

**ENTRANCE TEST-2024****SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES****ARCHAEOLOGY**

Total Questions : 60  
Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series **A**  
Roll No. : 

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**Instructions for Candidates :**

1. Write your Entrance Test Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
7. There will be '**Negative Marking**' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
8. Only those candidates who would obtain positive score in Entrance Test Examination shall be eligible for admission.
9. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
11. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
12. OMR Answer Sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

1. Who is the father of modern Archaeology ?
  - (A) William Flinders Petrie
  - (B) D.P. Agrawal
  - (C) Pitt Rivers
  - (D) Charles Darwin
2. Which of the following is the largest site of Harappan Civilization ?
  - (A) Mohenjodaro
  - (B) Harappa
  - (C) Rakhigarhi
  - (D) Dholavira
3. A Harappan site of Lothal was a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Lake
  - (B) City
  - (C) Fort
  - (D) Port
4. What is the largest division of the geologic time scale ?
  - (A) Eon
  - (B) Era
  - (C) Epoch
  - (D) Period
5. During which geological era Human Beings evolved ?
  - (A) Cenozoic
  - (B) Mesozoic
  - (C) Paleozoic
  - (D) Precambrian
6. New Archaeology is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Cultural Archaeology
  - (B) Discovery of Archaeology
  - (C) Processual Archaeology
  - (D) None of these
7. Which natural energy resource is both renewable and exhaustible ?
  - (A) Biomass
  - (B) Kerosene
  - (C) Coal
  - (D) Petroleum
8. Paleoanthropology is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Fossils of early birds and their ancestors
  - (B) Fossils of early fish and its descendants
  - (C) Fossils of early reptiles and their descendants
  - (D) Fossils of early humans and their ancestors
9. Which Mountain range acts as a barrier, preventing the cold Siberian winds from entering India ?
  - (A) Satpura Range
  - (B) Aravali Hills
  - (C) Himalayas
  - (D) None of the above
10. Which of the following does not affect the climate ?
  - (A) Distance from the sea
  - (B) Elevation
  - (C) Soil fertility
  - (D) Ocean currents



11. The remains of 3.2 million years old human ancestor Lucy was found from which place ?  
 (A) Peking, China  
 (B) Denisova, Russia  
 (C) Hathnora, India  
 (D) Ethiopia, Africa
12. Which one of the following elements is not a metal ?  
 (A) Nickel  
 (B) Nitrogen  
 (C) Sodium  
 (D) Mercury
13. Which of the following is an archaeological source ?  
 (A) Coins  
 (B) Monuments  
 (C) Inscriptions  
 (D) All of above
14. Which metal was first used by humans ?  
 (A) Iron  
 (B) Brass  
 (C) Copper  
 (D) Gold
15. Ashtadhyayi is a work of :  
 (A) Kautilya  
 (B) Panini  
 (C) Kalhana  
 (D) Bindusara
16. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty ?  
 (A) Mauryan dynasty  
 (B) Lohara dynasty  
 (C) Gupta dynasty  
 (D) Haryanka dynasty
17. Who discovered first Paleolithic tools in India ?  
 (A) Sankalai  
 (B) D.R. Sahani  
 (C) R.B. Foote  
 (D) M. Wheeler
18. Which among the following is known as father of "Indian Epigraphy" ?  
 (A) J. Prinsep  
 (B) E. Hultzsch  
 (C) D.C. Sircar  
 (D) A.S. Atlekar
19. What is OCP in Indian Archaeology ?  
 (A) Orange Coloured Pottery  
 (B) Ochre Coloured Pottery  
 (C) Olive Coloured Pottery  
 (D) Optical Complex Pottery
20. Si-Yu-Ki is a travel account written by ?  
 (A) I-tsing  
 (B) Fa-Hien  
 (C) Ou-Kong  
 (D) Xuan-Tsang

21. From which site the fragment of woven cloth was found?  
(A) Mohenjodaro  
(B) Chanhudaro  
(C) Rojdi  
(D) Dholavira
22. Who excavated the site of Lahuradeva?  
(A) R.S. Bisht  
(B) Rakesh Tewari  
(C) S.R. Rao  
(D) B.K. Thapar
23. The Harappan Settlement of Farmana was excavated by?  
(A) B.R. Mani  
(B) K. Krishnan  
(C) Vasant Shinde  
(D) Z.D. Ansari
24. Who is the author of Indica?  
(A) Marco Polo  
(B) Megasthenes  
(C) Ptolemy  
(D) Deimachos
25. Where was the statue of the Famous "Priest King" discovered in the Indus Valley Civilization?  
(A) Harappa  
(B) Banawali  
(C) Chanhudaro  
(D) Mohenjodaro
26. Who gave the "Flood Theory" for the decline of Harappan Civilization?  
(A) Mortimer Wheeler  
(B) R.L. Rikes  
(C) G.L. Possehl  
(D) E.J. Mackay
27. To which deity is the Gayatri Mantra, found in the Rig Veda, dedicated?  
(A) Varuna  
(B) Agni  
(C) Savitri  
(D) Surya
28. The Aryans are believed to have migrated into the Indian subcontinent around:  
(A) 2000-1500 BCE  
(B) 1000-500 BCE  
(C) 500-300 BCE  
(D) 3000-2500 BCE
29. Which coastal area was referred to as Kalinga in ancient times?  
(A) Kerala  
(B) Tamil Nadu  
(C) Odisha  
(D) West Bengal
30. Where is the site of Ras-al-Jinz located with which the Harappans traded?  
(A) Afghanistan  
(B) Oman  
(C) Egypt  
(D) Kyrgyzstan



31. At which of the following Indus Valley sites was a terracotta replica of a plough discovered ?
- (A) Dholavira  
(B) Kalibangan  
(C) Banawali  
(D) Rakhigarhi
32. Most of Ashoka's Inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in the \_\_\_\_\_ Script.
- (A) Sanskrit  
(B) Pali  
(C) Kannada  
(D) Brahmi
33. Which king among the following adopted the title of Devaputra ?
- (A) Rudradaman I  
(B) Kanishka  
(C) Gautamiputra Satkarni  
(D) Vasudeva I
34. What serves as the primary source of information regarding the rulers of the Indo-Greek kingdom ?
- (A) Buddhist literature  
(B) Travelers' account  
(C) Jain literature  
(D) Coins
35. Who was the first ruler of the Gupta Dynasty who claimed the title of Maharajadhiraja ?
- (A) Ramagupta  
(B) Samudragupta  
(C) Chandragupta I  
(D) Skandagupta
36. Which monarch's reign is extensively documented in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription ?
- (A) Kanishka  
(B) Kharavela  
(C) Samudragupta  
(D) Porus
37. Which dynasty among the following reigned for the longest duration ?
- (A) The Palas  
(B) The Senas  
(C) The Rashtrakutas  
(D) The Pratiharas
38. Which of the following was the capital of early Chola dynasty ?
- (A) Madurai  
(B) Uraiyur  
(C) Karur  
(D) Kaveripatnam
39. Which among the following served as the royal emblem of the Chola Kingdom ?
- (A) Deer  
(B) Elephant  
(C) Bull  
(D) Tiger
40. Ziauddin Barani was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) An Archaeologist  
(B) A Warrior  
(C) A King  
(D) A Political Thinker

41. What is the name of the first mosque constructed by the Delhi Sultans ?  
(A) Jama Masjid  
(B) Quwwat-ul-Islam  
(C) Jamali Kamali Masjid  
(D) Moth Ki Masjid
42. Which of the following princes was renowned for being a great patron of art ?  
(A) Prince Khusrav  
(B) Prince Daniyal  
(C) Prince Dara Shikoh  
(D) Prince Murad
43. Who was the founder of the Sikh empire in the Punjab ?  
(A) Guru Nanak  
(B) Ranjit Singh  
(C) Guru Govind  
(D) Guru Teg Bahadur
44. Who wrote the book 'The Agrarian System of Mughal India' ?  
(A) Irfan Habib  
(B) Athar Ali  
(C) Satish Chandra  
(D) Muzaffar Alam
45. Who among the following laid the foundation of Shalimar & Nishat Garden in Kashmir ?  
(A) Babur  
(B) Akbar  
(C) Shah Jahan  
(D) Jahangir
46. Gautam Buddha's father was the Chief of which clan ?  
(A) Jnatika  
(B) Kamboja  
(C) Lichchhavi  
(D) Shakya
47. Who constructed the Naranag Temples in Kashmir ?  
(A) Harsha  
(B) Lalitaditya  
(C) Didda  
(D) Avantivarman
48. Bhimbetka Caves were discovered by ?  
(A) V.S. Wakankar  
(B) H.D. Sankalai  
(C) Z.D. Ansari  
(D) J.P. Joshi
49. Who is the author of 'The Origin of Species' ?  
(A) Mortimer Wheeler  
(B) Robert Leakey  
(C) Charles Darwin  
(D) Ian Hodder
50. Principle of Stratigraphy was introduced in Indian Archaeology by ?  
(A) H.D. Sankalia  
(B) B.B. Lal  
(C) M. Wheeler  
(D) D.R. Sahnii



51. Which absolute dating method was developed by W.F. Libby ?  
 (A) T.L.Dating  
 (B) K-Ar Dating  
 (C)  $C^{14}$  Dating  
 (D) None of the above
52. In 1929, Dendrochronology was developed by ?  
 (A) A.E. Douglas  
 (B) D.P. Agrawal  
 (C) L. Binford  
 (D) J.D. Clark
53. A discipline of Archaeozoology studies ?  
 (A) Plant remains from an archaeological site  
 (B) Animal remains from an archaeological site  
 (C) Mortal remains from the archaeological site  
 (D) Chemical Composition of an archaeological site
54. Who discovered a large stone Hand axe from Lidder Valley of Pahalgam ?  
 (A) John Marshall  
 (B) W. Lawrence  
 (C) A.K. Sharma  
 (D) H.D. Sankalia
55. Which archaeological site among the following exhibits evidence of pit dwellings ?  
 (A) Harwan  
 (B) Parihaspora  
 (C) Burzahom  
 (D) Gufkral
56. Who excavated the archaeological site of Harwan ?  
 (A) B.R. Mani  
 (B) T.N. Khazanchi  
 (C) S.S. Saar  
 (D) R.C. Kak
57. Who among the following founded the city of Parihaspora ?  
 (A) Didda  
 (B) Harsha  
 (C) Lalitaditya  
 (D) Yasovarman
58. Kushan Period in Kashmir is distinctively known by which type of art ?  
 (A) Terracotta art  
 (B) Paper mache  
 (C) Cave art  
 (D) None of the above
59. Which archaeological site bridges the gap between megalithic and the beginning of early historic period of Kashmir ?  
 (A) Burzahom  
 (B) Gufkral  
 (C) Semthan  
 (D) Harwan
60. In which district of the Kashmir Valley is the Sun Temple located ?  
 (A) Baramulla  
 (B) Pulwama  
 (C) Ganderbal  
 (D) Anantnag

1. Plants are great indicators of climatic conditions. Conifers speak about :  
 (A) Hot climate  
 (B) Cool climate  
 (C) Both (A) and (B) above  
 (D) None of the above
2. Which one of the following statement is true about the Heterotrophs organisms ?  
 (A) Are capable of converting  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  into carbohydrates  
 (B) Synthesise their own food  
 (C) Do not synthesise their own food  
 (D) Utilise solar energy for photosynthesis
3. What would happen if green plants disappear from earth ?  
 (A) Death of herbivores  
 (B) Death of carnivores  
 (C) Death of both herbivores and carnivores  
 (D) Only carnivores will survive
4. Shivalik Hills of the Tertiary deposits of the outer Himalayas are :  
 (A) Northernmost and geologically youngest north-south chain of the Himalayas  
 (B) Extending from Arunachal Pradesh through Bhutan to West Bengal and further through Nepal and Uttarakhand into Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir  
 (C) Have no large rivers flowing south from the Himalayas  
 (D) All of the above
5. Archaeological studies are carried out not only on the basis of artefacts of the past but also on the basis of :  
 (A) Ornithology and Cosmology  
 (B) Petrology and Ornithology  
 (C) Cosmology and Paleoenvironmentology  
 (D) Palaeontology and Paleoenvironmentology
6. Out of the known 22 non-metals, 10 are solids, 1 is liquid and 11 are gases. Which among the following is the only liquid non-metal ?  
 (A) Bromine  
 (B) Chlorine  
 (C) Iodine  
 (D) Fluorine
7. Which one of the following represents the Neolithic sites of the Indian subcontinent ?  
 (A) Chirand, Gofkral and Nevasa  
 (B) Mehrgarh, Jalilpur and Rupar  
 (C) Burzahom, Mehrgarh and Jalilpur  
 (D) Burzahom, Chirand and Rangpur
8. Mesolithic Period is in between :  
 (A) Chalcolithic and Iron Age  
 (B) Palaeolithic and Neolithic  
 (C) Neolithic and Chalcolithic  
 (D) Palaeolithic and Chalcolithic
9. Characters transmitted from parents to offspring are present in :  
 (A) Cytoplasm  
 (B) Ribosome  
 (C) Golgi bodies  
 (D) Genes
10. To begin with, *vihara* emerged not as a temple for worshipping but was :  
 (A) Residential place for monks  
 (B) Store house for icons  
 (C) Guest house for the ruler  
 (D) Both (B) and (C) above
11. Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani came to Kashmir for spreading Islam. Name who was the ruler there during his stay ?  
 (A) Raja Suhadeva  
 (B) Raja Udyanadeva  
 (C) Buddhist Rincana who adopted Islam and became Sultan Sadraddin  
 (D) Sultan Qutub-ud-Din



12. Some dinosaurs had feathers although they were not able to fly while the feathers help birds in flying. In the context of evolution this means that :
- Between the reptiles and birds there is no evolutionary connection
  - Feathers are homologous structure in both
  - Birds have evolved from reptiles
  - Reptiles have evolved from birds
13. UNESCO World Heritage site of Sun Temple at Konark is in :
- Gujarat
  - Bengal
  - Orissa
  - Tamil Nadu
14. The only Temple in Kashmir having all the three chambers is the Martanda Temple which was last time built by :
- Lalitaditya
  - Pravarsena
  - Sankarvarman
  - Avantivarman
15. Evolution is not progress but progressive trend of emergence of more complex body designs. During the process of new species what is observed that :
- Older species are eliminated
  - Evolved species are not always better than their parental species
  - Both (A) and (B) above
  - None of the above
16. Palas, Rashtrakutas and Pratiharas engaged themselves in the tripartite struggle for power in the 9<sup>th</sup> century and by the end of the century the Pratiharas became victorious in the valley of :
- Indus
  - Narmada
  - Ganges
  - Krishna
17. Among the following which one was the largest urban centre of the Indus Valley Civilisation ?
- Chanho-daro
  - Dholavira
  - Kalibangan
  - Kot Diji
18. Copper objects exposed to air for long gain green coating due to the formation of :
- $\text{CuSO}_4$
  - $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
  - $\text{CuCO}_3$
  - $\text{CuO}$
19. Sugandha, ruler of Kashmir for about 2-3 years, belonged to :
- Utpalas
  - Karkotas
  - Loharas
  - Kushans
20. Abundantly found coins of Vinayaditya belong to the Kashmir King whose name actually was :
- Jaya Deva
  - Jaga Deva
  - Jayapida
  - None of the above
21. From an archaeological excavation, a temporal bone of a man found had certain surgical marks because of a medical operation carried out during his lifetime. The archaeological reporting would show that the operation was carried to :
- Cranium
  - Mandible
  - Pectoral Girdle
  - Pelvic Girdle



22. Abu Rayhan Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Al-Biruni who accompanied Muhammad Ghori to India was well versed with :
- Physics, Astronomy and Mathematics
  - Natural Sciences, History and Geography
  - Arabic, Sanskrit and Greek
  - All of the above
23. Some accounts considered it the earliest university in the world where teachers taught great number of students over the centuries. The city where it was located had great centres for the Buddhists that by 630 AD were desolate, and the area had become suzerainty of Kashmir. Among the following where was it ?
- Nalanda
  - Taxila
  - Udyagiri
  - Charsada
24. Leakey family of Mary, her husband Louis and son Richard made significant contribution to the understanding of human evolution. They worked in a large area of :
- Australia
  - Africa
  - Northern Europe
  - Western Europe
25. 1/20<sup>th</sup> mm thick excellent corrosion resistance layer grown over the 1600 year old non-galvanised Iron Pillar in Delhi is of :
- Phosphorous
  - Chromium
  - Zinc
  - None of the above
26. The Himalaya is one of the great mountain range in Asia that started to emerge 25 million years ago. Present political geography allow us to describe it as :
- It is bordered on the north by Kazakhstan and on the South by Gangetic plains in India
  - It is spread across five countries of Kazakhstan, Pakistan, India, Bhutan and China
  - Its three great rivers are the Indus in China, India and Pakistan, Ganges in India and Tsangpo or Brahmaputra in China and India
  - Both (B) and (C) above
27. In the undisturbed layers of the earth a piece of material culture buried quite deep allows to predict that :
- The piece was buried recently
  - The layer of earth provides time of its burial
  - The position of the piece is not related with the time of formation of layer
  - None of the above
28. Some say that it is a misnomer to call a period of history as Protohistory meaning "before the history" when history began with the introduction of intelligible written records, yet it is studied on the basis of :
- Available effigies of the kings
  - Present religious apparatus
  - Recorded agricultural activities
  - Available unintelligible written records and material culture
29. Carbon<sup>14</sup> dating of loess/palaeosol sediments is possible because its nodules contain :
- Calcium carbonate
  - Potassium Argon
  - Both (A) and (B) above
  - None of the above



30. The iconic landmark in Lahore is the Badshahi Masjid, a Mughal construction of 1671-73. Even if the Sikhs and the British used it as garrison yet its restoration works carried out many times were to bring back its glamour to the time of its commissioning by the Mughal ruler :
- Shah Jahan
  - Alamgir
  - Bahadur Shah I
  - Alamgir II
31. Geological succession of fossils is the distribution of extinct organisms in the layers of earth from :
- Recent to earliest
  - Earliest to recent
  - Both (A) and (B) above
  - None of the above
32. The deities mentioned in Rig-Veda are :
- Agni and Krishna
  - Rudra and Rama
  - Varuna and Balrama
  - Indra and Surya
33. The theory of evolution of species by natural selection was given by :
- Mendel
  - Darwin
  - Morgan
  - Lamarck
34. The first and largest urban civilization in India was :
- Indus Valley
  - Ganges Valley
  - Narmada Valley
  - None of the above
35. Fossils are organic relics of:
- Trees and bacteria
  - Insects and microbes
  - Animals and humans
  - Both (A) and (B) above
36. Which one of the following Indus Civilization site is now in Pakistan ?
- Banawali
  - Alamgirpur
  - Serkotada
  - Amri
37. From ancient times, Bronze, utilised in India for image casting of God as being tough and highly resistant to corrosion, is an alloy of :
- Copper and nickel
  - Copper and zinc
  - Copper and tin
  - Copper, zinc and nickel
38. Which one of the following Kashmir town was at Anderkot ?
- Pravarpura
  - Jayapura
  - Parihaspura
  - Huskapura
39. *Tarikh-i-Rashidi* of Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat Beg describing certain aspects of Kashmir culture was translated by :
- Ney Elias and Edward Denison Ross in English in 1895
  - Mansura Haidar in English in 2002
  - Mansura Haidar in Urdu in 2002
  - Both (B) and (C) above



40. *Neanderthals* first appeared in :  
 (A) Pliocene  
 (B) Pleistocene  
 (C) Palaeocene  
 (D) Holocene
41. Carbon exists in atmosphere in the form of :  
 (A) Carbon monoxide only  
 (B) Carbon dioxide only  
 (C) Carbon monoxide in traces and carbon dioxide  
 (D) Carbon dioxide in traces and carbon monoxide
42. Which one of the following help to describe the Palaeolithic Period ?  
 (A) Coins and fossils  
 (B) Bone tools and monuments  
 (C) Iron tools and pottery  
 (D) Stone tools and cave paintings
43. Green plants produce their food in presence of sunlight through a process called photosynthesis. On a cloudy day the rate of photosynthesis will :  
 (A) Not change  
 (B) Decrease  
 (C) Increase  
 (D) Increase rapidly
44. Chalcolithic is the archaeological period when humans :  
 (A) Were not traders  
 (B) Issued copper coins  
 (C) Mastered copper technology  
 (D) Mastered iron technology
45. Coins are the archival record of the past and tell about the prevailing :  
 (A) Political conditions in Chalcolithic period  
 (B) Technological advancements made in Neolithic period  
 (C) Social conditions in Iron age  
 (D) Linguistic culture of a Historical period
46. Choose the correct sequence of the given rulers of India :  
 (A) Kanishka, Asoka, Samudra Gupta, Skanda Gupta  
 (B) Asoka, Kanishka, Skanda Gupta, Samudra Gupta  
 (C) Kanishka, Asoka, Skanda Gupta, Samudra Gupta  
 (D) Asoka, Kanishka, Samudra Gupta, Skanda Gupta
47. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century historian Inayat Khan wrote the chronicle *Shahjahanama* in :  
 (A) English  
 (B) Arabic  
 (C) Persian  
 (D) Urdu
48. The Himalaya range is dotted with hundreds of lakes. Of these the high altitude Pangong lake spread over 700 square kilometers lies :  
 (A) In Nepal-Bhutan  
 (B) In China-India  
 (C) In Bhutan-China  
 (D) In Nepal-India
49. Alamgir was the titular name of which Mughal ruler of India ?  
 (A) Zahir-ud-din Muhammad  
 (B) Nasir-ud-din Muhammad  
 (C) Muhi-ud-din Muhammad  
 (D) Shahab-ud-din Muhammad
50. Antarctic like ice sheets covered Alps and Himalayas in the Pliocene-Pleistocene periods at different times. The last ice age ended around :  
 (A) 30,000 BC  
 (B) 25,000 BC  
 (C) 21,000 BC  
 (D) 10,000 BC



51. Coins of Queen Didda are identified on the basis of having :
- Legend mentioning name
  - The image of God Shiva
  - The icon of God Vishnu
  - All of the above
52. Choose the geological chronology of the following from the earliest to the recent :
- Miocene
  - Pliocene
  - Oligocene
- i, ii and iii
  - i, iii and ii
  - iii, i and ii
  - ii, iii and i
53. Vedic Period *Chaturvarnya* evolved for :
- Social division
  - Justice system
  - Kinship
  - All of the above
54. The rigid outer part of the earth, crust and topmost layer of the mantle is :
- Outer Core
  - Lithosphere
  - Asthenosphere
  - None of the above
55. Mammals appeared on the earth :
- In the late Pliocene
  - Soon after the extinction of the dinosaurs
  - Long before the extinction of the dinosaurs
  - Both (A) and (B) above
56. Vinegar is solution of 5% to 8% of :
- Acetic acid in ethanol
  - Acetic acid in water
  - Acetic acid in butanol
  - Acetic acid in butanal
57. *Vajrayana* philosophy of Buddhism is pursued mostly in :
- Nagaland and Meghalaya
  - Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
  - Arunachal Pradesh and Karnataka
  - Ladakh and Sikkim
58. Loess is pale yellow or buff coloured soil spread over vast regions of the world covering about 10% of the land. Being the archives of past climate and environment it was deposited in Kashmir by :
- Fluvial origin of the rivers
  - Flooding of the rivers
  - Wind activity
  - All of the above
59. Kushans ruled a vast territory from the Oxus to the Ganges and issued gold and copper coins in India on the pattern of :
- Mauryan rulers
  - Indo-Greek rulers
  - Gupta rulers
  - None of the above
60. Arabesque ornamentation is the hallmark of which monument in India ?
- Qutub Minar
  - Somnath Temple
  - Martanda Temple
  - Konark Temple



Entrance Test Paper for the PG course in Archaeology (Session 2017)

1. In which period of history was the great Buddhist Sanchi Stupa built:
  - a) Modern
  - b) Ancient
  - c) Medieval
  - d) Vedic
2. *Puranadhistana* was the synonymous name of which city:
  - a) Patna
  - b) Peshawar
  - c) Srinagar
  - d) Pipli
3. Kanauj, known for the tripartite struggle among the Palas, Rashtrakutas and Pratiharas, is located in the valley of:
  - a) Ganges
  - b) Indus
  - c) Narmada
  - d) Krishna
4. Which of the following gardens was laid by Zainul Abideen:
  - a) Nishat
  - b) Achabal Bagh
  - c) Zaina Lank
  - d) Verinag
5. The first metal used for making utility objects in South Asia was:
  - a) Iron
  - b) Copper
  - c) Zinc
  - d) Titanium
6. Biodegradable waste contains mainly:
  - a) Arsenic
  - b) Copper
  - c) Carbon
  - d) Nickel
7. A species is a group of individuals having:
  - a) Some distinct basic characters
  - b) Some similar basic characters
  - c) Do not share common gene pool
  - d) Do not interbreed
8. Fossils are organic relics of long-dead life forms on:
  - a) Ice
  - b) Volcanic ash
  - c) Rocks
  - d) All of the above



9. In everyday life familiar things we use repeatedly, like a mobile / a television, are part of:
- Material culture
  - Non material culture
  - Both a and b above
  - None of the above
10. Which of the following areas witnessed the first urban civilisation:
- Indus Valley
  - Ganges Valley
  - Narmada Valley
  - Deccan Plateau
11. The term evolution was first given by:
- Charles Darwin
  - Herbert Spencer
  - A. L. Oparin
  - All of the above
12. Buddha preached in which of the following languages:
- Prakrit
  - Sanskrit
  - Pali
  - Hindi
13. What is the full form of ASI?
- Archaeological Survey of India
  - Archaeological Science of India
  - Anthro-archaeological Survey of India
  - Archaeological Surveillance Institute.
14. From which of the following group of tributaries does Ganga receive waters;
- Yamuna, Gomti, Son and Satluj
  - Damodar, Kosi, Ravi and Ghagra
  - Kosi, Ghagra, Tapti and Son
  - Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Ghagra
15. Study of human evolution is essentially the subject matter of:
- Archaeology
  - Anthropology
  - History
  - Biopoiesis
16. W. F. Libby proposed absolute dating technique based on :
- $C^{12}$
  - $C^{13}$
  - $C^{14}$
  - K-Ar



17. Al-Biruni visited North India during the rule of:

- a) Sikhs
- b) Afghans
- c) Mughals
- d) None of the above

18. Human evolution is said to have started in the continent of:

- a) South America
- b) Africa
- c) Australia
- d) Asia

19. Cuneiform script is associated with:

- a) Mesopotamia
- b) Egypt
- c) Indus Valley
- d) Incas

20. Protohistory is the subject that is studied on the basis of:

- a) Chronicles
- b) Temple architecture
- c) Phenotype
- d) None of the above

21. Acquired characters in organisms are:

- a) Inherited
- b) Not inherited
- c) DNA affected
- d) Transmitted

22. The age of rocks can be calculated on the basis of:

- a) Types of fossils found on it
- b) Number of strata on the rocks
- c) Both of the above
- d) Chronometric dating technique

23. Phosphorous pentoxide:

- a) Protects iron from corrosion
- b) Corrodes iron
- c) Provides golden sheen to iron
- d) None of the above

24. The structure of earth, from the inner core to the exosphere, and the physical phenomena are described by:

- a) Geology
- b) Geography
- c) Meteorology
- d) All of the above



25. Upanishads that deal with philosophical questions in the early Indian society were composed around:
- a) 600 BCE
  - b) 800 BCE
  - c) 1000 BCE
  - d) None of the above
26. Chola temples were elaborately built and these present unique architectural details. These are found in:
- a) North India
  - b) South India
  - c) East India
  - d) North-West India
27. What was the most valued possession of the people in the Vedic period:
- a) Stone sculptures of Rudra
  - b) Ivory images of Lakshmi
  - c) Manuscripts of Rigveda
  - d) Cattle
28. Lothal was purposely built as a major port for trade by:
- a) Aurangzeb
  - b) Prathviraj Chauhan
  - c) Ashoka
  - d) Indus people
29. Buried bones found from the archaeological excavations help in determining the age of the archaeological context because these contain:
- a) Cobalt
  - b) Fluorine
  - c) Nickel
  - d) None of the above
30. Human species, *Homo habilis*, appeared first in a geological period called:
- a) Pliocene
  - b) Holocene
  - c) Pleistocene
  - d) Palaeocene
31. Which group of the following provide us information for writing prehistory for prehistoric for prehistoric period when written records were unknown to study the past:
- a) Coins, fossils and stone tools
  - b) Stone tools, monuments and pottery
  - c) Inscriptions, cave paintings and bones
  - d) Fossils, stone tools and cave paintings



32. Most celebrated Hindu temple of Somnath was built in:
- Gujarat
  - Orissa
  - Kashmir
  - Bengal
33. Of all the excavated sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation which one of the following was the largest urban centre:
- Dholavira
  - Kalibangan
  - Banawali
  - Rangpur
34. Earth has undergone series of extremely cold climatic conditions of which the last one ended around 12,000 years ago, what is the appropriate term for this kind of climate:
- Pluvial
  - Glacial
  - Both a and b
  - None of the above
35. Physical environment comprises:
- Abiotic components
  - Biotic components
  - Creations and activities of humans
  - Animal and plant life
36. Lithosphere is:
- Crust and topmost layer of the mantle of the earth
  - Upper part of the mantle of the earth
  - The broken rock strata
  - The varved ice sheets,
37. Silver articles generally turn blackish when kept in open as it forms:
- Silver sulphide
  - Silver carbonate
  - Silver nitrate
  - None of the above
38. Egyptians used to write their scrolls on:
- Rose
  - Conifers
  - Papyrus
  - Teak
39. Dinosaurs became completely extinct in the:
- Jurassic
  - Triassic
  - Tertiary
  - None of the above



40. Sikri was built as capital by:
- a) Akbar
  - b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
  - c) Alauddin Khalji
  - d) None of the above
41. Karakoram is mountain range of the:
- a) Himalaya
  - b) Hindu Kush
  - c) Pamir
  - d) All of the above
42. Loess is a soil transported and deposited by:
- a) Air
  - b) Rivers
  - c) Floods
  - d) None of the above
43. Herbivorous and carnivorous dinosaurs proliferated in the:
- a) Jurassic
  - b) Triassic
  - c) Tertiary
  - d) None of the above
44. Kalhan's Rajatarangini was completed in the year:
- a) 1149 AD
  - b) 1147 AD
  - c) 1244 AD
  - d) 1248 AD
45. During excavations in Pampore (Kashmir) in 2001, rare animal fossils were discovered. Identify the animal fossil:
- a) Crocodile
  - b) Dinosaur
  - c) Mammoth
  - d) Horse
46. Mammals, the dominant vertebrates on earth after the extinction of dinosaurs, developed in:
- a) Terrestrial form
  - b) Aerial form
  - c) Aquatic form
  - d) All of the above
47. Kushans ruled a vast territory:
- a) From the Oxus to the Ganges
  - b) From Lahore to Srinagar
  - c) From Mathura to Gandhara
  - d) From Gandhara to Gujarat



48. Match the following Sites/Monuments with Places:

Sites	Places
I. HemisGompa	a. Srinagar
II. Sugandhesa Temple	b. Anantang
III. Martand	c. Leh
IV. SangenDarwaza	d. Baramulla

- a) I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
- b) I-a, II-d, III-c, IV-b
- c) I-c, II-d, III-b, IV-a
- d) I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d

49. Place the following geological terms in the systematic order to represent their true chronology

- i) Eocene ii) Miocene iii) Pliocene iv) Oligocene
- a) i, iv, ii and iii
- b) i, iii, ii and iv
- c) iii, ii, iv and i
- d) iv, i, iii and ii

50. Islamic architecture in most of the Indian subcontinent had the distinction of designing with:

- a) Arabesque and geometry
- b) Inscriptions and mosaics
- c) Ogee arches and onion domes
- d) All of the above

51. Choose the ruler who built the city of Parihaspura where many Buddhist and Hindu shrines were built to demonstrate royal patronage for magnificent art and architecture of Kashmir:

- a) Parversena-II
- b) Lalitaditya
- c) Kalsha
- d) Avantivarman

52. From an archaeological excavation, say Harappa, were found from a grave three pieces of bones identified as temporal, maxilla and occipital of a 19-year boy said to had died because of a hard blow on the:

- a) Spine
- b) Skull
- c) Lower limb
- d) None of the above



53. In Europe and Asia, some of the trees are evergreen, long, high and possess needle like leaves. The remains of these trees were found from archaeological excavations at various places in the two continents which were used for explaining past climate in and around the archaeological sites. The trees belong to:

- a) Deciduous forests
- b) Mediterranean forests
- c) Coniferous forests
- d) All of the above

54. Select the correct chronology of the rulers who held the Kashmir throne respectively from 855/6 to 883; 883 to 902; 902 to 904 and 904 to 906 and of them one was a lady:

- a) Sughanda; Gopalavarman; Avantivarman and Sankarvarman
- b) Sughanda; Avantivarman; Sankarvarman and Gopalvarman
- c) Avantivarman; Sankarvarman; Gopalvarman and Sughanda
- d) Avantivarman; Sankarvarman; Sughanda and Gopalvarman

55. Which of the following rulers constructed *Khanqahi Mu'allah* and Jamia Masjid:

- a) Sultan Sikandar
- b) Sultan Ali Shah
- c) Sultan ZainulAbidin
- d) Sultan Shihabud Din

56. Arrange the following monuments as per the chronological order (Oldest first):

- a. Pyramids.
- b. Taj Mahal.
- c. Great Wall of China.
- d. Colosseum in Rome.

- a) a, d, b, c
- b) a, b, c, d
- c) d, c, b, a
- d) a, c, d, b

57. Entablatures, columns and capitals on ancient Greek style were part of stone temples in:

- a) Kashmir
- b) Bengal
- c) Deccan
- d) Peshawar

58. Match the books with the authors

Books	Authors
I. Rajatarangini	a. Mridu Rai
II. Hindu Rulers, Muslim Subjects	b. Chitrlekha Zutshi
III. Kashmir: The Unwritten History	c. Kalhana
IV. Languages of Belonging	d. Christopher Snedden



- a) I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b
- b) I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b
- c) I-b, II-c, III-a, IV-d
- d) I-d, II-b, III-a, IV-c

59. Towards the end of the Vedic period the Indian society was divided into four *varnas* -  
- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. Based on their occupations Vaishyas represented those who:

- a) Performed sacrifices
- b) Studied Vedas
- c) Fought wars
- d) Kept cattle

60. Select the correct chronological sequence of the archaeological periods:

- a) Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Mesolithic
- b) Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic
- c) Prehistoric, Neolithic, Mesolithic and Chalcolithic
- d) Prehistoric, Mesolithic, Chalcolithic and Neolithic