

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

3rd to 9th April, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



Pre Historic India and Indus Valley Civilization

Q.1) Who among the following was discovered probably the first Paleolithic tool discovered in India — the Pallavaram hand axe?

- a) Robert Bruce Foote
- b) Sir Mortimer Wheeler
- c) James Princep
- d) Alexander Cunningham

ANS: A

Explanation: The history and identity of human settlements in India go back to prehistoric times.

The credit for doing an early extensive study of Indian pre-history go to Robert Bruce Foote, who discovered what was probably the first Paleolithic tool discovered in India — the Pallavaram handaxe.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are correct about Paleolithic age?

1. It was developed in the Pleistocene period or the Ice Age.
2. It was spread in practically all parts of India except the alluvial plains of the Indus and Ganga.
3. The Paleolithic man of India is belonged to the Negrito race.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: The Paleolithic Age is the earliest period of the Stone Age, which developed in the Pleistocene period or the Ice Age.

- It was spread in practically all parts of India except the alluvial plains of the Indus and Ganga.
- The Paleolithic man of India are said to have belonged to the Negrito race and lived in caves and rock shelters.
- They were food gathering people who lived on hunting and gathering wild fruits and vegetables.
- They had no knowledge of agriculture, house building, pottery, or any metal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?

Paleolithic Site location	:	Present State
1. Hiran Valley	:	Gujarat
2. Bhimbetka	:	Maharashtra
3. Belan Valley	:	Rajasthan

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: A

Explanation: Paleolithic Sites are found in Soan and Sohan river valley (now in Pakistan), Kashmir, Thar Desert (Didwana, Rajasthan), Hiran Valley (Gujarat), rock shelters of Bhimbetka (MP), and Belan Valley Mirzapur (UP).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Upper Paleolithic Age”:

- 1. Bone tools found only at cave sites of Kurnool and Muchchatla Chintamani Gavi in Andhra Pradesh.
- 2. Homo sapiens first appeared at the end of this phase.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Upper Paleolithic sites are found in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Central MP, Southern UP and Chhotanagpur Plateau.

- Bone tools found only at cave sites of Kurnool and Muchchatla Chintamani Gavi in Andhra Pradesh.
- Homo sapiens first appeared at the end of this phase. Coincided with the last phase of the Ice Age, when the climate became comparatively warm and less humid.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) “Nevasan industry” was belonged to which of the following?

- a) Lower Paleolithic Age
- b) Middle Paleolithic Age
- c) Upper Paleolithic Age
- d) Mesolithic Age

ANS: B

Explanation: Middle Paleolithic Age was established only in 1960 by H.D. Sankalia and was named Nevasan industry after the site of Nevasa (Maharashtra).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) The “Microliths” term was associated with which of the following?

- a) Lower Paleolithic Age
- b) Upper Paleolithic Age
- c) Mesolithic Age
- d) Neolithic Age

ANS: C

Explanation: One of the key aspects of the Mesolithic Age was the reduction in size of well-established tool types.

- The characteristic tools of this age were microliths (miniature stone tools usually made of crypto-crystalline silica, chalcedony, or chert, both of geometrical and non-geometrical shapes).
- They were not only used as tools in themselves but also to make composite tools, spearheads, arrowheads, and sickles after hafting them on wooden or bone handles.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Mesolithic Age”:

1. Pottery is absent at most of the Mesolithic sites.
2. The Mesolithic era initiated rock art in pre-history.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Pottery is absent at most Mesolithic sites, but it is present at Langhnaj in Gujarat and in the Kaimur region of Mirzapur (UP). The last phase of this age saw the beginning of plant cultivation.

- The Mesolithic era initiated rock art in pre-history. In 1867, the first rock paintings in India were discovered at Sohagighat (Kaimur Hills, UP).
- Now, over 150 Mesolithic rock art sites have been discovered across India, with rich concentration in Central India such as the Bhimbetka Caves, Kharwar, Jaora, and Kathotia (M.P.), Sundargarh and Sambalpur (Orissa), Ezhuthu Guha (Kerala).
- Animals dominate the scenes at most Mesolithic rock art sites. However, no snakes are depicted in Mesolithic Paintings.

Source: Tamil Nadu History

Q.8) The “Burzahom Neolithic Site” is located at which of the following?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Jammu & Kashmir
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: C

Explanation: Burzahom (unique rectangular chopper, domestic dogs buried with their masters in graves) and Gufkraal in Jammu and Kashmir (famous for pit dwelling, stone tools, and graveyards located within households).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following site has unique in terms of the presence of a three-fold Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age settlements?

- a) Koldihwa
- b) Chirand
- c) Mehrgarh
- d) Paiyampalli

ANS: A

Explanation: Koldihwa, in Belan valley (unique in terms of the presence of a three-fold Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age settlements), Koldihwa and Mahagara, south of Allahabad (many strata of circular huts along with crude hand-made pottery; earliest evidence of rice cultivation in the world).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) “Nameri Tiger Reserve” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Assam
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Nameri National Park is a national park located in the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur District of Assam, India, about 35 kilometres from Tezpur. Nameri shares its northern boundary with the Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal. Together they constitute an area of over 1000 km² of which nameri has a total area of 200 km².

Source: FORUMIAS

Pre Historic India and Indus Valley Civilization

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Chalcolithic Age”:

1. It was marked the emergence of the use of metal along with stone tools.
2. Chalcolithic people domesticated cows, sheep, goats, pigs and buffaloes, and hunted deer.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Chalcolithic age marked the emergence of the use of metal along with stone tools. The first metal to be used was copper, though they also occasionally used bronze.

- Technologically, the Chalcolithic stage largely applies to the settlements of pre-Harappans, but in various parts of country, it appears after the end of the bronze Harappa culture.
- Some prominent sites of preHarappan Chalcolithic culture are Ganeshwar, near the Khetri Mines of Rajasthan, Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Banawali in Haryana, Kot Diji in Sindh (Pakistan).
- Chalcolithic people domesticated cows, sheep, goats, pigs and buffaloes, and hunted deer.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Chalcolithic people were expert coppersmiths.
2. The Chalcolithic age people cooked their food.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: Chalcolithic-era people did not know the use of writing. Their villages were small, with huts close to each other. Chalcolithic age people cooked their food.

- The Chalcolithic people were expert coppersmiths. They knew the art of copper-smelting and were good stone workers as well.
- They manufactured beads of semi-precious stones such as carnelian, steatite, and quartz crystal.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Harappan civilization”:

1. It was the first urban civilization in South Asia.
2. It was occupied lesser area than Mesopotamia and Egypt civilizations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The Harappan civilisation was the first urban civilisation in South Asia, contemporaneous with the civilisations of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

- Of the three aforementioned civilisations, the Harappan civilisation occupied most area (about 8,00,000 sq km).
- Earlier historians had called this civilisation the Indus Valley Civilisation, but since then, major settlements have been excavated in the Ghaggar-Hakra belt that spread far beyond the Indus region.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Late Harappan settlements were large compared to mature Harappan ones.
2. The Late Harappan settlements were also more in number and more of rural.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The Late Harappan phase comprises five geographical zones each having distinct phases — the West Punjab Phase (Cemetery- H Culture), the East Punjab Phase, the Jhukar Phase, the Rangpur Phase, and the Ganga Yamuna Doab Phase. Late Harappan settlements were small compared to mature Harappan ones.

- The transition from the mature phase does not show any sudden discontinuity as such, but there is a gradual change in seals, pottery confined writing, in the frequency of cubical weights, and so on.
- The Late Harappan settlements were also more in number, but they were smaller and more rural, though marked by a diverse agricultural base.
- Important Jhukar sites are Jhukar, Chanhudaro, and Amri. Rangpur Phase sites are in Kutch, Saurashtra and mainland Gujarat.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “town planning” of Harappan Civilization”:

1. Harappan city was divided into two parts, citadel and lower part.
2. City planning followed a grid pattern.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Harappan civilisation is known for its urban outlook and sophisticated sense of civic planning and organisation.

- In most cases the Harappan city was divided into two parts: Citadel/raised part and lower part.
- City planning roughly followed a grid pattern and streets ran from north and cut at right angles.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following is/are distinguishing feature/s of harappan town planning?

1. The main street of city were ten meters wide and dividing the town into rectangular and square blocks.
2. There were lamp-posts at regular intervals.
3. The drains of city were made of mortar, lime and gypsum and covered with large brick slabs for easy cleaning.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: Distinguishing aspects of Harappan town planning are as follows:

- The streets were wide, the main street being ten metres wide and dividing the town into rectangular and square blocks.
- There were lamp-posts at intervals. They used burnt bricks of good quality and the unique feature of this brick was its identical ratio of 1:2:4 in terms of thickness: width: length across all Harappan structures.
- Equally striking was the uniformity in the average size of bricks — $7 \times 14 \times 28$ cm³ for houses and $10 \times 20 \times 40$ cm for city walls.
- They had an excellent drainage system — drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum and covered with large brick slabs for easy cleaning.
- Houses were often of two or more storeys, though varied in size but quite monotonous. No window faced the streets and the houses had tiled bathrooms. Some houses had their own wells.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are characteristic features of the Harappan society?

1. Harappans were great experts in artistic works of stone.
2. A lot of terracotta figurines have been found at many sites.
3. They were good at metallurgy and producing alloys.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: The Harappans were great experts in the use of the potter's wheel but were poor in artistic works of stone.

- A lot of terracotta has been found at many sites, including figurines of animals such as bulls, buffaloes, dogs, monkeys, toy carts, and humans.
- Terracotta bangles have also been found. It is important to note that more female figurines have been uncovered in comparison to male figurines.
- The Harappans refined the art of bead-making, and jewellery excavated includes gold and silver jewellery, including necklaces, bracelets, pendants, earrings, brooches.
- Copper, bronze, silver, and gold were metals known and used by Harappans, but iron was not. They were also good at metallurgy and producing alloys.
- The craftsmen used to both make artifacts out of pure copper as well as bronze such as spears, knives, short swords, mirrors, axes, needles, rings, and bangles.
- Harappan people generally wore garments of cotton / wool. The Harappans relished non-vegetarian food. Fish-eating was common. Milk and curd was also consumed.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Harappan script was pictographic and logosyllabic.
2. The Harappan writing was boustrophedon.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Harappan script was pictographic and logosyllabic (each symbol stood for a word/syllable).

- Harappan writing was boustrophedon, that is to say, right to left and left to right in alternate lines.
- The Harappan script has not been deciphered so far.
- The evidence of a common script however points to great cultural integration, and its virtual disappearance by c.1700 BCE hints at the lack of sufficient downward percolation of writing.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Who among the following was called Indus region as “Meluhha”?

- a) Mesopotamians
- b) Egyptians
- c) Persians
- d) Romans

ANS: A

Explanation: The inferences about Harappan Economy have been derived from its flourishing trade relations with its contemporary Mesopotamian and Persian civilisations.

The Mesopotamians called the Indus Region ‘Meluhha’.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) “Rajaji National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Uttarakhand

ANS: D

Explanation: Rajaji National Park is an Indian national park and tiger reserve that encompasses the Shivaliks, near the foothills of the Himalayas.

It is spread over 820 km² and includes three districts of Uttarakhand: Haridwar, Dehradun and Pauri Garhwal.

Source: FORUMIAS

Early and Later Vedic Civilization

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “trade in harappan cities”:

1. They carried out internal and external trade.
2. Metallic money was used for trade exchanges.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The inferences about Harappan Economy have been derived from its flourishing trade relations with its contemporary Mesopotamian and Persian civilisations.

- The Mesopotamians called the Indus Region ‘Meluhha’. The Mesopotamian texts speak of three intermediate trading stations called Dilmun (probably Bahrain on Persian Gulf), Makan (probably the Makran coast, Oman) and, Meluhha.
- They carried out internal and external trade. There was no metallic money in circulation and trade was conducted by means of barter. Inland transport primarily employed bullock carts.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Harrappan trade?

1. There were bead-making factories at Chanhudaro and Lothal.
2. Three cylinder seals of the Mesopotamian type have been found at Mohenjo-Daro.
3. The Dockyard has been excavated at Lothal.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: Harappans seals have been found in Mesopotamian cities like Susa and Ur. In Nippur, a seal has been found bearing Harappan script and a unicorn.

- Recently, some ancient sites in the Persian Gulf like Failaka and Bahrain have also yielded Harappan seals.
- In Mohenjo-Daro, three cylinder seals of the Mesopotamian type have been found, which underlines their trading relations. In Lothal, a button seal has been found.
- There were bead-making factories at Chanhudaro and Lothal. The products of these factories were items of export.
- A dockyard has been excavated in Lothal and sea ports have been found at Rangpur, Somnath and Balakot.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following pair/pairs is/are correctly matched about Harappan Imports?

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|
| Metal | : | Source region |
| 1. Gold | : | Afghanistan |
| 2. Copper | : | Khetri |
| 3. Lapis lazuli | : | Khorasan |

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation:

Harappan Imports

Metals	Source Region
Gold	Afghanistan, Iran, Kolar (South India)
Copper	Khetri (Rajasthan), Baluchistan
Tin	Afghanistan, Iran
Lapis lazuli	Afghanistan
Jade	Pamir
Turquoise	Khorasan
Steatite	Tapi Chahya (Iran)
Bitumin	Baluchistan, Mesopotamia
Lead	South India

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding religion of Harappan people?

- 1. Idolatry was practiced by harappan people.
- 2. The Harappan people generally worshipped Mother Goddess and Pashupati Mahadeva.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Harappan civilization is considered as a secular society as not a single structure qualifying as temple has been found.

- Sacred ritual spots included the Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro, where the elite in all likelihood undertook ritual activity that included ceremonial bathing. Idolatry was practiced.
- The Harappan people generally worshipped: Mother goddess Pashupati Mahadeva or proto-Shiva.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following animal is not surrounded the seal of Pashupati Mahadeva?

- a) Horse
- b) Tiger
- c) Rhino
- d) Deer

ANS: A

Explanation: The seal of Pashupati Mahadeva is surrounded by an elephant, a tiger, a rhino, a buffalo, and a deer, and it is likely that these animals were also worshipped.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Harappan civilization was the earliest known civilization to produce cotton.
2. The Harappans domesticated animals on a large scale.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Harappan civilisation was the earliest known civilisation to produce cotton. Known as 'Sindon' by the Greeks as from Sindh.

- In the Indus plain, people sowed seeds in the flood plains in November, when the flood water receded and reaped their harvests of wheat and barley in April, before the advent of the next flood.
- They produced sufficient food grains to feed themselves and the surplus food grains were stored in granaries.
- The Harappans domesticated animals on a large scale. Besides cattle (oxen, buffaloes, goats, humped bulls, sheep, pigs, asses, and camels), cats and dogs were also domesticated.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following sit of Harappan Civilization is also called as "Mound of the dead"?

- a) Mohenjo Daro
- b) Kalibangan
- c) Chanhu Daro
- d) Koti-Diji

ANS: A

Explanation: The name Mohenjo-daro is reputed to signify "the mound of the dead." The archaeological importance of the site was first recognized in 1922, one year after the discovery of Harappa.

Subsequent excavations revealed that the mounds contain the remains of what was once the largest city of the Indus civilization.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL [FIRST WEEK] 2023

Q.8) Who among the following propounded the European theory of Aryan migration to Indus valley?

- a) Sir William Jones
- b) Max Muller
- c) Dr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

ANS: A

Explanation:

Theory	Postulates	Supported by
European Theory	Continent of Europe is the home land of Aryans. On the basis of comparative linguistics of Greek, Latin, German, Gothic, Celtic, and Sanskrit (Indo-European family of languages), we find certain structural similarities and cognates (similar related words). For example, the Sanskrit words <i>matri</i> and <i>pitri</i> are similar to the Latin <i>mater</i> and <i>pater</i> . Similarly, <i>Inar</i> of the Hittite (Turkey) language is similar to <i>Indra</i> of the Vedas. <i>Suryyas</i> and <i>Maruttash</i> of the Kassite (Mesopotamia) inscriptions are equivalent of the Vedic <i>Surya</i> and <i>Marut</i> .	Sir William Jones (1786) Giles – Hungary Shroeder – France P. Nehring – Steppes (S. Russia) Morgan – Western Siberia

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) “Periyar National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Telangana

ANS: A

Explanation: Periyar National Park, also known as Periyar Tiger Reserve, is in the mountainous Western Ghats of Kerala, southern India.

- This wildlife sanctuary is home to tigers and a significant elephant population, as well as rare lion-tailed macaques, sambar deer, leopards and Indian bison.
- In the park's north, Periyar Lake is popular for boat rides. Farther north, spice plantations surround the town of Kumily.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) “Palamau Tiger Reserve” is often seen in news is located at?

- a) Jharkhand
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) West Bengal
- d) Bihar

ANS: A

Explanation: The Palamau Tiger Reserve is one of the nine original tiger reserves in Jharkhand, India and the only one in this state.

It forms part of Betla National Park and Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary. As of 2022, the reserve is reported to be largely under Naxal control.

Source: FORUMIAS

Early and Later Vedic Civilization

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Rig Vedic society”:

1. It was a tribal society and its people lived a semi nomadic life.
2. Aryan tribes were called Janas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Rig Vedic society was a tribal society and its people lived a seminomadic life. Aryan tribes were called Janas.

- Their chief (rajan) was known as the Gopati or Gopa (protector of cows), and the chief queen was called the Mahisi.
- The Janas often had conflicts with the Panis, who used to hide the cattle of Aryans in the forest and were thus deemed the enemies of Aryans.
- In order to get their cattle back, the Vedic God ‘Indra’ was invoked and many battles known as Gavisthi, Gaveshana, Goshu, or Gavyat (to search for cows) were fought between the Aryans and the Panis.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “rig vedic society”:

1. The society was divided on caste lines.
2. Occupation was based on birth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: The society’s political structure was somewhat similar to the monarchical form, but the Gopati’s office was not hereditary and he was selected among the clan’s men.

- The society was not divided on caste lines and even the Rajans, the Purohits, the artisans, etc., were part of the clan networks.
- Occupation was not based on birth. Members of a family could adopt different occupations.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The only mention of the four varnas was found in the Purusashukta of the tenth mandal of the Rig Veda.
2. The Rig Vedic people were not familiar with slavery.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Thus, even though a socially organised “varna system” was not prevalent and tribal elements were stronger in the society, yet Rig Vedic society can still not be considered a totally egalitarian society as social stratification was based on the division of labour and gender.

The only mention of the four varnas was found in the Purusashukta of the tenth mandal of the Rig Veda, which makes one conclude that the varna system was probably introduced at the end of the Rig Vedic age and that there was social mobility and the absence of strict social hierarchy. However, the Rig Vedic people were familiar with slavery.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following statements is/are correct about rig vedic society?

1. The society was patriarchal in nature.
2. Women were educated and had access to the assembly.
3. Girls were free to choose their life partners.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: In the Rig Veda, no desire is expressed for daughters, though the desire for children and cattle is a recurrent theme in the hymns.

- The society was patriarchal in nature, though the women had important positions in the society since they were educated and had access to the assembly.
- They composed hymns and received Upanayana. Women attended the meetings of the Vidatha.
- Girls were free to choose their life partners. There are no instances of child marriage, sati, or purdah in the Rig Veda.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following pair/pairs is/are correctly matched?

- | | | |
|------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Sabha | : | Elite body |
| 2. Samiti | : | Tribal assembly |
| 3. Vidatha | : | Broad based folk assembly |

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: A

Explanation:

Some important tribal assemblies of this period were:

- a. *Sabha* → Smaller body meant for elites (exclusive body).
- b. *Samiti* → Broad-based folk assembly, presided over by the *Rajan*
- c. *Vidatha* → Tribal assembly with diverse functions.
- d. *Gana* → Assembly or troop

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements Rig Vedic society economy:

- 1. It was predominantly based on agriculture.
- 2. Concept of private property was properly established.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: Since the Rig Vedic society was a pastoral society, cattle rearing were their dominant activity.

- The chief measure of wealth was cattle and a wealthy man was known as Gomat, that is to say, one who owned many cattle.
- A large number of words are derived from the word 'gau', meaning cow.
- Evidence of trade and commerce is meagre, and there was no concept of private property based on land ownership. The clan as a whole enjoyed rights over the resources.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The term "niskha" was associated with which of the following?

- a) Currency
- b) Rituals
- c) Defense forces
- d) Horse chariots

ANS: A

Explanation: The unit of currency was niskha, which was made of gold. Barter was the model of exchange and the cow was an important unit of value.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements rig vedic society:

1. Shifting agriculture was practiced and fire was used to burn down forest cover.
2. They use iron technology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Gift exchange and redistribution had an important economic role in the Rig Vedic society. Such exchanges, known as 'prestations', were done not on an individual level but at the group level.

- Apart from economic goods, this also included the exchange of other things such as women, courtesies, hospitality, and military assistance.
- The priests received dana (gifts) and dakshina (sacrificial offering) for their ritualistic services.
- Shifting agriculture was practiced and fire was used to burn down forest cover and the patch of land thus cleared was then sown. Apart from yava or barley, no other grain is mentioned.
- They did not use iron technology, but were familiar with copper. Also, there have been very less references to metallurgical activities.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "rig vedic religion":

1. There was neither temple nor idol worship in the Early Vedic age.
2. The Rig Veda reflects naturalistic polytheism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: There was neither temple nor idol worship in the Early Vedic age.

- The Rig Veda reflects naturalistic polytheism (similar to primitive animism) as they venerated natural forces like the wind, rain, water, thunder, etc. Very few temple divinities were venerated.
- They generally worshipped in the open air through yajnas.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.10) “Pin valley National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: B

Explanation: Pin Valley National Park is the only National Park in Himachal Pradesh which is situated in the cold desert area. The park covering an area of 675 sq km as core zone and 1150 km as buffer zone.

- There are about 17 villages situated in the periphery of the park with a total population of about 1600 people.
- Besides this there are about 17 Dogharies (Summer settlements) with some cultivation inside the park. These Dogharies are used as summer residences by these people.
- The local residents in the whole Pin Valley consists of scheduled tribes belonging to Buddhist community.
- There is a famous Gompa in the Kungri vilage which is situated on the buffer zone of this park.
- The Chham dance and Buchen dance by the Lamas of this Gompa are very famous dances in the valley.

Source: <https://hplahaulspiti.nic.in/pin-valley-national-park/>

Later Vedic Civilization

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Later Vedic Civilization”:

1. In Later Vedic Period, the tiny tribal settlements of the Vedic period were replaced by stronger kingdoms.
2. The wars were fought for cows not for territories.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The Later Vedic Age is characterized by more complexities in social, political, and economic life.

- In terms of the political context, the tiny tribal settlements of the Vedic period were replaced by comparatively stronger kingdoms, while royal power increased.
- The term ‘Rashtra’ first appeared in this period. The wars were no longer fought for cows, but for territories.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Later Vedic Society”:

1. Later Vedic society came to be known as Varna-ashrama-dharma society.
2. Caste exogamy was extensively practiced in Later Vedic Society.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: One of the most important changes from the Rig Vedic society was the rise and growth of social differentiation in the form of the varna system.

- The Later Vedic society was clearly divided into four varnas: Brahmanas, Rajanyas or Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
- Another important institution that began to take shape was ashrama or the different stages of life.
- Together with varna, Later Vedic society came to be known as Varna-ashrama-dharma society.
- The upper three classes known as Dvija (twice born) discriminated against both Shudras and Chandalas.
- Caste exogamy was extensively practiced and a rigid social hierarchy developed, which restricted the social mobility of the earlier period.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding later vedic society:

1. The families are became joint family.
2. The institution of gotra appeared in the Later Vedic culture.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Later Vedic family became large enough to be called a joint family, with three or four generations living together.

- The rows of hearths discovered at Atranjikhhera and at Ahichchhtra (both in western Uttar Pradesh) show that these were meant for communal feeding or for cooking the food of large families.
- The institution of gotra appeared in the Later Vedic culture. Literally it means 'cow pen' or the place where cattle belonging to whole clan are kept, but in course of time it meant descent from a common ancestor.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding later vedic age economy:

1. It was called as Painted Gray Ware – Iron Phase culture.
2. Agriculture emerged as the chief means of livelihood of the Later Vedic people.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Later Vedic culture is also called as PGW–Iron Phase culture, as a particular kind of pottery (painted grey ware) was used during that phase.

- The main factor in the expansion of the Aryan culture during the Later Vedic period was the beginning of the use of iron, which was introduced around 1000 BCE and is mentioned as Krishna Ayas/Shyama Ayas.
- The Rig Vedic people knew of a metal, called ayas, which was either copper or bronze.
- The society was largely rural. However, towards the end of the period, there are traces of the beginning of urbanism (as nagar in the sense of a town is mentioned in the Taittiriya Aranyaka).
- Agriculture emerged as the chief means of livelihood of the Later Vedic people.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) The term “vish” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Clan
- b) Marriage
- c) Education
- d) Women status

ANS: A

Explanation: The land was still communally owned over which the ‘vish’ (clan) had many participatory rights, but it was recognized as property and the head of the household who owned the land was termed as ‘Grahpati’.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following metal/s is/are familiar by later vedic people?

- 1. Tin
- 2. Lead
- 3. Copper

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: Diverse arts and crafts were practiced in the Later Vedic period. Tin, lead, silver, Iron, gold, bronze, and copper were known to Later Vedic people.

- There were probably good smiths and smelters as a lot of copper objects have been found at PGW Sites.
- People had obtained knowledge of glass manufacturing too.
- Shresthins indicate the guilds or organization of merchants.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) The term “sangrihitri” of later vedic period is known as?

- a) Treasurer
- b) Land tax
- c) Army commander
- d) Spies

ANS: A

Explanation: Unlike the Rig Vedic age where only voluntary offerings were taken and per se no revenue collection was done, in the Later Vedic age, collection of taxes and tributes was made mandatory and were done by Sangrihitri.

It is equally interesting to note that the Vaishyas appear to be the only tribute payers in Later Vedic times.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding later vedic religion:

1. It was focused on the centrality of the cult of sacrifice.
2. Yajnas involved the killing of animals on a large scale and the destruction of cattle wealth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Later Vedic culture was focused on the centrality of the cult of sacrifice.

- Sacrifice became more important and elaborate, and assumed both public and domestic character.
- There was an increase in the frequency and number of the yajnas, which generally involved the killing of animals on a large scale and the destruction of cattle wealth.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) “Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- d) West Bengal

ANS: C

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park is a national park of India near Wandoor on the Andaman Islands. It belongs to the South Andaman administrative district, part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) “Cotigao Wildlife Sanctuary” is often seen in news is located at?

- a) Goa
- b) Odisha
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Kerala

ANS: A

Explanation: The Cotigao Wildlife sanctuary was set up in 1968 to protect the exposed stretch of woodland on the Goa-Karnataka border, which was home to a number of species of animal and bird life, as well as some rare, old trees.

- The 86 sq.km stretch of woodland boasts impressively tall trees which reach up to 30m and whose branches obscure the sun.
- So dense is this patch of woods that the sunlight is merely able to dapple the forest floor.
- Most of the vegetation in this area is of the moist-deciduous type, interspersed with semi-evergreen and evergreen patches.
- The residents of the forest are shy and do not often come out to inspect the visitors, but the area is a veritable feast for tree lovers and nature lovers with its abundance of vegetation and perennial streams.

Source: <https://goa-tourism.com/wildlife/cotigao-wildlife-sanctuary/>

Early Janpath's

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The sixth century BCE is known as an era of Second Urbanization in the Indian Subcontinent.
2. After the decline of the Harappan towns the centre of economic and political activity shifted to Ganga basin.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The sixth century BCE is known as an era of 'Second Urbanisation' in the Indian Subcontinent.

- After the decline of the Harappan towns and nearly after a gap of more than a thousand years, urban centres emerged again but not in the Indus plain.
- The centre of economic and political activity shifted from the North-West, Punjab, Haryana, and Western UP, to Eastern UP and Bihar (Ganga Basin).
- This region was not only fertile on account of better rainfall and river systems, but was also closer to the iron production centres.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) According to Buddhist texts, Anguttara Nikaya, which of the following is/are mahajanapada/s?

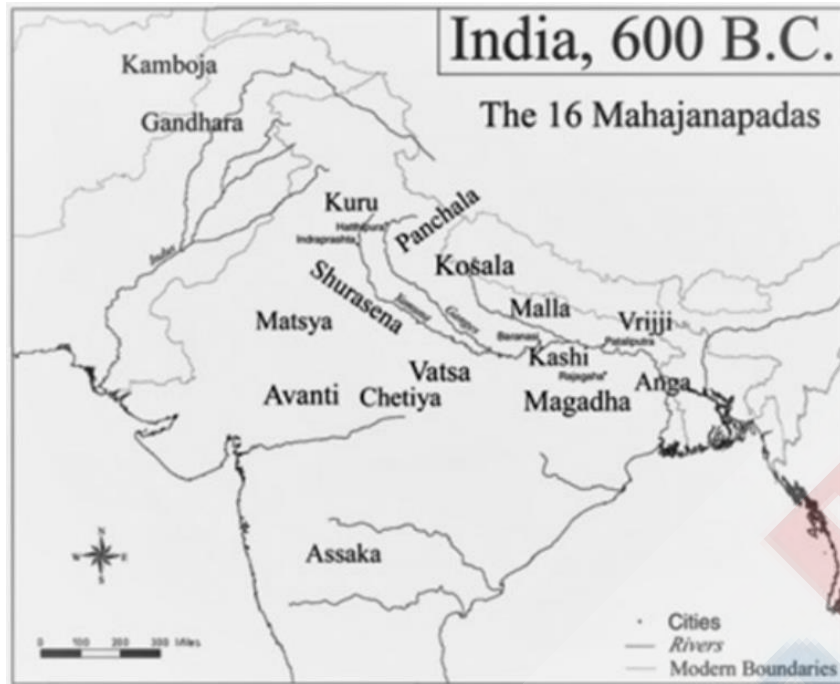
1. Anga
2. Vatsa
3. Dwarasamudra

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: B

Explanation: According to Buddhist texts, Anguttara Nikaya (the land between Himalayas and Narmada) was divided into 16 independent states (Mahajanapadas):



Mahajanapadas

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following mahajanapada/s is/are gana sanghas?

1. Kosala
2. Vajji
3. Malla

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: B

Explanation: It should be noted that the most powerful states in the 6th century were Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa, and Avanti and two of the Mahajanapads, the Vajji and Malla were Gana-Sanghas.

- The Gana-Sanghas (literally meaning an assembly of Gana, those who claim to be of equal status) were an alternative polity to the kingdoms.
- Unlike kingdoms where they had a single hereditary monarch, the Gana-Sanghas had a government by assembly and within this assembly too, they had an oligarchy.
- Some of the Ganas were of one clan, e.g., the Shakyas and the Mallas; while the others were confederation of several clans, e.g., Vajjis.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following is/are the characteristic/s of gana sanghas?

1. Gana-Sanghas were tolerated to unorthodox views and more open to individualistic opinion.
2. The Gana-Sanghas had only two strata—the ruling families and the slaves and labourers.
3. They were based in smaller geographical areas and had more representative government.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: The chief office was not hereditary and was known as Ganapati or Ganaraja. The power was vested in an aristocratic council comprising heads of leading Kshatriya families and the authority structure of ganas had greater elements of tribal organisation.

- Most of the ganas were located in or near the Himalayan foothills in eastern India, which also suggests that probably their establishment predated the transition to kingdoms as clearing wooded low-lying hills was comparatively easier than the marshy jungles of the plain.
- The corporate aspect of government was a major attribute of Gana-Sanghas. They were based in smaller geographical areas and had more representative government.
- The Gana-Sanghas had only two strata—the kshatriya rajakula (ruling families) and the dasa-karmakara (slaves and labourers).
- Gana-Sanghas were more ready to tolerate unorthodox views and more open to individualistic or independent opinion than the kingdoms. This tolerance was the major reason that two of the most venerated gurus of the heterodox sects, i.e., Mahavira (Jainism, belonged to Vajji confederacy) and Buddha (Buddhism, belonged to Shakya clan) were able to propagate their philosophy in a more unrestricted way in Gana-Sanghas as compared to kingdoms.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Magadha's rise to political supremacy began with Bimbisara.
2. Bimbisara was a contemporary of both Buddha and Mahavira.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Magadha's rise to political supremacy began with Bimbisara, who belonged to the Haryanka dynasty, and ruled for 52 years, from 544 to 492 BCE.

- In the Mahavamsa, it is stated that he was anointed as the king by his father at the age of 15, which suggests that he was not the founder of his dynasty.
- He was a contemporary of both Buddha and Mahavira, and paid equal respect to them.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following dynasty was the earliest?

- a) Shishunaga dynasty
- b) Haryanka dynasty
- c) Mauryan dynasty
- d) Nanda dynasty

ANS: B

Explanation: Haryanka dynasty was the earliest one.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Ajatashatru:

- 1. The Buddha died during his reign.
- 2. Arranged the first Buddhist council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Ajathashatru was Son of Bimbisara, being impatient to rule Magadha, is believed to have killed his father and seized the throne.

- Most powerful and aggressive ruler of Haryanka dynasty and followed his father's expansionist policy through military conquest.
- The Buddha died during his reign, he arranged the first Buddhist council.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following was organized the second Buddhist council?

- a) Shishunaga
- b) Kalasoka
- c) Mahapadma Nanda
- d) Dhanananda

ANS: B

Explanation: Kalasoka is son and successor of Shishunaga, Also known as Kakarvarna (according to the Puranas). Second Buddhist Council held at Vaishali.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) "Hemis National Park" is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Ladakh
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: Hemis National Park is a high-elevation national park in Ladakh, India. Globally famous for its snow leopards, it is believed to have the highest density of them in any protected area in the world.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) “Balpakram National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Assam

ANS: C

Explanation: Balpakram National Park is a national park to the south of Garo Hills in Meghalaya, India, located at an altitude of about 910 m close to the international border with Bangladesh.

Source: FORUMIAS

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following factor/s is/are responsible for making Magadha a success over other areas?

1. Advantageous geographical position.
2. It had fertile alluvium and received heavy rainfall.
3. It had benefitted from numerous able and ambitious rulers.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: D

Explanation: Magadha could gradually establish its dominance over all other Mahajanapads on account of several factors.

- Firstly, Magadha enjoyed an advantageous geographical position. Due to its proximity and control over richest iron deposits (found around south Bihar), Magadhan weapons were far superior and effective.
- Secondly, Magadha lay at the centre of the middle Gangetic plain, which had fertile alluvium and received heavy rainfall. Thus, this area could be made more productive even without much irrigation.
- Thirdly, Magadha certainly benefitted from numerous able and ambitious rulers such as Bimbisara, Ajatashatru, and Mahapadma Nanda. They employed all fair and foul means at their disposal to enlarge their kingdoms.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are king/s of Haryanka dynasty?

1. Bimbisara
2. Ajatashatru
3. Kalasoka

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: B

Explanation: Magadha's rise to political supremacy began with Bimbisara, who belonged to the Haryanka dynasty, and ruled for 52 years, from 544 to 492 BCE.

- Ajatashatru (492 BCE – 460 BCE): Son of Bimbisara, being impatient to rule Magadha, is believed to have killed his father and seized the throne.
- Most powerful and aggressive ruler of Haryanka dynasty and followed his father's expansionist policy through military conquest.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.3) Alexander attacked Punjab during reign of which of the following Magadhan king?

- a) Ajatashatru
- b) Kalasoka
- c) Mahapadma Nanda
- d) Dhanananda

ANS: D

Explanation: Dhanananda: Last important king of the Nanda dynasty. Identified with the Agrammes or Xandrames of Greek classical writers.

- Credited with a huge army; it is believed that Alexander attacked Punjab during his reign but his huge army checked them from advancing towards Magadha.
- Credited with the invention of Nandopakramani (a particular measuring standard).

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

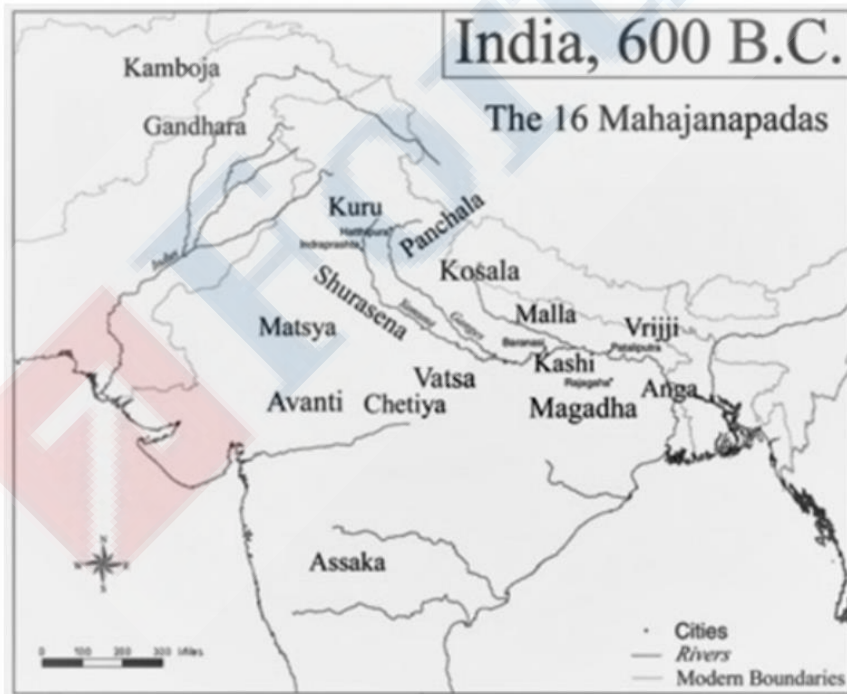
Q.4) Which of the following Mahajanapada is NOT located at North – Western side of the Indian Subcontinent?

- a) Avanti
- b) Kamboja
- c) Gandhara
- d) Madra

ANS: A

Explanation: In north-east India, Magadha emerged as a formidable power and gradually smaller principalities and republics merged within it.

The situation in north-western India did not allow for such consolidation. The Mahajanapadas of Kamboja, Madra, and Gandhara were continuously fighting with each other.



Mahajanapadas

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The Achaemenid king Cyrus was the first ruler to invade the sub-continent.
2. The Persian king Darius annexed Punjab, the west of Indus, and Sindh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: Taking advantage of this political disunity, the Persian (Iranian) empire in the 6th century BCE penetrated into north-western India.

- The Achaemenid king Cyrus (558–529 BCE) was the first ruler to invade the sub-continent.
- He led a military expedition that destroyed the city of Kapisha (lying south east of the Hindu Kush Mountains) and received tribute from the people of Kamboja and Gandhara.
- Later, Persian king Darius, in 516 BCE, annexed Punjab, the west of Indus, and Sindh.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding Persian impact on Indian subcontinent:

1. Introduction of the Kharoshthi script in North Western India.
2. The bell-shaped capitals and the preamble of Ashoka's edicts, have a lot of Iranian influence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The 200 years of Indo-Persian contact resulted in not only political influence, but also socioeconomic acculturation.

- Along with providing impetus to Indo-Persian trade and commerce, it resulted in forging cultural ties.
- The introduction of the Kharoshthi script, which was derived from Aramaic (the official script of the Persian Empire, written right to left like Arabic) in north-western India, is a fine example highlighting the Persian impact.
- Some of the Ashokan inscriptions in north-western India are written in this script. Persian sigloi-type coins were copied in India.
- It is possible that the rock inscriptions used by Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE was inspired by the Persian King Darius.
- The monuments of Ashoka's time, especially the bell-shaped capitals and the preamble of Ashoka's edicts, have a lot of Iranian influence.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.7) On which of the following river bank, the king Alexander erected 12 huge stone altars to mark the farthest point of his advance?

- a) River Beas
- b) River Indus
- c) River Ganga
- d) River Sutlej

ANS: A

Explanation: When Alexander reached Beas, his soldiers, being war-weary, homesick and diseased, refused to go further. Therefore, he was forced to retreat.

To mark the farthest point of his advance, he erected 12 huge stone altars on northern bank of Beas.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following is/are impact/s of Alexander's invasion on Indian subcontinent?

1. Alexander's historians have left valuable geographical and historical/ chronological accounts of ancient Indian history.
2. It exposed India to Europe by opening up four distinct lines of communication — three by land and one by sea.

3. Establishment of a cosmopolitan school of arts at Mathura.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

ANS: B

Explanation: Alexander's invasion was the first occasion when ancient Europe came into close contact with ancient India and it produced significant outcomes.

- One of the most important outcomes of the invasion was the establishment of direct contact between India and Greece in different fields. Alexander's historians have left valuable geographical and historical/ chronological accounts of ancient Indian history.
- One of the other long-term effects of Alexander's campaign was that he exposed India to Europe by opening up four distinct lines of communication — three by land and one by sea (as Alexander sent his admiral Nearchus via sea route to Iran).
- Another significant cultural development was the establishment of a cosmopolitan school of arts at Gandhara.
- An indirect effect of Alexander's invasion was that it paved the way for unification of north India under Chandragupta Maurya.

Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT

Q.9) “Kali Tiger Reserve” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Andhra Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: Kali Tiger Reserve is located in Uttara Kannada District of Karnataka State. Covering the taluks of Haliyal, Karwar and Joida, the Kali Tiger Reserve (KTR) is part of the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka.

- It lies between latitudes 14° 57' 23.04" N longitudes 74° 15' 7.56" East and latitude 15° 9' 56.16" North longitude 74° 43' 10.56" East.
- The Tiger Reserve comprises of two important protected areas of the region viz., Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary and Anshi National Park.
- Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary (475.018 sq km) and Anshi National Park (339.866 sq km) are contiguous to each other and form a single tract of protected area located in biologically sensitive Western Ghats.
- These two protected areas are administratively unified under Dandeli-Anshi Tiger Reserve.

Source: [https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(2tbdygdvwaalnkiyag32mlr\)\)/English/TigerReserves.aspx#explore](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(2tbdygdvwaalnkiyag32mlr))/English/TigerReserves.aspx#explore)

Q.10) “Guru Ghasidas National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?

- a) Chhattisgarh
- b) Bihar
- c) Jharkhand
- d) West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: Guru Ghasidas National Park Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) National park is a beautiful place, located in the Koriya district of the state of Chhattisgarh.

Total area of Park is about 1440.71 km². It was declared as a National park in the year of 1981. The park has been renamed after the Satnami reformist hero, Guru Ghasidas.

Source: FORUMIAS