

## Kinship, Caste and Class

Question 1.

The earliest inscriptions were written on which material?

- (a) Paper
- (b) Metal
- (c) Stones
- (d) Wood

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Stones

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Question 2.

Which of the following was one of the occupations of Kshatriyas?

- (a) Perform sacrifices and give gifts
- (b) To teach Vedas
- (c) Trade
- (d) Agriculture

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Perform sacrifices and give gifts

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Question 3.

Which of the following statements is incorrect about the duties as laid down in Manusmriti for the Chandalas?

- (a) They had to live on the outskirts of the village.
- (b) They had to use discarded utensils.
- (c) They were supposed to wear old clothes of the villagers and ornaments made from shells.
- (d) It was their duty to serve as executioner and dispose of the bodies of those who had no relatives.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) They were supposed to wear old clothes of the villagers and ornaments made from shells.

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Question 4.

Which of the following strategies were evolved by Brahmanas to enforce the norms of Varna order from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE?

- (a) Brahmanas used to emphasise that the varna system is divine.
- (b) Brahmanas tried to convince people that their occupation and status are determined by



birth.

(c) Brahmanas advised the kings to ensure that people follow the norms of the varna system within the kingdom.

(d) All of these.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these.

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Question 5.

Which of the following statements is correct about the importance of gender differences in the early societies from c. 600 BCE to 600 CE?

(i) Societies were patrilineal in nature.

(ii) Women were allowed to give land grants.

(iii) Sons were considered important for the continuity of the family.

(a) Only 'i.'

(b) Both 'ii' and 'iii'

(c) Both 'i' and 'iii'

(d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Both 'i' and 'iii'

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Question 6.

In which type of marriage does a woman have several husbands?

(a) Endogamy

(b) Exogamy

(c) Polygyny

(d) Polyandry

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Polyandry

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Question 7.

Shakas who came from Central Asia were regarded by the Brahmanas as

(a) Dasas

(b) Untouchables

(c) Mlechchhas

(d) Aryans

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Mlechchhas

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Question 8.

Which of the following statements is correct about the classification of people in terms of



'gotra' under Brahmanical practice around 1000 BCE onwards?

- (a) After marriage women were expected to give up their father's gotra.
- (b) They were supposed to adopt the gotra of their husband.
- (c) Another important rule was that members of the same gotra could not marry.
- (d) All of these.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these.

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Question 9.

The original story of Mahabharata was composed by

- (a) Brahmanas
- (b) Kshatriyas
- (c) Sutas
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Sutas

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Question 10.

What was the object of the team of V.S. Sukthankar?

- (a) Prepare critical edition of Mahabharata
- (b) Translate Mahabharata in the English language
- (c) Prepare critical edition of Manusmriti
- (d) Translate Manusmriti in Tamil

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Prepare critical edition of Mahabharata

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Question 11.

Explain one point of difference between patriliney and matriliney.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Patriliney means to trace descent from father to son, grandson, and so on. Matriliney means to trace the descent through the mother.

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Question 12.

Who rebuilt the Sudarshana lake?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Rudradaman rebuilt the Sudarshana lake.

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Question 13.

Read the information given below:

Identify and name the system of marriage.

In this type of marriage, a woman has several husbands. Draupadi followed this system of marriage. She had five husbands.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Polyandry

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Question 14.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Women were expected to give up their father's gotra and take up their husband's gotra after marriage.

Reason (R): Women who married Satavahana rulers retained their father's gotras instead of adopting names derived from their husband's gotra name.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

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Question 15.

Look at the figure given below. Identify and name the terracotta sculpture belonging to c. fifth century CE.



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: It is the earliest sculptural description of a scene from the Mahabharata. It is taken from the walls of a temple in Ahichchhatra (Uttar Pradesh).

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Question 16.

Look at the image given below. What is depicted in the image?



▼ Answer

Answer: It is a stone sculpture from Gandhara belonging to c. third century CE. In this image, a mendicant is seeking alms.

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Question 17.

Ruler of the Satvahana dynasty \_\_\_\_\_ claimed to be both a unique Brahmana and destroyer of the pride of Kshatriyas.

▼ Answer

Answer: Gotami-puta Siri-Satakani

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Question 18.

Consider the following statements regarding Jatis and social mobility.

- (i) Jatis like varna was based on birth.
- (ii) Just like varnas the number of jatis was fixed.
- (iii) Jatis with different occupations sometimes organised into shrines or guilds.

Which of the statement(s) above is/are correct?

- (a) i and ii
- (b) ii and iii
- (c) iii only
- (d) i only

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) i only

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Question 19.

Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the duties of chandalas?

- (a) They had to live outside the village.
- (b) They had to use discarded utensils and wear clothes of the dead and ornaments of iron.
- (c) They could walk about in villages and cities only at night.
- (d) They had to dispose of the bodies of those who had no relatives.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) They could walk about in villages and cities only at night.

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Question 20.

Consider the following statements regarding gendered access to the property.

- (i) Women had no right to the paternal estate.
- (ii) Paternal estate was divided equally amongst sons after the death of the parents.
- (iii) Stridhana could be inherited by the children and husband of the woman.

Which of the statement(s) above is/are correct?

- (a) i and ii
- (b) ii and iii
- (c) i and iii
- (d) ii only

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) i and ii

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Question 21.

Who excavated the village named Hastinapur?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: In 1951-52, the archaeologist B.B. Lai excavated at a village named Hastinapur in Meerut.

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Question 22.

Match the following.

(i) Endogamy	(a) refers to marriage outside the unit
(ii) Exogamy	(b) refer to the practice of a man having several wives
(iii) Polygyny	(c) refers to a practice of a woman having several husbands



(iv) Polyandry (d) refer to marriage within the unit

Choose the correct option:

- (a) i - b, ii - c, iii - a, iv - d
- (b) i - a, ii - b, iii - d, iv - c
- (c) i - c, ii - a, iii - b, iv - d
- (d) i - d, ii - a, iii - b, iv - c

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) i - d, ii - a, iii - b, iv - c

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