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PRE-Mix

(Compilations of the Multiple Choice Questions)

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History & Culture

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Pre - Historic Period

1. Consider the following pairs:

Period :: Site

1. Bhimbetka :: Mesolithic
2. Mahagara :: Neolithic
3. Hallur :: Chalcolithic

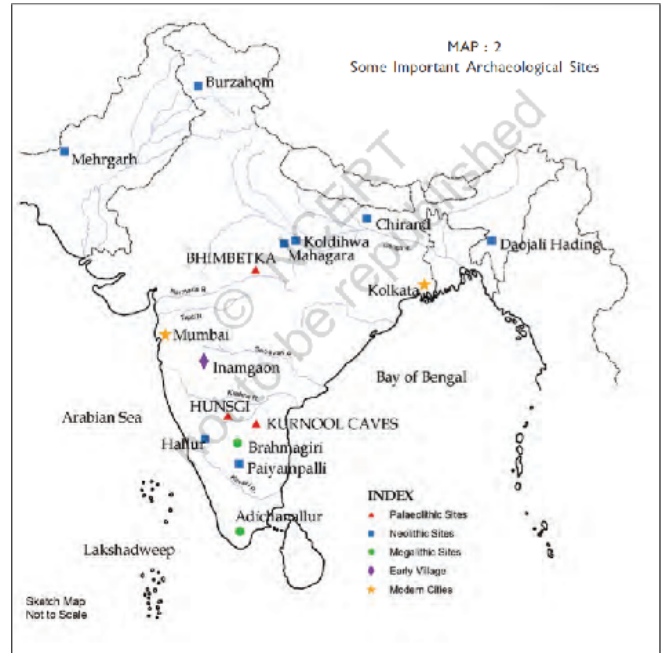
Which of the above pairs is/are incorrect?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation

- Palaeolithic Period
 - ✓ From 2 million years ago to about 12,000 years ago
 - ✓ Covers 99% of human history
- Mesolithic Period
 - ✓ Beginning of environmental changes
 - ✓ 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago
- Neolithic Period
 - ✓ From about 10,000 years ago to 4,500 BCE
 - ✓ Wide-ranging set of developments
- Chalcolithic Period



✓ Transitional period between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age

2. In which one of the following sites Paleolithic, Mesolithic & Neolithic traces are found?

- A. Bhimbetka
- B. Belan Valley
- C. Kurnool Caves
- D. Chitra Kot Falls

Answer: B

Explanation

- In the northern spurs of the Vindhyas and in the Belan valley all the three phases of the Palaeolithic followed by the Mesolithic and then by the Neolithic have been found in sequence.

- In the course of time archaeologists have discovered Lower, Middle and Upper Paleolithic industries, along with animal fossils.
- In the topmost deposit they found Mesolithic tools. The Mesolithic tools from the lower levels belonged to non-geometric assemblage whereas as those from the upper levels belonged to geometric types.
- Over 100 Mesolithic sites have been found in the Belan valley. Most of these are open-air sites but a few are rock shelters.

3. Which of the following are the features of Neolithic Age?

1. Invention of Wheel
2. Pointed Tools
3. Making pottery to store grains
4. Domestication of animals
5. Food producers

Select the correct code.

- A. 1, 2 and 4 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 5 only
- D. 2, 4 and 5 only

Answer: C

Explanation

- Main features of Neolithic age
 - ✓ Food producers
 - ✓ Invention of Wheel
 - ✓ Polished & grinded tools

✓ Pottery

✓ Hunting and fishing economy

4. Which one of the following statements is incorrect with respect to Chalcolithic period?

- A. Important sites of this phase are spread in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.
- B. Chalcolithic cultures have been primarily associated with different types of pottery.
- C. Advancement of beginning of settled life and the growth of village settlements started in this age.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation

- The end of the Neolithic Period saw the use of metals of which copper was the first and a culture based on the use of stone and copper arrived. Such a culture is called Chalcolithic.
- Chalcolithic cultures have been primarily associated with different types of pottery, that have been excavated from over there.
- Black and Red Wave Culture: The characteristic features of this pottery are the black colour inside and near the rim on outside, and red colour, over the rest of the body.
- A greater part of the region in which these chalcolithic cultures flourished is the zone of black cotton soil.

- The main crops were barley, wheat, rice, bajra, jowar, lentil, horsegram, haycinth bean, grass pea, pea, black gram and green gram.

✓ These epigraphs were first deciphered in 1837 by James Prinsep, a civil servant in the employ of the East India Company in Bengal.

5. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The study of inscriptions is known as epigraphy.**
- 2. Stone Age people conducted exchange via Barter System.**
- 3. The oldest deciphered inscriptions belong to the late 4th century BCE, and are in Brahmi and Aramaic scripts.**

- Greek and Aramaic scripts were employed in writing Ashokan inscriptions in Pakistan and Afghanistan, but Brahmi continues to be the main script till the end of Gupta times.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation

- The study of inscriptions is known as epigraphy.
- Inscriptions were carved on seals, stone pillars, rocks, copperplates, temple walls, wooden tablets, and bricks or images.
- The Harappan inscriptions - pictographic script in which ideas and objects were expressed in the form of pictures.
- The oldest deciphered inscriptions belong to the late 4th century BCE, and are in Brahmi and Kharoshthi.