

CUET UG Knowledge Tradition Practices in India (316) - 2025 Question Paper

Time Allowed :1 Hour	Maximum Marks :250	Total Questions :50
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test is of 1 hour duration.
2. The question paper consists of 50 questions. The maximum marks are 250.
3. 5 marks are awarded for every correct answer, and 1 mark is deducted for every wrong answer.

1. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Festivals)	List-II (State)
(A) Nabanna	(I) Kerala
(B) Onam	(II) Assam
(C) Pongal	(III) West Bengal
(D) Magh Bihu	(IV) Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

2. According to Varāhmihira, trees are vulnerable to disease when exposed to-

- (A) Cold Weather
(B) Strong Winds
(C) Heavy Rainfall
(D) Hot Sun

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
(B) (A), (B) and (C) only
(C) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
(D) (B), (C) and (D) only

3. Arrange the following lands mentioned in Amarkoṣa in a sequence of fertile, fallow, muddy and sandy land-

- (A) Sharkarāvati
- (B) Ūrvara
- (C) Aprahata
- (D) Pankikala

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 - (B) (B), (A), (C), (D)
 - (C) (B), (C), (D), (A)
 - (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)
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4. Who considered Lunar mansions in predicting seasonal rainfall?

- (A) Kauṭilya
 - (B) Manu
 - (C) Parāśara
 - (D) Varāhmihira
-

5. Which of the following text does not provide information about agriculture, horticulture and plant biodiversity?

- (A) Manusmṛti
 - (B) Mānsollāsa
 - (C) Amarkoṣa
 - (D) Vṛkṣāyurveda
-

6. The cultivation of barley and millets dating to the 7th millennium BCE is found at-

- (A) Mehargarh
 - (B) Kalibangan
 - (C) Harappa
 - (D) Mohanjodaro
-

7. Which text mentions "Uniform seeds produce excellent results. Hence, every effort should be made to produce uniform seeds."?

- (A) Manusmṛti
 - (B) Kṛṣiparāśara
 - (C) Rigveda
 - (D) Arthaśāstra
-

8. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Name of Temples in Viṣṇudharmottarapurāṇa)	List-II (Storey in Temple)
(A) Śuktimān	(I) Nine
(B) Nandana	(II) Eleven
(C) Catuṣkaka	(III) Four
(D) Pāriyātra	(IV) Six

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
-

9. Which of the following is not a text on architecture?

- (A) Śilpaveda
(B) Yajurveda
(C) Arthaśāstra
(D) Mānamayukha
-

10. Arrange the following architectural texts in chronological order-

- (A) Mayamata
(B) Mānsāra
(C) Śāṅkhyāyana Gṛhya Sūtra
(D) Samarāṅgaṇasūtradhāra

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
(B) (B), (D), (C), (A)
(C) (C), (A), (D), (B)
(D) (C), (B), (D), (A)
-

11. Samarāṅgaṇasūtradhāra is written by-

- (A) King Bhoja
(B) King Someśvara
(C) King Rājendra Chola
(D) Kautilya
-

12. Who laid the foundation of the great stūpa at Sanchi?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) King Bhoja

- (C) Aśoka
 - (D) Mihirbhoja
-

13. According to Viṣṇudharmottarpurāṇa, the jagati of the temple should consist of-

- (A) Three Bhūmikās
 - (B) Four Bhūmikās
 - (C) Five Bhūmikās
 - (D) Seven Bhūmikās
-

14. Which text devotes a whole chapter to the misfortunes that will befall a house-master, a king or the kingdom itself if there are any defects in the construction of the home, the palace or the city?

- (A) Mayamata
 - (B) Arthaśāstra
 - (C) Mānasāra
 - (D) Samarāṅgaṇasūtradhāra
-

15. Arrange the dramatic expressions in the correct sequence-

- (A) Sāttvika
- (B) Āhārya
- (C) Āṅgika
- (D) Vācika

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 - (B) (A), (D), (C), (B)
 - (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 - (D) (C), (D), (B), (A)
-

16. Which of the following texts is related to dance?

- (A) Sangītaratnākara
- (B) Nāṭyaśāstra
- (C) Nṛttasutra
- (D) Abhinav Candrikā

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only

- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

17. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Dance Movements)	List-II (Description)
(A) Cārīs	(I) Dance Postures
(B) Mandalas	(II) Circular Movements
(C) Karaṇas	(III) Foot & Leg Positions
(D) Aṅgāhāras	(IV) Movements of Hands

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

18. The buildings at Nālandā library were called-

- (A) Ratnakirti
(B) Ratnasāgara
(C) Ratnarañjaka
(D) Ratnodadhi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
(2) (A), (B) and (D) only
(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

19. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Niyama/ Observations)	List-II (Description)
(A) Śauca	(I) Purity of body, mind, thought
(B) Santoṣa	(II) Positive Contentment
(C) Tapas	(III) Self-study, introspection
(D) Svādhyāya	(IV) Austerity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(3) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

20. Arrange the following niyama (five observations) in the correct sequence-

- (A) Svādhyāya
- (B) Īśvarpranidhāna
- (C) Tapas
- (D) Śauca

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 - (2) (A), (B), (D), (C)
 - (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 - (4) (D), (C), (A), (B)
-

21. Arrange the 'puruṣārthas' in the correct sequence-

- (A) Mokṣa
- (B) Dharma
- (C) Kāma
- (D) Artha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 - (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
 - (3) (B), (D), (C), (A)
 - (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)
-

22. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Puruṣārtha)	List-II (Description)
(A) Mokṣa	(I) Righteousness
(B) Dharma	(II) Material Well-being
(C) Artha	(III) Liberation from worldly ties
(D) Kāma	(IV) Fulfilment of desires

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

23. Which of the following are Buddhist texts-

- (A) Sutrakṛtāṅga
- (B) Dhammapada
- (C) Dīghanikāya
- (D) Sutta Nipata

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
 - (2) (A), (B) and (D) only
 - (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
 - (4) (B), (C) and (D) only
-

24. "This world and the other are hard to gain without great love of righteousness, great self-examination, great obedience, great circumspection, great effort.?" These lines are mentioned in-

- (1) Dhammapada
 - (2) Kural
 - (3) Sutrakṛtanga
 - (4) First Pillar edict of Aśoka
-

25. Who wrote 'Nītivākyāmṛtam'?

- (1) Bhartṛhari
 - (2) Kāmandaka
 - (3) Somadeva Suri
 - (4) King Bhoja
-

26. Which ethical philosophy propounds that the two most important ethical virtues are compassion and friendliness?

- (1) Buddhism
- (2) Jainism
- (3) Sikhism

(4) Christianity

27. Who said - "Truth is higher than everything else, higher still is truthful conduct."?

- (1) Guru Nanak
- (2) Buddha
- (3) Mahavira
- (4) Tulsidasa

28. The standard, formal tradition of the dance is known as-

- (1) Mārgi
- (2) Deśi
- (3) Mātrika
- (4) Karaṇa

29. An important manual on regional dance from Rajasthan is -

- (1) Nr̥tṭyaratnāvalī
- (2) Govind Sangīta Līlā
- (3) Nr̥tṭyaratnakośa
- (4) Hastamuktāvalī

30. Which of the following musical instrument is not used in Assam's Bihū dance?

- (1) Dhol
- (2) Takka
- (3) Violin
- (4) Gagana

31. Which folk dance represents a mock fight between the goddess Durgā and the demon-king Mahiśāsura?

- (1) Dollu Kunitha
- (2) Dāndiyā

- (3) Rauf
- (4) Kālbeliā

32. According to extracts from Fra Paolino Da Bartolomeo's "Voyages to the East Indies", in malabar, when the pupils have made tolerable progress in writing, they are admitted into certain schools, are called -

- (1) Granthavari
- (2) Lakya
- (3) Eutupalli
- (4) Nuddeah

33. According to Hsüan-tsang's impressions of Indian education, which of the following is not included in the five vidyās, which the young were instructed after arriving at the age of seven years and upwards?

- (1) Śabdavidyā
- (2) Śilpasthana vidyā
- (3) Ahetuvidyā
- (4) Adhyātmavidyā

34. "With reference to knowledge - the preceding word is a teacher, the following word is the pupil, their union is knowledge, and their link is instruction". This quote is depicted in-

- (1) Katha Upaniṣad
- (2) Taittirīya Upaniṣad
- (3) Mundaka Upaniṣad
- (4) Rigveda

35. According to Mundaka Upaniṣad, who approached Angiras and asked: 'what is that by the knowing of which all this becomes known'?

- (1) Uddālaka
- (2) Śaunaka
- (3) Śvetketu
- (4) Janaka

36. Which text propounds the advantages of learning the Grammar of Science of words?

- (1) Aṣṭādhyāyī
- (2) Mahābhāṣya
- (3) Nirukta
- (4) Vākyapadīya

37. Which of the following text describes the process of articulation of speech sounds like this- "Ātmā with buddhi perceives things and sets the mind to an intention of speaking; the mind (then) gives impetus to the fire within the body, and the later derives the breath out"?

- (1) Nirukta
- (2) Aitareya Āraṇyaka
- (3) Pāṇinīya Śikṣā
- (4) Rigveda

38. According to Nirukta, the words such as pra, pari etc., which are used in the begining of some other word, a verb or a verbal derivative or a noun, to make a new word that means some activity, are called?

- (1) Nāma
- (2) Upasarga
- (3) Ākhyāta
- (4) Nipāta

39. Who acknowledged the contribution of Pāṇini in the advancement of human knowledge by saying the- "The Aṣṭādhyāyī of Pāṇini is one of the living monuments of human intelligence".?

- (1) Ferdinand de Saussure
 - (2) Patrick Ollivele
 - (3) Leonard Bloomfield
 - (4) Nāgeśa Bhaṭṭa
-

40. Which chanda is the most frequently employed metre in the classical Sanskrit literature and the epics Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata?

- (1) Anuṣṭubh
 - (2) Jagatī
 - (3) Indravajrā
 - (4) Sragdharā
-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (41-45):

India even now possesses a wealth of manuscripts running into many millions. Traditionally, they were written on materials such as birch bark (bhūrja pattra) and palm leaves. Birch bark was mainly used for north Indian scripts, and the writing was done with ink made of finely ground charcoal powder in a medium of gum, or soot from oil lamps. With palm leaves, there was no ink; rather, a sharp point was used to tear the leaf's surface film; it would then be smeared with a paste of charcoal powder mixed in oil.

The art of paper making was introduced into India by the 11th century CE, perhaps from China through Nepal. The earliest extant Indian paper manuscript is dateable to 1105 CE; it was made from the fibers of a mountain plant. By the later half of the 15th century, Kashmir was producing paper of attractive quality from the pulps of rags and hemp, with lime and soda added to whiten the pulp. Sialkot, Zafarabad, Patna, Murshidabad, Ahmedabad, Aurangabad and Mysore were among the well-known centers of paper production.

41. Birch Bark was used mainly for -

- (1) North Indian Scripts
 - (2) South Indian Scripts
 - (3) Eastern Indian Scripts
 - (4) Western Indian Scripts
-

42. On which material, a sharp point was used for writing manuscripts?

- (1) Birch Bark
 - (2) Palm Leaves
 - (3) Cotton clothes
 - (4) Wetlands
-

43. In which century the art of paper-making was introduced in India?

- (1) 10th Century
 - (2) 11th Century
 - (3) 12th Century
 - (4) 13th Century
-

44. The earliest extant Indian paper manuscript is dateable to -

- (1) 950 CE
 - (2) 980 CE
 - (3) 1000 CE
 - (4) 1105 CE
-

45. Which of the following was not among the well-known centers of paper production in the latter half of 15th century?

- (1) Sialkot
 - (2) Patna
 - (3) Allahabad
 - (4) Ahmedabad
-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (46-50):

The arena is also described in the Mallapurāṇa. It is not the mat as is used to-day. The arena is known as ākhādhaka. It is high, levelled and low. Its dimensions are three devamāna (101 hastas or cubits), daityamāna (50 hastas) and martyamāna (21 hastas). It is square, triangular and circular. The earth with kankar, iron, wood, stone, thorn etc. should be avoided. It appears that the general dimension was 21 hastas which is equal to about 30 feet, and the devamāna and daityamāna seem to be more for rhetorics rather than actual use. The earth must be pleasing to see and as soft as that required for seed-laying and should be a hand high and levelled. It should be worshipped and Hari should be placed there and a bījapūraka be placed in the center of the arena. After worshiping 'Govinda' the king should see the wrestling.

46. Which purāṇa describes the arena for performing martial arts?

- (1) Mallapurāṇa
- (2) Viṣṇu Purāṇa

- (3) Harivaṁśa Purāṇa
 - (4) Agni Purāṇa
-

47. The arena described in Mallapurāṇa is known as -

- (1) Khalaka
 - (2) Mallaśāla
 - (3) Ākhāḍhaka
 - (4) Kridābhumi
-

48. The dimension of Devamāna arena is -

- (1) 101 Hastas
 - (2) 51 Hastas
 - (3) 21 Hastas
 - (4) 201 Hastas
-

49. What should be placed in the center of the arena?

- (1) Devamāna
 - (2) Daityamāna
 - (3) Martyamāna
 - (4) Bījapūraka
-

50. Which deity should be worshiped before watching wrestling by the king?

- (1) Govinda
 - (2) Brahma
 - (3) Shiva
 - (4) Durga
-