

SET-1
HISTORY (027)
Question BANK (Term 1)
2021-22
CLASS-XII

CHATER-1
BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES

- 1 Where were large granaries found?
 - A. Harappa and Mohenjodaro
 - B. Kalibangan
 - C. Banawali
 - D. Lothal and Dholavira

- 2 Which of the following statement(s) is are correct about the subsistence strategies of Harappa?
 - (1) Archaeologists have reconstructed dietary practices from finds of charred grains and seeds.
 - (2) Archaeo-botanists have studied grains found at Harappa like millets, barley, etc.
 - (3) Animal wee domesticated according to Archaeo-botanists.Choose the correct option.
 - (a) (1) and (2) only
 - (b) (2) and (3) only
 - (c) (1), (2) and (3)
 - (d) (2) only

- 3 'The Great Bath' was found in which own of the Indus Valley Civilization?
 - A. Lothal
 - B. Harappa
 - C. Mohenjodaro
 - D. Rangpur

- 4 Which town in the Indus Valley Civilization had no Citadel?
 - A. Mohenjodaro
 - B. Harappa
 - C. Chanhudaro
 - D. Lothal

- 5 What was the main feature of the Harappan civilization?

- A. Town Planning
- B. Art and architecture
- C. Administration
- D. Agriculture

- 6 Which two strategies are adopted by the archaeologists to identify social differences among the Harappans?
- i. Study of burials
 - ii. Study of script
 - iii. Study of trade and commerce
 - iv. Study of artefacts

Choose the correct option.

- A. Both 'i' and 'ii'
 - B. Both 'i' and 'iv'
 - C. Both 'ii' and 'iii'
 - D. Both 'i' and 'iii'
- 7 Which of the following items have not been found in the Harappan graves?
- A. pottery and ornaments
 - B. Iron hand axe
 - C. Jewellery
 - D. Copper mirrors
- 8 Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the weights used during the Harappan period?
- A. The Harappan people had developed several kinds of small and heavy weights.
 - B. They were cubical in shape and had no markings.
 - C. These weights were mostly made of hard stones like chert.
 - D. The higher denominations of weights were binary in multiples of two
- 9 Which of the following is not one of the features of the Harappan writing?
- A. The Harappan script was pictographic and not alphabetical.
 - B. It has been deciphered by James Prinsep.
 - C. It had too many signs, somewhere between 375 and 400.
 - D. The script was written from right to left.
- 10 Consider the following statement regarding the Priest King of Harappa.
According to Archaeologist:
- 1. Priest king held political power.

2. He was related with Mesopotamian History.
3. He was related with Harappan religion.
4. His authoritarian rule could be one of the causes of the decline of Harappa.

Which one of the following is correct?

- A. (1), (3) and (4)
 - B. (2), (3) and (4)
 - C. (1), (2) and (3)
 - D. (1), (2) and (4)
- 11 Name the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) who announced the discovery of new civilization of Indus Valley to the world.
- A. John Marshall
 - B. Alexander Cunningham
 - C. William Blake
 - D. Alexander Bell
- 12 Name the author of the book "The Story of Indian Archaeology".
- A. R N Roy
 - B. T N Ramaswamy
 - C. S N Roy
 - D. R Ramaswamy
- 13 Look at the figure given below and identify its name as given by the archaeologists.
- A. Shiva
 - B. Devadasi
 - C. Mother Goddess
 - D. Mother Earth
- 14 Who was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India?
- A. John Marshall
 - B. Alexander Cunningham
 - C. William Blake
 - D. Alexander Bell
- 15 Who were shamans?
- A. Shamans were the finance minister of the kings.
 - B. Shamans were men and women with magical powers.
 - C. Shamans were the people which worked in the fields.

D. Shamans were trader who went to different place.

- 16 Harappa s located on the banks of which river?
- A. Indus
 - B. Chenab
 - C. Ravi
 - D. Jhelum
- 17 Which of these was the cause of decline of Harappan civilisation?
- (a) Climatic Change
 - (b) Floods
 - (c) Deforestation
 - (d) All of these
- 18 Consider the following statements about the seals of Proto-Shiva.
- 1. There is a mention of a deity 'Rudra' in ancient religious texts.
 - 2. Later on Rudra word was used for Shiva.
 - 3. Rudra is not mentioned as Pashupati in Rigveda.
 - 4. Depiction of Pashupati does not match the mention of Rudra in Rigveda.
- Which of the given statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (b) 1, 2, 3
 - (c) 2, 3, 4
 - (d) 1, 3, 4
- 19 Which of the following things were found at craft production centres in Harappan civilisation?
- 1. Carnelian
 - 2. Jasper
 - 3. Crystal
 - 4. Quartz
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 3, 4
 - (c) 2, 3, 4
 - (d) 2, 4
- 20 Consider the following statements regarding Indus Valley civilisation:
- 1. The Harappan seal is probably the most distinctive feature of the Harappan civilisation.

2. Evidences of canal irrigation have been found at a site called shortughai.
3. Mohenjodaro was a city laid in an unplanned manner.
4. Copper was brought from Kolar region of Karnataka.

Which of the given statements is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1, 2, 3
- (b) 3, 4
- (c) 1, 2, 4
- (d) 2,4

- 21 Why the Harappan script is called enigmatic? Choose the correct reason from the following options:
- A. It resembles the Hieroglyphic script of Egypt.
 - B. It had too many symbols, between 600 and 1000 in number.
 - C. It was written from left to right.
 - D. Its script remains undeciphered till date

Passage/Case Study/ Sources based Questions

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

How Artefacts are Identified

Processing of food required grinding equipment as well as vessels for mixing, blending and cooking. These were made of stone, metal and terracotta. This is an excerpt from one of the earliest reports on excavations at Mohenjodaro, the best-known Harappan site: Saddle querns ... are found in considerable numbers... and they seem to have been the only means in use for grinding cereals. As a rule, they were roughly made of hard, gritty, igneous rock or sandstone and mostly show signs of hard usage. As their bases are usually convex, they must have been set in the earth or in mud to prevent their rocking. Two main types have been found: those on which another smaller stone was pushed or rolled to and fro, and others with which a second stone was used as a pounder, eventually making a large cavity in the nether stone. Querns of the former type were probably used solely for grain; the second type possibly only for pounding herbs and spices for making curries. In fact, stones of this latter type are dubbed "curry stones" by our workmen and our cook asked for the loan of one from the museum for use in the kitchen.

FROM ERNEST MACKAY, Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro, 1937.

- a. Saddle querns discovered from excavations in Mohenjodaro were used for:
 - i. Digging holes
 - ii. Grinding cereal
 - iii. Cooking food
 - iv. Making beads
 - b. Querns were also known as “curry stones because
 - i. They were used to cook curry.
 - ii. They were used to serve curry.
 - iii. They were used to pound herbs and spices used for making curries.
 - iv. They were used to grow herbs and spices used for making curries.
 - c. The base of the saddle querns was:
 - i. Concave
 - ii. Convex
 - iii. Flat
 - iv. oval
 - d. Artefacts discovered from Harappan sites were made of:
 - i. Metal
 - ii. Terracotta
 - iii. Stone
 - iv. All of the above
- 2 Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Most Ancient System Yet Discovered

The most ancient system yet discovered

About the drains, Mackay noted: “It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered.” Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that “little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared”. Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses

were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.
FROM ERNEST MACKAY, Early Indus
Civilisation, 1948.

- a. Drains were usually made of:
 - A. Burnt Bricks
 - B. Stone pits
 - C. Clay bricks
 - D. None of these

 - b. The drains were covered with loose bricks because:
 - A. It was easy for waste water to flow out of the drain
 - B. It was easy to clean the drains from time to time
 - C. Both (A) and (B)
 - D. None of these

 - c. House drains first emptied into a:
 - A. Cesspit
 - B. Street drain
 - C. Tunnel
 - D. Stream

 - d. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the drainage system of Harappan civilization?
 - A. The drainage system indicated that a sense of town planning existed in the Harappan civilization.
 - B. All Harappan sites discovered did not have the drainage system.
 - C. The houses of poor people were not connected with the drains
 - D. Only (A) and (B)
- 3 Study the image of a Harappan seal and answer the following questions choosing the correct options;



- a. What were the seals usually made of?
- A. Bronze
 - B. Steatite
 - C. Copper
 - D. Wax
- b. The seals depicted:
- A. Animal motifs
 - B. An deciphered script
 - C. Both (i) and (ii)
 - D. None of these
- c. Which of the following statements best describes the usage of seals during Harappan times?
- A. Seals showed the power of the Kings who issued them.
 - B. Seals were used to identify the craft person who made them.
 - C. Seals were used to facilities long distance communication between the traders.
 - D. None of the above.
- d. Harappan seals have been discovered in Mesopotamia, Bahrain and Oman. This signifies that:
- i. Rulers from the Indian subcontinents went to wage wars with other countries.
 - ii. Harappan people had trade relations with other parts of the world.
 - iii. The other civilizations copied the art of seal making from the Harappan civilization.
 - iv. None of these

4 Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The variety of materials used to make beads is remarkable: stones like carnelian (of a beautiful red colour), jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold; and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay. Some beads were made of two or more stones, cemented together, some of stone with gold caps. The shapes were numerous – disc-shaped, cylindrical, spherical, barrel-shaped, segmented. Some were decorated by incising or painting, and some had designs etched onto them

Techniques for making beads differed according to the material. Steatite, a very soft stone, was easily worked. Some beads were moulded out of a paste made with steatite powder. This permitted making a variety of shapes, unlike the geometrical forms made out of harder stones. How the steatite micro bead was made remains a puzzle for archaeologists studying ancient technology.

- a. Which of the following material was used for bead making?
 - i. Carnelian
 - ii. Copper
 - iii. Shell
 - iv. All of the above

- b. Which of the following statements regarding bead making is incorrect?
 - i. Some beads were moulded out of paste made with steatite powder.
 - ii. Same technique was used for making beads with different materials.
 - iii. Crystal was used for making beads.
 - iv. Some beads were capped with gold.

- c. Steatite was a:
 - i. Metal
 - ii. Soft stone
 - iii. Chemical
 - iv. Another name for burnt clay

- d. Specialised drills for making beads have been found in :
 - i. Chanhudaro
 - ii. Lothal

- iii. Dholavira
- iv. All of the above

In the following questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true

- 1 **Assertion (A):** saddle querns were made of hard gritty igneous rocks or sandstone.
Reason (R): Saddle querns were used to grind cereals.
- 2 **Assertion (A):** House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit.
Reason (R): Each house drain emptied into a street drain.
- 3 **Assertion (A):** The Harappan Civilization had contacts with Western Asia
Reason (R): Archaeological finds suggest that copper was brought from Oman.
- 4 **Assertion (A):** All buildings in Mohenjodaro had a courtyard.
Reason (R): The drains emptied themselves in the courtyard.
- 5 **Assertion (A):** some graves contain pottery and ornaments.
Reason (R): The Harappan people believed in life after death.
- 6 **Assertion (A):** Seals have been found in Oman.
Reason (R): Trade was conducted with distant land.
- 7 **Assertion (A):** Terracotta model of the plough have been at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali(Haryana)
Reason (R): The Harappan people domesticated animals like the oxen.
- 8 **Assertion (A):** The burials in Harappan sites reveal the economic and social difference amongst the people living within a particular culture.
Reason (R): In the Harappa sites, dead were generally buried in pits.

- 9 **Assertion (A):** The Harappan seals were made of steatite.
Reason (R): The seals were decorated with animal figures.
- 10 **Assertion (A):** The Harappans ate a wide range of plant and animal products, including fish.
Reason (R): Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices from finds of charred grains and seeds.
- 11 **Assertion (A):** The field had two set of furrows at right angles to each other.
Reason (R): This layout of the field suggests that two different crops were grown together.
- 12 **Assertion (A):** The citadel was situated on the lower town.
Reason (R): Structures meant for special purposes were built on the citadel.

SECTION-D

MAP BASED QUESTION

- 1 On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following sites:
- Harappa
 - Balakot
 - Chanhudaro
 - Nageshwar
 - Rakhigari
 - Kalibangan
 - Dholavira
 - Kot Diji
 - Lothal
 - Mohenjodaro

CHAPTER-2. KINGS FARMERS AND TOWNS

- 1 Identify the best reason for considering King Ashoka as 'Devnampiya' and 'Piyadassi' by his subjects.
- Ashoka commissioned the edicts himself.
 - He adopted the title of 'Devaputra'.
 - Epigraphists have concluded him as Devnampiya.
 - He worked for the welfare of the society through Dhamma.
- 2 Which if the following was the capital of Magadha?

- A. Rajagraha
 - B. Ujjain
 - C. Taxila
 - D. Gandhara
- 3 Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins were first deciphered by:
- A. James Prinsep
 - B. James Harding
 - C. William Blake
 - D. William Smith
- 4 Ganas of Sanghas were oligarchies which were
- A. Ruled by a single ruler
 - B. Ruled by a groups of men
 - C. Ruled by women
 - D. None of these
- 5 Dharmasutras were Sanskrit texts
- A. Composed by Brahmans
 - B. Composed by the Rulers
 - C. Compose by the saints
 - D. Composed by Bards
- 6 The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) was composed in Sanskrit by
- A. Harisena
 - B. Hariprasad
 - C. Harishastri
 - D. Samudragupta
- 7 The title 'Devaputra' means:
- A. Son of the ruler
 - B. Son of heaven
 - C. Son of God
 - D. Son of Sun
- 8 Ashoka is mentioned by which title in his inscription?
- A. Ashoka, Piyadassi
 - B. Masattuvan, Ashoka

- C. Devnampiya, Piyadassi
- D. Devaputra, Piyadassi

9 Name the languages in which the Ashokan inscriptions were written.

- A. Pali, Prakrit and Greek
- B. Pali, Sanskrit and Aramaic
- C. Prakrit, Aramaic and Greek
- D. Pali, Sanskrit and Greek

10 Match the following:

- a. Gahapati (i) slaves
- b. Vellalar (ii) ploughman
- c. Uzhavar (iii) head of household
- d. Adimai (iv) landowner

Options:

- A. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- B. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
- C. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- D. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

11 Who were Dhamma Mahmatta?

- A. Special revenue officer appointed by Ashoka for collection for tax collection.
- B. Special officers appointed by Ashoka for maintaining law and order in the Kingdom.
- C. Special officers appointed by Ashoka to spread the message of Dhamma.
- D. Special officer appointed by Ashoka to stop the spread of Dhamma.

12 Why is the Sixth century BCE often considered as a major turning point in the Indian history?

- A. Emergence of states, cities and towns; use of iron
- B. Emergence of states, cities and towns; dominance of Hinduism
- C. Dominance of Hinduism; use of iron
- D. Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism, extensive use of copper

13 Which of the following is not one of the main features of Ashoka's Dhamma?

- A. Respect the elders and be generous to Brahmins.
- B. Consider your religion superior from other religion.
- C. Gahapati should respect members of the family, relatives, servants, the

- poor and the slaves.
- D. Follow non-violence.

14 Ventures of which of the following traders were risky but highly profitable?

- A. Peddlers
- B. Seafarers
- C. Merchants with caravans of bullock pack-animals
- D. All of the above

15 Who issued the first coins bearing the names of the rulers?

- A. Mauryas
- B. Guptas
- C. Indo-Greeks
- D. Satavahanas

16 An.....was land granted to a Brahman, who was usually exempted from paying land revenue and other dues to the King, and was often given the right to collect these dues from the local people.

- A. Adimai
- B. Agnishresth
- C. Agrahara
- D. Uzahavar

17 Consider the following statements about Mahajanapadas during the sixth century BCE. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. There are 16 known Mahajanapadas or state of the sixth century BCE.
2. While most Mahajanapadas had a King, some were oligarchies where power was shared by a number of people called rajas.
3. The rajas composed Dharmasutras which laid down the ruler for tax collection.

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. Only 3
- D. Only 2

18 Which of the following is/are correct limitations in the study of coins?

- A. Letters are very faintly engraved, and thus reconstruction are uncertain

- B. Inscriptions may be damaged or letters missing.
 - C. It is not always easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions.
 - D. All of the above.
- 19 Which of these archaeological sources occupy a significant place in the reconstruction of the ancient Indian History?
- A. Vedas
 - B. Coins
 - C. Inscriptions
 - D. Both (B) and (C)
- 20 Periplus in Greek means:
- A. Act of bread making
 - B. Sailing around
 - C. Ships
 - D. Beading making
- 21 Who among the following was the best-known ruler of the Satavahana dynasty?
- A. Yagnasri Satakarni
 - B. Simuka Satakarni
 - C. Gotami-puta Siri-Satakarni
 - D. Vashisthaputra Satakarni

Passage/Case Study/ Sources based Questions

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

In the Praise of Samudragupta

This is an excerpt from the Prayaga Prashasti:

He was without an antagonist on earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet; (he is) Purusha (the Supreme Being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred-thousand of cows; (his)

mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the gods) Kubera (the god of wealth), Varuna (the god of the ocean), Indra (the god of rains) and Yama (the god of death)...

1. Samudragupta, according to this excerpt, was without an antagonist because;
 - A. There was no other Kings capable of being his adversary
 - B. He did not befriend any other King
 - C. He had many good qualities
 - D. None of the above

2. Samudragupta was called Parmatma purusha because:
 - A. He was without an adversary in this world
 - B. He was the cause of success of the good and the destruction of the bad
 - C. He personified compassion to humans
 - D. All of the above

3. Which of the following statements is correct about Samudragupta?
 - A. Samudragupta was without an antagonist on this earth.
 - B. He was equal to the Gods.
 - C. Both A and B are correct
 - D. He was not kind-hearted king

4. The God of wealth is:
 - A. Yama
 - B. Kuber
 - C. Varuna
 - D. Indra

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

Prabhavati Gupta and the Village of Danguna

This is what Prabhavati Gupta states in her inscription: Prabhavati Gupta ... commands the gramakutumbinas (householders/peasants living in the

village), Brahmanas and others living in the village of Dangun...

“Be it known to you that on the twelfth (lunar day)of the bright (fortnight) of Karttika, we have, in order to increase our religious merit donated this village with the pouring out of water, to the Acharya (teacher)Chanalasvamin ... You should obey all (his) commands...

We confer on (him) the following exemptions typical of an agrahara...(this village is) not to be entered by soldiers and policemen; (it is) exempt from (the obligation to provide) grass, (animal) hides as seats, and charcoal (to touring royal officers); exempt from (the royal prerogative of) purchasing fermenting liquors and digging (salt); exempt from (the right to) mines and khadira trees; exempt from (the obligation to supply) flowers and milk; (it is donated) together with (the right to) hidden treasures and deposits (and)together with major and minor taxes ...”

This charter has been written in the thirteenth (regnal) year. (It has been) engraved by Chakradasa.

1. Prabhavati Gupta was;
 - A. Queen of the Vakataka dynasty
 - B. Daughter of Rudersena II
 - C. Regent of Chandragupta II
 - D. Owner of Danguna village

2. Prabhavati donated Danguna village to Chahalasvamin because:
 - A. She wanted to make Chahalasvamin her regent
 - B. She wanted to punish the villagers
 - C. She wanted to increase her religious merit
 - D. None of the above

3. Which of the statements is incorrect regarding Prabhavati according to the text given?
 - A. Prabhavati conferred upon number of exemption on the village of Danguna
 - B. Prabhavati wanted to please the villagers and gain their support in case of a war
 - C. The village would not be entered by soldiers and policemen
 - D. None of the above

4. The following exemptions were conferred upon Danguna village by Prabhavati:
 - A. The village would not be entered soldiers and policemen

- B. The village was exempted from the rights to mine and khadira trees
- C. The village was exempted from the obligation to supply flowers and milk

3 Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

The orders of the King

Thus speaks king Devanampiya Piyadassi: In the past, there were no arrangements for disposing affairs, or for receiving regular reports. But I have made the following (arrangement). Pativedakas should report to me about the affairs of the people at all times, anywhere, whether I am eating, in the inner apartment, in the bedroom, in the cow pen, being carried (possibly in a palanquin), or in the garden. And I will dispose of the affairs of the people everywhere.

1. Who were the Pativedakas?
 - A. Minister
 - B. Reporters
 - C. Officers
 - D. Policemen

2. Who is King Devnampiya Piyadassi?
 - A. Chandragupta Maurya
 - B. Ajatshatru
 - C. Samudragupta
 - D. Ashoka

3. Which is the correct meaning of the title Piyadassi?
 - A. God's favourite
 - B. Beloved of the Gods
 - C. Pleasant to behold
 - D. God's servant

4. From the inscription given which if the following statements are correct regarding King Piyadassi?
 - A. The King is a good administrator
 - B. The King looks after the welfare his people
 - C. The King likes to be well inform about the daily lives of his people

D. All of the above

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

By the fourth century there is evidence of larger states, including the Gupta Empire. Many of these depended on *samantas*, men who maintained themselves through local resources including control over land. They offered homage and provided military support to rulers. Powerful *samantas* could become kings: conversely, weak rulers might find themselves being reduced to positions of subordination.

Histories of the Gupta rulers have been reconstructed from literature, coins and inscriptions, including *prashastis*, composed in praise of kings in particular, and patrons in general, by poets. While historians often attempt to draw factual information from such compositions, those who composed and read them often treasured them as works of poetry rather than as accounts that were literally true. The *Prayaga Prashasti* (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) composed in Sanskrit by Harishena, the court poet of Samudragupta, arguably the most powerful of the Gupta rulers (c. fourth century CE), is a case in point.

1. The Allahabad Pillar inscription is written in:
 - A. Pali
 - B. Sanskrit
 - C. Prakrit
 - D. Greek

2. The Samantas were:
 - A. men who maintained themselves through local resources including control over land
 - B. They offered homage and provided military support
 - C. Both (A) and (B)
 - D. Revenue minister of the King

3. Harishena was the court poet of:
 - A. Chandragupta
 - B. Samudragupta
 - C. Kanishka
 - D. Ashoka

4. Prashastis were generally composed:
- A. In praise of the King
 - B. In praise of the people
 - C. As a warning
 - D. As a legal notice

In the following questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true

Assertion (A): Ashoka believed in the policy of dhamma

- 1 **Reason (R):** special officers were appointed to spread the message of Dhamma. These officers were known as the dhamma mahamattas

- 2 **Assertion (A):** Ganas or Sanghas were oligarchies.

Reason (R): They had Women rulers.

- 3 **Assertion (A):** Inscriptions are writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery.

Reason (R): Earliest inscriptions were written in Prakrit

- 4 **Assertion (A):** The Kushans rulers considered themselves to be God-like

Reason (R): One means of claiming high status was to identify with a variety of deities.

- 5 **Assertion (A):** Agricultural produce increased during the sixth century BCE.

Reason (R): The use of iron ploughshare was introduced.

- 6 **Assertion (A):** Early texts suggest that there were sixteen states known as Mahajanapadas.

Reason (R): The lists are same as per Buddhists and Jaina texts

- 7 **Assertion (A):** Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of Mauryan Empire

Reason (R): Arthashastra, composed by Kautilya or Chanakya, was one of the main source to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire

- 8 **Assertion (A):** To some extent, exchanges were facilitated by the introduction of coinage.
Reason (R): These coins facilitated long distance transactions from which Kings also benefited
- 9 **Assertion (A):** A votive inscriptions record gifts made to religious institutions.
Reason (R): On the pedestal is a Prakrit inscription, mentioning that a woman named Nagapiya, the wife of a goldsmith (sovanika) named Dharmaka installed this image in a shrine.
- 10 **Assertion (A):** Ashoka's inscription has not been found in Kalinga, although he conquered the region.
Reason (R): The anguish of the conquest was too painful in the region, and therefore King Ashoka was unable to address the issue.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS:

On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following sites:

- A. Distribution of Ashoka's inscriptions:
- B. Mahajanapadas and cities:
- i. Vaji
 - ii. Magadha
 - iii. Kosala
- C. Pillars inscription:
- i. Sanchi
 - ii. Topara

SET-II
HISTORY (027)
Question BANK (Term 1)
2021-22
CLASS-XII
Chapter 3

Kinship, Caste and Class: Early Societies

- 1 In which type of marriage does a woman have several husbands?
(a) Endogamy
(b) Exogamy
(c) Polygyny
(d) Polyandry

- 2 Shakas who came from Central Asia were regarded by the Brahmanas as
(a) Dasas
(b) Untouchables
(c) Mlechchhas
(d) Aryans

- 3 Which of the following statements is correct about the classification of people in terms of 'gotra' under Brahmanical practice around 1000 BCE onwards?
(a) After marriage women were expected to give up their father's gotra.
(b) They were supposed to adopt the gotra of their husband.
(c) Another important rule was that members of the same gotra could not marry.
(d) All of these.

- 4 The original story of Mahabharata was composed by
(a) Brahmanas
(b) Kshatriyas
(c) Sutas
(d) None of these

- 5 What was the object of the team of V.S. Sukthankar?
(a) Prepare critical edition of Mahabharata
(b) Translate Mahabharata in the English language
(c) Prepare critical edition of Manusmriti

(d) Translate Manusmriti in Tamil

- 6 How many verses are there in Mahabharata?
(a) 20 thousand
(b) 50 thousand
(c) One Lakh
(d) More than one lakh
- 7 Which of these is the most important dharmashastra?
(a) Manusmriti
(b) Mahabharata
(c) Rigveda
(d) None of these
- 8 According to Shastras, only ___ could rule the country.
(a) Brahmins
(b) Kshatriyas
(c) Vaishyas
(d) Shudras
- 9 Which of these rulers followed endogamy?
(a) Satvahanas
(b) Pandavas
(c) Mauryas
(d) None of these
- 10 The earliest inscriptions were written on which material?
(a) Paper
(b) Metal
(c) Stones
(d) Wood
- 11 Which of the following was one of the occupations of Kshatriyas?
(a) Perform sacrifices and give gifts
(b) To teach Vedas
(c) Trade
(d) Agriculture
- 12 Which of the following statements is incorrect about the duties as laid down in Manusmriti for the Chandalas?

- (a) They had to live on the outskirts of the village.
 - (b) They had to use discarded utensils.
 - (c) They were supposed to wear old clothes of the villagers and ornaments made from shells.
 - (d) It was their duty to serve as executioner and dispose of the bodies of those who had no relatives.
- 13 Which of the following strategies were evolved by Brahmanas to enforce the norms of Varna order from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE?
- (a) Brahmanas used to emphasise that the Varna system is divine.
 - (b) Brahmanas tried to convince people that their occupation and status are determined by birth.
 - (c) Brahmanas advised the kings to ensure that people follow the norms of the Varna system within the kingdom.
 - (d) All of these.
- 14 Which of the following statements is correct about the importance of gender differences in the early societies from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE?
- (i) Societies were patrilineal in nature.
 - (ii) Women were allowed to give land grants.
 - (iii) Sons were considered important for the continuity of the family.
- (a) Only 'i'
 - (b) Both 'ii' and 'iii'
 - (c) Both 'i' and 'iii'
 - (d) All the above
- 15 Shungas and Kanvas, the immediate successors of the Mauryas, were:
- A. Shudras
 - B. Vaishyas
 - C. Kshatriyas
 - D. Brahmins
- 16 Read the following extract from Adi Parvan and identify being described in it:
- The city, bursting like the ocean, packed with hundreds of mansions, displayed with its gateways, arches and turrets like massing clouds the splendour of Great Indra's city.
- A. Patliputra
 - B. Hastinapur
 - C. Oudh

D. Varanasi

- 17 Which of the following statements is correct regarding the epic Mahabharata?
- A. Over the centuries, versions of the epic were written in a variety of languages through an ongoing process of dialogue between peoples, communities, and those who wrote the texts.
 - B. Several stories that originates in specific regions or circulated amongst certain people found their way into the epic. At the same time the central story of the epic was retold in different ways.
 - C. The episodes were depicted in sculpture and paintings. They also provided themes for a wide range of performing arts- plays, dance and other kinds of narrations.
 - D. All of these
- 18 Consider the following statements regarding gendered access to property.
- 1. Women had to right to the paternal estate.
 - 2. Paternal estate was divided equally amongst sons after the death if the parents.
 - 3. Stridhana could be inherited by the children and husband of the woman.
- Which of the statements above is/are correct?
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 2 and 3
 - C. 1 and3
 - D. 2 only
- 19 Match the following
- i. Endogamy (a) refers to a marriage outside the unit
 - ii. Exogamy (b) refers to the practices of a man having several wives.
 - iii. Polygyny (c) refers to the practice of a woman having several husbands.
 - iv. Polyandry (d) refers to marriage within the unit.
- Choose the correct option:
- A. (i)-b, (ii)-c, (iii)-a, (iv)-d
 - B. (i)-a, (ii)-b, (iii)-d, (iv)-c
 - C. (i)-c, (ii)-a, (iii)-b, (iv)-d

D. (i)-d, (ii)-a, (iii)-b, (iv)-c

20 Who is the author of Ashtaadhyayi?

- A. Kalidas
- B. Panini
- C. Brhamagupta
- D. Kauishka

Passage/Case Study/ Sources based Questions

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

Draupadi's Marriage

Drupada, the king of Panchala, organised a competition where the challenge was to string a bow and hit a target; the winner would be chosen to marry his daughter Draupadi. Arjuna was victorious and was garlanded by Draupadi. The Pandavas returned with her to their mother Kunti, who, even before she saw them, asked them to share whatever they had got. She realised her mistake when she saw Draupadi, but her command could not be violated. After much deliberation, Yudhisthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife.

When Drupada was told about this, he protested. However, the seer Vyasa arrived and told him that the Pandavas were in reality incarnations of Indra, whose wife had been reborn as Draupadi, and they were thus destined for each other.

Vyasa added that in another instance a young woman had prayed to Shiva for a husband, and in her enthusiasm, had prayed five times instead of once. This woman was now reborn as Draupadi, and Shiva had fulfilled her prayers. Convinced by these stories, Drupada consented to the marriage.

- I. The shooting competition was organised by:
 - A. Arjuna
 - B. The Pandavas
 - C. King Drupad
 - D. Draupadi

- II. Yudhisthira decided that Draupadi would be their common wife because:
- A. The Pandavas believed it was destined
 - B. King Drupad wanted to marry to all the Pandavas
 - C. Both (i) and (ii)
 - D. The Pandavas could not violate their mother Kunti's command
- III. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Draupadi's marriage?
- A. Arjuna wanted Draupadi to be the wife of all the Pandavas.
 - B. King Drupad wanted the Pandavas to marry Draupadi.
 - C. Yudhisthira won the competition organised by King Drupad.
 - D. All are incorrect.
- IV. King Drupad was finally convinced by:
- A. Yudhisthira
 - B. Arjuna
 - C. Seer Vyasa
 - D. Kunti

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

The Gotra of Women

One Brahmanical practice, evident from c. 1000 BCE onwards, was to classify people (especially Brahmanas) in terms of *gotras*. Each *gotra* was named after a Vedic seer, and all those who belonged to the same *gotra* were regarded as his descendants. Two rules about *gotra* were particularly important: women were expected to give up their father's *gotra* and adopt that of their husband on marriage and members of the same *gotra* could not marry.

One way to find out whether this was commonly followed is to consider the names of men and women, which were sometimes derived from *gotra* names. These names are available for powerful ruling lineages such as the Satavahanas who ruled over parts of

western India and the Deccan (c. Second century BCE-second century CE). Several of their inscriptions have been recovered, which allow historians to trace family ties, including marriages.

- I. Each gotra was named after a:
 - A. King
 - B. Brahman
 - C. Seer
 - D. Warrior

- II. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the gotras?
 - A. Women were expected to give up their father's gotra after marriage.
 - B. The gotra of a person was kept hidden till the time of his/her marriage.
 - C. Members of the same gotra could not marry each other.
 - D. Only (A) and (B) are correct.

- III. Which if the following statement is incorrect regarding the gotras?
 - A. Gotras allowed historians to trace family ties.
 - B. Each gotra was named after a seer.
 - C. Members of the same gotra could marry each other.
 - D. All those who belonged to the same gotra were considered descendants of the seer whose name was used to identify the gotra

- IV. The Satavahana rulers were polygynous, which means:
 - A. They could marry within their gotra
 - B. They could marry several women
 - C. They could marry their sons to other Varna
 - D. They could marry their daughters to their ministers

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

“Proper” Social Rules

Here is a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata:

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest dwelling nishada (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practise on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark Nishada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona.

Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word: no one was better than Arjuna.

- I. Drona refused to have Ekalavya as his pupil because:
 - A. He did not like Ekalavya
 - B. Ekalavya was forest dweller and Drona was Brahmana
 - C. Ekalavya was better than Arjuna
 - D. Ekalavya was better than Drona in archery

- II. Ekalavya shot arrows in the dog's mouth because:
 - A. The dog was disturbing Ekalavya
 - B. Ekalavya did not like dogs
 - C. The dog belonged to the Pandavas
 - D. The dog was attacking Ekalavya

- III. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - A. Drona asked for Ekalavya right thumb as his fees.
 - B. Ekalavya was forest dweller and Drona could not be his teacher according to Dharma.
 - C. Ekalavya cut off his right thumb and gave it to Drona
 - D. Ekalavya was the son of Drona arch enemy

- IV. Ekalavya cut off his right thumb and gave it to Drona because:
- A. He considered Drona as his Guru and the guru had asked him for his right thumb as fees.
 - B. He wanted to please Drona and become his favourite students
 - C. He believed he did not need his thumb to be good archer.
 - D. All of the above

Passage/Case Study/ Sources based Questions

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

The “Right” Occupation

The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal “occupations” of the four categories or *varnas*. Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, and give and receive gifts. Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed, and make gifts. The last three “occupations” were also assigned to the Vaishyas, who were in addition expected to engage in agriculture, pastoralism and trade. Shudras were assigned only one occupation – that of serving the three “higher” *varnas*.

The Brahmanas evolved two or three strategies for enforcing these norms. One, as we have just seen, was to assert that the *varna* order was of divine origin. Second, they advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms.

And third, they attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth. However, this was not always easy. So prescriptions were often reinforced by stories told in the *Mahabharata* and other texts.

- I. The rules for the right occupation were contained in the:
 - A. Adi Parvan
 - B. Upanishads
 - C. Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras
 - D. Yajurveda

- II.were assigned with only one occupation and that was serving the other three varnas.
 - A. Brahmanas
 - B. Kshatriyas
 - C. Vaishyaas
 - D. Shudras

- III. The status of the people was determined by:
 - A. Birth
 - B. Occupation
 - C. Varna
 - D. None of the above

- IV. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. The Brahmanas evolved strategies for enforcing the norms of occupation on the people.
 - B. They asserted that the varna order was divine origin
 - C. They attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth.
 - D. All of the above.

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

In the following questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true

praise.

Reason (R): Poems included in the Tamil Sangam anthologies often suggest that those who controlled resources were also expected to share them.

2 Assertion (A): Social differences in access to resources for both men and women.

Reason (R): Social differences were sharpened because of the differences in access to resources for both men and women

3 Assertion (A): Women had no right to property.

Reason (R): Women were allowed to retain the gifts they received the occasion of their marriage as Stridhana.

4 Assertion (A): In the epic Mahabharata, war between Kauravas and Pandavas occurred.

Reason (R): Yudhishthir lost to Duryodhana in the game of dice.

5 Assertion (A): The Chandalas were placed at the very bottom of the social hierarchy.

Reason (R): The Chandalas were corrupt and cruel people.

6 Assertion (A): In Brahmanical theory, jati, like varna, was based on birth.

Reason (R): While the number of varnas was fixed at four, there was no restriction on the number of jatis

7 Assertion (A): Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, and give and receive gifts.

Reason (R): The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras contained rules about the ideal "occupation" of the four categories or varnas.

8 Assertion (A): The Chandalas were treated as untouchables.

Reason (R): They had to live on the outskirts of the village.

9 Assertion (A): The Kshatriyas tried to enforce the norms of Varna order from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE.

Reason (R): It was emphasised that the varna system is divine,

- 11 Assertion (A): After marriage, women were expected to give up their father's gotra.
Reason (R): They were supposed to adopt the gotra of their husband.
- 12 Assertion (A): In a story from Adi purana, Drona refused to have Ekalavya as his student.
Reason (R): Ekalavya was the son of Drona's enemy.

Chapter-4.

Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings

- 1 Sanchi Stupa is situated
(a) Near to Bhopal
(b) Near to Indore
(c) Near to Delhi
(d) Near to Agra
- 2 Which of these was not the Begum of Bhopal?
(a) Shahjehan Begum
(b) Sultanjehan Begum
(c) Noorjehan Begum
(d) (a) and (b) both
- 3 24 Great teachers of Jainism are known as _____
(a) Tirthankara
(b) Jataks
(c) Jinas
(d) Vardhmanas
- 4 _____ is the birth place of Gautama Buddha.
(a) Kalinga
(b) Sarnath
(c) Lumbini
(d) Kushinagara
- 5 At which place Lord Buddha attained true enlightenment?
(a) Lumbini
(b) Kushinagara
(c) Sarnath

(d) Bodhgaya

- 6 New tradition of Buddhism was called as _____
(a) Shwetambar
(b) Digambar
(c) Hinayana
(d) Mahayana
- 7 The most splendid stupa was at _____
(a) Amravati
(b) Sanchi
(c) Bhoomra
(d) Shahjidheri
- 10 Choose the correct option:
(a) Sanchi Stupa situated near to Bhopal.
(b) Sanchi Stupa was preserved by the Begums of Bhopal
(c) Sanchi Stupa belongs to Buddhism.
(d) All of these.
- 11 Consider the following statements:
1. Jainism was started by Rishabhdev.
2. Lord Mahavira was 24th Tirthankara of Jainism.
3. Teachings of Jainism are given in Angar.
4. Jainism started Sanghas to spread its message.
Which of the given statements is/are correct?
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 1, 2, 3
(c) 2, 3, 4
(d) 1, 3, 4
- 12 The sought Shahjenhan Begum's permission to take away the eastern gateway, which was the best preserved, to be displayed in a museum.
A. French
B. British
C. Dutch
D. Portuguese

- 13
- I. Consider the following statements regarding the structure of the stupa.
 - II. Harmika is balcony-like structure that represented the abode of gods.
 - III. A mast called the anda arose from the harmika.
 - IV. A yashti was often surmounted by Chhatri or umbrella.
 - V. Yashti arose from the Harmika.
- Which of the following statements are correct?
- A. I, II and III
 - B. II, III and IV
 - C. I, and IV
 - D. I, III and IV
- 14
- Theconsists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities, especially Agni, Indra and Soma.
- A. Shastras
 - B. Rigveda
 - C. Tripitka
 - D. Tirthankara
- 15
- The compilation of Buddha teachings is known as:
- A. Dipavamas
 - B. Tripitaka
 - C. Mahavama
 - D. Abhidhamma
- 16
- According to Jaina teachings:
- A. The cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.
 - B. Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.
 - C. Renouncing the world is mandatory to free oneself from the cycle of karma.
 - D. All of the above.
- 17
- Which of the following is/are part of vows of Jainism?
- A Abstain from killing
 - B Stealing and lying
 - C To observe celibacy
 - D All of the above

18 What does the Buddhist text Vinaya Pitaka contains?
A Regional Histories of Buddhism
B Rules and regulations of Sangha
C Buddha's teaching
D Philosophical matters

19 When was Sanchi Stupa discovered?
A 1818
B 1819
C 1820
D 1825

20 The picture given below is of a sculpture of:



- A. Bodhisattva
- B. Buddha
- C. Mahavira
- D. Tirthankar

21 What does Charanachitras meant?
A. A scene from Jataka
B. Storyteller carrying scrolls of cloth or paper
C. A gateway of stupa
D. None of the above

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

A prayer to Agni

Here are two verses from the Rigveda invoking Agni, the God of Fire:
Bring, O strong one, this sacrifice of ours to the Gods, O wise one, as a liberal giver. Bestow on us, O priest, abundant food. Agni, obtain, by sacrificing, mighty wealth for us. Procure, O Agni, for ever to him who

pays to you (the gift of) nourishment the wonderful cow. May a son be ours, offspring that continues our line ...

Verses such as these were composed in a special kind of Sanskrit, known as Vedic Sanskrit. They were taught orally to men belonging to priestly families.

a) Vedic Sanskrit is considered to be important because

- (i) It was the language of common people
- (ii) The Vedic verses were written in Sanskrit
- (iii) Sanskrit was not spoken by Brahmins
- (iv) Sanskrit was the major language of South India.

b) Why were sacrifices performed during the Vedic Period?

- (i) For the birth of daughters
- (ii) For the birth of sons
- (iii) For spiritual satisfaction
- (iv) For seeking the blessings of Buddha

c) Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Agni was the God of Fire in the Vedic tradition.

Reason (R) :Therefore offerings were made to agni so that in form of smoke they would reach the Gods living in the sky and invoke their blessings

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (iii) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- (iv) R is incorrect but A is correct.

d) Consider the following statements :

1. Rig Veda consists of hymns in praise of Agni, Indra, Soma etc
2. Many of these hymns were chanted when sacrifices were performed.

Choose the correct option:

- (i) Only (1) is correct
- (ii) Only (2) is correct.
- (iii) Both (1) and (2) are correct.
- (iv) Neither (1) nor (2) is correct

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

The world Beyond the Palace

Just as the Buddha's teachings were compiled by his followers, the teachings of Mahavira were also recorded by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people. Here is one example, from a Prakrit text known as the Uttaradhyayana Sutta, describing how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world:

If the whole world and all its treasures were yours, you would not be satisfied, nor would all this be able to save you. When you die, O king and leave all things behind, dhamma alone, and nothing else, will save you. As a bird dislikes the cage, so do I dislike (the world). I shall live as a nun without offspring, without desire, without the love of gain, and without hatred ...

Those who have enjoyed pleasures and renounced them, move about like the wind, and go wherever they please, unchecked like birds in their flight ...

Leave your large kingdom ... abandon what pleases the senses, be without attachment and property, then practise severe penance, being firm of energy ...

- I. The teaching of Buddha and Mahavira were compiled by:
 - A. Their disciples
 - B. Their children
 - C. Their Gurus
 - D. The Kings

- II. Queen Kamalavati wanted her Husband to:
 - A. Fight with the enemy
 - B. Renounce the world
 - C. Conquer more territory
 - D. None of the above

- III. Queen Kamalavati promises to live as:
 - A. A nun without offspring
 - B. Without desire and without hatred
 - C. Without the love of gain

D. All of the above

- IV. Which of the following is not a principle of Jainism?
- A. entire world is animated
 - B. Follow the Middle Path
 - C. Non-injury to living beings
 - D. Abandon all pleasure of life

24 Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

The Therigatha

This unique Buddhist text, part of the Sutta Pitaka, is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences. Punna, a dasi or slave woman went to the river each morning to fetch water for her master's household. There she would daily see a Brahmana performing bathing rituals. One morning she spoke to him. The following are verses composed by Punna, recording her conversation with the Brahmana:

I am a water carrier:

Even in the cold

I have always gone down to the water
frightened of punishment

Or the angry words of high class women.

So what are you afraid of Brahmana,

That makes you go down to the water

(Though) your limbs shake with the bitter cold?

The Brahmana replied:

I am doing good to prevent evil;

anyone young or old

who has done something bad

is freed by washing in water.

Punna said:

Whoever told you

You are freed from evil by washing in the water?...

In that case all the frogs and turtles

Would go to heaven, and so would the water snakes

and crocodiles!
(Instead) Don't do that thing,
the fear of which
leads you to the water.
Stop now Brahmana!
Save your skin from the cold ...

- I. Punna convinces the Brahman to:
 - A. Abandon his purifying water rituals
 - B. Avoid taking bath in cold water
 - C. Purify Punna with the rituals
 - D. Only (A) and (B)

- II. According to the Brahmana:
 - A. He enjoyed his daily dip in water ritual
 - B. He did the ritual to clean his body
 - C. A person who has done something bad would be freed from his sins by washing in the water.
 - D. All of the above

- III. The core of Buddhist philosophy that is being conveyed through this Gatha is:
 - A. Taking a ritual bath daily must to purify oneself.
 - B. One cannot free oneself on sins and evils unless one performs right actions, speak right words and have right mindset.
 - C. It is pointless to wash oneself in water and conduct other rituals to clean sins and evils.
 - D. Only (A) and (B)

- IV. According to the Buddhist text given, Punna was:
 - A. A rich widow
 - B. Brahmanas wife
 - C. A dasi or slave
 - D. A learned woman

In the following questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true

- 1 Assertion (A): Early Buddhist teachings had given great importance to self effort in achieving nibbana.
Reason (B): They emphasised that the efforts of individual and right actions can lead them to nibbana.

- 2 Assertion (A): All Buddha's speeches were written down during his lifetime.
Reason (B) Buddhist scholars wrote commentaries on Buddha's preaching.

- 3 Assertion (A) Buddhism grew rapidly during the lifetime of the Buddha and after his death.
Reason (B) Buddha and other teachers taught mainly through discussion and debate.

- 4 Assertion (A): Stories of previous births of Gautam Buddha contain rules and regulations.
Reason (B): These stories provide regional histories of Buddhism.

- 5 Assertion (A): Queen Kamalavati advices her husband to abandon all pleasures of life.
Reason (B): She wanted the king to be free all his responsibilities.

- 6 Assertion (A): Ashoka distributed portions of Buddha's relics to different towns and ordered construction of stupas over them.
Reason (B): He wanted his people to convert to Buddhism.

- 7 Assertion (A): According to Mahaparinibbana Sutta, Buddha told Ananda to build thupas (stupa) at the crossroads.
Reason (B): He wanted his devotees to find peace of mind when they visit the stupas.

- 8 Assertion (A) : the tradition of erecting stupa may have been pre-Buddhist, but they came to be associated with Buddhism
Reason (B): Inscriptions found on the railings and pillars of stupas

record donations made for building and decorating them.

- 9 Assertion (A): the empty seat indicated that Buddha was in meditation.
Reason (B): Buddha's presence was shown through symbols.
- 10 Assertion (A): Initially, only men were allowed into the Sangha, but later women also came to be admitted.
Reason (B): This was made possible through the meditation of Ananda, one of the Buddha's dearest disciples.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS:

On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following sites:

- I. Lumbini
- II. Bodhgaya
- III. Sanchi
- IV. Kishinagar
- V. Bharut
- VI. Ajanta
- VII. Amravati
- VIII. Naish