

CUET-UG History Sample Paper-20

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Q1. Regarding the Harappan urban planning, which of the following statements is true concerning the 'Lower Town' and 'Citadel' dichotomy?

- (A) The Citadel was always located to the East and was never walled.
- (B) Dholavira followed a unique three-tier division: Citadel, Middle Town, and Lower Town.
- (C) The Lower Town was exclusively reserved for the ruling elite and religious ceremonies.
- (D) All Harappan settlements lacked a Citadel and consisted only of a Lower Town.

Q2. In the context of Harappan craft production, the specialized drills used for bead-making have been physically recovered from which specific sites?

- (A) Mohenjodaro and Harappa
- (B) Chanhudaro, Lothal, and Dholavira
- (C) Kalibangan and Banawali
- (D) Rakhigarhi and Kot Diji

Q3. The 'H-Cemetery' culture is associated with which phase of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Early Harappan Phase
- (B) Mature Harappan Phase



- (C) Late/Post-Urban Harappan Phase
- (D) Pre-Harappan Neolithic Phase

Q4. Which of the following archaeological evidences suggests that the Harappans had established long-distance maritime trade links with the region of Meluhra (modern Mesopotamia)?

- (A) Discovery of 'Shikhara' style temples in Dilmun.
- (B) Harappan seals depicting ships and Mesopotamian cylinder seals found at Harappan sites.
- (C) The presence of iron tools in the docks of Lothal.
- (D) Inscriptions written in the Brahmi script found in Oman.

Q5. Who was the first ruler of the Magadha Empire to follow the policy of Dhamma?

- (A) Bimbisara
- (B) Ajatashatru
- (C) Ashoka
- (D) Chandragupta Maurya

Q6. The 'Prayag Prashasti', also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, was composed by Harishena in praise of which King?

- (A) Samudragupta
- (B) Chandragupta II
- (C) Harshavardhana
- (D) Kanishka

Q7. James Prinsep's contribution to Indian epigraphy was the decipherment of which two scripts?

- (A) Devanagari and Kharosthi
- (B) Brahmi and Kharosthi
- (C) Greek and Aramaic



(D) Brahmi and Sanskrit

Q8. Which of the following Mahajanapadas was known for its oligarchic form of government (Gana-Sangha)?

(A) Magadha

(B) Vajjis

(C) Koshala

(D) Avanti

Q9. What does the term 'Piyadassi' mean in the context of Ashokan inscriptions?

(A) Beloved of the Gods

(B) Pleasant to behold

(C) Conqueror of the World

(D) Protector of the Dhamma

Q10. The critical edition of the Mahabharata, which took 47 years to complete, was prepared under the leadership of whom?

(A) B.B. Lal

(B) V.S. Sukthankar

(C) R.E.M. Wheeler

(D) Max Muller

Q11. According to the Dharmashastras, which form of marriage was considered the most desirable where the father gifted the daughter?

(A) Gandharva Marriage

(B) Asura Marriage

(C) Brahma Marriage

(D) Rakshasa Marriage



- Q12.** The practice of a woman having several husbands, as seen in the case of Draupadi, is known as:
- (A) Polygyny
 - (B) Polyandry
 - (C) Endogamy
 - (D) Exogamy
- Q13.** In Jainism, the term 'Tirthankara' refers to those who guide men and women across the river of existence. Who was the 24th Tirthankara?
- (A) Rishabhadeva
 - (B) Parshvanatha
 - (C) Vardhamana Mahavira
 - (D) Gautama Buddha
- Q14.** According to Buddhist philosophy, the world is transient and constantly changing. This concept is known as:
- (A) Anicca
 - (B) Anatta
 - (C) Dukkha
 - (D) Nibbana
- Q15.** Which of the following structures was built to house relics of the Buddha, such as his bodily remains or objects he used?
- (A) Vihara
 - (B) Chaitya
 - (C) Stupa
 - (D) Garbhagriha
- Q16.** The 'Sanchi Stupa' was preserved largely due to the funding and interest provided by the rulers of which state?



- (A) Gwalior
- (B) Bhopal
- (C) Hyderabad
- (D) Awadh

Q17. The teachings of the Buddha were compiled by his disciples at Vesali and are known as the:

- (A) Tripitaka
- (B) Angas
- (C) Vedas
- (D) Puranas

Q18. Al-Biruni's famous work, 'Kitab-ul-Hind', was written in which of the following languages?

- (A) Persian
- (B) Arabic
- (C) Turkish
- (D) Urdu

Q19. Which Moroccan traveller described the postal system in India as being of two types: the horse-post (Uluq) and the foot-post (Dawa)?

- (A) Francois Bernier
- (B) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
- (C) Ibn Battuta
- (D) Duarte Barbosa

Q20. The French doctor and philosopher Francois Bernier was closely associated with the court of which Mughal Emperor?

- (A) Akbar



- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Shah Jahan
- (D) Aurangzeb

Q21. Which traveller compared the Indian city of Delhi to the greatest cities in the Islamic world of that time?

- (A) Al-Biruni
- (B) Ibn Battuta
- (C) Abdur Razzaq
- (D) Roberto Nobili

Q22. The Alvars were devoted to which deity, expressing their devotion through hymns composed in Tamil?

- (A) Shiva
- (B) Vishnu
- (C) Shakti
- (D) Murugan

Q23. The 'Nalayira Divyaprabandham' is often described as the Tamil Veda. To which group of saints does it belong?

- (A) Nayanars
- (B) Alvars
- (C) Virashaivas
- (D) Kabir Panthis

Q24. In Sufism, the practice of spiritual assembly involving music and dance to evoke divine ecstasy is known as:

- (A) Ziyarat
- (B) Sama



- (C) Barkat
- (D) Shariat

Q25. Who among the following was a 12th-century Lingayat leader who challenged the caste system and the theory of rebirth in Karnataka?

- (A) Basavanna
- (B) Ramanuja
- (C) Shankara
- (D) Guru Nanak

Q26. The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by which engineer and antiquarian of the East India Company?

- (A) Alexander Cunningham
- (B) Colin Mackenzie
- (C) John Marshall
- (D) James Prinsep

Q27. Which ruler of the Tuluva dynasty is credited with building the suburban township of Nagalapuram near Vijayanagara?

- (A) Harihara I
- (B) Bukka I
- (C) Krishnadeva Raya
- (D) Rama Raya

Q28. The 'Amara-nayaka' system of Vijayanagara was a major political innovation derived from which previous political system?

- (A) Mansabdari system
- (B) Iqta system
- (C) Jagirdari system



(D) Zamindari system

Q29. In Vijayanagara architecture, the massive ornamental entrance gateways to temples are known as:

(A) Mandapas

(B) Vimanas

(C) Gopurams

(D) Shikhara

Q30. The Vitthala temple at Vijayanagara is unique because its main deity, Vitthala, is a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in which state?

(A) Tamil Nadu

(B) Maharashtra

(C) Kerala

(D) Odisha

Q31. The 'Ain-i-Akbari', which provides detailed statistical information about the Mughal Empire, was authored by:

(A) Gulbadan Begum

(B) Abul Fazl

(C) Abdul Hamid Lahori

(D) Faizi

Q32. What was the primary function of the 'Panchayat' in Mughal rural society?

(A) To lead military expeditions

(B) To ensure caste boundaries were upheld and manage community assets

(C) To collect Jizya from the peasants

(D) To oversee the Emperor's personal household



- Q33.** In Mughal land revenue administration, the term 'Zabit' or 'Zabti' refers to a system based on:
- (A) Measurement of land and fixed cash rates
 - (B) Sharing of the actual harvested crop
 - (C) Rough estimation of the standing crop
 - (D) Fixed tribute paid by the Zamindar
- Q34.** Which of the following crops was referred to as 'Jins-i-Kamil' (perfect crops) by the Mughals because they brought in more revenue?
- (A) Wheat and Rice
 - (B) Cotton and Sugarcane
 - (C) Millets and Bajra
 - (D) Barley and Maize
- Q35.** The Permanent Settlement of Bengal, introduced in 1793, was implemented during the tenure of which Governor-General?
- (A) Lord Wellesley
 - (B) Lord Cornwallis
 - (C) Warren Hastings
 - (D) Lord Dalhousie
- Q36.** The 'Fifth Report' submitted to the British Parliament in 1813 was primarily concerned with:
- (A) Education reforms in India
 - (B) The administration and activities of the East India Company
 - (C) The religious practices of the Santhals
 - (D) The military strength of the Marathas
- Q37.** The 'Santhal Hool' (rebellion) of 1855-56 was directed against which of the following groups?



- (A) The Mughal Emperor
- (B) The Portuguese traders
- (C) Moneylenders (Dikus) and the Colonial state
- (D) The Maratha Peshwa

Q38. In the Ryotwari system implemented in the Bombay Deccan, the revenue settlement was made directly with the:

- (A) Zamindars
- (B) Taluqdars
- (C) Ryots (Cultivators)
- (D) Village Headmen

Q39. What was the immediate cause of the Sepoy Mutiny that began in Meerut on May 10, 1857?

- (A) The annexation of Awadh
- (B) Introduction of the greased cartridges for the Enfield rifle
- (C) The passing of the General Service Enlistment Act
- (D) The abolition of Sati and widow remarriage

Q40. In the context of the 1857 Revolt, who was the local leader in Arrah, Bihar, who joined the sepoys at the age of 80?

- (A) Nana Sahib
- (B) Shah Mal
- (C) Kunwar Singh
- (D) Birjis Qadr

Q41. Which British official described the annexation of Awadh in 1856 with the words, "A cherry that will drop into our mouths one day"?

- (A) Lord Canning



- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) Lord Wellesley
- (D) Henry Lawrence

Q42. Why did the rebels of 1857 find it difficult to maintain a long-term struggle against the British?

- (A) Lack of a common political vision and unified leadership
- (B) Total support of all Indian Princely states for the British
- (C) Immediate withdrawal of the sepoys to their villages
- (D) Lack of support from the peasantry in North India

Q43. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa, marking a turning point in the Indian national movement?

- (A) 1915
- (B) 1917
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1921

Q44. The 'Dandi March' initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 was a protest against which specific British law?

- (A) Rowlatt Act
- (B) Salt Laws
- (C) Forest Laws
- (D) Press Act

Q45. Who was the political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi, on whose advice he spent a year traveling around British India?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Dadabhai Naoroji



- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (D) Chittaranjan Das

Q46. During which movement did Mahatma Gandhi give the famous slogan "Do or Die" (Karo ya Maro)?

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (C) Khilafat Movement
- (D) Quit India Movement

Q47. Which of the following events led Mahatma Gandhi to abruptly call off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

- (A) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (B) The Chauri Chaura incident
- (C) The arrest of the Ali brothers
- (D) The passing of the Government of India Act 1919

Q48. Who moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946?

- (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q49. Which member of the Constituent Assembly made a powerful plea for the protection of the rights of depressed classes, stating "We were suppressed for thousands of years"?

- (A) J. Nagappa
- (B) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (C) Dakshayani Velayudhan



(D) K. Santhanam

Q50. While most members favored a strong central government, who among the following argued strongly for the rights of the States during the debates?

(A) B.R. Ambedkar

(B) K. Santhanam

(C) Jawaharlal Nehru

(D) B.N. Rau



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: Harappan urban planning is one of the most advanced features of the Indus Valley Civilization. Cities were generally divided into two main parts: the Citadel and the Lower Town. The Citadel was an elevated, fortified area used for administrative or public purposes, while the Lower Town housed the general population. However, variations existed across sites, with some settlements like Dholavira showing more complex divisions.

Solution: Most Harappan cities followed a bipartite layout consisting of a Citadel and a Lower Town. The Citadel was usually built on a raised platform and fortified with walls, suggesting its importance for administrative, religious, or elite activities. The Lower Town, on the other hand, was more extensive and housed the common people, featuring well-planned streets and drainage systems. However, Dholavira stands out as a unique example where the city was divided into three distinct parts: the Citadel, the Middle Town, and the Lower Town. This tripartite division indicates a more complex urban hierarchy and planning system compared to other Harappan sites. Hence, the correct statement highlights Dholavira's unique planning.

Final Answer: Dholavira had three parts: Citadel, Middle, Lower Town

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: Harappan craft production was highly specialized, particularly in bead-making. Artisans used advanced tools such as specialized drills to create finely crafted beads from materials like carnelian, lapis lazuli, and agate. Evidence of such tools provides insight into technological advancement and industrial specialization in Harappan society.

Solution: Archaeological excavations have revealed that specialized drills used in bead-making were found at sites such as Chanhudaro, Lothal, and Dholavira. These locations were important centers of craft production, especially for beads made from semi-precious stones. The presence of drills indicates a high level of technological sophistication and skill among Harappan artisans. Chanhudaro, in particular, is known as a major industrial site, while Lothal is associated with trade and manufacturing. These findings highlight the organized nature of production and the importance of craft specialization in the Harappan economy. Thus, these sites provide clear evidence of bead-making technology.

Final Answer: Chanhudaro, Lothal, and Dholavira

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The Harappan Civilization is divided into three phases: Early, Mature, and Late Harappan. Each phase reflects changes in urbanization, material culture, and burial practices. The H-Cemetery culture represents a distinct burial tradition associated with the later phase, indicating transformations after the decline of urban centers.

Solution: The H-Cemetery culture is associated with the Late or Post-Urban Harappan phase of the Indus Valley Civilization. This phase followed the decline of major urban centers like Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The burial practices in this culture differed significantly from earlier Harappan traditions, including the use of painted pottery and distinct grave goods. The changes suggest a shift in social and cultural patterns after the decline of urban life. Archaeological evidence from Harappa indicates that this cemetery represents a continuation and transformation of Harappan traditions rather than a complete break. Therefore, it is linked to the Late Harappan phase.

Final Answer: Late/Post-Urban Harappan Phase

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The Harappan Civilization maintained long-distance trade relations with regions like Mesopotamia, referred to as Meluhha in Mesopotamian texts. Archaeological evidence such as seals, artifacts, and depictions of ships indicates maritime trade and cultural exchange between these regions.

Solution: Evidence of long-distance maritime trade between the Harappans and Mesopotamia includes the discovery of Harappan seals depicting ships and Mesopotamian cylinder seals found at Harappan sites. These findings suggest active trade and cultural interaction between the two civilizations. Mesopotamian records refer to a region called Meluhha, which is widely believed to be the Indus region. Additionally, the presence of Harappan goods such as beads and seals in Mesopotamia further supports this connection. The depiction of ships indicates knowledge of maritime navigation, while the exchange of seals shows administrative and commercial interactions. Together, these evidences confirm long-distance trade links.

Final Answer: Seals show Harappan–Mesopotamian trade

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: The policy of Dhamma was a moral and ethical code propagated by a ruler to ensure social harmony, non-violence, and welfare of people. In ancient India, this concept is most strongly associated with the Mauryan period, especially after a major transformation in the ruler's outlook following a significant historical event.

Solution: Emperor Ashoka, one of the greatest rulers of the Mauryan Empire, was the first to formally adopt and propagate the policy of Dhamma. After the Kalinga War, Ashoka was deeply moved by the destruction and suffering it caused. This led him to embrace Buddhism and promote ethical governance based on non-violence, compassion, tolerance, and welfare of all beings. His Dhamma was not a religious doctrine but a set of moral principles meant for all people. These ideas were inscribed on rocks and pillars across his empire to guide administrators and citizens. Therefore, Ashoka stands as the first Magadhan ruler to systematically implement the policy of Dhamma.

Final Answer: Ashoka

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Prashastis are inscriptions composed to praise and glorify kings, highlighting their achievements and conquests. The Prayag Prashasti is one of the most important inscriptions from ancient India and provides valuable information about a powerful Gupta ruler.

Solution: The Prayag Prashasti, also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, was composed by Harishena, the court poet of Samudragupta. This inscription is written in Sanskrit and engraved on a pillar originally erected by Ashoka. It provides a detailed account of Samudragupta's military campaigns, administrative abilities, and his policy towards defeated rulers. The inscription portrays him as a great conqueror and an able ruler, often referred to as the "Napoleon of India." It is an important historical source for understanding the expansion and political structure of the Gupta Empire. Hence, the inscription praises Samudragupta.

Final Answer: Samudragupta

Answer: (A)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions, and deciphering ancient scripts has been crucial for reconstructing Indian history. James Prinsep played a key role in unlocking ancient Indian inscriptions, which helped historians understand early political and cultural developments.

Solution: James Prinsep, a British scholar and antiquarian, made a landmark contribution by deciphering the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts in the 19th century. This breakthrough allowed historians to read Ashokan inscriptions and other ancient records for the first time. The decipherment revealed the identity of “Devanampiya Piyadassi” as Emperor Ashoka and provided valuable insights into Mauryan administration, religion, and society. Prinsep’s work laid the foundation for modern Indian epigraphy and historical research. Without his contribution, much of early Indian history would have remained obscure. Thus, he is credited with deciphering Brahmi and Kharosthi.

Final Answer: Brahmi and Kharosthi

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: During the Mahajanapada period, different forms of governance existed, including monarchies and oligarchies. Gana-Sanghas were oligarchic republics where power was shared among a group of elites rather than a single .

Solution: The Vajjis were known for their oligarchic form of government, referred to as Gana-Sangha. In this system, power was not concentrated in the hands of a single ruler but was shared among a group of clan leaders or representatives. Decisions were taken collectively, often through assemblies and councils. This system promoted a form of early republican governance, contrasting with monarchies like Magadha and Koshala. The Vajjian confederacy, which included the Licchavis, is often cited as an example of such a political structure. Buddhist texts also mention their organized administrative system. Therefore, Vajjis represent the oligarchic tradition among the Mahajanapadas.

Final Answer: Vajjis

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Ashokan inscriptions often use titles and epithets to refer to the emperor. These titles reflect his personality, ideals, and the image he wanted to project to his subjects. Understanding these terms helps interpret the ideological message in his edicts.

Solution: The term 'Piyadassi' used in Ashokan inscriptions means "pleasant to behold" or "one who looks with kindness." It reflects the humane and compassionate image that Ashoka wished to project as a ruler. In many inscriptions, he is referred to as "Devanampiya Piyadassi," meaning "Beloved of the Gods, He who is pleasant to behold." This title emphasizes both divine favor and personal virtue. The decipherment of this term by James Prinsep helped identify the inscriptions as belonging to Ashoka. Thus, Piyadassi signifies a ruler who is kind, benevolent, and admired by his people.

Final Answer: Pleasant to behold

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: The critical edition of ancient texts involves compiling various manuscript versions and establishing an authoritative version through comparison and analysis. The Mahabharata's critical edition is one of the most significant scholarly projects in Indian literary history.

Solution: The critical edition of the Mahabharata was prepared under the leadership of V.S. Sukthankar at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. This monumental project took about 47 years to complete and involved collecting and comparing numerous manuscripts from different regions. Scholars carefully analyzed variations to produce a standardized and authentic version of the epic. The critical edition removed later interpolations and aimed to reconstruct the earliest possible text. This work is invaluable for historians, linguists, and scholars of Indian literature. Sukthankar's leadership ensured the success of this massive scholarly effort.

Final Answer: V.S. Sukthankar

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: The Dharmashastras describe various forms of marriage in ancient Indian society, each with different social and religious values. Among these, some forms were considered more righteous and ideal because they followed ethical norms, parental consent, and religious rituals, reflecting the moral framework of the time.

Solution: According to the Dharmashastras, the Brahma Marriage was considered the most desirable and form of marriage. In this type, the father willingly gives his daughter as a gift to a and learned groom, typically a man of good character and knowledge of the Vedas. No bride price or force is involved, and the union is sanctified by religious rituals and social approval. This form reflects ideals of duty, virtue, and social harmony. Other forms like Asura or Rakshasa marriages were considered inferior due to the involvement of force or monetary exchange. Hence, Brahma Marriage held the highest status in ancient Indian society.

Final Answer: Brahma Marriage

Answer: (C)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Marriage systems can vary based on the number of partners involved. Polyandry is a form of marriage where a woman has more than one husband. It is relatively rare but is documented in ancient texts and certain communities for social and economic reasons.

Solution: The practice of a woman having several husbands is known as polyandry. A well-known example from Indian epic literature is Draupadi from the Mahabharata, who was married to the five Pandava brothers. Polyandry often emerged in societies where resources were limited, helping to prevent division of property and maintain family unity. It contrasts with polygyny, where a man has multiple wives. Though not widely practiced, polyandry has historical and cultural significance in certain regions and texts. Therefore, the correct term describing Draupadi's marital arrangement is polyandry.

Final Answer: Polyandry

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Jainism recognizes 24 Tirthankaras, who are spiritual teachers that guide souls toward liberation. Each Tirthankara plays a significant role in spreading the principles of non-violence, truth, and renunciation. The last Tirthankara is historically the most well-known.

Solution: The 24th and last Tirthankara of Jainism was Vardhamana Mahavira. He was born in the 6th century BCE and is regarded as the founder of Jainism in its present form. Mahavira preached the principles of ahimsa (non-violence), satya (truth), asteya (non-stealing), aparigraha (non-possession), and brahmacharya (celibacy). His teachings emphasized strict ethical conduct and liberation from the cycle of birth and death. Although earlier Tirthankaras like Rishabhadeva and Parshvanatha were also important, Mahavira is the most historically documented and influential. Hence, he is recognized as the 24th Tirthankara.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Buddhist philosophy is based on key principles that explain the nature of existence. One of these is the idea that everything in the world is impermanent and constantly changing. This concept is central to understanding suffering and the path to liberation.

Solution: The concept that the world is transient and constantly changing is known as Anicca in Buddhism. It emphasizes that all physical and mental phenomena are impermanent and subject to change. Nothing remains the same, and attachment to impermanent things leads to suffering (dukkha). Understanding Anicca helps individuals detach from worldly desires and move toward enlightenment. It is one of the three marks of existence in Buddhism, along with Dukkha (suffering) and Anatta (non-self). By realizing impermanence, one can reduce attachment and progress on the path to Nirvana.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Buddhist architecture includes various structures serving religious purposes. Among them, stupas are specially constructed to preserve sacred relics associated with the Buddha or important monks. These structures became important pilgrimage and devotional centers.

Solution: A Stupa is a dome-shaped structure built to house relics of the Buddha, such as his bodily remains or objects associated with him. It serves as a place of worship and meditation for followers. Stupas symbolize the Buddha's presence and teachings. They are often surrounded by a path for circumambulation (pradakshina), which is an important ritual practice. Unlike viharas, which are monasteries, or chaityas, which are prayer halls, stupas specifically function as relic monuments. Famous examples include the Sanchi Stupa and Bharhut Stupa. Therefore, the structure used for housing relics is the stupa.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: The preservation of ancient monuments in India during the medieval and colonial periods often depended on local rulers and patrons. The Sanchi Stupa, one of the most important Buddhist monuments, survived due to such regional support before formal archaeological conservation began.

Solution: The Sanchi Stupa was preserved largely due to the support and patronage of the rulers of Bhopal. During the 19th century, the Begums of Bhopal played a crucial role in protecting and maintaining the site. Their interest ensured that the monument was not destroyed or neglected before it came under the care of the Archaeological Survey of India. Later, systematic conservation efforts were undertaken to restore and preserve the structure. Without this early support, the monument might have suffered significant damage. Hence, the rulers of Bhopal contributed significantly to the preservation of the Sanchi Stupa.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: After the death of Gautama Buddha, his teachings were preserved and transmitted orally by his disciples. These teachings were later compiled during Buddhist councils into structured collections, forming the foundational scriptures of Buddhism.

Solution: The teachings of the Buddha were compiled by his disciples and are known as the Tripitaka, meaning “Three Baskets.” These include the Vinaya Pitaka (rules for monks), Sutta Pitaka (discourses of the Buddha), and Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophical teachings). The Second Buddhist Council held at Vesali played a role in preserving and organizing these teachings. Initially transmitted orally, they were later written down to ensure accuracy and continuity. The Tripitaka serves as the primary source of Buddhist doctrine and practice, guiding followers on the path to enlightenment.

Final Answer: Tripitaka

Answer: (A)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Medieval scholars and travellers documented Indian society, culture, and religion in their writings. Al-Biruni was one such scholar who studied India extensively and wrote a detailed account of its traditions, sciences, and customs.

Solution: Al-Biruni’s famous work, *Kitab-ul-Hind*, was written in Arabic. He was a Persian scholar who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni and spent several years studying Indian culture, religion, and philosophy. His work provides a detailed and objective account of Indian society, including its caste system, scientific knowledge, and religious practices. Writing in Arabic allowed his work to reach a wider audience in the Islamic world. It remains one of the most valuable historical sources for understanding early medieval India from an outsider’s perspective.

Final Answer: Arabic

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Travellers from different parts of the world visited India and recorded their observations. These accounts provide insights into administration, economy, and communication systems such as postal services during medieval times.

Solution: Ibn Battuta, the Moroccan traveller, described the Indian postal system in detail during his visit to the Delhi Sultanate under Muhammad bin Tughlaq. He noted that the system had two types: the horse-post (Uluq) and the foot-post (Dawa). This efficient communication network helped in the rapid transmission of information across the empire. Ibn Battuta's account highlights the administrative sophistication of the Sultanate and its ability to maintain control over vast territories. His writings serve as an important source for understanding medieval Indian governance and infrastructure.

Final Answer: Ibn Battuta

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: European travellers and scholars visited Mughal India and often served in royal courts. Their writings provide valuable descriptions of political, economic, and social life during the Mughal period.

Solution: Francois Bernier, a French doctor and philosopher, was closely associated with the court of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. He spent several years in India and wrote detailed accounts of Mughal administration, economy, and society. Bernier was critical of certain aspects of the Mughal system, particularly land revenue policies and the concentration of power. His observations were later published in Europe and influenced Western perceptions of India. His association with Aurangzeb's court gave him direct access to political affairs, making his writings historically significant.

Final Answer: Aurangzeb

Answer: (D)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Travellers often compared cities they visited with others known to them, providing a sense of their scale and importance. Such comparisons help historians understand the prominence of Indian cities in the medieval world.

Solution: Ibn Battuta compared the city of Delhi to the greatest cities in the Islamic world during his time. As a well-travelled individual who had visited many regions, his comparison highlights the grandeur, size, and importance of Delhi under the Delhi Sultanate. He described it as a major center of political power, culture, and trade. His accounts emphasize the wealth and administrative efficiency of the city, making it one of the most significant urban centers of the medieval period. Such observations help historians gauge the global standing of Indian cities at the time.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: The Bhakti movement in South India saw the rise of devotional saints who expressed their love for God through hymns in regional languages. The Alvars were among the earliest of such saints, contributing significantly to devotional literature.

Solution: The Alvars were devoted to Vishnu and expressed their devotion through hymns composed in Tamil. They were Vaishnavite saints who lived between the 6th and 9th centuries CE and played a key role in spreading the Bhakti movement in South India. Their compositions, known as the Divya Prabandham, praise Vishnu and his various avatars with deep emotional and spiritual intensity. The Alvars emphasized personal devotion over ritual practices and helped make religion more accessible to the common people. Their influence continues in Vaishnavism today.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: The Bhakti movement in South India produced rich devotional literature in regional languages. Among these, the Tamil hymns composed by Vaishnavite saints hold a special place and are often regarded as sacred texts equivalent to the Vedas in spiritual importance.

Solution: The 'Nalayira Divyaprabandham' is a collection of 4000 Tamil hymns composed by the Alvars, who were Vaishnavite saints devoted to Lord Vishnu. These hymns express deep devotion and philosophical ideas in simple language, making religion accessible to common people. Because of their spiritual significance and reverence, they are often described as the "Tamil Veda." The Alvars played a crucial role in spreading the Bhakti movement in South India and shaping Vaishnavism. Their works continue to be recited in temples and remain central to devotional practices.

Final Answer: Alvars

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Sufism emphasizes a personal and emotional connection with the divine. Spiritual practices often include rituals that help devotees transcend worldly concerns and experience divine love through music, poetry, and movement.

Solution: In Sufism, the practice of spiritual assembly involving music and dance is known as Sama. It is a devotional gathering where Sufi followers listen to mystical poetry and music, often leading to a state of spiritual ecstasy. The purpose of Sama is to deepen the connection with God and experience divine presence. This practice is especially associated with certain Sufi orders like the Chishtis, who encouraged devotional music as a means of spiritual expression. Sama reflects the inclusive and emotional nature of Sufi traditions, making spirituality accessible and experiential rather than purely ritualistic.

Final Answer: Sama

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: The Lingayat movement emerged in medieval Karnataka as a social and religious reform movement. It opposed rigid caste hierarchies and emphasized equality, devotion, and ethical living.

Solution: Basavanna was a 12th-century Lingayat leader who challenged the caste system and the theory of rebirth. He promoted the worship of Lord Shiva in the form of Ishtalinga and emphasized equality among all individuals regardless of caste or gender. Basavanna rejected Brahmanical rituals and advocated a simple, ethical life based on devotion and social justice. His teachings were expressed through vachanas (poetic sayings) in Kannada, making them accessible to the masses. The Lingayat movement had a profound impact on the social structure of Karnataka and continues to influence society today.

Final Answer: Basavanna

Answer: (A)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: The rediscovery of ancient Indian sites during the colonial period played a crucial role in reconstructing India's historical past. Many important ruins were documented and studied by officials and scholars of the East India Company.

Solution: The ruins of Hampi, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, were brought to light in 1800 by Colin Mackenzie, an engineer and antiquarian of the East India Company. He conducted extensive surveys and documented the architectural remains, inscriptions, and layout of the city. His work marked the beginning of systematic archaeological interest in the site. Later scholars built upon his findings to understand the political, cultural, and economic significance of Vijayanagara. Mackenzie's efforts were instrumental in preserving knowledge about one of India's greatest medieval empires.

Final Answer: Colin Mackenzie

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: The Vijayanagara Empire, especially under the Tuluva dynasty, saw significant urban development and expansion. Rulers invested in building towns, temples, and infrastructure to strengthen their and support growing populations.

Solution: Krishnadeva Raya, the most famous ruler of the Tuluva dynasty, is credited with building the suburban township of Nagalapuram near Vijayanagara. His reign marked the peak of the empire's prosperity, with extensive construction activities, including temples, irrigation systems, and urban settlements. Nagalapuram was developed to accommodate the expanding population and enhance administrative efficiency. Krishnadeva Raya's contributions to architecture, literature, and governance made him one of the greatest rulers in South Indian history. His efforts significantly improved the economic and cultural landscape of the empire.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Administrative systems in medieval India often evolved by adapting earlier models. The Vijayanagara Empire developed its own system of governance while borrowing elements from previous political structures for effective administration.

Solution: The 'Amara-nayaka' system of Vijayanagara was derived from the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. Under this system, military commanders known as Nayakas were granted territories (Amaras) in return for maintaining troops and providing military service to the king. They collected revenue from their assigned lands and used it to support their armies. This decentralized system helped the empire maintain a strong military presence across regions. Although similar to the Iqta system, the Amara-nayaka system had its own unique features adapted to local conditions. It played a crucial role in the political and military organization of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Vijayanagara temple architecture is known for its grandeur and distinctive features. One of its most striking elements is the towering entrance gateway, which served both functional and decorative purposes. These gateways marked the transition from the outer world to the sacred temple space.

Solution: In Vijayanagara architecture, the massive ornamental entrance gateways are known as Gopurams. These structures are tall, elaborately decorated towers built at the entrance of temple complexes. They are often higher than the central shrine and serve as prominent landmarks visible from a distance. Gopurams are richly adorned with sculptures depicting deities, mythological scenes, and decorative motifs. They symbolize the gateway to the divine and play an important role in temple rituals and processions. Unlike mandapas (pillared halls) or vimanas (sanctum towers), gopurams specifically function as grand entrances.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: The Vijayanagara Empire incorporated diverse religious traditions from different regions of India. The worship of Vitthala, a form of Vishnu, reflects cultural connections between South India and other parts of the subcontinent.

Solution: The deity Vitthala, worshipped in the famous Vitthala temple at Vijayanagara, is a form of Vishnu particularly associated with the state of Maharashtra. He is widely worshipped in Pandharpur, an important pilgrimage center in Maharashtra. The inclusion of Vitthala worship in Vijayanagara reflects the cultural and religious integration within the empire, as it attracted people from various regions. The temple itself is renowned for its architectural beauty, including the iconic stone chariot and musical pillars. Thus, the association of Vitthala connects Vijayanagara with the devotional traditions of Maharashtra.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Mughal administration produced detailed records and documents that provide valuable insights into governance, economy, and society. Among these, official chronicles and administrative manuals were particularly significant.

Solution: The 'Ain-i-Akbari' was authored by Abul Fazl, the court historian of Emperor Akbar. It forms the third part of the Akbarnama and provides detailed statistical information about the Mughal Empire, including administration, revenue system, military organization, and cultural practices. Abul Fazl compiled extensive data on provinces, crops, revenue rates, and population, making it an invaluable source for historians. His work reflects Akbar's interest in efficient governance and record-keeping. The Ain-i-Akbari remains one of the most important sources for understanding the functioning of the Mughal state.

Final Answer: Abul Fazl

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Rural society in the Mughal period was organized through local institutions that managed social order and community affairs. The Panchayat played an important role in maintaining harmony and regulating social norms.

Solution: The primary function of the Panchayat in Mughal rural society was to ensure that caste boundaries were upheld and to manage community assets. It acted as a local governing body that resolved disputes, enforced social rules, and maintained order within the village. Panchayats also oversaw common resources such as grazing lands, water bodies, and community funds. They played a crucial role in maintaining the traditional social structure and ensuring cooperation among villagers. Unlike imperial officials, Panchayats operated at the grassroots level and were essential for the smooth functioning of rural life.

Final Answer: To ensure caste boundaries were upheld and manage community assets

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: The Mughal revenue system was highly organized and aimed at maximizing state income. Different methods were used to assess and collect land revenue, with some based on measurement and others on estimation or sharing of produce.

Solution: The 'Zabit' or 'Zabti' system in Mughal land revenue administration was based on the measurement of land and fixed cash rates. Introduced during Akbar's reign, this system involved careful measurement of agricultural land and calculation of average yields and prices over a period of time. Based on this data, a fixed cash revenue demand was set for each unit of land. This method provided stability and predictability in revenue collection, benefiting both the state and the . It reduced arbitrary assessments and ensured a more systematic approach to taxation. Hence, Zabti was a measurement-based system with fixed rates.

Final Answer: Measurement of land and fixed cash rates

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Certain crops in the Mughal period were highly valued due to their economic importance and revenue-generating potential. These were often referred to as superior or "perfect" crops because they contributed significantly to the empire's income.

Solution: Cotton and sugarcane were referred to as 'Jins-i-Kamil' (perfect crops) by the Mughals because they generated higher revenue compared to staple crops. These crops were in high demand both within India and in international trade markets. Cotton was essential for the thriving textile industry, while sugarcane was used for producing sugar and related products. Their commercial value made them important cash crops, contributing significantly to the Mughal economy. The state encouraged their cultivation to maximize revenue collection. Thus, these crops were classified as superior due to their profitability.

Final Answer: Cotton and Sugarcane

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: The Permanent Settlement was a major land revenue reform introduced by the British in India. It aimed to create a stable revenue system by fixing land revenue and recognizing zamindars as landowners.

Solution: The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was implemented in 1793 during the tenure of Lord Cornwallis. This system fixed the land revenue that zamindars had to pay to the British government permanently, without future revisions. In return, zamindars were recognized as hereditary landowners responsible for collecting revenue from peasants. While it ensured a stable income for the British, it often led to exploitation of peasants due to high demands by zamindars. The system had long-term social and economic consequences, shaping agrarian relations in Bengal. Therefore, Lord Cornwallis was responsible for introducing this settlement.

Final Answer: Lord Cornwallis

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: The British Parliament periodically reviewed the functioning of the East India Company to regulate its activities in India. Reports submitted to Parliament provided insights into governance, revenue policies, and administrative practices.

Solution: The 'Fifth Report' submitted to the British Parliament in 1813 was primarily concerned with the administration and activities of the East India Company in India. It examined revenue systems, judicial administration, and the impact of Company policies on Indian society. The report highlighted issues such as exploitation of peasants, inefficiencies in governance, and corruption among officials. It played a significant role in shaping future British policies by exposing administrative shortcomings. The findings contributed to debates in Britain regarding the need for reforms and stricter control over the Company's operations.

Final Answer: The administration and activities of the East India Company

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: Tribal rebellions in colonial India were often responses to exploitation by outsiders and oppressive colonial policies. The Santhal rebellion was one of the most significant uprisings against such injustices.

Solution: The 'Santhal Hool' of 1855–56 was directed against moneylenders (referred to as Dikus) and the colonial state. The Santhals were exploited by moneylenders, zamindars, and British officials through high taxes, unfair loans, and land alienation. These grievances led to a massive uprising under leaders like Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu. The rebellion aimed to overthrow the oppressive system and restore Santhal autonomy. Although eventually suppressed, it exposed the harsh realities of colonial rule and led to administrative changes in tribal regions. Thus, the revolt targeted both exploitative intermediaries and British authority.

Final Answer: Moneylenders (Dikus) and the Colonial state

Answer: (C)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: British land revenue systems in India varied across regions. The Ryotwari system was designed to establish a direct relationship between the state and cultivators, bypassing intermediaries.

Solution: In the Ryotwari system implemented in the Bombay Deccan and parts of South India, the revenue settlement was made directly with the ryots (cultivators). Each cultivator was recognized as the owner of the land and was responsible for paying revenue directly to the government. This system eliminated the role of zamindars and reduced intermediaries. However, the revenue demand was often high and rigid, leading to hardships for farmers. Despite its intention to simplify administration, it placed a heavy burden on cultivators. Therefore, the Ryotwari system established a direct link between the state and the ryots.

Final Answer: Ryots (Cultivators)

Answer: (C)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: The Revolt of 1857 was triggered by multiple political, economic, and military causes. However, an immediate spark led to the outbreak of rebellion among Indian soldiers (sepoys).

Solution: The immediate cause of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 was the introduction of greased cartridges for the Enfield rifle. These cartridges were rumored to be coated with cow and pig fat, which offended both Hindu and Muslim religious sentiments. Sepoys were required to bite the cartridges before loading them, leading to widespread anger and distrust toward the British. This issue became the immediate trigger for the rebellion, starting in Meerut on May 10, 1857. Although deeper causes existed, the cartridge controversy ignited the uprising and led to a widespread revolt against British rule.

Final Answer: Introduction of the greased cartridges for the Enfield rifle

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: The Revolt of 1857 saw participation from various local leaders across regions. Some of these leaders played crucial roles despite their advanced age or limited resources, showing strong resistance against British rule.

Solution: Kunwar Singh was the local leader in Arrah, Bihar, who joined the revolt of 1857 at the age of about 80. Despite his old age, he led the rebellion with remarkable courage and strategic skill. He successfully fought British forces in several engagements and became a symbol of resistance in Bihar. His leadership inspired many to join the revolt, demonstrating that determination and patriotism could overcome physical limitations. Kunwar Singh's contribution is remembered as one of the most heroic episodes of the uprising. Thus, he was the leader who supported the sepoy.

Final Answer: Kunwar Singh

Answer: (C)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: British expansion in India often involved annexation of territories through various policies. Statements made by British officials reveal their intentions and attitudes toward Indian states.

Solution: Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, described the annexation of Awadh with the phrase “a cherry that will drop into our mouths one day.” This statement reflects the British desire to annex Awadh due to its strategic and economic importance. Dalhousie used the Doctrine of Lapse and allegations of misgovernance as justifications for annexation. Awadh was finally annexed in 1856, leading to widespread discontent among soldiers and civilians. This annexation became one of the major causes of the Revolt of 1857. Therefore, the statement is attributed to Lord Dalhousie.

Final Answer: Lord Dalhousie

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: The Revolt of 1857, although widespread, lacked certain essential elements needed for a sustained and successful revolution. Its limitations contributed to its eventual failure

Solution: One of the main reasons why the rebels of 1857 could not sustain a long-term struggle was the lack of a common political vision and unified leadership. Different groups had their own grievances and objectives, which prevented coordinated action. There was no central authority to guide the movement or organize resources effectively. Communication between rebel groups was limited, and many princely states did not support the revolt. Additionally, the British had superior military organization and resources. These factors weakened the rebellion and led to its eventual suppression. Hence, the absence of unity and clear goals was a major drawback.

Final Answer: Lack of a common political vision and unified leadership

Answer: (A)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: The return of key nationalist leaders to India marked important turning points in the freedom struggle. Their experiences abroad often shaped their strategies and ideologies for leading mass movements in India.

Solution: Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915, marking a major turning point in the Indian national movement. During his stay in South Africa, he developed the philosophy of Satyagraha (non-violent resistance), which later became the foundation of India's freedom struggle. After returning, he initially observed Indian conditions and later launched mass movements against British rule. His leadership transformed the national movement into a mass-based struggle involving peasants, workers, and the middle class. Thus, the year 1915 marks his return and the beginning of a new phase in Indian nationalism.

Final Answer: 1915

Answer: (A)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: The Civil Disobedience Movement aimed at defying unjust British laws through peaceful means. One of the most symbolic acts of defiance was chosen to mobilize masses and challenge colonial authority.

Solution: The Dandi March initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 was a protest against the British Salt Laws. These laws gave the British monopoly over salt production and imposed taxes on it, affecting all sections of society. Gandhi chose salt as a symbol because it was a basic necessity for every individual. By marching to Dandi and producing salt from seawater, he openly defied British authority. This act inspired millions of Indians to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Salt March became a powerful symbol of resistance and unity against colonial rule.

Final Answer: Salt Laws

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Influential leaders often guide emerging figures in political movements. Mentorship plays a crucial role in shaping leadership style, ideology, and strategy in national struggles.

Solution: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi. On his advice, Gandhi spent a year traveling across British India to understand the social, economic, and political conditions of the country. Gokhale, a moderate leader of the Indian National Congress, influenced Gandhi's approach to politics, emphasizing dialogue, reform, and gradual change. This period of observation helped Gandhi connect with the masses and identify key issues affecting Indian society. Gokhale's guidance played a significant role in shaping Gandhi's leadership in the national movement.

Final Answer: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Answer: (C)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: National movements often use powerful slogans to inspire and mobilize people. These slogans reflect the urgency and determination of the struggle for freedom.

Solution: Mahatma Gandhi gave the famous slogan "Do or Die" (Karo ya Maro) during the Quit India Movement in 1942. This movement was launched to demand an immediate end to British rule in India. The slogan reflected the resolve of the Indian people to achieve independence at any cost. It encouraged mass participation and intensified the struggle against colonial rule. Despite severe repression by the British, the movement demonstrated the unity and determination of Indians. The slogan remains one of the most powerful expressions of the freedom struggle.

Final Answer: Quit India Movement

Answer: (D)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Non-violent movements require strict discipline among participants. Any deviation from non-violence could undermine the moral foundation of such movements and lead to their suspension.

Solution: Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 following the Chauri Chaura incident. In this event, a violent clash occurred between protesters and police, resulting in the death of several policemen when a police station was set on fire. Gandhi strongly believed in non-violence as the core principle of the movement. The incident convinced him that the masses were not yet ready for disciplined non-violent struggle. As a result, he decided to withdraw the movement to prevent further violence. This decision was controversial but reflected his commitment to .

Final Answer: The Chauri Chaura incident

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: The framing of the Indian Constitution involved key debates and foundational documents that outlined the vision of independent India. The Objectives Resolution was one such important document.

Solution: Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946. This resolution laid down the fundamental principles and philosophy of the Indian Constitution, including sovereignty, democracy, justice, equality, and fundamental rights. It served as the blueprint for the Constitution and guided the drafting process. The resolution was later incorporated into the Preamble of the Constitution. Nehru's role in presenting this document highlights his leadership in shaping modern India's democratic framework.

Final Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: (C)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: The Constituent Assembly debates included voices from diverse social backgrounds. Members representing marginalized communities emphasized the need for equality and protection of rights.

Solution: J. Nagappa made a powerful plea for the protection of the rights of depressed classes in the Constituent Assembly. He highlighted the historical oppression faced by these communities, stating that they had been suppressed for thousands of years. His speech emphasized the need for social justice, equality, and safeguards in the Constitution to uplift marginalized groups. Such contributions ensured that the Constitution addressed issues of discrimination and inequality. The debates reflect the inclusive nature of the constitution-making process and the importance of protecting the rights of all citizens.

Final Answer: J. Nagappa

Answer: (A)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: The Constituent Assembly debates involved discussions on the balance of power between the central government and the states. Different members had varying views on federalism and decentralization.

Solution: K. Santhanam argued strongly for the rights of the states during the Constituent Assembly debates. While many members favored a strong central government to ensure unity and stability, Santhanam emphasized the importance of giving adequate powers to the states. He believed that a balanced federal structure was necessary for effective governance in a diverse country like India. His views contributed to shaping the federal features of the Indian Constitution, ensuring that states retained certain powers within the overall framework of a strong center.

Final Answer: K. Santhanam

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	B	3	C	4	B	5	C
6	A	7	B	8	B	9	B	10	B
11	C	12	B	13	C	14	A	15	C
16	B	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	D
21	B	22	B	23	B	24	B	25	A
26	B	27	C	28	B	29	C	30	B
31	B	32	B	33	A	34	B	35	B
36	B	37	C	38	C	39	B	40	C
41	B	42	A	43	A	44	B	45	C
46	D	47	B	48	C	49	A	50	B

