

கிடை ட சிலிகள் அவர்ன்/முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது/All Rights Reserved

அதியன பொடி கல்விக் கலை (உச்ச பேல்) விஷயங்கள், 2021(2022) கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரிட்சை, 2021(2022) General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

ଓন্টাই ওন্টিলাইড II (I কোর্স)
 ইন্টিয় বৰলারু II (পঞ্চতি I)
History of India II (Part I)

25 A E II

ஏடு குறை
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

அமிகர கிடைவில் காலை	- தீவித்து 10 நிலை
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம்	- 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time	10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

History of India - From earliest times to 1206 A.D.

Index No.:

Instructions:

- * This part consists of 40 questions. Answer all the questions on this paper itself.
- * For each question there are five responses of which only one is correct. When you have selected the correct answer to a question, mark your response on this paper according to the instructions given.
- * 40 marks will be awarded for this part.
- * Time allocated for both part I and part II is three hours.
Attach part I to the answer script of part II when handing over.

PART I

- In each of the questions from **1** to **10**, a group of **five** names are given. **One** of the names given in each group **does not** tally with the others. Select that name and write its **number in the bracket**.

1.	(1) Kirthar (4) Hindukush	(2) Sulaiman (5) Karakorum	(3) Khyber (.....)
2.	(1) Cauvery (4) Chenab	(2) Sutlej (5) Jhelum	(3) Ravi (.....)
3.	(1) Vishakadatta (4) Dandin	(2) Sudraka (5) Aryabhata	(3) Varahamihira (.....)
4.	(1) Dantidurga (4) Varagunavarman	(2) Krishna I (5) Dhruva	(3) Govinda II (.....)
5.	(1) Mahabalipuram (4) Amaravati	(2) Bharut (5) Nagarjunikonda	(3) Sanchi (.....)
6.	(1) Valanadu (4) Nadu	(2) Mandalam (5) Kurram	(3) Panchayat (.....)
7.	(1) Kosala (4) Vajji	(2) Anga (5) Vatsa	(3) Magadha (.....)
8.	(1) Chandragupta Maurya (4) Asoka	(2) Pushyamitra (5) Kunala	(3) Bindusara (.....)

9. (1) Nagarjuna (2) Nighantanathaputra (3) Purnakasyapa (.....)
 (4) Makkaligosala (5) Ajitha Keshakambala

10. (1) Broach (2) Thana (3) Multan (.....)
 (4) Pratisthan (5) Debal

● In each of the questions from 11 to 15, five pairs of names are given. Among them, there is one pair in which the names do not tally with one another. Identify that particular pair of names and write its number in the bracket.

11. (1) Pancharatha temples, Mahabalipuram - Pallava (.....)
 (2) Vishnu temple, Badami - Chaulukya
 (3) Brihadishvara temple, Tanjore - Pandya
 (4) Chennakeshava temple, Belur - Hoysala
 (5) Kailasanatha temple, Ellora - Rastrakuta

12. (1) Vishnugopa - Vengi (.....)
 (2) Mahendra - Kosala
 (3) Vyagraraja - Mahakanthara
 (4) Ugrasena - Pallakka
 (5) Damana - Erandapalla

13. (1) Devagiri - Yadava (.....)
 (2) Dwarasamudra - Hoysala
 (3) Kalyani - Western Chaulukyas
 (4) Warangal - Kakatiya
 (5) Madurai - Pallava

14. (1) Vikramaditya - Chandragupta II (.....)
 (2) Maduraikonda - Paranthaka
 (3) Sakala Uttarapathanatha - Harsha
 (4) Vatapikonda - Varagunavarman
 (5) Parameshvara - Pulakesin II

15. (1) Narmada - Bharucachcha (.....)
 (2) Tapti - Kalyani
 (3) Yamuna - Mathura
 (4) Ganga - Kanauj
 (5) Godavari - Pratisthan

● For each of the questions from 16 to 20, some names / statements / dates are given in columns X and Y. The names / statements / dates given in column Y have some affinity with those in column X. But they are not arranged in the proper order of sequence. When they are arranged in the proper order one of the five combinations given below is correct. Write the number of the correct combination in the bracket.

X	Y
16. (i) Ashvaghosa (ii) Harisena (iii) Fa-Hien (iv) Bhanabatta (v) Dandin	A Samudragupta B Harsha C Kanishka D Narasinhavarman II E Chandragupta II
(1) AEBCD (2) BCDEA (3) CAEBD (4) DEBCA (5) EBCDA (.....)	

X					Y				
17.	(i) Piyadarshika		A	Varahamihira					
	(ii) Brihatsamhita		B	Somadeva					
	(iii) Kathasaritsagara		C	Aryabhatta					
	(iv) Surya Siddhantha		D	Kalhana					
	(v) Rajatarangani		E	Harsha					
	(1) BDCEA	(2) CEDBA	(3) DCEAB	(4) EABCD	(5) EACBD	(.....)			
X					Y				
18.	(i) Mahishamandala		A	Mahadarmarakkhita					
	(ii) Maharatta		B	Sona and Uttara					
	(iii) Himavata		C	Majjantika					
	(iv) Suvarnabhumi		D	Mahadeva					
	(v) Kashmira-Gandhara		E	Majjima					
	(1) ABDCE	(2) BCDEA	(3) CADBE	(4) DAEBC	(5) DEBAC	(.....)			
X					Y				
19.	(i) Chandappajjota		A	Pallava					
	(ii) Bindusara		B	Maurya					
	(iii) Simuka		C	Avanti					
	(iv) Skandavarman		D	Chaulukya					
	(v) Pulakesin II		E	Satavahana					
	(1) CBEAD	(2) CAEBD	(3) CDBAE	(4) DBCAE	(5) EABCD	(.....)			
X					Y				
20.	(i) Sri Mara Sri Vallabha		A	Capture of king Mahinda V who fled to Ruhuna.					
	(ii) Parantaka		B	Invasion of Sri Lanka during the reign of king Sena I and plunder of Anuradhapura.					
	(iii) Rajaraja I		C	Expulsion of Cholas from Sri Lanka					
	(iv) Rajendra I		D	Capture of Anuradhapura in the reign of king Mahinda V					
	(v) Kulotthunga I		E	Invasion of Anuradhapura to recover the Pandyan regalia					
	(1) ACBDE	(2) BEDAC	(3) CDEBA	(4) EBCDA	(5) ECDAB	(.....)			

- In each of the questions from 21 to 25, five items are listed under one heading. One of those items does not relate to the particular heading. Select that item and write its number in the bracket.

21. Rigvedic Period

- (1) A period of transition from nomadic to settled agricultural life.
- (2) Rise of a patriarchal extended family structure.
- (3) Community of families constituted a Grama.
- (4) The clan was under the leader named Rajan.
- (5) Yajna conducted by a priest was the main religious activity. (.....)

22. Alexander the Great

- (1) Alexander crossed Hindukush and entered India in 327 B.C.
- (2) His army successfully marched as far as the Beas river.
- (3) Out of the fear of the army of Nandas, the Alexander's army refused to march beyond Beas river.
- (4) A fierce battle took place between Alexander and the king of Taxila.
- (5) General Seleucus Nikator was the successor of his Asian empire. (.....)

23. Sunga dynasty

(1) Pushyamitra, the Commander-in-chief of Brihadratha ascended the throne after killing his master.
 (2) The dynasty founded by Pushyamitra was known as Sunga.
 (3) Pushyamithra arrested the disintergration of the Magadha empire and protected the country from foreign invasions.
 (4) Minister Vasudeva who overthrew the last Sunga ruler founded the Kanya dynasty.
 (5) Sungas who were ardent followers of Brahmanism never tolerated other religions.
 (.....)

24. Kalinga

(1) It is believed that Asoka embraced Buddhism after the bloody conquest of Kalinga.
 (2) Kalinga with its capital Tosali was a territorial division of the Mauryan empire.
 (3) Kalinga regained its independence from Mauryas under the leadership of Kharavela.
 (4) Hatigumpha inscription provides information regarding the achievements of Kharavela.
 (5) Kharavela belonged to the Chedi dynasty.

25. Chandragupta I

(1) Chandragupta I, the grandson of Sri Gupta is considered as the ruler of the Gupta empire.
 (2) Chandragupta I expanded his territories by marrying Kumaradevi of the Lichchavis.
 (3) Chandragupta I issued coins in jointname of himself and his queen.
 (4) Chandragupta I used the title of Maharajadhiraja.
 (5) Chandragupta I successfully expelled the Hunu invaders from India.
 (.....)

● For each of the questions from 26 to 30, responses (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. One or more of these is/are correct. Select the correct response/responses and mark your answer in the brackets according to following instructions.

1 if only (A) and (B) are correct.
 2 if only (A) and (C) are correct.
 3 if only (B) and (C) are correct.
 4 if only (C) and (D) are correct.
 5 Any other numbers or combination of responses is correct.

Summary of instructions				
1	2	3	4	5
Only (A) and (B) are correct.	Only (A) and (C) are correct.	Only (B) and (C) are correct.	Only (C) and (D) are correct.	Any other number or combination of responses is correct.

26. Vedic literature

(A) The word "Veda" means knowledge.
 (B) The Vedic literature, was composed of Caturveda, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanisads.
 (C) Rigveda is considered the oldest religious text in the world.
 (D) The Vedas passed on from generation to generation through the oral tradition.
 (.....)

27. Vardhamana Mahavira

(A) He was a contemporary of Lord Buddha.
 (B) He was the first Thirthankara of Jainism.
 (C) He rejected the teachings of Vedas.
 (D) He did not believe in karma.
 (.....)

28. Agreement between Chandragupta Maurya and Seleucus Nikator

(A) After crossing Hindukush Chandragupta Maurya defeated Seleucus Nikator.
 (B) Nikator confirmed his friendship by sending Megasthenes to the Mauryan court.
 (C) Nikator was allowed to retain his rule in the region beyond Hindukush.
 (D) After the defeat Nikator presented 500 elephants to the victorious king Chandragupta Maurya.
 (.....)

29. Rastrakutas

(A) After defeating the Chaulukya king Kirthivarman, Dantidurga founded the Rastrakuta kingdom in the Deccan.
 (B) Being ardent followers of Jainism, the Rastrakutas did not tolerate Shivism and Vaisnavism in their kingdom.
 (C) Dhruva was the first Rastrakuta king to intervene in the tripartite struggle.
 (D) The Rastrakuta power in the Deccan was overthrown by the Chola king Parantaka I.
 (.....)

30. Samudragupta

(A) Immediately after ascending the throne Samudragupta conquered 12 kingdoms of Dakshinapatha.
 (B) Samudragupta annexed those kingdoms in the Dakshinapata directly to his empire.
 (C) Allahabad Prasasti describes Saundragupta's campaigns under four headings.
 (D) The king of Sri Lanka was one of the rulers who paid homage to Samudragupta.
 (.....)

● For each of the questions from 31 to 35, select the correct answer and write its **number in the bracket**.

31. What was considered as the southern boundary of Arijavartha?
 (1) Satpura (2) Vindya
 (3) Nilgiri (4) Aravalli
 (5) Baroda (.....)

32. Who was the author of the Milinda Panha?
 (1) Ashvagosha (2) Vasubandu
 (3) Nagarjuna (4) Nagasena
 (5) Buddhaghosa (.....)

33. What was the capital of Pulekesin I of the Chaulukya dynasty?
 (1) Vengi (2) Kalyani
 (3) Vatapi (4) Pratisthan
 (5) Warrangal (.....)

34. Who was honoured as Mummidicholadeva?
 (1) Paranthaka (2) Rajaraja I
 (3) Rajendra I (4) Kulottunga I
 (5) Rajadhiraja I (.....)

35. Which inscription mentions the defeat of Sri Lankan army by Cholas in the Indian soil?
 (1) Arpakkam (2) Chidambaram
 (3) Tirumalai (4) Rameshwaram
 (5) Uttaramerur (.....)

- In each of the questions from **36** to **40**, two statements are given. On the basis of the table given below, select the description that fits best with the two statements in each of the questions and write its **number in the bracket**.

First Statement		Second Statement
1	Correct	Incorrect
2	Correct	Correct
3	Incorrect	Incorrect
4	Incorrect	Correct
5	Correct	Correct and explains the first statement well.

	First Statement	Second Statement	
36.	According to the Rigveda, god Purandara destroyed the city of Hariupia.	The war god of the Vedic people was called Indra.	(.....)
37.	One of the important Indo-Greek kings was Menander.	According to Greek records, capital of Menander was Purushapura.	(.....)
38.	Fa-Hien came to India during the reign of king Harsha.	Fa-Hien studied Buddhism at the Nalanda University.	(.....)
39.	After Satavahanas, the Pandyan came to power in the Deccan.	According to Greek sources the Roman emperor Julian received an embassy from a Pandyan king.	(.....)
40.	“Mattavilasa Prahasana” is a satirical play on the religious rivalries and religious life during the Pallava dynasty.	Mattavilasa Prahasana was a short one act Sanskrit play which gives a hilarious account of a dispute between drunken Kapila and the Buddhist Monk Nagasena.	(.....)

* *

More Past Papers at
tamilguru.lk

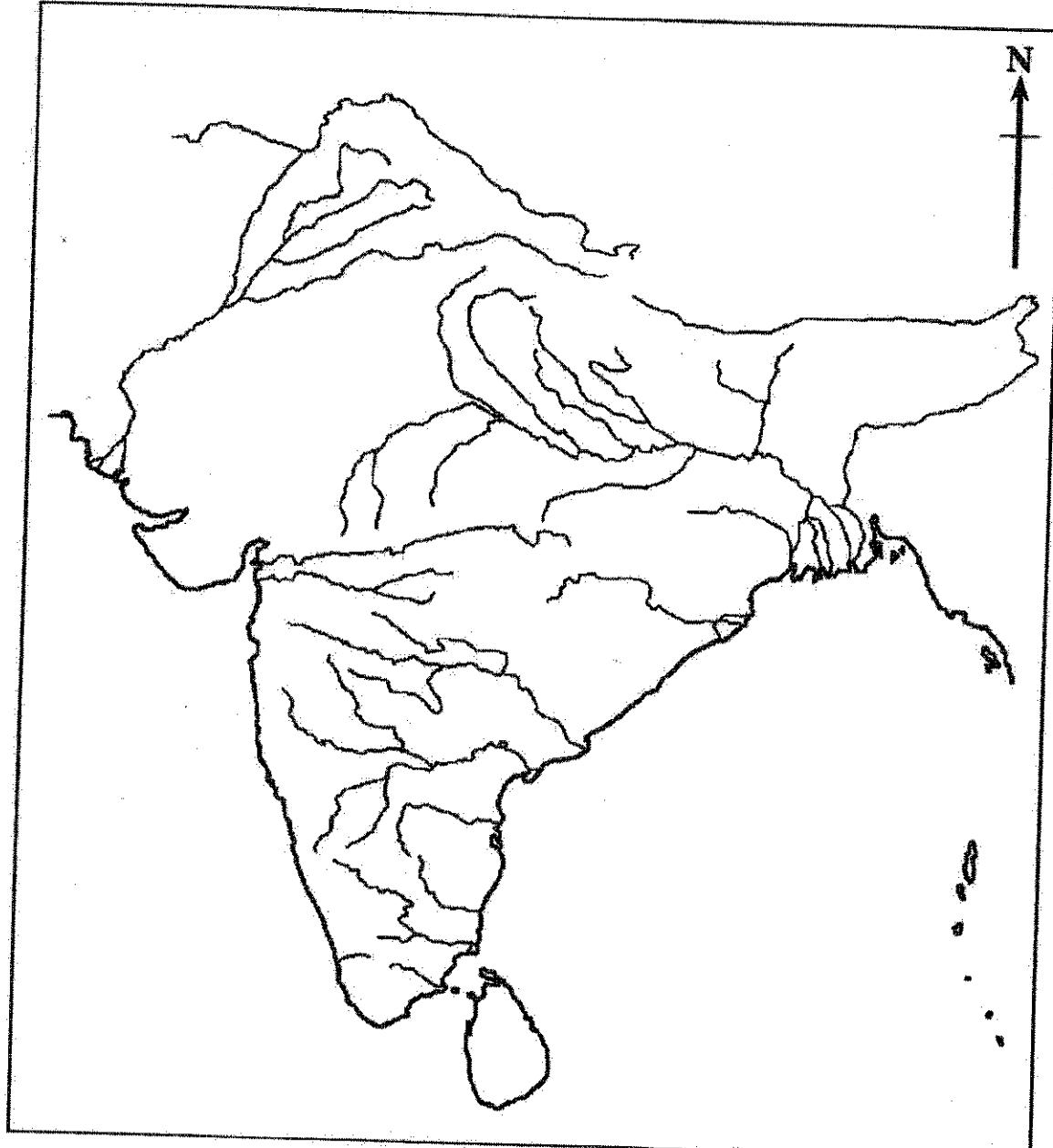
கிடை உ சிலைல் ஆலீரன் | முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது | All Rights Reserved

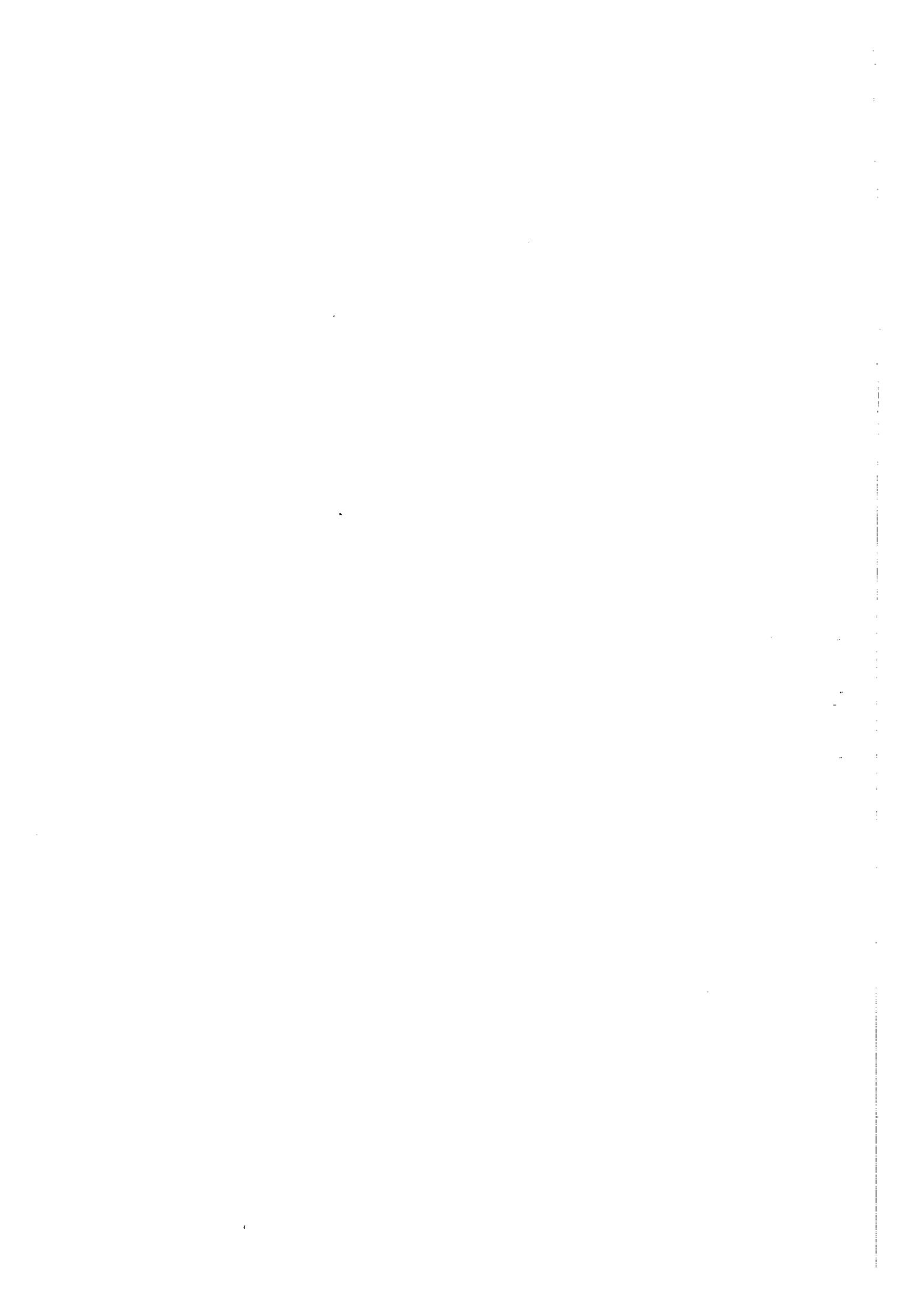
அலையை பொட்டு கூறிக் கூறு (உயிர் பல) விற்காய, 2021(2022) கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திரி (உயர் தர)ப் பரிசீச, 2021(2022) General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

ଓନ୍ଦେଇ ଓତିହାସକ II
ଇନ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ ବ୍ୟାକୁମ୍ବାରୁ II
History of India II

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନା ଅଂକ୍ୟ
ବିଜ୍ଞା ଇଲ. }
Question No. } 1

විභාග අංකය }
සැන්ට් ගැනීම් }
Index No.





Page No. 1 of 1 | Date: 2021-08-01 | Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යාපන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (අස්ස පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
කළුවිප් පොතුත් තරාතුරුප පත්තිර (ශාය් තු)ප පරිශීලක, 2021(2022)
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

ஒன்டீய ஒதிலாசிய II (II கொள்க) இந்திய வரலாறு II (பகுதி II) History of India II (Part II)

25 A E II

History of India - From the earliest times to 1206 A.D.

Instructions:

- * Question No. 01 is compulsory.
- * Answer question No. 01 and three others, selecting one question each from Parts B and C.
(An outline map of India is provided for answering question No. 01)

Part A

1. Mark and name all the places given below on the map provided.

(i) Rupar	(ii) Tamralipti
(iii) Bolan	(iv) Hindukush
(v) Mathura	(vi) Satpura
(vii) Junagardh	(viii) Ujjain
(ix) Pratistan	(x) Tanjore
(xi) Supparaka	(xii) Godavari

242

2. Discuss the manner in which North Western passes have influenced in shaping of the history of India. (16 marks)

3. Critically analyse the religious beliefs and rituals of ancient India under the following topics.

- (i) Religious beliefs and rituals of the Indus people. (08 marks)
- (ii) Religious beliefs and rituals of the Rigvedic people. (08 marks)

4. "Mauryas were the first empire builders in Northern India" (01 mark)

- (i) Who is considered to be the founder of the Mauryan empire?
- (ii) Name **two** major literary works which provide information regarding the Mauryan Empire. (02 marks)
- (iii) Write a brief account of the central and provincial administration of the Mauryas. (04 marks)
- (iv) Examine the gradual expansion of the Mauryan empire. (09 marks)

5. Write short notes on the historical significance of any **two** of the following: (2 x 08 = 16 marks)

- (i) Town planning of the Harappan people
- (ii) Solos Maha Janapadas
- (iii) Indo-Greeks
- (iv) Decline and downfall of the Mauryan empire

Part C

6. Examine the importance of Kushana period in the history of India under the following spheres.

(i) Religion and literature. (08 marks)

(ii) Art and architecture. (08 marks)

7. "The age of the Imperial Guptas is considered as the classical age of the history of India"

(i) What is the official and literary language of the Gupta era? (01 mark)

(ii) Name the two main Hindu sects prevalent during the Gupta period. (02 marks)

(iii) Give a brief account of the developments in the fields of arts during the Gupta period. (04 marks)

(iv) Explain the reasons why the age of Imperial Guptas is considered as the classical age of the history of India. (09 marks)

8. "Harsha was an able warrier and a good administrator." Discuss this statement under the following themes:

(i) Establishment of an empire in Northern India (08 marks)

(ii) Social and religious activities of King Harsha (08 marks)

9. Write short notes on the historical significance of any two of the following: (2 × 08 = 16 marks)

(i) Hiuen Tsang

(ii) Tripartite struggle

(iii) Provincial administration of the Cholas

(iv) Pala dynasty

* * *