

MOCK ENTRANCE PAPER - 2026

SET-A

ROLL NO: _____

Signature of Invigilator

Time: 1:30 HOURS.

Total Marks: 100

Instructions to Candidates

1. Do not write your name or put any other mark of identification anywhere in the OMR Response Sheet. IF ANY MARK OF IDENTIFICATIONS IS DISCOVERED ANYWHERE IN OMR RESPONSE SHEET, the OMR sheet will be cancelled, and will not be evaluated.
2. This Question Booklet contains the cover page and a total of 100 Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Space for rough work has been provided at the beginning and end. Available space on each page may also be used for rough work.
4. There is negative marking in Multiple Choice Questions. 0.25 marks will be deducted for.
5. USE/POSSESSION OF ELECTRONIC GADGETS LIKE MOBILE PHONE, iPhone, iPad, page ETC. is strictly PROHIBITED.
6. Candidate should check the serial order of questions at the beginning of the test. If any question is found missing in the serial order, it should be immediately brought to the notice of the Invigilator. No pages should be torn out from this question booklet.
7. Answers must be marked in the OMR response sheet which is provided separately. OMR Response sheet must be handed over to the invigilator before you leave the seat.
8. The OMR response sheet should not be folded or wrinkled. The folded or wrinkled OMR/Response Sheet will not be evaluated.
9. Write your Roll Number in the appropriate space (above) and on the OMR Response Sheet. Any other details, if asked for, should be written only in the space provided.
10. There are four options to each question marked A, B, C and D. Select one of the most appropriate options and fill up the corresponding oval/circle in the OMR Response Sheet provided to you. The correct procedure for filling up the OMR Response Sheet is mentioned below

CORRECT METHOD									
(A)	●	(C)	(D)						

WRONG METHOD									
(A)	✗	(C)	(D)	(A)	B	✓	(D)	●	(B)
(A)	●	(C)	●	(A)	●	(C)	(D)	(A)	●
(A)	●	(C)	(D)	●	(B)	(C)	●	●	●



Q1. The early Vedic people are mainly associated with which river region?

- (a) Ganga basin
- (b) Indus basin
- (c) Saraswati–Indus region
- (d) Godavari basin

Q2. The Rigveda mainly reflects the life of

- (a) Later Vedic people
- (b) Harappans
- (c) Early Vedic Aryans
- (d) Mauryans

Q3. Which river is mentioned most frequently in the Rigveda?

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Saraswati
- (d) Indus

Q4. The term “Sapta Sindhu” refers to

- (a) Seven sages
- (b) Seven kings
- (c) Land of seven rivers
- (d) Seven kingdoms

Q5. The basic social unit of the Early Vedic period was

- (a) Janapada
- (b) Rashtra
- (c) Kula
- (d) Grama

Q6. Who was the head of the Kula?

- (a) Raja
- (b) Purohita
- (c) Grihapati
- (d) Senani

Q7. The political head of the tribe in Early Vedic society was called

- (a) Samrat
- (b) Raja
- (c) Chakravarti
- (d) Mahajanapada chief

Q8. The popular assembly of the Early Vedic period was known as

- (a) Sabha

(b) Samiti

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Parishad

Q9. Which institution mainly discussed political matters?

- (a) Sabha
- (b) Samiti
- (c) Vidatha
- (d) Gana

Q10. The chief priest of the king was called

- (a) Senani
- (b) Gramini
- (c) Purohita
- (d) Amatya

Q11. Which metal came into wide use during the Later Vedic period?

- (a) Copper
- (b) Bronze
- (c) Iron
- (d) Gold

Q12. The expansion towards the Gangetic plains occurred in the

- (a) Harappan period
- (b) Early Vedic period
- (c) Later Vedic period
- (d) Mauryan period

Q13. The caste system became rigid during the

- (a) Rigvedic period
- (b) Later Vedic period
- (c) Gupta period
- (d) Mauryan period

Q14. Which Varna emerged last?

- (a) Brahmana
- (b) Kshatriya
- (c) Vaishya
- (d) Shudra

Q15. Untouchability became prominent in

- (a) Early Vedic period
- (b) Later Vedic period
- (c) Mauryan period
- (d) Harappan period



Q16. Women enjoyed relatively higher status in

- (a) Later Vedic period
- (b) Gupta period
- (c) Early Vedic period
- (d) Mauryan period

Q17. The practice of child marriage became common in

- (a) Early Vedic period
- (b) Later Vedic period
- (c) Buddhist period
- (d) Sangam period

Q18. Which ceremony marked formal education in Vedic society?

- (a) Vivaha
- (b) Upanayana
- (c) Antyeshti
- (d) Rajasuya

Q19. The Gurukul system was mainly related to

- (a) Military training
- (b) Trade training
- (c) Education
- (d) Agriculture

Q20. Which language was used in the Vedic texts?

- (a) Pali
- (b) Prakrit
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Tamil

Q21. In Later Vedic period, kingship became

- (a) Elective
- (b) Democratic
- (c) Hereditary
- (d) Republican

Q22. The ceremony to assert royal supremacy was

- (a) Ashvamedha
- (b) Vajapeya
- (c) Rajasuya
- (d) Upanayana

Q23. Which sacrifice symbolized imperial sovereignty?

- (a) Rajasuya

(b) Vajapeya

- (c) Ashvamedha
- (d) Agnihotra

Q24. The village headman was called

- (a) Senani
- (b) Gramini
- (c) Purohita
- (d) Vispati

Q25. The commander of the army was known as

- (a) Gramini
- (b) Senani
- (c) Amatya
- (d) Hotri

Q26. Main occupation of Early Vedic people was

- (a) Trade
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Pastoralism
- (d) Handicrafts

Q27. Which animal was considered most valuable?

- (a) Horse
- (b) Cow
- (c) Elephant
- (d) Sheep

Q28. The cow was regarded as

- (a) War animal
- (b) Currency unit
- (c) Sacred animal only
- (d) Agricultural tool

Q29. Agriculture became dominant in

- (a) Early Vedic period
- (b) Later Vedic period
- (c) Harappan period
- (d) Mauryan period

Q30. The main crop of Later Vedic period was

- (a) Barley
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Rice
- (d) Millet

Q31. Nishka refers to

- (a) Tax



(b) Weapon

(c) Ornament/coin

(d) Grain

Q32. Trade in the Vedic age was mostly

(a) Overseas

(b) Barter-based

(c) Currency-based

(d) Banking-based

Q33. Tax collected by king was known as

(a) Bali

(b) Kara

(c) Bhaga

(d) Shulka

Q34. Which class was mainly engaged in trade?

(a) Brahmins

(b) Kshatriyas

(c) Vaishyas

(d) Shudras

Q35. Use of iron helped in

(a) Temple building

(b) Forest clearing

(c) Coin minting

(d) Ship building

Q36. Chief deity of the Early Vedic period was

(a) Vishnu

(b) Shiva

(c) Indra

(d) Brahma

Q37. God of fire was known as

(a) Varuna

(b) Agni

(c) Soma

(d) Surya

Q38. Varuna was associated with

(a) War

(b) Rain

(c) Moral order

(d) Fire

Q39. Soma was mainly

(a) War god

(b) Plant and ritual drink

(c) Sun god

(d) Wind god

Q40. The concept of 'Rita' refers to

(a) Law of karma

(b) Moral order of universe

(c) Ritual sacrifice

(d) Caste system

Q41. Importance of rituals increased in

(a) Early Vedic period

(b) Later Vedic period

(c) Harappan period

(d) Gupta period

Q42. Brahmanas are related to

(a) Philosophy

(b) Ritual explanations

(c) Medicine

(d) Astronomy

Q43. Upanishads mainly deal with

(a) Warfare

(b) Agriculture

(c) Philosophy

(d) Administration

Q44. The idea of Atman and Brahman appears in

(a) Rigveda

(b) Samaveda

(c) Upanishads

(d) Brahmanas

Q45. Sacrificial priests belonged to which Varna?

(a) Vaishya

(b) Shudra

(c) Kshatriya

(d) Brahmana

Q46. Marriage form approved in Vedic society was

(a) Rakshasa

(b) Gandharva

(c) Brahma

(d) Paisacha

Q47. Position of women declined mainly in

(a) Early Vedic age



(b) Later Vedic age

(c) Harappan age

(d) Sangam age

Q48. Education was mainly religious and

(a) Commercial

(b) Technical

(c) Military

(d) Oral

Q49. Vedic literature was transmitted through

(a) Writing

(b) Printing

(c) Oral tradition

(d) Inscriptions

Q50. The four Vedas include all except

(a) Rigveda

(b) Yajurveda

(c) Samaveda

(d) Atharvashastra

Q51. Sabha mainly consisted of

(a) Women

(b) Warriors

(c) Elders and nobles

(d) Farmers

Q52. Who collected taxes in villages?

(a) Gramini

(b) Purohita

(c) Hotri

(d) Senani

Q53. Which Veda is related to musical chants?

(a) Rigveda

(b) Samaveda

(c) Yajurveda

(d) Atharvaveda

Q54. Atharvaveda mainly deals with

(a) Rituals

(b) Magic and spells

(c) Philosophy

(d) War

Q55. Iron was known as

(a) Ayas

(b) Loha

(c) Tamra

(d) Kansya

Q56. Which assembly lost importance in Later Vedic period?

(a) Sabha

(b) Samiti

(c) Parishad

(d) Vidatha

Q57. Concept of divine kingship developed in

(a) Early Vedic age

(b) Later Vedic age

(c) Mauryan age

(d) Gupta age

Q58. Cattle raids were common in

(a) Later Vedic period

(b) Early Vedic period

(c) Gupta period

(d) Mughal period

Q59. The term 'Gavishthi' means

(a) Horse sacrifice

(b) Cattle raid

(c) Land measurement

(d) Tax

Q60. Which god was associated with thunder?

(a) Indra

(b) Varuna

(c) Agni

(d) Soma

Q61. The economy of Early Vedic period was mainly

(a) Agrarian

(b) Industrial

(c) Pastoral

(d) Commercial

Q62. The sacred thread ceremony was meant for

(a) Marriage

(b) Education

(c) Warfare

(d) Trade

Q63. Which Varna performed sacrifices?

(a) Kshatriya

(b) Vaishya



(c) Shudra

(d) Brahmana

Q64. Forest clearing was possible due to

(a) Copper tools

(b) Stone tools

(c) Iron tools

(d) Bronze tools

Q65. Tribal assemblies declined due to

(a) Foreign invasion

(b) Strong monarchy

(c) Trade growth

(d) Urbanization

Q66. The king's share of produce was generally

(a) 1/2

(b) 1/3

(c) 1/6

(d) 1/10

Q67. Main source of Vedic history is

(a) Inscriptions

(b) Coins

(c) Literary texts

(d) Archaeology

Q68. Which deity became important later?

(a) Indra

(b) Prajapati

(c) Agni

(d) Soma

Q69. Position of Shudras worsened mainly in

(a) Early Vedic age

(b) Later Vedic age

(c) Gupta age

(d) Mauryan age

Q70. Education was free and supported by

(a) State

(b) Traders

(c) Kings

(d) Donations

Q71. The king protected people in return for

(a) Service

(b) Taxes

(c) Land

(d) Food

Q72. Later Vedic society was more

(a) Nomadic

(b) Urban

(c) Agrarian

(d) Industrial

Q73. Important political unit in Later Vedic age was

(a) Kula

(b) Grama

(c) Janapada

(d) Gana

Q74. Which ritual was performed for prosperity?

(a) Agnihotra

(b) Vajapeya

(c) Ashvamedha

(d) Rajasuya

Q75. The word 'Veda' means

(a) Religion

(b) Knowledge

(c) Book

(d) Prayer

Q76. Which class was tax paying?

(a) Brahmins

(b) Kshatriyas

(c) Vaishyas

(d) Priests

Q77. Upanishads belong to

(a) Early Vedic period

(b) Later Vedic period

(c) Harappan period

(d) Mauryan period

Q78. The chief economic unit was

(a) Town

(b) Village

(c) Kingdom

(d) Market

Q79. Which god represented solar power?

(a) Agni

(b) Surya

(c) Soma

(d) Varuna



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Q80. Varna system was based mainly on

- (a) Birth and occupation
- (b) Wealth
- (c) Education
- (d) Age

Q81. Later Vedic kings adopted titles like

- (a) Raja
- (b) Samrat
- (c) Gramini
- (d) Senani

Q82. Social stratification increased due to

- (a) Trade
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Varna system
- (d) Education

Q83. The sacred fire altar was related to

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Warfare
- (c) Ritual worship
- (d) Trade

Q84. Early Vedic religion was mainly

- (a) Idol worship
- (b) Nature worship
- (c) Temple worship
- (d) Bhakti

Q85. The economy became surplus-based in

- (a) Early Vedic period
- (b) Later Vedic period
- (c) Harappan period
- (d) Mauryan period

Q86. Sabha was mainly an

- (a) Military body
- (b) Administrative body
- (c) Religious body
- (d) Trade body

Q87. Which sacrifice involved horse?

- (a) Rajasuya
- (b) Vajapeya
- (c) Ashvamedha
- (d) Agnihotra

Q88. The priest who recited Rigvedic hymns was

- (a) Hotri
- (b) Adhvaryu
- (c) Udgatri
- (d) Brahman

Q89. Later Vedic society was more complex due to

- (a) Nomadism
- (b) Political centralization
- (c) Decline of religion
- (d) Foreign rule

Q90. Which river valley saw maximum expansion?

- (a) Indus
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Godavari

Q91. The most powerful Varna politically was

- (a) Brahmana
- (b) Kshatriya
- (c) Vaishya
- (d) Shudra

Q92. Iron tools increased

- (a) Trade
- (b) Warfare
- (c) Agricultural production
- (d) Migration

Q93. Tribal loyalty declined due to

- (a) Urbanization
- (b) Territorial kingdoms
- (c) Foreign invasions
- (d) Trade routes

Q94. The term 'Janapada' means

- (a) People's land
- (b) King's palace
- (c) Forest area
- (d) Sacred place

Q95. Which Veda is prose based?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samaveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Atharvaveda



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Q96. Ritual dominance strengthened the power of

- (a) Kshatriyas
- (b) Vaishyas
- (c) Brahmanas
- (d) Shudras

Q97. Later Vedic kings maintained standing armies due to

- (a) Trade
- (b) Territorial expansion
- (c) Religion
- (d) Agriculture

Q98. The social order became hierarchical in

- (a) Early Vedic age

(b) Later Vedic age

(c) Harappan age

(d) Sangam age

Q99. Education was mainly accessible to

- (a) All people
- (b) Women only
- (c) Upper varnas
- (d) Shudras

Q100. The Vedic Age is important because it laid the foundation of

- (a) Mughal culture
- (b) Medieval society
- (c) Indian social institutions
- (d) British administration.



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