

INTRODUCTION OF ARCHAEOLOGY – PAPER 6

QUESTION BANK

1. The humans who lived during the Palaeolithic Age in India and other parts of the world were nomadic and called -----
 - a. Hunter gatherers
 - b. Australopithecines
 - c. Foragers
 - d. Natives
2. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is—
 - a. Chakravarti
 - b. Dharmadeva
 - c. Priyadarsi
 - d. Dharmakirti
3. Which Viceroy established the Archaeological Survey of India?
 - a. Lord Canningham
 - b. Lord Curzon
 - c. Lord Ripon
 - d. William Bentinck
4. What is PGW?
 - a. Painted Grass Ware
 - b. Painted Green Ware
 - c. Painted Grey Ware
 - d. Painted Ground Ware
5. When was the Asiatic Society Established?
 - a. 1784
 - b. 1984
 - c. 1884
 - d. 1684
6. Hathigumpha inscription is attributed to which of the following emperors?
 - a. Kharavela
 - b. Samudragupta
 - c. Ashoka
 - d. Chandragupta II
7. Who was the greatest ruler of the Satavahana dynasty?
 - a. Ashoka
 - b. Yajnasri Satkarni

- c. Gautamiputra Satakarni
 - d. Simukha
8. Who was the first historian of ancient Indian history who successfully used numismatic data?
- a. James Prinsep
 - b. Lt. Burnes
 - c. R S Sharma
 - d. Lassen
9. Archaeology comes from the _____ word 'arche' or ancient.
- a. Latine
 - b. French
 - c. German
 - d. Greek
10. Mesolithic technology was based on ---
- a. Microblades
 - b. Parallel sided blades
 - c. Packed and ground tools
 - d. Tiny tools
11. Ashoka, in his Rock Edict XII, describes about
- a. Donations
 - b. Culture
 - c. Forests
 - d. Dhamma
12. Which period is known as a stage in transition from hunting gathering economy to the primary village farming?
- a. Historic Age
 - b. Paleolithic Age
 - c. Neolithic Age
 - d. Mesolithic Age
13. W. Libby discovered _____ dating technique.
- a. C14
 - b. Amino Acid
 - c. Dendrochronology
 - d. K 40
14. The inscriptions of Ashoka and the Brahmi script were deciphered by ___?
- a. Alexander Cunningham
 - b. Mortimer Wheeler
 - c. Max Muller
 - d. James Prinsep
15. C14 refers to _____
- a. Radio Isotope of Copper

- b. Carbon
 - c. Radio Isotope of Carbon
 - d. Copper
16. R. Sahni and R. Bannerjee were involved in the excavation of _____ in early 20th century India
- a. Neolithic sites
 - b. Mohenjodaro and Harappa
 - c. Lothal and Dholavira
 - d. Megalithic sites
17. Panini's Ashtadhyayi mentions which of the following currency
- a. Cows
 - b. Precious Stones
 - c. Karshapana
 - d. Suvarna
18. Which one of the following was an important port of the eastern coast during Gupta period?
- a. Kalyan
 - b. Sopara
 - c. Tamralipti
 - d. Baroch
19. Archaeology in India was born with which institution?
- a. Asiatic Society
 - b. Epigraphical Society
 - c. Archaeological Survey of India
 - d. Deccan College
20. _____ dating is an important Scientific Dating Technique.
- a. Comparative
 - b. Relative
 - c. Potassium Argon
 - d. Sequence
21. Who is the 'Father of Indian Archaeology'?
- a. J. Marshall
 - b. James Burgess
 - c. J. Princep
 - d. Alexander Cunningham
22. Kharosthi script originated from
- a. . Brahmi
 - b. Aramaic
 - c. Kharoshti
 - d. Devnagri
23. The earliest coins made in India were

- a. Engraved Coins
 - b. Punch-marked Coins
 - c. Signed Coins
 - d. Printed Coins
24. What is the literal meaning of the term, 'Numismatics'?
- a. Collection of Books
 - b. Collection of Gold
 - c. Collection of Stamps
 - d. Collection of Coins
25. The preliminary survey of an Archaeological site is also called _____
- a. Stratigraphy
 - b. Exploration
 - c. Sondage
 - d. Excavation
26. Satavahana, Western Kshatrapas, Kushanas are empires in the Indi
- a. Post Vakataka
 - b. Mesolithic
 - c. Pre Mauryan
 - d. Post Mauryan
27. _____ helps Archaeologists to understand social institutions of the past.
- a. Sociology
 - b. Chemistry
 - c. Physics
 - d. Economics
28. Which excavation method is used to test if a site is worth excavating?
- a. Vertical
 - b. Trial Trenching
 - c. Open Stripping
 - d. Quadrant
29. _____ used for detecting iron in excavation is based on Physics.
- a. Protonmagnometer
 - b. C14
 - c. Thermoluminescence
 - d. Amino Acid
30. What was called 'Nishka' in Vedic Literature?
- a. Gold Currency
 - b. Books
 - c. Cows
 - d. Yadna
31. What is NBPW?
- a. Northern Bold Pink Ware

- b. North But Pink Ware
 - c. Northern Blue Polished Ware
 - d. Northern Black Polished Ware
32. Pottery was mainly of made included Grey and Red Burnished Ware.
- a. Circle
 - b. Machine
 - c. Colour
 - d. Hand
33. When was the Asiatic Society Established?
- a. 1784
 - b. 1884
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 - d. 1684
34. Which is the time period of the First phase of Numismatological study in India
- a. 1900-1950
 - b. 1900-1947
 - c. 1784-1850
 - d. 1950-2000
35. Where is 'Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies' (IIRNS) located?
- a. Nagpur
 - b. Anjaneri near Nashik
 - c. Rajkot
 - d. Nagaland
36. What is the system known, where goods are exchanged for other goods and money is not used?
- a. Commodity System
 - b. Money System
 - c. Currency System
 - d. Barter System
37. Who is the 'Father of Indian Archaeology'?
- a. James Burgess
 - b. Alexander Cunningham
 - c. J. Princep
 - d. J. Marshall
38. Large number of Inscription found in Buddhist Caves in Kanheri Karla ,Bhaja are examples of
- a. Eulogistic
 - b. Commercial
 - c. Donative
 - d. A .Administrative

39. Whom did Lord Curzon appoint as the Director General of the ASI though he was very young?
- R. Bannerjee
 - Mortimer Wheeler
 - Alexander Cunningham
 - John Marshall
40. The _____ method is used for circular sites.
- Quadrant
 - Trail Trenching
 - Vertical
 - Horizontal
41. Handaxe and cleavers were characteristic tools of
- Middle Paleolithic Age
 - Lower Paleolithic Age
 - Iron Age
 - Upper Paleolithic Age
42. Which of the following places is known for painted rock shelters belonging to Paleolithic and Mesolithic age?
- Bhimbetka
 - Ajanta
 - Bagh
 - Amravati
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 - Lord Canningham
44. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is—
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 - Priyadarsi
 - Chakravarti
 - Dharmakirti
45. In which of the following inscriptions Ashoka made his famous declaration, “All men are my children”?
- Pillar Edict VII
 - Minor Rock Edict (Ahraura)
 - Separate Kalinga Rock Edict I
 - Lumbini Pillar Edict
46. According to some scholars, the decline of Harappan culture was due to decrease in
- Agricultural produce

- b. Urban culture
 - c. Cattle
 - d. Rainfall
47. The Brahmi Sript is written from
- a. Only from left
 - b. b Right to Left
 - c. Only from right
 - d. Left to right
48. What was the Kushana dynasty know as to the Chinese
- a. Ahom
 - b. Maurya
 - c. Yueh-Chi
 - d. Shaka
49. Which Inscriptions are known as Tamprapatra?
- a. Inscriptions on Clay
 - b. Inscriptions on Copper plate
 - c. A inscription on Birch Bark
 - d. Inscriptions on Paper
50. The Harappa consist of a large open quadrangle. The centre with galleries and rooms on hall sides.
- a. great bath
 - b. Granaries
 - c. Drainage
 - d. Bridges
51. Whose achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription?
- a. Skand Gupta
 - b. Vikramaditya
 - c. Samudra Gupta
 - d. Chandragupta Maurya