

Code No.

V – 2312

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2025**

CSS

ARCHAEOLOGY

For office use only

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the "**Response Sheet**" provided.
3. **Negative marking : 0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

To be filled in by the Candidate

Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

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Choose appropriate answer from the options, each carries 1 mark.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. Altamira caves, famous for prehistoric rock paintings, are situated in:

A. France	B. Spain
C. Germany	D. China

2. Machu Picchu is located in:

A. Mexico	B. Peru
C. Egypt	D. Bolivia

DO NOT WRITE HERE

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3. The term 'stratigraphy' refers to:
- A. Study of ancient scripts
 - B. Study of soil layers
 - C. Dating artifacts by radiocarbon
 - D. Analysis of ancient bones
4. The Great Pyramid of Giza was built during the reign of:
- A. Pharaoh Khufu
 - B. Tutankhamun
 - C. Ramses II
 - D. Cleopatra

5. The Rosetta Stone helped decode:
- A. Sanskrit
 - B. Hieroglyphics
 - C. Cuneiform
 - D. Greek
6. The oldest stone tool culture in India is known as:
- A. Harappan
 - B. Acheulian
 - C. Megalithic
 - D. Microlithic
7. Bhimbetka rock shelters are in:
- A. Madhya Pradesh
 - B. Gujarat
 - C. Maharashtra
 - D. Karnataka
8. The first use of iron in India is associated with:
- A. Paleolithic
 - B. Neolithic
 - C. Megalithic
 - D. Harappan
9. Harappa is located on the bank of river:
- A. Ravi
 - B. Indus
 - C. Saraswati
 - D. Sutlej
10. 'Dockyard' found in Indus Valley civilization is located at:
- A. Harappa
 - B. Mohenjo-Daro
 - C. Lothal
 - D. Dholavira

11. Megasthenes visited India during the reign of:
- A. Ashoka
 - B. Chandragupta Maurya
 - C. Samudragupta
 - D. Kanishka
12. The Arthashastra was written by:
- A. Chanakya
 - B. Patanjali
 - C. Kalidasa
 - D. Aryabhata
13. Salar Jung Museum is located in:
- A. Delhi
 - B. Hyderabad
 - C. Mumbai
 - D. Chennai
14. The largest museum in India is:
- A. National Museum, Delhi
 - B. Indian Museum, Kolkata
 - C. Salar Jung Museum
 - D. Victoria Memorial Hall
15. Ashokan inscriptions are written in:
- A. Prakrit
 - B. Sanskrit
 - C. Tamil
 - D. Pali
16. The earliest script used in ancient India:
- A. Devanagari
 - B. Brahmi
 - C. Kharosthi
 - D. Tamil

17. The first Indian ruler to issue gold coins:
- A. Ashoka
 - B. Chandragupta Maurya
 - C. Indo-Greeks
 - D. Harsha
18. The term 'Karshapana' refers to:
- A. An ancient Indian coin
 - B. A copper plate
 - C. A measurement of land
 - D. A type of pottery
19. Dendrochronology is the study of:
- A. Soil layers
 - B. Ancient bones
 - C. Tree rings
 - D. Rock paintings
20. Carbon-14 dating is useful for dating materials up to:
- A. 1000 years
 - B. 5000 years
 - C. 50000 years
 - D. 1 million years
21. The image of Shiva Nataraja represents:
- A. Creator
 - B. Destroyer and cosmic dancer
 - C. Protector
 - D. Ascetic form

22. The Varaha avatar of Vishnu is depicted as:
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| A. Lion-man | B. Boar |
| C. Fish | D. Dwarf |
23. Gandhara art combines Indian art with influence from:
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Egyptian | B. Persian |
| C. Greek | D. Roman |
24. Ajanta cave paintings primarily depict themes from:
- | |
|--------------------------|
| A. Ramayana |
| B. Mahabharata |
| C. Buddhist Jataka Tales |
| D. Vedas |
25. Brihadisvara temple was built by:
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Pallavas | B. Cholas |
| C. Pandyas | D. Cheras |
26. Rock-cut Kailasa temple is located at:
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. Ajanta | B. Ellora |
| C. Elephanta | D. Badami |
27. The site of Troy is located in modern-day:
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. Italy | B. Greece |
| C. Turkey | D. Egypt |
28. Stonehenge is located in:
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A. France | B. England |
| C. Spain | D. Germany |

29. "Lucy" fossil belongs to species:
- A. Homo habilis
 - B. Australopithecus afarensis
 - C. Homo erectus
 - D. Homo sapiens
30. Which ancient civilization used cuneiform writing?
- A. Egyptian
 - B. Mesopotamian
 - C. Indus Valley
 - D. Chinese
31. Edakkal Caves are situated in:
- A. Kerala
 - B. Tamil Nadu
 - C. Karnataka
 - D. Andhra Pradesh
32. Microliths were associated primarily with:
- A. Paleolithic
 - B. Mesolithic
 - C. Neolithic
 - D. Chalcolithic
33. The largest Harappan site discovered in India is:
- A. Lothal
 - B. Kalibangan
 - C. Dholavira
 - D. Rakhigarhi
34. Which crop was first domesticated in the Indus Valley Civilization?
- A. Rice
 - B. Wheat
 - C. Barley
 - D. Millet

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43. Thermoluminescence dating is useful for:
- A. Metals
 - B. Pottery
 - C. Bones
 - D. Textiles
44. Osteoarchaeology is the study of:
- A. Ancient tools
 - B. Ancient bones
 - C. Ancient pottery
 - D. Ancient plants
45. Vishnu is typically depicted with:
- A. Trident
 - B. Chakra
 - C. Third eye
 - D. Damru
46. Ardhanarishvara symbolizes:
- A. Union of Shiva-Parvati
 - B. Incarnation of Vishnu
 - C. Cosmic dance
 - D. Protection from evil
47. Mughal painting was influenced by:
- A. Persian art
 - B. Greek art
 - C. Chinese art
 - D. Egyptian art
48. The fresco technique in India was prominent at:
- A. Ellora
 - B. Ajanta
 - C. Sanchi
 - D. Khajuraho
49. Shore Temple is located at:
- A. Madurai
 - B. Mamallapuram
 - C. Thanjavur
 - D. Tiruchirapalli
50. Dravidian temple architecture is characterized by:
- A. Sikhara
 - B. Gopuram
 - C. Stupa
 - D. Vihara

51. The earliest evidence of agriculture in India comes from:
A. Mehargarh
B. Burzahom
C. Harappa
D. Hastinapur
52. Which metal was unknown to Indus Valley people?
A. Iron
B. Copper
C. Bronze
D. Gold
53. Who introduced silver coins in ancient India?
A. Mauryas
B. Indo-Greeks
C. Guptas
D. Kushanas
54. Ashokan Edicts mention which animal frequently?
A. Lion
B. Elephant
C. Tiger
D. Horse
55. Who built the rock-cut temples at Badami?
A. Pallavas
B. Chalukyas
C. Cholas
D. Rashtrakutas
56. Nalanda University was destroyed by:
A. Muhammad Ghori
B. Bakhtiyar Khilji
C. Timur
D. Aurangzeb
57. Megalithic burials often contain:
A. Black and red ware
B. Indus seals
C. Roman amphorae
D. Mauryan coins
58. Copper hoards are associated with:
A. Mauryans
B. Harappans
C. Chalcolithic cultures
D. Vedic Aryans

59. Earliest Indian inscriptions were written in:
- A. Sanskrit
 - B. Tamil
 - C. Prakrit
 - D. Pali
60. Gupta era started from:
- A. 78 AD
 - B. 320 AD
 - C. 606 AD
 - D. 550 AD
61. The earliest known Neolithic settlement in the Indian subcontinent is:
- A. Burzahom
 - B. Mehrgarh
 - C. Inamgaon
 - D. Hunsgi Valley
62. The Harappan civilization was primarily characterized by:
- A. Iron technology
 - B. Urban planning and drainage systems
 - C. Vedic rituals
 - D. Extensive use of horses
63. The site of Ganweriwala is located in present-day:
- A. India
 - B. Pakistan
 - C. Bangladesh
 - D. Afghanistan
64. Which of the following pottery types is associated with Mature Harappan culture?
- A. Painted Grey Ware
 - B. Northern Black Polished Ware
 - C. Black-and-Red Ware
 - D. Red Ware with Black Designs
65. Ochre-Coloured Pottery culture is predominantly found in:
- A. Central India
 - B. Northern India
 - C. Southern India
 - D. Eastern India

66. Daimabad, a Chalcolithic site famous for bronze artifacts, is situated in:
- A. Rajasthan
 - B. Maharashtra
 - C. Gujarat
 - D. Madhya Pradesh
67. The Hathigumpha inscription is associated with:
- A. Ashoka
 - B. Kharavela
 - C. Chandragupta Maurya
 - D. Samudragupta
68. Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of:
- A. Harshavardhana
 - B. Chandragupta II
 - C. Ashoka
 - D. Samudragupta
69. Which dynasty issued the earliest known land grants on copper plates in India?
- A. Guptas
 - B. Satavahanas
 - C. Mauryas
 - D. Cholas
70. 'Milindapanho' documents conversations between King Menandar and:
- A. Nagarjuna
 - B. Vasumitra
 - C. Nagasena
 - D. Ashvaghosha
71. The capital of the Pallava dynasty was:
- A. Kanchi
 - B. Thanjavur
 - C. Madurai
 - D. Vengi
72. Who composed the biography of Buddha titled 'Buddhacharita'?
- A. Kalidasa
 - B. Ashvaghosha
 - C. Aryabhata
 - D. Nagarjuna

73. Which museum is renowned for its Indus Valley artifacts collection?
- A. National Museum, Delhi
 - B. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
 - C. Victoria Memorial, Kolkata
 - D. Napier Museum, Kerala
74. Which is India's oldest museum?
- A. National Museum, Delhi
 - B. Indian Museum, Kolkata
 - C. Government Museum, Chennai
 - D. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
75. Brahmi script was deciphered in which year?
- A. 1810
 - B. 1837
 - C. 1853
 - D. 1921
76. Copper plate inscriptions were primarily used for:
- A. Religious texts
 - B. Land grants
 - C. Political treaties
 - D. Trade records
77. The Junagadh inscription is associated with the reign of:
- A. Ashoka
 - B. Rudradaman I
 - C. Kanishka
 - D. Chandragupta II
78. The earliest Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions have been found at:
- A. Arikamedu
 - B. Kodumanal
 - C. Uraiyur
 - D. Adichanallur
79. Coins depicting Buddha were prominently issued by:
- A. Indo-Greeks
 - B. Kushanas
 - C. Guptas
 - D. Mauryas

80. Which ruler introduced gold coins on a significant scale in Ancient India?
- A. Ashoka
 - B. Samudragupta
 - C. Chandragupta Maurya
 - D. Harshavardhana
81. Satavahana coins were primarily made of:
- A. Gold
 - B. Copper and Lead
 - C. Silver
 - D. Bronze
82. Palynology in archaeology involves the study of:
- A. Ancient animal bones
 - B. Pollen grains
 - C. Tree rings
 - D. Ancient pottery
83. Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) dating is primarily used for:
- A. Metals
 - B. Teeth and bones
 - C. Pottery
 - D. Textiles
84. Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) is used in archaeology for:
- A. Analyzing chemical compositions
 - B. Excavation
 - C. Identifying buried structures
 - D. Dating pottery
85. In Indian iconography, the lotus symbolizes:
- A. Power
 - B. Purity
 - C. Wealth
 - D. Strength
86. The iconographic representation of Buddha's enlightenment is symbolized by:
- A. Bodhi tree
 - B. Chakra
 - C. Lotus
 - D. Stupa

87. Pahari paintings flourished in:
- A. Rajasthan
 - B. Himachal Pradesh
 - C. Gujarat
 - D. Madhya Pradesh
88. The 'Madhubani' style of painting originates from:
- A. West Bengal
 - B. Bihar
 - C. Odisha
 - D. Andhra Pradesh
89. Sun Temple at Konark represents which architectural style?
- A. Dravidian
 - B. Nagara
 - C. Vesara
 - D. Indo-Islamic
90. The Chaitya Hall at Karle is associated with which religion?
- A. Jainism
 - B. Buddhism
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Sikhism
91. Hoysaleswara temple at Halebidu was constructed under the patronage of:
- A. Cholas
 - B. Hoysalas
 - C. Pallavas
 - D. Chalukyas
92. The gateway (Torana) architecture at Sanchi represents influence primarily from:
- A. Persian art
 - B. Hellenistic art
 - C. Indigenous Indian art
 - D. Egyptian art
93. Provenance in archaeology refers to:
- A. Dating of artifacts
 - B. Origin or source of artifacts
 - C. Excavation method
 - D. Analysis of inscriptions

94. Typology in archaeology helps in:
- A. Excavation strategies
 - B. Classifying artifacts based on attributes
 - C. Radiocarbon dating
 - D. Chemical analysis of artifacts
95. Who deciphered the Brahmi script?
- A. John Marshall
 - B. James Prinsep
 - C. Alexander Cunningham
 - D. R.D. Banerji
96. The Jorwe culture is primarily found in:
- A. Rajasthan
 - B. Maharashtra
 - C. Gujarat
 - D. Karnataka
97. The dancing girl bronze sculpture was found at:
- A. Harappa
 - B. Mohenjo-Daro
 - C. Lothal
 - D. Kalibangan
98. Coins with bilingual inscriptions were first issued by:
- A. Kushanas
 - B. Indo-Greeks
 - C. Guptas
 - D. Satavahanas
99. The site of Inamgaon is associated with which culture?
- A. Malwa
 - B. Jorwe
 - C. Ahar
 - D. Narhan
100. Pottery first appeared in which Indian archaeological period?
- A. Paleolithic
 - B. Mesolithic
 - C. Neolithic
 - D. Chalcolithic

RESPONSE SHEET

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
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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
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44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
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95	A	B	C	D	E
96	A	B	C	D	E
97	A	B	C	D	E
98	A	B	C	D	E
99	A	B	C	D	E
100	A	B	C	D	E

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