

CDS 2022

GK



MCQ SERIES

NCERT BASED HISTORY

PART-1



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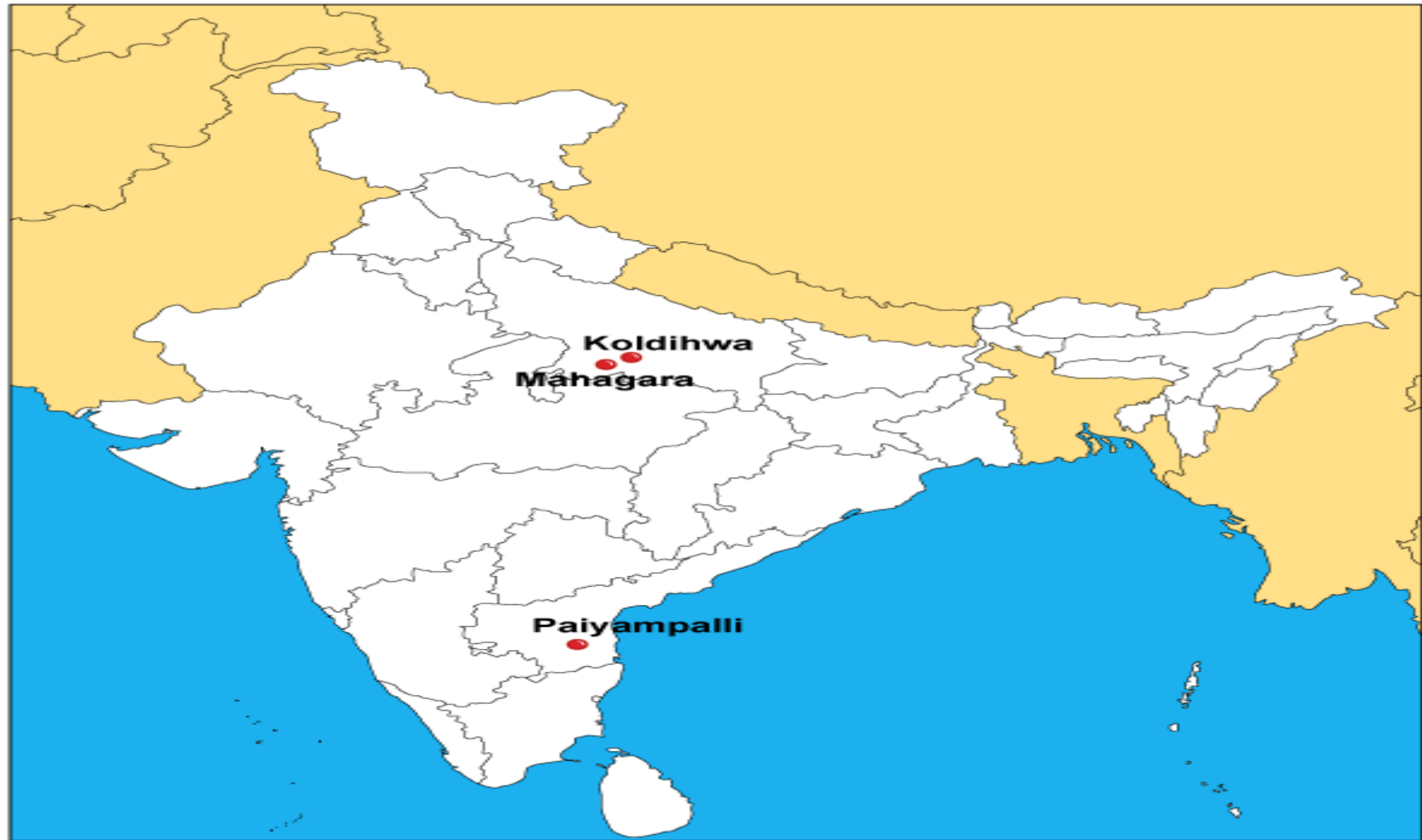
Do you have it in you?

Consider the following statements.

1. Hunter-gatherers moved from place to place to search for food and in search of animals to prey.
2. Koldihwa is a famous Megalithic site.

Which of the statements is correct?

- a.1 and 2
- b.1 only
- c.2 only
- d.None of these



**Koldihwa
Mahagara**

Paiyampalli



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Hunter-gatherers moved from place to place, if they stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant animal resources.

Koldihwa is a famous Neolithic site in Uttar Pradesh, India. It is situated in the valleys of Belan River near village Devghat.

Along with Mahagara, it is one of the few Neolithic sites in Uttar Pradesh. Both are in district Prayagraj.

Also, Koldihwa and Mahagara, both are on the opposite banks of Belan River. Both sites are earliest examples of Rice cultivation. It is also the site of the finding of horse bones

Which of the following is considered to be the first place where people learnt to grow barley and wheat and rear sheep and goats for the first time?

- a. Mehrgarh
- b. Burzahom
- c. Brahmagiri
- d. Inamgaon

A Neolithic site
located in Pakistan

Mehrgarh

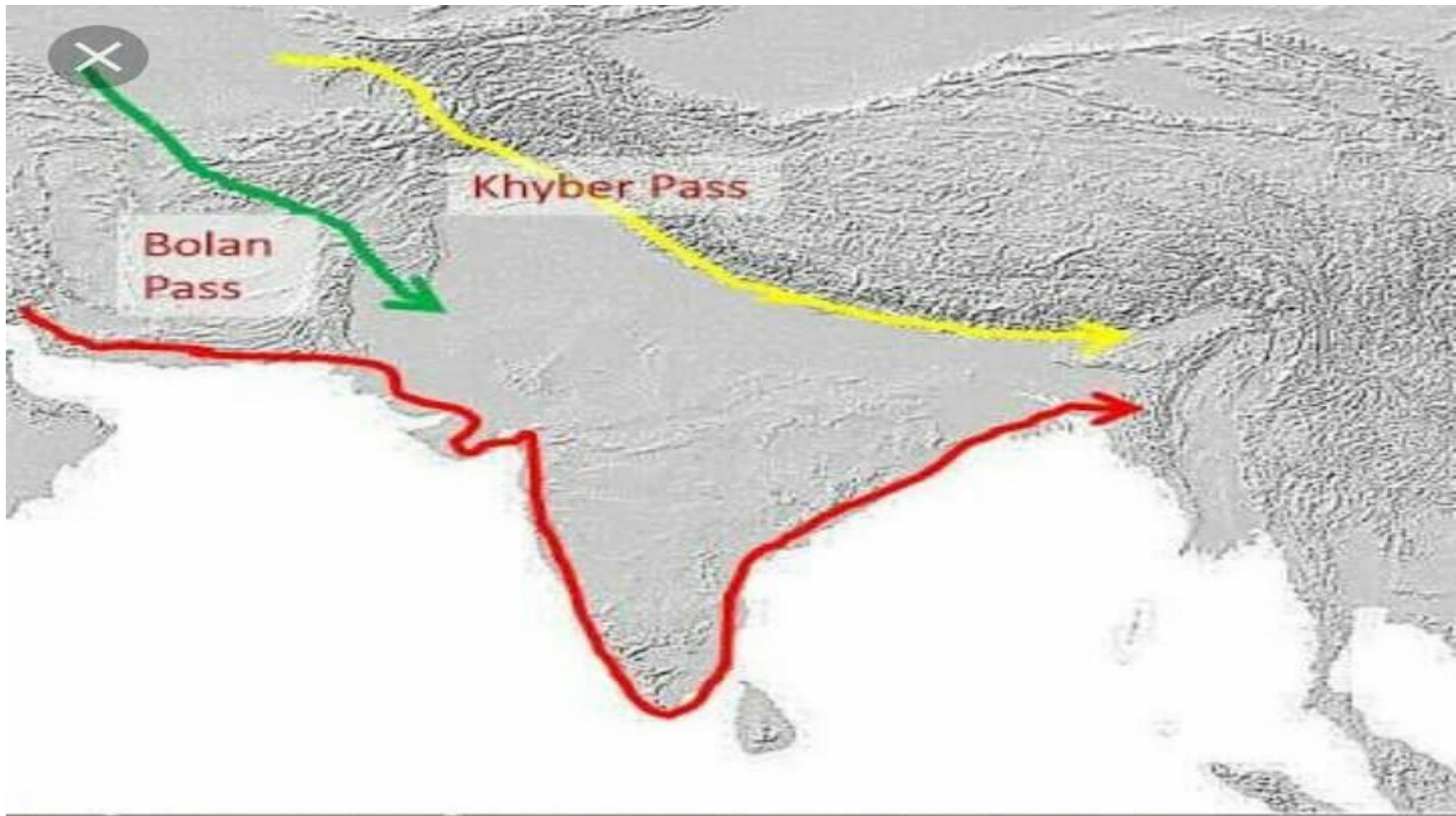


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Mehrgarh was one of the places where people learnt to grow barley and wheat and rear sheep and goats for the first time.

The site is located in a fertile plain, near in the **Bolan Pass**, which is considered to be one of the most important routes into Iran.

Many animal bones have been found at this site which also includes wild animals such as **deer, pig, sheep and goat**.



Match the following

1. Sukta	a. Large stone used to construct a monument or structure
2. Dasa	b. Hymn in a praise of a deity
3. Megalith	c. Servant of God

a. 1-a, 2 - c, 3-b

b. 1-b, 2 - c, 3-a

c. 1-c, 2 - a, 3-b

d. None of these

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A Suktam is a hymn in praise of the deity intended. (एक सूक्तम देवता की स्तुति में एक भजन है।)

Rigveda is a Veda In the form of Sukti, which means 'beautiful statements'.

Dasa is a Sanskrit word found in ancient Indian texts such as the Rigveda and Arthasastra. It usually means "enemy" or "servant" but dasa, or das, also means a "servant of God", "devotee," "votary" or "one who has surrendered to God".

A megalith is a large prehistoric stone that has been used to construct a structure or monument, either alone or together with other stones.



Consider the following statements.

1. The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the northwest about 2500 years ago, knew that the land to the east of the river was called India.
2. Some of the earliest cities flourished on the banks of the river Ganga around 5000 years ago.

Which of the statements is correct ?

- a.1 and 2
- b.1 only
- c.2 only
- d.None of these



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The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the northwest about 2500 years ago and were familiar with the Indus, called it the Hindus or the Indos, and the land to the east of the river was called India.

Some of the earliest cities flourished on the banks of the river Ganga around 2500 years ago.

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With reference to the Manuscripts, which of the following is correct ?

1. The word manuscript is derived from the Latin word 'Manu' which means hand.
2. They are written on a palm leaf or the bark of a tree known as a birch.
3. The Manuscripts were uncovered at some of the Indus Valley civilisation sites.

Which of the statements is correct ?

- a.1 and 2
- b.3 only
- c.2 only
- d.None of these



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DEFENCE

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The noun manuscript evolved from the Latin manu scriptus, meaning “**written by hand.**” Manu is “**hand**” and scriptus is “**to write.**”

Manuscripts were **usually written on palm leaf**, or on the specially **prepared bark of a tree known as the birch**, which grows in the Himalayas, while inscriptions were engraved either on a stone surface or on bricks or metals.

Consider the following statements.

1. The Harappans made seals out of stone which were generally rectangular and had a deity carved on them.
2. Copper and bronze was used to make tools, weapons, and vessels while gold and silver was used to make ornaments and vessels.

Which of the statements is correct?

- a.1 and 2
- b.1 only
- c.2 only
- d.None of these

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The Harappans made seals out of stone which were generally rectangular and had an animal carved on them.

Copper and bronze was used to make tools, weapons, and vessels , ornaments while gold and silver was used to make ornaments and vessels.



Faience, unlike stone or shell, was an artificially produced material. It was used to make which of the following items?

1. Beads
 2. Bangles
 3. Plough
 4. Seals
-
- a. 1, 2 and 4
 - b. 1 only
 - c. 2 and 3 only
 - d. 1 and 2

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Unlike stone or shell, that is found naturally,

Faience is a material that is artificially produced. A gum was used to shape sand or powdered quartz into an object. The objects were then glaze, resulting in a shiny, glassy surface. The colours of glaze were usually blue or sea green.

Faience was used to make beads , bangles, earrings and tiny vessels.



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While the Harappans used locally available material, many items such as copper, tin, gold, silver and precious stones were bought from distant places.

Match the items with the location from which they were bought.

1. Copper	a. Afghanistan and Iran
2. Tin	b. Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan
3. Gold	c. Karnataka
4. Precious stones	d. Rajasthan and Oman

a.1-d, 2- c, 3-a, 4-b

b.1-d, 2- d, 3-c, 4-a

c.1-d, 2- a, 3-c, 4-b

d.1-d, 2- b, 3-c, 4-a



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While the Harappans used locally available material, many items such as copper, tin, gold, silver and precious stones were bought from distant places.

The Harappans got copper from Rajasthan and also from Oman in West Asia.

Tin which was mixed with copper to produce bronze was brought from Afghanistan and Iran.

Gold would have come from the present day Karnataka and precious stones from Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan.

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Consider the following statements with reference to the city of Dholavira.

1. The city was located close to the Gulf of Khambhat, beside a tributary of the Sabarmati.
2. A large Harappan script carved out of white stone and inlaid in wood has been a unique find of the place. (सफेद पत्थर से नक्काशीदार और लकड़ी में जड़ा एक बड़ा हड़प्पा लिपि जगह की एक अनूठी खोज रही है।)

Q. Which of the statements is correct ?

a.1 and 2

b.1 only

c.2 only

d.None of these



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The City of Dholavira was located on the Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kutch, where fresh water and fertile soil was found.

Other findings include large letters of Harappan script that were carved out of white stone and perhaps laid in wood. This was a unique find, as Harappan writing has been found on small objects such as seals.





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With reference to ancient India, the term Aryas denotes which of the following?

- a. People who composed the hymns
- b. People who performed the sacrifices
- c. People who performed marriage rituals
- d. People who collected the taxes for the Rajas



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The people who composed the hymns described themselves as Aryas and called their opponents as Dasa.

The dasas were people who did not perform sacrifices and were later termed as a slave.

The term used to describe the people of the community as a whole is termed as Jana.

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Consider the following statements with reference to the mahajana padas.

1. The rulers collected taxes on crops which was fixed at $\frac{1}{5}$ th of what was produced.
2. Herders, hunters and gatherers were not required to pay taxes but provided forest produce to the raja.

Which of them is correct?

a.1 and 2

b.1 only

c.2 only

d.None of these



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The taxes were an important source of revenue. Taxes from crops was most important as most people were farmers.

The tax was fixed at $\frac{1}{6}$ th of what was produced. This was known as **bhaga** or a share.

Herders, hunters and gatherers were also expected to **pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce.**

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Match the following schools of Indian philosophy with their founders.

1. Vaisheshika.	a. Kapila
2. Nyaya	b. Patanjali
3. Samkhya	c. Gotama
4. Yoga	d. Konada

a.1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

b.1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

c.1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

d.1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b



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d.1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

Over centuries, India's intellectual exploration of truth has been represented by six systems of philosophy.

These are known as Vaishesiks, Nyaya, Samkhya, Yoga, Purva Mimansa and Vedanta.

These six systems of philosophy are said to have been founded by

sages Konada,
Gotama, Kapila,
Patanjali, Jaimini and
Vyasa.

