

Code No.

L – 4002

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses  
in the Teaching Departments, 2021**

**CSS**

**ARCHAEOLOGY**

**General Instructions**

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).
2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.
3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.
4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

To be filled in by the Candidate									
Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

**PART – A**

(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One mark each.**

**(60 × 1 = 60 Marks)**

1. Who founded Asiatic Society of Bengal?
  - a) Alexander Cunningham
  - b) William Jones
  - c) Francis Buchnan

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2. How many hymns are there in Rig-Veda?  
a) 1018                      b) 10,552                      c) 1028
3. *Therigatha* is a literary work connected with  
a) Hinduism                      b) Buddhism                      c) Jainism
4. Which city among the following is not part of Harappan civilization?  
a) Rakhigarhi                      b) Burzahom                      c) Banawali

5. Who deciphered the Brahmi script?  
a) James Princep  
b) James Burgess  
c) James Fergusson
6. Ajanta caves are located in  
a) Gujarat  
b) Madhya Pradesh  
c) Maharashtra
7. Who is the author of the work *Rajatarangini*?  
a) Kalhana  
b) Kautilya  
c) Alberuni
8. Gandhara school of art is the style of art connected to  
a) Indo - Greek  
b) Indo - Chinese  
c) Indo - Iranian
9. Buddhist text Pitakas have been written in?  
a) Sanskrit  
b) Pali  
c) Brahmi
10. The famous bronze image of 'dancing girl' was discovered from  
a) Harappa  
b) Lothal  
c) Mohanjodaro
11. 'Muchiri' is an ancient port town located on the bank of the river  
a) Bharatapuzha  
b) Pamapa  
c) Periyar

12. Buddha attained *parinirvana* at  
a) Kusinagara    b) Vysali            c) Saranath
13. International Museum day is celebrated on  
a) April 18            b) May 18            c) November 21
14. Mahabalipuram group of monuments are built by  
a) Pallavas            b) Chola            c) Pandya
15. Parshvanatha is considered as the \_\_\_\_\_ tirthankara.  
a) 1<sup>st</sup>            b) 23<sup>rd</sup>            c) 24<sup>th</sup>
16. Punch marked coin is early coins in India issued by  
a) Mahajanapadas            b) Indo - Greek  
c) Satavahanas
17. Which is the typical lower Paleolithic tool?  
a) Microliths            b) Scraper            c) Hand axe
18. The first Buddhist council was held at  
a) Kundalvan            b) Rajgriha            c) Pataliputra
19. P.G.W is a type of pottery associated with  
a) Iron Age            b) Neolithic            c) Mesolithic

20. Which mountain range separates the northern plain from peninsular India?

- a) Vindhyan
- b) Western Ghats
- c) Aravalli Ranges

21. *Oryza sativa* is the scientific name of

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Pea

22. The largest bone in human body

- a) Tibia
- b) Ulna
- c) Femur

23. Paleontology is the study of

- a) Study of ancient writing
- b) Study of fossil
- c) Study of manuscript

24. The cells which help rolling and unrolling the leaves in grass

- a) Bulliform
- b) Epidermal cell
- c) Palisade cell

25. Who proposed the double helical structure of D.N.A?

- a) James Watson and Francis Crick
- b) Carl Linnaeus
- c) Robert Cook

26. Which element has the lowest melting point?  
a) Helium            b) Hydrogen          c) Lithium
27. Which mineral has the chemical formula  $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ ?  
a) Calcite            b) Dolomite          c) Malachite
28. Basalt, Obsidian and Granite are examples for \_\_\_\_\_ rocks.  
a) Igneous            b) Sedimentary      c) Metamorphic
29. Study of cancer is called  
a) Angiology    b) Endocrinology  
c) Oncology
30. Light year is the unit of  
a) Time                b) Light                c) Distance
31. Name the instrument to measure atmospheric pressure  
a) Barometer      b) Barograph      c) Bolometer
32. Asoka began to erect rock edicts in various parts of his empire  
a) 12 years after coronation    b) 14 years after coronation  
c) 10 years after coronation
33. Kailasanatha temple at Ellora was built by the patronage of  
a) Rashtrakuta      b) Chaluckya      c) Hoysala

34. Red fort is built by  
a) Akbar                      b) Shah Jahan      c) Jahangir
35. Khajuraho is famous for  
a) Fort                      b) Stupa                      c) Temple
36. Which Harappan site provide evidence for water management system?  
a) Lothal                      b) Harappa                      c) Dholavira
37. *Si-yu-ki* is the travel account of  
a) Fa-Hien                      b) Hiuen- Tsang      c) Yijing
38. Which is the first dynasty issued gold coin in India?  
a) Kushanas                      b) Gupta                      c) Satvahana
39. Who invented C-14 dating method?  
a) Williard F. Libby                      b) Thomas Higham  
c) Ernst Antevs
40. Which is the oldest museum in India?  
a) Indian Museum, Kolkata  
b) National Museum, New Delhi  
c) Salarjung, Museum, Hyderabad

41. Which site among the following is popular for Megalithic culture in Kerala?  
a) Marayoor      b) Vizhinjam      c) Kottappuram
42. Hieroglyphic script of Egyptian civilization was deciphered by  
a) Henry Rawlinson                          b) Jean Francois Champollion  
c) Leonard Woolley
43. Olduvai Gorge is an important prehistoric site which provide evidence for human evolution located in  
a) Tanzania      b) Ethiopia      c) Kenya
44. *Man Makes Himself* is the book written by  
a) Gordon Childe                          b) Lewis Binford  
c) Robert J. Braidwood
45. Nalanda, the most celebrated Buddhist monastery and educational institution had received royal patronage mainly from  
a) Gupta              b) Maurya              c) Chaluckya
46. Brihadeswara temple, Tanjavur was built by  
a) Chola              b) Pandya              c) Pallava



47. Menander was a famous king belonged to  
a) Scythians    b) Parthians    c) Indo - Greek
48. Hampi was the capital city of  
a) Chaluckya    b) Hoysala    c) Vijayanagara
49. Which traditional art form of Kerala was inscribed in the Intangible cultural heritage list of UNESCO?  
a) Mudiyetu    b) Ottamthullal    c) Kathakali
50. Which is the longest river in Kerala?  
a) Periyar    b) Bharathapuzha  
c) Pamba
51. The term 'Vesara' is related to  
a) Iconography    b) Architecture    c) Painting
52. Epigraphy is the study of  
a) Coins    b) Inscription    c) Sculpture
53. Bhimbetka is an archaeological site famous for  
a) Buddhist Monastery    b) Jain Monastery  
c) Rock art

54. Harappa is located on the bank of the river  
a) Ravi                      b) Indus                      c) Jhelum
55. N.B.P.W. culture is associated with  
a) Stone Age    b) Bronze Age  
c) Iron Age
56. Who is the author of the work *Indica*?  
a) Kautilya    b) Megasthenes  
c) Menander
57. Who is the first director of Archaeological Survey of India?  
a) Mortimer Wheeler    b) Alexander Cunningham  
c) John Marshal
58. What is the official name of Allahabad since October 2018?  
a) Prayagraj                      b) Illahabad                      c) Sangam
59. What is the name of the first indigenous microprocessor developed by IIT, Madras  
a) Shakti                      b) Jeeva                      c) Param
60. In which year was the Environment Protection Act enacted in India?  
a) 1986                      b) 1987                      c) 2006

ANSWER SHEET — P ART — A

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E

21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E

41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E
51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E



# ARCHAEOLOGY

## PART – B

(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions.

**(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)**

1. Discuss the physiographic features of peninsular India.
2. Discuss the physiographic features of Kerala.
3. Give a brief account of important dynasties in ancient Indian history.
4. Give a brief account of Buddhism and Jainism.
5. What is archaeology? Examine its difference and relation with history.
6. What is heritage? Write a note on few monumental heritages in India.
7. Elaborate the role of museums in the preservation of cultural heritage of India.
8. Give an account of any one of the greatest emperors in India.
9. Discuss the role of climate and environment in human history.
10. What you know about Harappan civilization?
11. Give a brief description about any historical site/monument that you have seen in Kerala.
12. Define archaeology and explain your- reasons for joining this course.





















