

<1M>

1.What was the second capital of the Kushanas?

2.When did the use of iron begin in the subcontinent?

3.Ring well during this period was used for which of the following purposes?

(A) toilets (B) garbage dumps (C) only a (D) a & b

4.Who was the Grama bhojaka?

(A) Village Headmen (B) Family member (C) Slaves (D) Farmer

5.When did the use of iron begin in the subcontinent?

(A) 300 years ago (B) 3500 years ago (C) 4000 years ago (D) 4500 years ago

6.Match the following *Column -A* with the given code in *Column- B**Column- A*

(a) Mathura

(b) *Shrenis*

(c) Arikamedu

(d) Barygaza

Column- B

(i) the worship of Krishna

(ii) served as banks

(iii) Pondicherry

(iv) Bharucha

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

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

7.Which of the following are iron tools?

(A) Sickle.

(B) Tongs.

(C) Axe.

(D) All of them.

8.Blacksmith, potter, carpenter and weaver came under the category of _____

(A) Craftsmen

(B) Farmers

(C) Kings

(D) Zamindars

9.What do you mean by Jatakas?

(A) Speech

(B) Poem

(C) Stories

(D) None of them

10.Why werethe earliest coins called 'punch marked coins'?

(A) Because they were punched from between

(B) Because designs were

punched in to the metal

(C) Because they had a hole at the side of the coin (D) All of them

11.Mathura became the second capital of _____

(A) Guptas

(B) Kushanas

(C) Mauryas

(D) Pallavas

12.Whatwere associations formed by crafts persons and merchants called?

(A) Shrenis

(B) Hostel

(C) Cartel

(D) grama

13. Who were vellalars?

- (A) Landowners (B) Plough men (C) Labourers (D) Slaves

14. Uzhawars were ordinary _____

- (A) Chefs (B) Slaves (C) Plough men (D) Kings

15. What roles could a grama bhojaka play?

- (A) Tax collector (B) Judge (C) Policemen (D) All of them

16. Independent farmers were known as _____

- (A) Grama bhojaka (B) Grihapatis (C) Adimai (D) Kadaisiyar

17. Who were Dasa karmakara?

- (A) Landless people (B) People who worked on fields owned by others
(C) Both 'a' and 'b' (D) None of them

18. Which of the following is the earliest work in Tamil?

- (A) Pali (B) Mahabharata (C) Sangam Literature (D) Rama Sundaram

19. Why were the texts in Sangam literature called Sangam?

- (A) They were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies (known as sangams) of poets that were held in the city of Madurai
(B) Sangam means combining everything together in such a manner that it becomes a literature itself
(C) Both 'a' and 'b'
(D) None of them

20. Who preserved Jatakas?

- (A) Buddhists monks (B) Kings (C) Japanese (D) Slaves

21. What can be the possible use of the ring wells?

- (A) As toilets (B) As drains (C) As garbage dumps (D) All of them

22. Mathura was a religious centre. Which religion(s) was/were worshipped in Mathura?

- (A) Buddhism (B) Jainism (C) Bhakti cult (D) All of them

23. What do we come to know from the inscription found in Mathura?

- (A) These are short inscriptions, recording gifts made by men to monasteries and shrines
(B) The inscriptions were made by kings and queens, officers, merchants and crafts person who lived in the city
(C) Inscriptions are found on surfaces such as stone slabs and statues
(D) All of them

24. What is Northern Black Polished Ware?

- (A) Fine pottery (B) Garments designing (C) Perfume making
(D) None of them

25. How does 'Northern Black Polished Ware' type of pottery get its name?

- (A) It was exclusively made in the northern part of the subcontinent
(B) It is generally found in the northern part of the subcontinent
(C) It was made only by North Africans
(D) None of them

26. Which were the important centres for manufacture of cloth?

- (i) Varanasi (ii) Mumbai (iii) Madurai (iv) Bihar

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

27. What was Arikamedu?

- (A) A coastal settlement where ships unloaded goods from distant lands
(B) A treasure hunt route map
(C) A traditional dance form
(D) None of them

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28. What were ring wells?

29. Why Mathura was an important city during this period?

30. Who composed Jatakas?

31. Who were *grihapatis*?

32. Write about the religious importance of Mathura.

33. Write a note on the Northern Black Polished Ware.

34. What were punch marked coins?

35. What were the iron tools used some 2500 years ago?

36. Who were *dasa* and *kamakara*?

37. Which were the two important cloth manufacturing centers?

38. What archaeological sources have been excavated in Arikamedu?

39. What were the types of people living in most villages in the southern and northern parts of the subcontinent?

- (A) Vellalar (B) Uzhawar (C) Adimai (D) All of them

40. What is/are the reason(s) behind Mathura being an important settlement for more than 2,500 yrs?

- (A) It was located at the cross roads of 2 major routes of travel
(B) It was a religious centre for the buddhists, jains and the Bhakti cult
(C) It was a centre where some extremely fine sculpture was produced
(D) All of them

41. What was/were the function(s) of shrenis?

- (A) They provided training, procured raw material and distributed the finished product
(B) Organized trade
(C) Served as banks where rich men and women deposited money
(D) All of them

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42. What is the *sangam* literature and when were they composed?

43. What steps helped to increase agriculture before 600 B.C?

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44. Name three different kinds of people living in the villages of Tamil region?

45. Write a note on the *shrenis*.