Q.1)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Explanation: Seals provide a lot of information about trade and links of the people of Indus valley civilisation with the outside world. Seals helped facilitate long distance communication. Imagine a bag of goods to be sent from one place to another. Its mouth was tied with a rope and on the knot was affixed some wet clay on which one or more seals were pressed, leaving an impression. If the bag reached with its sealing intact, it meant that it had not been tampered with. The sealing also conveyed the identity of the sender. Seals depicting various themes have been found like seal with humped bull, seal with pashupatinath image.

Q.2)

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

Evolution of pottery-

- 1) Chalcolithic pottery-
- Black-and-red-ware Pottery: Ahar-Banas.
- Black-on-red ware Pottery: Jorwe ware
- Ochre Colored Pottery (OCP): upper Ganga Valley and Ganga Yamuna doab area
- 2) Harappan pottery- Both polished and unpolished type of pottery existed. Pottery generally has a red surface and is wheel thrown although handmade ones too exist. Polished wares were well fired. Most of the pottery is polychrome meaning more than two colours are used to colour the pottery. Most of the pottery is utilitarian. Such potteries usually have flat bases.
- 3) Late Harappan pottery- Black-grey burnished ware produced on slow wheel Found in Swat Valley. Grey-ware and Painted Grey Ware, generally associated with Vedic people have been found in conjunction with some late Harappan pottery.
- 4) Vedic Era

The Vedic Era saw the emergence of Painted Grey Ware (PGW) Culture.

Later Vedic Era – NBPW-The later Vedic people were acquainted with 4 types of pottery – Black-and-red ware, black-slipped ware, painted grey ware and red ware.

Towards the very end of Later Vedic Age around 6th century BC, we see the emergence of 2nd phase of urbanization (1st being Indus Valley Civilization). This era marked the beginning of the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW).

Q.3)

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

Sutkagendor, Lothal, Nageshwar are on Arabian Sea coast.

Other coastal port city of Harappan civilisation was Balakot (Pakistan). Cities like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Chanhudaro were on the bank of river Indus. Many of their cities were on river banks but were not coastal.

Kalibangan is a town located on the left of the southern banks of the Ghaggar. It is also identified as being established in the triangle of land at the confluence of Drishadvati and Saraswati Rivers.

Q.4)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 2 is correct. Perhaps the most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centers. The settlement is divided into two sections, one smaller but higher and the other much larger but lower. If you look at the plan of the Lower Town you will notice that roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern, intersecting at right angles.

Statement 1 is correct. One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. It seems that streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them. If domestic wastewater had to flow into the street drains, every house needed to have at least one wall along a street. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

ent 3 is incorrect. Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called chert and generally cubicle with no markings. The lower denominations of weights were binary (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc. up to 12,800), while the higher denominations followed the decimal system. The smaller weights were probably used for weighing jewellery and beads. Metal scale-pans have also been found.

Q.5)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Archaeologists call the earliest period as Palaeolithic. It comes from two Greek words, 'paleo' meaning old, and 'lithos', meaning stone. This period extends from 2 million years ago to about 12,000 years ago. This time period is divided into the lower, middle and the upper Palaeolithic. This period covers 99% of human history. Some of the most important Palaeolithic sites are Bhimbetka, Hunsgi, Kurnool caves.

The period between 12,000 years ago until about 10,000 years ago, is called a Mesolithic period. Stone tools found during this age are called microliths. The next age, from about 10,000 years ago, is called a Neolithic age.

Deojali hading and Chirand are Neolithic sites. Some other Neolithic sites are Burzahom (Kashmir), Mehrgarh, Koldhihwa, Mahagara, Hallur, Paiyampalli.

Q.6)

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The manuscripts dealt with all kinds of subjects like religious beliefs and practices, lives of kings, medicine and science, epics, poems, plays, etc.

Statement 2 is correct. They were written in Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Tamil.

Manuscripts are writings on soft surfaces such as palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch. The word manuscript comes from the Latin word 'manu' meaning hand.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Inscriptions are writings on relatively hard surfaces such as stone or metal. Kings used to get their orders inscribed so that people could see, read and obey them. They often kept records of victories in battle through inscriptions. There are other kinds of inscriptions as well, where men and women, including kings and queens, recorded what they did.

Q.7)

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The bead industry seems to have been well developed as evident from the factories discovered at Chanhudaro and Lothal.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Some beads were made of two or more stones cemented together, some of stone with gold covers.

About Beads of Indus valley Civilization

Beads were made of cornelian, amethyst, jasper, crystal, quartz, steatite, turquoise, lapis lazuli, etc. Metals like copper, bronze and gold, and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay were also used for manufacturing beads. The beads are in varying shapes—disc-shaped, cylindrical, spherical, barrel-shaped, and segmented. Some beads were made of two or more stones cemented together, some of stone with gold covers. Some were decorated by incising or painting and some had designs etched on to them. Great technical skills has been displayed in the manufacture of these beads.

Q.8)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, and the Vaishyas could perform sacrifices. However, Shudras could not perform any rituals.

Statement 2 is correct. There were times when women were also grouped with the Shudras, and they both were not allowed to study the Vedas.

The priests divided people into four groups, called varnas, which were demarcated on the basis of a different set of functions. They were: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. Brahmins were expected to study and teach the Vedas, performing sacrifices and receive gifts.

Kshatriyas, or the rulers, were expected to fight battles and protect people. Vaishyas were expected to be farmers, traders, and herders.

Q.9)

Ans) b

Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around 3000 years ago. In the prehistory of the Indian subcontinent, an "Iron Age" is recognized as succeeding the Late Harappan (Cemetery H) culture. The main Iron Age archaeological cultures of present-day northern India are the Painted Grey Ware culture (1200 to 600 BC) and the Northern Black Polished Ware (700 to 200 BC).

Statement 2 is correct. In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as the grama bhojaka. Usually, men from the same family held the position for generations. In other words, the post was hereditary. The grama bhojaka was often the largest landowner. Generally, he had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land.

Q.10)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 3 is correct. The oldest Veda, i.e. the Rig Veda was composed about 3500 years ago in the North-west of the subcontinent. It includes more than a thousand hymns, called sukta or "well said". These hymns, composed by sages (rishis) are in praise of various gods and goddesses. Agni (the god of fire), Indra (a warrior god) and Soma (a plant from where a special drink was prepared) are the three gods that were especially important.

Statement 1 is correct. There were various battles fought during this time for cattle, land, water and to capture people.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Some of the wealth so obtained was kept by the leaders, some were given to the priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people. Some of the wealth was used for the performance of yainas or sacrifices in which offerings were made into the fire.

Q.11)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer

Statement 2 is incorrect. Gold was probably brought from present-day Karnataka. Tin, which was mixed with copper to produce bronze, may have been brought from present-day Afghanistan and Iran.

Statement 1 and 3 are correct. Precious stones were brought from present-day Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan. Copper was brought from present-day Rajasthan and Oman.

Q.12)

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Terracotta images in comparison to the stone and bronze statues were crude representations of human form in the Indus Valley civilization. They are more realistic in Gujarat sites and Kalibangan.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The most important among the Indus figures are those representing the mother goddess. In terracotta, we also find a few figurines of bearded males with coiled hair, their posture rigidly upright, legs slightly apart, and the arms parallel to the sides of the body. The repetition of this figure in exactly the same position would suggest that he was a deity. A terracotta mask of a horned deity has also been found. Toy carts with wheels, whistles, rattles, birds and animals, gamesmen and discs were also rendered in terracotta.

Q.13)

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel made wares, very few being hand-made.

Statement 2 is correct. Plain pottery is more common than painted ware.

Plain pottery: It is generally of red clay, with or without a fine red or grey slip. It includes

Knobbed ware, ornamented with rows of knobs.

Black painted wares: These have a fine coating of red slip on which geometric and animal designs are executed in glossy black paint.

Polychrome pottery: It is rare and mainly comprises small vases decorated with geometric patterns in red, black, and green, rarely white and yellow.

Incised ware: It is also rare and the incised decoration was confined to the bases of the pans, always inside and to the dishes of offering stands.

Perforated pottery: It includes a large hole at the bottom and small holes all over the wall, and was probably used for straining liquor.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Pottery for household purposes is found in as many shapes and sizes as could be conceived of for daily practical use. Straight and angular shapes are an exception, while graceful curves are the rule.

Q.14)

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE, and in its mature form from 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE.

It extended from Pakistan's Balochistan in the west to India's western Uttar Pradesh in the east, from northeastern Afghanistan in the north to India's Gujarat state in the south. Daimabad in Maharastra is a site belonging to the late Harappan stage.

Q.15)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

The Mesolithic Age, also known as the Middle Stone Age, was the second part of the Stone Age. In India, it spanned from 9,000 B.C. to 4,000 B.C. It is a transitional phase between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age.

Statement 1 is incorrect. This age is characterized by the appearance of Microliths (small bladed stone tools).

Hand-axes, cleavers and choppers are the characteristic features of Lower Palaeolithic Age.

Statement 2 is correct. The people of this age lived on hunting, fishing, and food gathering; later on, they also domesticated animals. Thus, it saw first traces of domestication of animals.

Statement 3 is correct.

Q.16)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Though no hoe or ploughshare has been discovered, the furrows discovered in the pre-Harappan phase at Kalibangan show that the fields were ploughed in Rajasthan in the Harappan period.

Statement 2 is correct. The Indus people were the earliest people to produce cotton. Because cotton was first produced in this area the Greeks called it sindon, which is derived from Sindh.

Q.17)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Indo-Gangetic plain is being drained by large number of rivers. These rivers make the soil in the region fertile. Due to its fertility and productive wealth, this region became a source of temptation and attraction for foreign invaders. And thus, various battles were fought to gain possession of these plains.

Statement 2 is correct: River banks and the confluence of the rivers in the Indo-Gangetic plain has contributed to the rise of urban centres. Like the Harappan civilization on the banks of Indus, cities like Banaras, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi on Ganga and Yamuna.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Rivers in this region served as arteries of commerce and communication. As in ancient times it was difficult to make roads, and so men and material were moved by boat.

Q.18)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Lower Palaeolithic phase is the early Stone Age (Approx. between 5,00,000-50,000 BC). It covers the greater part of ice-age. Tools used in this period are very primitive like cleavers, handaxes and chopper.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Microliths are the characteristic tools of Mesolithic period (Approx. 10,000-4,000 BC) and not Upper Palaeolithic phase (Approx. 40,000-10,000 BC). In Upper Palaeolithic phase, use of blades and Burins is found.

Middle Palaeolithic - principle tools were blades, points, borers and scrapers made of flakes.

Q.19)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Neolithic settlement started in Indian subcontinent in Mehrgarh during 7000 B.C. But in some parts of Southern and Eastern India, Neolithic settlements can be found as late as 1000 B.C. Statement 2 is correct: Neolithic settlers are farming communities. We see widespread practice of agriculture and emergence of village communities. Rice cultivation is evident from Belan Valley (near Allahabad) in UP. Evidence of wheat, ragi and millet can be found in various sites during the period Statement 3 is correct: In Mehrgarh, apart from evidences of wheat and mud-brick houses, we find evidence of cotton cultivation. Neolithic settlers in Piklihal were cattle-herders. They domesticated wide number of cattle including sheeps. The people of Neolithic age used cothes made of cotton and wool.

Q.20)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: One of the best known artefacts from the Indus Valley (found in Mohenjodaro) is this approximately four-inch-high Bronze figure of a dancing girl.

Statement 2 is correct: The stone statuaries found at Harappa and Mohenjodaro are excellent examples of handling 3-D volumes. In stone the male figure is a bust of a bearded man in steatite.

Statement 3 is correct: Compared to the stone and bronze statues the terracotta representations of human form are crude in the Indus Valley.

KB: Mohenjodaro literally means mound of dead. It was the main centre of Indus Valley Civilization on the banks of River Indus. Other findings here are the Great granary, maximum number of seals, Pashupati seal, cotton cloth and evidence of boats.

Q.21)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

The chalcolithic settlements are found in south-eastern Rajasthan, western part of Madhya Pradesh, western Maharashtra and in southern and eastern India

First pair is not correctly matched: Ahar is in present day Rajasthan. In south-eastern Rajasthan, two sites, one at Ahrar and the other at Gilund, have been excavated.

Second pair is correctly matched: Malwa is in Madhya Pradesh. In western Madhya Pradesh, Malwa, Kayatha and Eran have been exposed.

Third pair is correctly matched: Chalcolithic sites in Maharashtra are- Jorwe, Daimabad, Chandoli, Songaon, Inamgaon etc have been excavated. In western Maharashtra, the most extensive excavations have taken place.

KB) Ahar is also known as Tambavati owing to reserves of Copper. It lies in the dry zones of Banas river valley.

Q.22)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Chalcolithic age is followed by Iron Age. The iron age of the southern peninsula is often related to Megalithic burials. Iron objects were found in burial pits in south India. Thus, Megalithic were familiar with iron.

Statement 2 is correct: The urn burial system was another type of practice and is evidenced in Adichanallur (present Thoothukudi district). Black-ware pottery is peculiar to burial sites in Tamil Nadu. Some black and red ware potteries were also found in Adichanallur.

Statement 3 is correct: The burial system followed by the people of Neolithic period continued into the Megalithic period. A circular tomb using big stone slabs built upon the place of burial is known as a Megalith.

Interestingly, black-ware pottery is found mostly in burial mounds and not in human habitations. Apart from pottery, iron objects, small weapons and beads of semi-precious stones were also found in burial pits. This suggests that they had complex ideas about life and death and probably practiced elaborate burial rituals.

KB: There is also evidence of the megalithic tradition continuing into later centuries. During the Sangam period people still practiced urn burials, this is evident from Vaigai valley findings dating back to 3rd - 2nd BC

Q.23)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The term kula in Rig Vedic times is used for family. It comprised not only mother, father and children, but also extended families.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: The term Samgram was used for war. Gramas were small tribal units. When the gramas clashed with one another it caused samgrama or war.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The term panis was used for the caravan traders or the itinerary traders. In some versus, Panis are also seen as enemies.

Q.24)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct

During the later Vedic period collection of taxes and tributes became common. This were deposited with the officer called Sangrihitri.

Options (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect: Term 'Purohit' was used for the Priests during rig Vedic times. They guided and helped tribal chiefs in decision making

'Vajrapati' was the officer who enjoyed authority over pasture lands. He led heads of families called kulapas, or the heads of fighting hordes called gramanis.

KB: There was no mention of any officer for administering justice during Rig Vedic times

Q.25)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Women had a respectable position during the Rig Vedic times. Though the society was patriarchal and women took care of the household. She could attend assemblies and major ceremonies. She could even offer sacrifices along with her husband

Statement 2 is incorrect: Women composed hymns and poems during Rig Vedic times. There were 20 such women mentioned in later texts who composed hymns during Rig Vedic period. Also, there were poetesses like Apala, Viswavara, Ghosa and Lopamudra who find mention in various texts.

Statement 3 is correct: Though not preferred but still women were given equal opportunities as men for their spiritual and intellectual development.

Q.26)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Both Harappa and Mohenjo-daro had its own acropolis or citadel which was probably occupied by ruling class.

Statement 2 is correct. The Harappan culture belongs to the Bronze Age. They were well acquainted with the manufacture and use of bronze. But, since both tin and copper were not easily available, bronze tools are not prolific in Harappa.

Statement 3 is incorrect. They did not use of metallic money. They probably carried on all exchange through barter.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The seals and images were used by upper class. The terracotta figurines were mostly used by common people.

Q.27)

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Atharva Veda is mostly concerned with peace and prosperity of human life. But along with this, it also deals with treatments of several ailments and diseases.

Statement 2 is correct. Aranyakas describes the rituals and sacrifices mentioned in the Vedas. They are the compilations of information of various rituals. It was taught in forests and hence called Aranyakas.

Q.28)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The word 'Vedanga' means the 'limbs of the Vedas'. They are the supplementary texts that aid in the proper recitation and understanding of the Vedas. However, these do not qualify as Shruti as they are considered of human origin (not revealed by the gods) and are written in the form of Sutras. Sutras are very short condensed statements that are used to express varied ideas.

Statement 2 is correct. Unlike Shruti texts (Vedas), Smriti (Remembered) texts includes the Puranas, epics such as the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, Vedanga, Nitishastra, and Dharamashastra.

Knowledge Base: The word Veda has been derived from the root 'vid', which means to know/knowledge. They hold the status of Shruti (which has been heard) and have been transmitted orally for many centuries.

Q.29)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is Correct. Harappan script is written from Right to Left. It is evident from wider spacing on the right and cramping on the Left, as if the engraver began working from right and then ran out of space on the Left.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Harappan Script has too many signs somewhere between 375 and 400 while Alphabetical Script has only 26 signs.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Harappan invented their own script which bears no resemblance with Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Sumerian or even Dravidian Scripts.

Statement 4 is correct. The Script is pictographic and found on a variety of objects like seals, tools, terracotta tablets, jewellery, bone rods and even ancient signboards.

Q.30)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Lothal, a coastal city was famous for carnelian.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Ganeshwar-Jodhpura site situated in Khetri area of present Rajasthan was famous for unusual wealth of copper objects.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Harappan site Shorthughai in far off Afghanistan was the best source of Lapis Lazuli.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched. Nageshwar, another coastal city, was famous for Shell objects. Knowledge Base:

Both Nageshwar and Balakot were coastal cities famous for shell objects. For Bead making Lothal and Chanhudaro were well known and finished products were taken to urban centres such as Mohenjo Daro. Similarly, Harappan sites in Rajasthan and Gujarat were famous for steatite.

Q.31)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. In Rigvedic times land was not established as private property and no mention of land grants is found and gifts made to priestly class usually consist of Cows, Women slaves but never of Land.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The term Verna was used for colour but it did not have any racial connotations. Many western scholars have exaggerated racial distinctions associated with verna but only Intra-tribal and Inter-tribal conflicts were prevalent.

Statement 3 is incorrect. No system of taxes and tax collection was well established in Rigvedic time. No officer was appointed for tax collection however the tribal chiefs received voluntary offerings from people called "Bali".

Statement 4 is incorrect. The society was still tribal yet egalitarian with political and social freedoms to women. But references to Slaves are found very repeatedly. There were mainly women slaves gifted to priests for domestic purposes and slaves were not used for agriculture or any other acts of Production.

Q.32

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct. From 8000 B.C. began an intermediate stage in the stone age culture which is called the Mesolithic age or late stone age. It intervened as a transitional phase between the Palaeolithic age and Neolithic age. The use of bow and arrow also began during this period. Also, there began a tendency to settle for longer periods in an area. Therefore, domestication of animals, horticulture and primitive cultivation started.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The people of Neolithic age used tools and implements of polished stone.

Statement 3 is correct. In the sites of Mesolithic Age, a different type of stone tools are found. These are tiny stone artifacts, often not more than five centimeters in size, and therefore called microliths. So microliths are characteristic features of Mesolithic age.

Knowledge Base: Mesolithic remains are found in Langhanj in Gujarat, Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh and also in some places of Rajasthan, Utter Pradesh and Bihar. The paintings and engravings found at the rock shelters give an idea about the social life and economic activities of Mesolithic people. Animal bones are found in these sites and these include dog, deer, boar and ostrich. Occasionally, burials of the dead along with some microliths and shells seem to have been practiced.

Q.33)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The most remarkable things of this age is that people produce wheat and rice. In addition to the staple crops, they also cultivated bajra. They produced several pulses such as lentil (masur), black gram, green gram, peas. The people of Navdotoli also produced ber and linseed. Cotton was produced in the black cotton soil od Deccan and ragi, bajra and several millets were cultivated in the lower region.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The houses of chalcolithic were generally not acquainted with burnt bricks, which were seldom used. Occasionally their houses were made of mud bricks, but mostly these were constructed with wattle and daub and seem to have been thatched houses. At Inamgaon, in the earlier chalcolithic phase in western Maharashtra, large mud houses with ovens and circular pit houses have been discovered.

Statement 3 is correct. In the graves at Chandoli and Nevasa in Maharashtra, some children were buried along with copper bead necklaces around their necks; other children have grave goods consisting only of pots. This shows social inequalities existed during this phase.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The Neolithic period is followed by Chalcolithic (copper-stone) period when copper and bronze came to be used. The new technology of smelting metal ore and crafting metal artifacts is an important development in human civilization. But the use of stone tools was continued. Some of the micro-lithic tools continued to be essential items.

Knowledge Base:

Generally, Chalcolithic cultures had grown in river valleys. Most importantly, the Harappan culture is considered as a part of Chalcolithic culture. In South India the river valleys of the Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar and Kaveri were settled by farming communities during this period. Although they were not using metals in the beginning of the Metal Age, there is evidence of copper and bronze artifacts by the end of second millennium B.C. Several bronze and copper objects, beads, terracotta figurines and pottery were found at Paiyampalli in Tamil Nadu.

Q.34)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Some of the sites of the Harappan civilization and their archaeo

o-daro- The Great Bath, the Great Granary, The sculpture of bearded priest

Dholavira- in Gurat- giant water reservoir, unique water harnessing system dams and embankments

Lothal- Dockyard, double burial, Rice husks, fire altars

Ropar in Punjab- Dog buried with human oval pit burials

Balathal and Kalibangan in Rajasthan- Citadel and lower town, bangle factory

Surkotada in Gujrat- First actual remains of horse bones

Banawali in Haryana- toy plough, barley grains,

Alamgirpur in Uttar Pradesh-Impression of a cloth on a trough.

Q.35)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Every house in the lower town at Mohenjodaro had its own bathrooms paved with bricks, with drains connected through the wall to the street drain. Some houses have remains of staircases to reach a second storey or the roof.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The citadel in the Mohenjodaro owes its height to the fact that buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms, while several buildings in lower town were also built on platforms, which served as foundations. The citadel was walled so that to physically separate it from the lower town. The lower town was also walled.

Statement 3 is correct. An interesting feature of their town planning is their concern for privacy. So, there are no windows in the walls along the ground level in the lower town at Mohenjodaro. Besides the main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard.

Knowledge Base: The Harappan culture was distinguished by its system of town planning on the lines of the grid system – that is streets and lanes cutting across one another almost at right angles thus dividing the city into several rectangular blocks. Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Kalibangan each had its own citadel built on a high podium of mud brick. Below the citadel in each city lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the common people. The large-scale use of burnt bricks in almost all kinds of constructions and the absence of stone buildings are the important characteristics of the Harappan culture

Q.36)

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaelogists extrapolate from this that oxen were used for ploughing. Moreover, terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in cholistan and at Banawali (Haryana). Archaelogists have also found evidence of ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan). The field had 2 set of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Harappan villages mostly situated near the flood plains, produced not only to feed themselves but also the town people. They must have worked very hard to meet their own requirements as well as those of the artisans, merchants, and others who lived in the city and who were not directly concerned with food producing activities.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai site of Afghanistan, but not in Punjab and Sindh. It is possible that canals silted up long ago. It is also likely that the water drawn from the wells was used for the irrigation. Besides water reservoirs found in Dholavira may have been used to store water for agriculture. Thus, it is clear that Irrigation was known to Harappans.

Knowledge Base: Wheat and barley were the main crops grown besides sesame, mustard and cotton. Surplus grain is stored in granaries. Animals like sheep, goats, Oxen, pigs and buffalo were domesticated. The humped bulls were favoured by the Harappans. Cats were also domesticated. The use of horse is not yet firmly established. A number of other animals were hunted for food including deer. Elephant and rhinoceros were well known to Harappans.

Q.37)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Women were given equal opportunities as men for their spiritual and intellectual development. There were women poets like Apala, Viswavara, Ghosa, Lopamudra and Gargi during the Rig Vedic period. Women could even attend the popular assemblies i.e., Sabha and Vidatha in Rig Vedic times. Statement 1 is correct: There was evident of widow remarriage and practice of Niyogi (levirate) in which childless widow would cohabit with her brother-in-law until the birth of a son.

Q.38)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: The most important divinity in the Rig Veda is Indra, who is called Purandara or breaker of forts. Indra played the role of warlord, leading the Aryan soldiers to victory against the demos. He is considered to be the rain god and thought to be responsible for causing rainfall. God Varuna occupied third position among the Rigvedic gods. He was personified as water. Varuna was supposed to uphold Rita or natural order.

Statement 2 is correct: Soma was considered to be the god of plants. and an intoxicating drink is named after him. The Rig Veda has a large number of hymns, which explains preparation of this drink from plants that have not been satisfactorily so far.

Q.39)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct

The Battle of the Ten Kings or Dasharadnya Yuddha is a battle alluded to in the Rigveda. The battle of ten kings was between Sudas, a Bharata king of the Tritsu family and the confederacy of ten well-known tribes- Puru, Yadu, Turvasa, Anu, Druhyu, Alina, Paktha, Bhalanas, Shiva and Vishanin. The battle took place near the Parushni river also known as Ravi River in Punjab.

Q.40)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct

In Later Vedic Period the governmental machinery became more elaborate than before, as a sequel to the growth of the power of the king.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Bhagadugha was the revenue collector during Vedic period

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Suta or Sarathi was Charioteer or Royal herald in the later Vedic period.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Khasttri was Chamberlain, an officer who managed the household of a noble during the later vedic period.

Q.41)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Institution of Gotra appeared in later Vedic times, literally it means cow pen i.e., a place where cattle belonging to the whole clan are kept, but in due time it signified as descent from a common ancestor. No marriage could take place between persons belonging to the same Gotra or having the same lineage.

Statement 2 is correct: The earliest reference to the 4 ashramas i.e., the stages of life- Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, and Sanyasa is found in the Jabala Upanishad. It is among the oldest Upanishads that discuss the subject of renouncing the worldly life for the exclusive pursuit of spiritual knowledge.

Q.42)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Pushana, who protected cattle in the early Vedic period, came to be regarded as the god of shudras.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In Later Vedic period, it was cow which was given as sacrificial gift, also gold, cloths and horses were donated. Rarely priest claimed portion of land as Dakshina or gift. Grant of land as sacrificial gift or ritual fee was not established practice of later Vedic period.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Sacrifices involved the killing of animals on a large scale and especially the destruction of cattle wealth. The guest was known as goghna or one who was fed on cattle. The sacrificer was known as the yajamana.

Q.43)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct

Option a is incorrect - Shortughai and Mundigaq were some of the Indus sites found in Afghanistan. Shortughai is considered as one of the northern most settlement of IVC. It in on Oxus river near Lapis Lazuli mines.

Option b is incorrect – Lothal, Sutkagendor, Allahdino, Balakot, Kuntasi are some of the port sites in Harappan Civilization. Dilmun and Makan were not the part of IVC.

Option c is correct - Dilmun and Makan are ancient names of Bahrain and Makrana Coast respectively. They are intermediate trade stations between Harappan and Egypt referred in the Sumerian texts.

Option d is incorrect – There is **no evidence of coins in Indus Valley Civilization** and barter system is assumed to be the normal method of exchange of goods.

Q.44)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct: The prayers to please the gods for **physical protection and for material gains** were the main concerns of the Rigvedic people.

Statement 2 is correct. Rigvedic Gods were personifications of various natural forces such as rains, storm, sun etc. for example, Indra, Agni, Varuna, Mitra, Dyaus, Pushana, Yama, Soma, etc. are all male gods. In comparison, we have only a few goddesses such as Ushas, Sarasvati, Prithvi, etc which occupy secondary positions in the pantheon. The functions of different gods reflect their needs in the society.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Varuna, was the keeper of the cosmic order known as rita.

Indra, who was most frequently talked god in Rigveda, was worshipped as the thunderbolt god and the weather god. Further, **Maruts was worshipped as the god of storm.** He supported Indra in the wars like leader in the tribal wars were supported by other tribesmen. Agni was known as the fire god and god of the home as well as considered to be an intermediary b/w gods and men. Soma was associated with plants and herbs.

Q.45)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

The Theory of Divine Kingship, as practised in the Later Vedic Age, did not equate king with God/claim that he was God's shadow on earth. Rather it sought to justify the increasing powers of the rajan over other tribesmen who had been more or less egalitarian until now, as well as to convince that certain families have been ordained by God with the right to rule, which must not be contested, and accepted as God's directive.

Option 1 is incorrect: In order to exalt their status, the Later Vedic Age (LVA) kings had to distance themselves from their kinsmen, so that there was a visible difference in status and power of the king. This was emphasized by ritualized contests like the chariot race.

Option 2 is correct: Earlier, in Early Vedic Age (EVA), the chief was a leader who was responsible to political assemblies like Sabha and Samiti. However with the emergence of territorial states in Later Vedic Age, the power of the Raja grew and the element of accountability to popular assemblies went on decreasing, till the point that the rajan became an absolute authoritarian who was supposed to have been given the right to rule by divine powers, took most of the decisions according to his wishes, or at the most with the advice of a few ministers. He was considered answerable only to God and not to any other human being. Thus popular tribal assemblies like the Vidatha and Samiti which had exercised significant control on the EVA Raja became non-functional and disappeared.

Option 3 is correct: In Early Vedic Age various contests decided who was the most talented and worthy of being the chief, who was subsequently chosen by the assemblies, but in Later Vedic Age, these ritualistic contests became mere enactments and the kingship was passed down hereditarily within the same family. Shatapatha Brahman and Aitreya Brahman refer to a kingdom of 10 generations - dasha purusham rajyam.

So, hereditary succession is a feature of the theory of Divine Kingship, which says that the right and responsibility of ruling the people is given by God/ divine powers to one family alone, and other people can never claim or contest this right.

Option 4 is correct: In order to emphasize the special connection between the rajan (king) and God, many elaborate rituals and sacrifices were performed in Later Vedic Age which were so expensive that they were out of the reach of common man with lesser resources, unlike in Early Vedic Age. This would also help exalt the status of the rajan emphasizing his divinely ordained right to rule.

For example, Shatapatha Brahman says that the king gains identity with the god *Prajapati* when he performs sacrifices like Rajasuya and Vajapeya.

Knowledge Base: Another important feature was fabrication of genealogical histories of the rulers by the Brahmans connected to/ showing descent from gods, in order to cement their claim to the divinely ordained right to kingship and to legitimize their holding excessive power over others.

Q.46)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

In the Belan Valley in Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh animal remains found show that **goats**, **sheep and cattle** were exploited. The Lower Palaeolithic tools have also been found. Belan Valley is one site where evidences of **Paleolithic**, **Mesolithic and Neolithic** sites have been found in sequence. The prehistoric sites of Belan valley include Mahgara, Chopani Mando, and Koldihwa. Koldihwa in Belan valley has provided **earliest evidence of rice cultivation**.

Q.47)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Mehrgarh is the only Neolithic settlement in the Indian subcontinent attributed to 7000 B.C. and is situated in Baluchistan.

Statement 1 is correct. The people of this age used tools and implements of **polished stone**. They particularly used **stone axes**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The earliest Neolithic site, where people lived in houses built of **sun-dried bricks** (not burnt bricks). Burnt bricks were first used during Harappan civilization.

Statement 3 is correct. In the north west the Kashmiri neolithic culture was distinguished by its dwelling pits, the range of ceramics, the variety of stone and bone tools, and the complete **absence of microliths.**

Q.48)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Introduction of **copper metallurgy** that is melting and smelting of copper marked the **end of the Stone Age**. Though some simple metalworking of malleable metals, particularly the use of gold and copper for purposes of ornamentation, was known in the Stone Age, it is the melting and smelting of copper that marks the end of the Stone Age.

Q.49)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement a is incorrect. In Indus valley civilization citadel or acropolis, were possibly **occupied** by members of the **ruling class**. Rulers of the city lived here. **Below the citadel** in each city lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the **common people**.

Statement b is incorrect. Citadel and its raised Part occupied a smaller area, and was frequently situated to the west of the city.

Statement c is correct. In Indus valley civilization Citadel contained public buildings, granaries, and important workshops.

Statement d is incorrect. In the middle of the citadel a priestly temple is **not situ**ated. In Indus valley civilization there is **no conclusive evidence** of palaces or **temples** or even of kings, armies, or **priests**—and the largest structures may be granaries.

Q.50)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

The **Indus Valley Civilisation** (IVC), also known as the Indus Civilisation, was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia. Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called chert and generally cubical with no markings.

Option 1 is correct. The Harappan **weights were mainly made out of stone called chert**. Some of the earliest weights were spherical with a flat top and bottom, but all of the later ones were cut to be cube shaped.

Option 2 is correct. The Harappan civilization used a well-developed system of weights and measures called the **binary** system. The weights were usually in the ratio of 1/16. Similar system was followed up to modern times in India with one rupee consisting of 16 annas.

Option 3 is correct. The lower denominations of weights were binary (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc. up to 12,800), while the higher denominations followed the decimal system. **The smaller weights were probably used for weighing jewellery and beads.** Metal scale-pans have also been found.

Q.51)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

The banking concept of education limits the scope of action allowed to students reflects the critical message of the passage because the author argues that the banking concept of education treats students as empty vessels waiting to be filled by the teacher. In this concept, the teacher is the sole authority and source of knowledge, while the student is passive and receives knowledge without questioning or critical thinking. The author contends that this approach is limiting because it restricts the student's ability to take an active role in their own education and to engage in a dialogue with the teacher.

Q.52)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

"Maps are subjective and reflect the worldview of their creators" is the most rational and practical implication of the passage because the author argues that maps are not objective or neutral representations of reality, but rather reflect the worldview, biases, and interests of those who create them. Maps are thus not universal or timeless, but rather are produced within specific social, cultural, and political contexts. This means that maps can be used to legitimize and reinforce existing power relations or to challenge and subvert them.

Q.53)

Ans) a

Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: The passage primarily talks about the impact of World War II on Indian soldiers and how it changed their perception of the world and themselves and the broader theme of the soldiers' questioning of their own status as colonial subjects and liberators. While options (b) and (c) are close contenders, they do not capture the central idea of the passage as accurately as option (a).

Option b is incorrect: It focuses on the Indian soldiers' questioning of the myth of white supremacy, which is mentioned in the passage. However, it does not reflect the broader theme of the soldiers' questioning of their own status as colonial subjects and liberators.

Option c is incorrect: It is too general and does not capture the specific point made in the passage about the Indian soldiers' experiences during the war.

Option d is incorrect: It talks about the expansion of the Royal Indian Navy and the opportunities it provided for social mobility and education. While this is mentioned in the passage, it is not the central idea and does not capture the soldiers' questioning of their role as liberators and their country's status as a colony.

Q.54)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

To solve the problem, we need to consider each statement and determine whether it must be true based on the given information.

For statement 1

⇒ If a is even, then b must also be even, because the sum of two even numbers is even. So, statement 1 is false.

For statement 2

⇒ If a is odd, then b must also be odd, because the sum of two odd numbers is even. So, statement 2 is also false.

For statement 3

This statement is not true. If a is positive, it could be any positive integer less than or equal to 10. For example, if a = 5, then b = 5 and both a and b are positive. Therefore, this statement is not necessarily true.

Q.55)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The total age of all the students and the teacher is 41 * 16 = 656 years.

Adding for mis recorded 4 years

Total Actual age of students and teachers = 660 years

If we exclude the teacher's age, the total age of all the students is 40 * 15 = 600 years

Adding for mis recorded 4 years

Total Actual age of students = 604 years

So the age of the teacher is 660 - 604 = 56 years.

Q.56)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Selling Price = Marked Price × (100 - Discount%) /100

Let the Cost Price be 100x

Marked Price of the article = 200x

Selling Price of the article = $200x * (80/100) \times (90/100) = Rs. 144x$

According to the question

- \Rightarrow 144x = 288
- \Rightarrow X = 288/144
- \Rightarrow x = 2
- \Rightarrow Cost price of the article = 100 × 2 = Rs. 200

Q.57)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

The passage states that big data enables us to explore the world at a much larger scale and understand it in a more granular way. It enables us to see patterns and relationships that were previously hidden and make more accurate predictions and decisions as a result. This new perspective allows us to ask questions that we never thought to ask before and find answers that were previously beyond our reach.

Q.58)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

The passage argues that big data changes the way we look at the world and challenges our traditional ways of thinking about knowledge, expertise, and decision-making. It suggests that with big data, the old way of relying on intuition, experience, and judgment is no longer enough, and we need new tools, new methods, and new ways of thinking to make sense of the vast amounts of data that we are now generating and collecting.

Q.59

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

We can decode the given information like this:

ORANGE = 123456

APPLE = 38896

Now let's match the letters with their corresponding numbers:

O(1) R(2) A(3) N(4) G(5) E(6)

A (3) P (8) P (8) L (9) E (6)

From this, we can see that the letters from both words have unique corresponding numbers. Now we can decode GRAPE using the codes from ORANGE and APPLE:

G is represented by 5

R is represented by 2

A is represented by 3

P is represented by 8

E is represented by 6

So, in the given code, GRAPE is written as 52386.

Q.60)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

The pattern of the given series is:

- \Rightarrow 18 + 1² = 19
- \Rightarrow 19 + 2² = 23
- $\Rightarrow 23 + 3^2 = 32$
- $\Rightarrow 32 + 4^2 = 48$
- $\Rightarrow 48 + 5^2 = 73$