

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY 2017

FIRST YEAR [BATCH 2016-19]

HISTORY (MCQ)

Paper : II

Date : 18/05/2017

Time : 11 am – 3 pm

Full Marks : 10

Group – A

All the questions below are to be answered. Each question carries 1 mark. Put a tick (✓) against the correct option. The tick must be very clear. If it is smudgy or not clear, no marks will be awarded. Within 30 minutes of the commencement of the examination, this portion containing the answers should be returned to the invigilator.

Roll No. as per the Admit Card :

Registration No. :

Signature of the invigilator :

1. Consider the following statements:

- a) It is likely that the Kushanas learnt the use of boots, hat, coats and reins from the Guptas
 - b) It is likely that the Guptas learnt the use of boots, hat, coat and reins from the Kushanas
 - c) It is likely that the Guptas learnt the use of boots, trousers, un-buttoned coat and saddle from the Kushanas
 - d) It is likely that the Guptas learnt the use of boots, trousers, buttoned coats and saddle from the Kushanas.
- i) Only 1 is correct
 - ii) Only 2 is correct
 - iii) Only 3 is correct
 - iv) Only 4 is correct

2. The Guptas enjoyed certain material advantages. They were:

- a) Fertile land of Madhyadesha
 - b) Iron ores of central India and south Bihar
 - c) Proximity to north India which carried on silk trade with the eastern Roman Empire
 - d) Gold mines in Golkonda
- i) 1 and 2 are correct
 - ii) 2 and 3 are correct
 - iii) 1, 2, 3 are correct
 - iv) None are correct

3. Consider the following statements:

- a) The exploits of a king called Chandra are glorified in an iron pillar inscription fixed near Allahabad.
 - b) The exploits of a king called Chandra I are glorified in an iron pillar inscription fixed near Qutab Minar in Delhi.
 - c) The exploits of a king called Chandra are glorified in an copper pillar inscription fixed near Allahabad.
 - d) The exploits of a king called Chandra are glorified in an iron pillar inscription fixed near Qutab Minar in Delhi.
- i) Only 1 is correct
 - ii) Only 2 is correct
 - iii) Only 3 is correct
 - iv) Only 4 is correct

4. Consider the following statements:

- a) Chandragupta II adopted the title of Vikramaditya, which had been first used by an Ujjain ruler in 57B.C as a mark of victory over the Saka Kshatrapas of western India.
 - b) Chandragupta II adopted the title of Vikramaditya, which had been first used by an Ujjain ruler in 57 A.D as a mark of victory over the Saka Kshatrapas of western India.
 - c) Chandragupta II adopted the title of Vikramaditya, which had been first used by an Ujjain ruler in 57B.C as a mark of victory over the Kasa Kshatrapas of eastern India.
 - d) Chandragupta II adopted the title of Vikramaditya, which had been first used by an Ujjain ruler in 57A.D as a mark of victory over the Saka Kshatrapas of eastern India.
- i) Only 1 is correct
 - ii) Only 2 is correct
 - iii) Only 3 is correct
 - iv) Only 4 is correct

5. The Malwa prince who successfully challenged the authority of the Guptas was

- a) Grahavarman
 - b) Bhaskarvarman
 - c) Yashovarman
 - d) Yashodharman
- i) Only 1 is correct
 - ii) Only 2 is correct
 - iii) Only 3 is correct
 - iv) Only 4 is correct

6. With regard to the Gupta army, consider the following statements:
- a) The king maintained a standing army
 - b) The Gupta army was supplemented by the feudatories
 - c) Chariots receded into the background and cavalry came to the forefront
 - d) Horse archery became prominent in military tactics.
- i) Only 1 and 2 is correct
 - ii) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - iii) All are correct
 - iv) None are correct
7. Consider the following statements:
- a) In ancient India, the Guptas issued the largest number of gold coins which were called pesas in their inscriptions
 - b) In ancient India, the Guptas issued the largest number of silver coins which were called dinaras in their inscriptions
 - c) In ancient India, the Guptas issued the largest number of gold coins which were called niska in their inscriptions
 - d) In ancient India, the Guptas issued the largest number of gold coins which were called dinaras in their inscriptions
- i) Only 1 is correct
 - ii) Only 2 is correct
 - iii) Only 3 is correct
 - iv) Only 4 is correct
8. With regard to social developments in the Gupta period, consider the following statements:
- a) The position of the shudras improved in this period
 - b) They were now permitted to listen to the Epics and the Puranas
 - c) They could also worship a new god called Krishna
 - d) They were also allowed to perform certain domestic rites that brought fee to the priests.
- i) Only 1 and 2 is correct
 - ii) Only 3 and 4 is correct
 - iii) All are correct
 - iv) None are correct

9. With regard to art and architecture in the Gupta period, consider the following statements:
- a) The Gupta period was poor in architecture
 - b) All we get is a few brick viharas
 - c) Of them the important viharas were located at Kanpur, Bhitari etc
 - d) The earliest structure of the Buddhist university at Nalanda belongs to the Gupta period
- i) Only 1 is correct
 - ii) Only 2 and 3 is correct
 - iii) 1 and 4 are correct
 - iv) All are correct
10. With regard to science and technology, consider the following statements
- a) Aryabhata belonged to Pataliputra
 - b) The decimal system was known at the beginning of the fourth century A.D.
 - c) In the field of astronomy, a book called Romaka Siddhanta was compiled
 - d) It was influenced by Greek ideas
- i) Only 1 is correct
 - ii) Only 2 and 3 is correct
 - iii) 1 and 4 are correct
 - iv) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

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