)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)

EXPLANATIONS

1. Correct Answer is (2): The Harappan Civilization is commonly referred to as the Indus Valley Civilization because it was primarily located along the Indus River and its tributaries. The term "Indus Valley" highlights the geographical area in which this ancient civilization thrived.

2. Correct Answer is (2): Harappan seals were mostly made from steatite, a soft stone that could be easily engraved. The smooth surface and durability of steatite made it ideal for creating seals that were used for administrative purposes and trade.

3. Correct Answer is (3): The Mature Harappan phase marks the peak of the Indus Valley Civilization in terms of urbanization, trade, and societal development. This period saw the construction of planned cities like Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

4. Correct Answer is (4): Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni (973–1048 CE), commonly known as Al-Biruni, was a prominent polymath from Khwarizm, in present-day Uzbekistan. He excelled in various fields, including astronomy, mathematics, geography, philosophy, and history. His most significant contribution to our understanding of India is his *Kitab-ul-Hind* (The Book of India).

5. Correct Answer is (2): *Kitab-ul-Hind* is Al-Biruni's magnum opus on India. Written in Arabic, it's a comprehensive study of Indian culture, religion, philosophy, science, and social customs during the early 11th century. It provides invaluable insights into the intellectual and social landscape of India at that time.

6. Correct Answer is (2): Al-Biruni's approach to understanding India was remarkably scholarly and meticulous. He didn't simply rely on hearsay or existing translations. He learned Sanskrit, the language of Indian scriptures and philosophical texts, and interacted directly with Brahmana scholars. This allowed him to access primary sources and gain firsthand knowledge of Indian society, religion, and philosophy. He even translated important Sanskrit texts, like Patanjali's *Yoga Sutras*, into Arabic.

7. Correct Answer is (2): The primary objective of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, introduced by Lord

Cornwallis, was to establish a stable and predictable revenue stream for the East India Company. By fixing the land revenue demand permanently, the British aimed to eliminate annual assessments and fluctuations, making it easier to manage their finances and maximize their income from Bengal. While zamindars did benefit, their increased revenue was a *consequence* of the system, not its primary *goal*.

8. **Correct Answer is (2):** The Permanent Settlement, while guaranteeing a fixed income for the British, also placed a significant burden on the zamindars. The revenue demand was often very high, and the zamindars were required to pay it punctually, regardless of the agricultural output or any hardships faced by the peasantry. If a zamindar failed to pay the fixed revenue by the stipulated deadline, their estate was liable to be auctioned off to recover the arrears. The Burdwan auctions exemplify this harsh reality.

9. **Correct Answer is (1):** The "Sunset Law" was a crucial component of the Permanent Settlement. It stipulated that the zamindars had to pay the fixed revenue to the Company before sunset on the designated due date. Failure to do so, even by a fraction of a moment, resulted in the automatic auction of their zamindari. This strict adherence to deadlines created immense pressure on the zamindars and contributed to the instability of the system.

10. **Correct Answer is (1):** Robert Redfield, an American anthropologist, introduced the concepts of "great tradition" and "little tradition" to understand the cultural dynamics of peasant societies. The "great tradition" refers to the codified, literate, and often elite cultural practices, usually associated with dominant social groups. The "little tradition," on the other hand, encompasses the localized, oral, and folk cultural practices of the common people, often rooted in specific communities or regions. Redfield emphasized that these two traditions are not isolated but constantly interact and influence each other, shaping the overall cultural landscape.

11. **Correct Answer is (1):** A defining characteristic of the Bhakti movement was its emphasis on accessibility. Bhakti saints and poets largely composed their works in vernacular languages—languages spoken by the common people—such as Tamil, Hindi, Kannada, Punjabi, Bengali, etc. This was a deliberate move away from Sanskrit, the language of the priestly class and scriptures, which was not widely understood by the masses. The use of regional languages allowed the message of love and devotion to reach a much wider audience.

12. **Correct Answer is (2):** The *Nalayira Divyaprabandham* is a sacred collection of 4,000 hymns composed by the 12 Alvar saints, who were devotees of Vishnu. It is considered the "Tamil Veda" due to its high spiritual and literary value within the Vaishnava tradition in South India.

13. **Correct Answer is (2):** The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March, was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on March 12, 1930. Gandhi walked from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a coastal village, to protest the British salt tax, which was one of the most oppressive forms of colonial legislation. This marked a major turning point in India's struggle for independence.

14. **Correct Answer is (1):** The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi to protest against British colonial rule, specifically in response to the Rowlatt Act (1919), which gave the British authorities power to arrest Indians without trial. Gandhi called for a boycott of British goods, schools, and services.

15. **Correct Answer is (3):** Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference in London in 1931 as the representative of the Indian National Congress (INC). The conference was an attempt to discuss constitutional reforms for India, but it ended without any concrete results. Gandhi’s attendance marked a significant moment in his efforts to negotiate India's future with the British government.

16. **Correct Answer is (1):** Understanding the timeline of these key events is crucial for grasping the development of ancient Indian history.

B) Invasion of Alexander of Macedon (327-325 BCE): Alexander's campaigns in Northwest India mark a significant point of contact between the Hellenistic world and India. While his stay was brief, it had lasting consequences, including the opening of trade routes and the weakening of existing local powers, which paved the way for the rise of the Mauryas. It's important to note that Alexander's influence was primarily felt in the Punjab region.

A) **Accession of Chandragupta Maurya (321 BCE):** Chandragupta Maurya, with the strategic guidance of his advisor Chanakya (Kautilya), seized power, overthrowing the Nanda dynasty. This event marks the foundation of the Mauryan Empire, the first truly pan-Indian empire. Chandragupta's rise is directly linked to the power vacuum created by Alexander's invasion. He consolidated his rule and expanded his territory, laying the groundwork for his successors.

C) **Reign of Asoka (268-231 BCE):** Asoka, Chandragupta's grandson, is considered one of the greatest rulers in Indian history. He initially followed a policy of aggressive expansion, culminating in the brutal Kalinga War. However, the immense suffering caused by this war led him to embrace Buddhism and adopt a policy of *Dhamma* – promoting non-violence, tolerance, and social welfare. Asoka's reign is characterized by his efforts to spread Buddhism, his rock and pillar edicts inscribed with his policies, and the significant expansion of the Mauryan Empire.

D) **End of the Mauryan Empire (185 BCE):** The Mauryan Empire, despite its initial strength, eventually declined. After Asoka's death, a succession of weaker rulers struggled to maintain control. The vast empire began to fragment, and the last Mauryan ruler, Brihadratha, was assassinated by Pushyamitra Shunga, who founded the Shunga dynasty. This event marks the end of the Mauryan era and the beginning of a new period in Indian history.

17. **Correct Answer is (1):** This matching question tests your knowledge of the key achievements of significant rulers in ancient India.

- **Chandragupta Maurya – B) Founder of the Mauryan Empire:** Chandragupta's most significant contribution was the establishment of the Mauryan Empire. He unified a large part of the Indian subcontinent, creating a centralized state with a complex administrative system. His reign marked a turning point in Indian history, laying the foundation for subsequent empires.
- **Asoka - A) Patron of Buddhism, Kalinga War:** Asoka is renowned for his conversion to Buddhism after the Kalinga War. The brutality of the war deeply affected him, leading him to embrace *Dhamma* and promote non-violence. He sent missionaries to spread Buddhism throughout India and beyond, making it a major religion. The Kalinga War, though initially devastating, became a pivotal moment in Asoka's life and his subsequent reign.
- **Kanishka - C) Patron of Mahayana Buddhism, started Saka Era:** Kanishka, a Kushan ruler, is known for his support of Mahayana Buddhism. This form of Buddhism differed from earlier traditions by emphasizing the Bodhisattva ideal and universal salvation. Kanishka's reign also saw the start of the Saka Era, a calendar system that is still used in India today.
- **Samudragupta - D) Allahabad Prashasti mentions his military conquests:** Samudragupta was a Gupta emperor known for his military prowess. His conquests are documented in the Allahabad Prashasti, a eulogy inscribed on a pillar. The Prashasti provides valuable information about Samudragupta's campaigns and the extent of his empire.

18. **Correct Answer is (2):** While the *Arthashastra* (attributed to Kautilya) provides valuable insights into statecraft and political theory, it's *Indica*, written by Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya, that offers the first contemporary, detailed account of the Mauryan administration. Megasthenes' observations provide a picture of the empire's organization, its social structure (including his somewhat debated description of seven classes), its military, and its economy. While some of his accounts might be embellished or reflect Greek perspectives, *Indica* remains an invaluable source for understanding the Mauryan period.

19. **Correct Answer is (2):**

A) **Establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire (1336 CE):** The Vijayanagara Empire was founded by Harihara I and Bukka Raya I, two brothers from the Sangama Dynasty, with the support of the influential sage Vidyaranya. The empire emerged as a powerful force in Southern India, largely in response to the expanding Delhi Sultanate in the north. Its establishment marked a significant moment in South Indian history.

C) **Conquest of Goa by the Portuguese (1510 CE):** Afonso de Albuquerque, a Portuguese admiral, captured Goa from the Adil Shah of Bijapur. This marked the beginning of Portuguese colonial presence in India and established Goa as a major trading hub and their primary base of operations in the region. The Portuguese presence significantly impacted the political and economic landscape of the western coast of India.

B) **Battle of Talikota (1565 CE):** This pivotal battle saw the Vijayanagara Empire, under the leadership of Rama Raya, suffer a crushing defeat at the hands of a coalition of the Deccan Sultanates (Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmadnagar, and Bidar). The battle resulted in the destruction of the capital city, Vijayanagara (Hampi), and

CUET UG HISTORY MOCK TEST 1

ANSWER SHEET

Name _____

Seat Number

Booklet Code: A

Medium: E

Marks Obtained

ANSWER COLUMNS

Checked By _____

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
1	○	○	○	○
2	○	○	○	○
3	○	○	○	○
4	○	○	○	○
5	○	○	○	○
6	○	○	○	○
7	○	○	○	○
8	○	○	○	○
9	○	○	○	○
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14	○	○	○	○
15	○	○	○	○
16	○	○	○	○
17	○	○	○	○
18	○	○	○	○
19	○	○	○	○
20	○	○	○	○
21	○	○	○	○
22	○	○	○	○
23	○	○	○	○
24	○	○	○	○
25	○	○	○	○

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
26	○	○	○	○
27	○	○	○	○
28	○	○	○	○
29	○	○	○	○
30	○	○	○	○
31	○	○	○	○
32	○	○	○	○
33	○	○	○	○
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44	○	○	○	○
45	○	○	○	○
46	○	○	○	○
47	○	○	○	○
48	○	○	○	○
49	○	○	○	○
50	○	○	○	○

Note : Roll Number, Subject Code & Centre Code Should Be Filled In the Boxes Using The Pattern Given As :