

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 CO_2 and H_2O 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) Mehrgrah, Jalilpur and Rupar
 - (C) Burzahom, Mehrgrah 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 Sadruddin
 - (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 9th 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 :
- CuSO_4
 - $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
 - CuCO_3
 - 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 Ghorī 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. 1/20th 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. Carbon¹⁴ 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 :
- (A) Shah Jahan
(B) Alamgir
(C) Bahadur Shah I
(D) Alamgir II
31. Geological succession of fossils is the distribution of extinct organisms in the layers of earth from :
- (A) Recent to earliest
(B) Earliest to recent
(C) Both (A) and (B) above
(D) None of the above
32. The deities mentioned in Rig-Veda are :
- (A) Agni and Krishna
(B) Rudra and Rama
(C) Varuna and Balrama
(D) Indra and Surya
33. The theory of evolution of species by natural selection was given by :
- (A) Mendel
(B) Darwin
(C) Morgan
(D) Lamarck
34. The first and largest urban civilization in India was :
- (A) Indus Valley
(B) Ganges Valley
(C) Narmada Valley
(D) None of the above
35. Fossils are organic relics of :
- (A) Trees and bacteria
(B) Insects and microbes
(C) Animals and humans
(D) Both (A) and (B) above
36. Which one of the following Indus Civilization site is now in Pakistan ?
- (A) Banawali
(B) Alamgirpur
(C) Serkotada
(D) 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 :
- (A) Copper and nickel
(B) Copper and zinc
(C) Copper and tin
(D) Copper, zinc and nickel
38. Which one of the following Kashmir town was at Anderkot ?
- (A) Pravarpura
(B) Jayapura
(C) Parihaspura
(D) Huskapura
39. *Tarikh-i-Rashidi* of Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat Beg describing certain aspects of Kashmir culture was translated by :
- (A) Ney Elias and Edward Denison Ross in English in 1895
(B) Mansura Haidar in English in 2002
(C) Mansura Haidar in Urdu in 2002
(D) Both (B) and (C) above

40. *Neanderthals* first appeared in :
- Pliocene
 - Pleistocene
 - Palaeocene
 - Holocene
41. Carbon exists in atmosphere in the form of :
- Carbon monoxide only
 - Carbon dioxide only
 - Carbon monoxide in traces and carbon dioxide
 - Carbon dioxide in traces and carbon monoxide
42. Which one of the following help to describe the Palaeolithic Period ?
- Coins and fossils
 - Bone tools and monuments
 - Iron tools and pottery
 - 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 :
- Not change
 - Decrease
 - Increase
 - Increase rapidly
44. Chalcolithic is the archaeological period when humans :
- Were not traders
 - Issued copper coins
 - Mastered copper technology
 - Mastered iron technology
45. Coins are the archival record of the past and tell about the prevailing :
- Political conditions in Chalcolithic period
 - Technological advancements made in Neolithic period
 - Social conditions in Iron age
 - Linguistic culture of a Historical period
46. Choose the correct sequence of the given rulers of India :
- Kanishka, Asoka, Samudra Gupta, Skanda Gupta
 - Asoka, Kanishka, Skanda Gupta, Samudra Gupta
 - Kanishka, Asoka, Skanda Gupta, Samudra Gupta
 - Asoka, Kanishka, Samudra Gupta, Skanda Gupta
47. In the 17th century historian Inayat Khan wrote the chronicle *Shahjahnama* in :
- English
 - Arabic
 - Persian
 - Urdu
48. The Himalaya range is dotted with hundreds of lakes. Of these the high altitude Pangong lake spread over 700 square kilometers lies :
- In Nepal-Bhutan
 - In China -India
 - In Bhutan-China
 - In Nepal-India
49. Alamgir was the titular name of which Mughal ruler of India ?
- Zahir-ud-din Muhammad
 - Nasir-ud-din Muhammad
 - Muhi-ud-din Muhammad
 - 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 :
- 30,000 BC
 - 25,000 BC
 - 21,000 BC
 - 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) Pipliwal
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:
- Sikhs
 - Afghans
 - Mughals
 - None of the above
18. Human evolution is said to have started in the continent of :
- South America
 - Africa
 - Australia
 - Asia
19. Cuneiform script is associated with:
- Mesopotamia
 - Egypt
 - Indus Valley
 - Incas
20. Protohistory is the subject that is studied on the basis of:
- Chronicles
 - Temple architecture
 - Phenotype
 - None of the above
21. Acquired characters in organisms are:
- Inherited
 - Not inherited
 - DNA affected
 - Transmitted
22. The age of rocks can be calculated on the basis of:
- Types of fossils found on it
 - Number of strata on the rocks
 - Both of the above
 - Chronometric dating technique
23. Phosphorous pentoxide:
- Protects iron from corrosion
 - Corrodes iron
 - Provides golden sheen to iron
 - None of the above
24. The structure of earth, from the inner core to the exosphere, and the physical phenomena are described by:
- Geology
 - Geography
 - Meteorology
 - All of the above

25. Upanishads that deal with philosophical questions in the early Indian society were composed around:
- 600 BCE
 - 800 BCE
 - 1000 BCE
 - None of the above
26. Chola temples were elaborately built and these present unique architectural details. These are found in:
- North India
 - South India
 - East India
 - North-West India
27. What was the most valued possession of the people in the Vedic period:
- Stone sculptures of Rudra
 - Ivory images of Lakshmi
 - Manuscripts of Rigveda
 - Cattle
28. Lothal was purposely built as a major port for trade by:
- Aurangzeb
 - PrathvirajChuhan
 - Ashoka
 - Indus people
29. Buried bones found from the archaeological excavations help in determining the age of the archaeological context because these contain:
- Cobalt
 - Fluorine
 - Nickel
 - None of the above
30. Human species, *Homo habilis*, appeared first in a geological period called:
- Pliocene
 - Holocene
 - Pleistocene
 - 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:
- Coins, fossils and stone tools
 - Stone tools, monuments and pottery
 - Inscriptions, cave paintings and bones
 - 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:
- Akbar
 - Muhammad binTughlaq
 - AlauddinKhalji
 - None of the above
41. Karakoram ismountain range of the:
- Himalaya
 - Hindu Kush
 - Pamir
 - All of the above
42. Loess is a soil transported and deposited by:
- Air
 - Rivers
 - Floods
 - None of the above
43. Herbivorous and carnivorous dinosaurs proliferated in the :
- Jurassic
 - Triassic
 - Tertiary
 - None of the above
44. Kalhan'sRajatarangni was completed in the year:
- 1149 AD
 - 1147 AD
 - 1244 AD
 - 1248 AD
45. During excavations in Pampore (Kashmir) in 2001, rare animal fossils were discovered. Identify the animal fossil:
- Crocodile
 - Dinosaur
 - Mammoth
 - Horse
46. Mammals, the dominant vertebrates on earth after the extinction of dinosaurs, developed in:
- Terrestrial form
 - Aerial form
 - Aquatic form
 - All of the above
47. Kushans ruled a vast territory:
- From the Oxus to the Ganges
 - From Lahore to Srinagar
 - From Mathura to Gandhara
 - 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