

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)	●
●	(B)	(C)	●	(A)	●	(C)	(D)	●	(B)
●	(B)	(C)	●	●	(B)	(C)	●	●	●



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1. The earliest evidence of human activity in India belongs to
 - A) Paleolithic Age
 - B) Mesolithic Age
 - C) Neolithic Age
 - D) Chalcolithic Age
2. Which site is known for the earliest stone tools in India?
 - A) Bhimbetka
 - B) Hunsgi
 - C) Burzahom
 - D) Mehrgarh
3. The term "Paleolithic" literally means
 - A) New stone
 - B) Middle stone
 - C) Old stone
 - D) Polished stone
4. Which metal was first used by humans in India?
 - A) Iron
 - B) Copper
 - C) Gold
 - D) Bronze
5. Bhimbetka rock shelters are located in
 - A) Rajasthan
 - B) Madhya Pradesh
 - C) Uttar Pradesh
 - D) Maharashtra
6. The Neolithic site Burzahom is located in
 - A) Assam
 - B) Kashmir
 - C) Bihar
 - D) Odisha
7. The Harappan civilization belongs to which age?
 - A) Stone Age
 - B) Bronze Age
 - C) Iron Age
 - D) Copper Age
8. The Indus Valley Civilization was first discovered in
 - A) 1911
 - B) 1921
 - C) 1931
 - D) 1941
9. Harappa was discovered by
 - A) Daya Ram Sahni
 - B) R.D. Banerjee
 - C) John Marshall
 - D) Alexander Cunningham
10. Mohenjo-daro was discovered by
 - A) Rakhal Das Banerjee
 - B) Daya Ram Sahni
 - C) Mortimer Wheeler
 - D) Aurel Stein
11. The Great Bath is located at
 - A) Harappa
 - B) Lothal
 - C) Mohenjo-daro
 - D) Kalibangan
12. The main occupation of Indus Valley people was
 - A) Trade
 - B) Agriculture
 - C) Fishing
 - D) Pottery
13. Which crop was not known to Harappans?
 - A) Wheat
 - B) Barley
 - C) Rice
 - D) Cotton
14. The Harappan script is
 - A) Alphabetical
 - B) Syllabic
 - C) Pictographic
 - D) Deciphered
15. Dockyard of the Harappan civilization is found at
 - A) Dholavira
 - B) Lothal
 - C) Kalibangan
 - D) Rakhigarhi



16. The "Priest King" statue was found at
A) Harappa
B) Mohenjo-daro
C) Dholavira
D) Banawali
17. Which animal was not known to the Harappans?
A) Bull
B) Elephant
C) Horse
D) Dog
18. The standard ratio of brick size in Harappan cities was
A) 1:2:3
B) 2:3:4
C) 1:2:4
D) 2:4:6
19. The Rigveda was composed in
A) Sanskrit
B) Pali
C) Prakrit
D) Tamil
20. The Rigveda contains how many hymns?
A) 1000
B) 1028
C) 1050
D) 1100
21. The battle of ten kings is mentioned in
A) Yajurveda
B) Samaveda
C) Rigveda
D) Atharvaveda
22. The early Vedic people mainly lived in
A) Ganga Valley
B) Indus Valley
C) Sapta Sindhu region
D) Deccan Plateau
23. Sabha and Samiti were
A) Tax systems
B) Administrative units
C) Popular assemblies
D) Religious groups
24. The chief of a tribe in Vedic period was called
A) Senani
B) Purohit
C) Raja
D) Gramini
25. The Upanishads mainly deal with
A) Rituals
B) Warfare
C) Philosophy
D) Medicine
26. The Varna system was initially based on
A) Birth
B) Wealth
C) Occupation
D) Education
27. Jainism was founded by
A) Parshvanatha
B) Mahavira
C) Rishabhnanatha
D) Ajatashatru
28. Mahavira was born at
A) Vaishali
B) Pataliputra
C) Rajgir
D) Kashi
29. The symbol of Jainism is
A) Wheel
B) Hand with wheel
C) Triratna
D) Lotus
30. Buddhism was founded by
A) Mahavira
B) Ashoka
C) Gautama Buddha
D) Bindusara
31. Buddha attained enlightenment at
A) Sarnath
B) Kushinagar



- C) Bodh Gaya
D) Lumbini
32. Buddha delivered his first sermon at
A) Rajgir
B) Sarnath
C) Vaishali
D) Kapilavastu
33. The death of Buddha is called
A) Nirvana
B) Mahaparinirvana
C) Moksha
D) Kaivalya
34. The Tripitaka is the sacred book of
A) Jainism
B) Buddhism
C) Hinduism
D) Ajivikas
35. The Second Buddhist Council was held at
A) Rajgir
B) Vaishali
C) Pataliputra
D) Sarnath
36. The founder of Maurya dynasty was
A) Bindusara
B) Ashoka
C) Chandragupta Maurya
D) Brihadratha
37. Chandragupta Maurya was guided by
A) Panini
B) Chanakya
C) Patanjali
D) Kalidasa
38. Megasthenes was the ambassador of
A) Rome
B) Greece
C) Syria
D) Egypt
39. The capital of Mauryan Empire was
A) Taxila
B) Ujjain
C) Pataliputra
D) Kaushambi
40. Ashoka embraced Buddhism after the war of
A) Panipat
B) Kalinga
C) Plassey
D) Hydaspes
41. Ashoka's inscriptions are written mainly in
A) Sanskrit
B) Pali
C) Prakrit
D) Tamil
42. The Lion Capital of Ashoka is located at
A) Sanchi
B) Sarnath
C) Bodh Gaya
D) Amaravati
43. The national emblem of India is taken from
A) Sanchi Stupa
B) Sarnath Pillar
C) Bharhut Stupa
D) Amaravati Stupa
44. The Gupta dynasty was founded by
A) Samudragupta
B) Chandragupta I
C) Skandagupta
D) Kumaragupta
45. The Allahabad Pillar inscription describes achievements of
A) Chandragupta I
B) Samudragupta
C) Chandragupta II
D) Harshavardhana
46. Samudragupta is known as
A) Napoleon of India
B) Alexander of India
C) Caesar of India
D) Tiger of India



47. The author of Prayag Prashasti was
A) Kalidasa
B) Harisena
C) Bana
D) Vishakhadatta
48. Chandragupta II was also known as
A) Vikramaditya
B) Devagupta
C) Mahendraditya
D) Kumaraditya
49. The Iron Pillar is located at
A) Mathura
B) Delhi
C) Ujjain
D) Pataliputra
50. The famous Chinese traveler Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of
A) Ashoka
B) Samudragupta
C) Chandragupta II
D) Harsha
51. Nalanda University was established during
A) Maurya period
B) Gupta period
C) Kushan period
D) Chola period
52. The founder of Nalanda University was
A) Samudragupta
B) Kumaragupta
C) Harsha
D) Chandragupta II
53. Aryabhata was famous for
A) Medicine
B) Grammar
C) Mathematics and Astronomy
D) Architecture
54. The book "Arthashastra" was written by
A) Kalidasa
B) Chanakya
C) Bana
D) Panini
55. Panini is associated with
A) History
B) Medicine
C) Grammar
D) Astronomy
56. The Ajanta caves are located in
A) Madhya Pradesh
B) Maharashtra
C) Gujarat
D) Odisha
57. Sanchi Stupa was built by
A) Kanishka
B) Harsha
C) Ashoka
D) Chandragupta II
58. The capital of Kushan Empire was
A) Mathura
B) Purushapura
C) Taxila
D) Pataliputra
59. Kanishka belonged to which dynasty?
A) Maurya
B) Gupta
C) Kushan
D) Shunga
60. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at
A) Sarnath
B) Rajgir
C) Kashmir
D) Vaishali
61. The Satavahanas ruled mainly in
A) Northern India
B) Eastern India
C) Deccan region
D) Himalayan region
62. Gautamiputra Satakarni was a ruler of
A) Gupta
B) Maurya
C) Satavahana
D) Chola



63. The Sangam literature is related to
A) Sanskrit
B) Prakrit
C) Tamil
D) Pali
64. The Chola dynasty belonged to
A) North India
B) South India
C) Eastern India
D) Western India
65. Rajaraja Chola built the temple at
A) Madurai
B) Thanjavur
C) Kanchipuram
D) Rameswaram
66. The Brihadeeswara temple is dedicated to
A) Vishnu
B) Shiva
C) Brahma
D) Kartikeya
67. The Pallava capital was
A) Madurai
B) Kanchipuram
C) Thanjavur
D) Tiruchi
68. Hiuen Tsang visited India during the reign of
A) Ashoka
B) Harsha
C) Samudragupta
D) Kanishka
69. Harsha ruled from
A) Kannauj
B) Delhi
C) Ujjain
D) Pataliputra
70. The book "Harshacharita" was written by
A) Bana
B) Kalidasa
C) Harisena
D) Vishakhadatta
71. The earliest coins in India were
A) Gold coins
B) Punch-marked coins
C) Silver dinars
D) Copper coins
72. The Shunga dynasty was founded by
A) Pushyamitra Shunga
B) Vasudeva
C) Agnimitra
D) Brihadratha
73. The capital of Magadha was
A) Vaishali
B) Rajgir
C) Pataliputra
D) Champa
74. The Ajivika sect was founded by
A) Makkhali Gosala
B) Mahavira
C) Buddha
D) Parshvanatha
75. The earliest Veda is
A) Yajurveda
B) Samaveda
C) Rigveda
D) Atharvaveda
76. The Gayatri Mantra is in
A) Samaveda
B) Rigveda
C) Atharvaveda
D) Yajurveda
77. The famous stupa at Amaravati is located in
A) Karnataka
B) Tamil Nadu
C) Andhra Pradesh
D) Telangana
78. The Indo-Greek ruler who embraced Buddhism was
A) Demetrius
B) Menander



- C) Kanishka
D) Huvishka
79. The book “Milindapanho” is related to
A) Chandragupta Maurya
B) Ashoka
C) Menander
D) Kanishka
80. The earliest inscription in India belongs to
A) Harsha
B) Ashoka
C) Samudragupta
D) Kanishka
81. The system of land grants became popular during
A) Maurya period
B) Gupta period
C) Vedic period
D) Harappan period
82. The term “Golden Age of India” is used for
A) Maurya period
B) Gupta period
C) Kushan period
D) Harsha period
83. The decimal system was developed during
A) Maurya period
B) Gupta period
C) Harappan period
D) Vedic period
84. The concept of zero is associated with
A) Aryabhata
B) Varahamihira
C) Brahmagupta
D) Patanjali
85. The earliest evidence of rice cultivation is found at
A) Mehrgarh
B) Lothal
C) Koldihwa
D) Harappa
86. The chief deity of Indus people was
A) Vishnu
B) Shiva (Pashupati)
C) Indra
D) Agni
87. The Harappan seal mostly depicts
A) Human figures
B) Geometrical shapes
C) Animals
D) Trees
88. The main river of Harappan civilization was
A) Ganga
B) Yamuna
C) Indus
D) Godavari
89. The famous site Dholavira is located in
A) Rajasthan
B) Gujarat
C) Haryana
D) Punjab
90. The earliest form of marriage in Vedic period was
A) Gandharva
B) Brahma
C) Rakshasa
D) Paisacha
91. The term “Upanishad” means
A) Prayer
B) Sacrifice
C) Sitting near the teacher
D) Knowledge
92. The Mauryan army was described by
A) Fa-Hien
B) Megasthenes
C) Hiuen Tsang
D) Al-Biruni
93. The famous university at Valabhi was located in
A) Bihar
B) Gujarat



- C) Maharashtra
D) Odisha
94. The Gupta ruler who faced Hun invasion was
A) Samudragupta
B) Chandragupta II
C) Skandagupta
D) Kumaragupta
95. The rock-cut caves at Ellora belong to
A) Only Buddhism
B) Only Jainism
C) Only Hinduism
D) All three religions
96. The earliest temple architecture style in India was
A) Dravida
B) Nagara
C) Vesara
D) Rock-cut
97. The earliest written historical record in India is
A) Vedas
B) Puranas
C) Ashokan inscriptions
D) Sangam literature
98. The main source of information about Harappan civilization is
A) Coins
B) Inscriptions
C) Archaeological remains
D) Literary texts
99. The Mauryan administrative system was highly centralized because of
A) Village autonomy
B) Strong king
C) Bureaucratic control
D) Religious control
100. The Gupta period is famous for progress in
A) Only warfare
B) Only trade
C) Art, science and literature
D) Agriculture only