

HY6CBT01 - Archaeology in India

1. The study of archaeological objects in orderly manner to found its age and function is known as
 - a. Palaeoanthropology
 - b. **Antiquarianism**
 - c. Palaeontology
 - d. Palaeobotany
2. Which type of archaeology studies the ancient written records and texts in Sumerian, Egyptian, Latin and Greek to understand these ancient civilizations?
 - a. **Classical Archaeology**
 - b. Pre-historical Archaeology
 - c. Historical Archaeology
 - d. Ethnoarchaeology
3. Who coined the term 'Prehistoric Archaeology'?
 - a. John Marshal
 - b. Richard Temple
 - c. **Daniel Wilson**
 - d. Cunningham
4. The kind of archaeology which studies the story of man's development before the appearance of writing is known as
 - a. Environmental Archaeology
 - b. Historical Archaeology
 - c. Settlement Archaeology
 - d. **Pre-historical Archaeology**
5. In global context, Archaeology is the study of colonial and post-colonial settlements.
 - a. **Historical Archaeology**
 - b. Pre-Historical Archaeology
 - c. Cognitive Archaeology
 - d. Rescue and Salvage Archaeology
6. The study of the special distribution of an ancient human activities and occupation, ranging from the different location of activities within a single room to the arrangement of sites in a region is known as
 - a. Environmental Archaeology
 - b. Industrial Archaeology
 - c. Ethnoarchaeology
 - d. **Settlement Archaeology**
7. What is the study of past ways of thought from material remains?
 - a. **Cognitive Archaeology**
 - b. Historical Archaeology
 - c. Linguistic Archaeology
 - d. Public Archaeology
8. Who studies the material remains like measurement, planning, means of organization and power, cult activity, and the whole artistic depiction to understand the ancient thought?
 - a. Palaeontologist
 - b. Ethno-botanist
 - c. **Cognitive Archaeologist**
 - d. Ethnoarchaeologist
9. Which of the following types of archaeology is also called Underwater Archaeology?
 - a. Linguistic Archaeology
 - b. **Nautical Archaeology**
 - c. Salvage Archaeology
 - d. Settlement Archaeology
10. is the study of living peoples and of their material culture undertaken with the aim of improving our understanding of the past.
 - a. **Ethnoarchaeology**
 - b. Linguistic Archaeology
 - c. Rescue Archaeology
 - d. Public Archaeology
11. The study of language and script in the backdrop of archaeological remains to identify cultural identities like the race, migration, ecology, philosophy and religion is known as

- a. Ethnoarchaeology b. **Linguistic Archaeology** c. Marine Archaeology
d. Cognitive Archaeology
12. is the method of retrieving the data from archaeological sites, which are under threat.
a. Linguistic Archaeology b. Marine Archaeology c. **Salvage Archaeology**
d. Public Archaeology
13. One of the emerging areas of archaeology which aims at educating and involving the common public to create awareness about their past is known as
a. Rescue Archaeology b. Nautical Archaeology c. Linguistic Archaeology
d. **Public Archaeology**
14. Who developed the 'Three Age System'?
a. Alexander Cunningham b. James Princep c. **C.J. Thomsen** d. W.W. Hunter
15. Who developed a new approach in archaeology called New Archaeology?
a. **Lewis Binford** b. Grahme Clark c. William Jones d. Bruce Foote
16. David Clarke, one of the principal proponents of New Archaeology, expressed his view in the book
a. **Analytical Archaeology** b. The Dawn of European Civilization c. What Happened in History d. New Imperial Series
17. 'New Perspectives in Archaeology' is written by
a. David Clarke b. Grahme Clarke c. **Lewis Binford** d. Bruce Foote
18. 'An Archaeological Perspective' is written by
a. David Clarke b. Grahme Clarke c. **Lewis Binford** d. Bruce Foote
19. Who sought to explain the culture as a system, which could be classified into various subsystems like social subsystem, ideological subsystem, trade subsystem and alike?
a. Palaeoarchaeologists b. **New Archaeologists** c. Post-Processual Archaeologists d. Ethnolinguists
20. stresses the dynamic relationship between social and economic aspects of culture and environment as the basis of understanding the processes of culture change.
a. Historical Archaeology b. Pre-Historical Archaeology c. Post-Processual Archaeology d. **New Archaeology**
21. emphasis the need to understand the interaction between human culture and environment
a. Palaeoarchaeologists b. **Processual Archaeologists** c. Post-Processual Archaeologists d. Ethnolinguists
22. Who wrote the work 'Postprocessual Archaeology'?
a. Mark Leone b. Michael Shanks c. Michael Brian d. **Ian Hodder**
23. An object that has been made, used or altered by people and has made its way into the ground through discard, loss or disaster is known as
a. Ecofact b. **Artefact** c. site d. pearlware
24. The natural objects like, seeds, pollen and parasites, that can be used to understand the humans and their surroundings is called
a. **Ecofacts** b. Artefacts c. Middens d. Features

25. If the archaeological material is found in undisturbed condition since its disposition, then it is known as
- a. Provenance b. **Primary Context** c. Secondary Context d. Transformational Process
26. refers to a variety of methods used by archaeologists to acquire data from sites without excavation.
- a. **Surface Survey** b. Quadrant Method c. Stripping d. Trial Trunch
27. involves a simple walking over the surface of the site to observe the visible material remains of the site.
- a. **Pedestrian Survey** b. Aerial Survey c. Surface Survey d. Chemical Survey
28. What is the science of taking detailed vertical or oblique photographs from aircraft , maintaining a standard height over the area to be covered for reliable measurement of earth's features?
- a. Periscope Photography b. Stereoscopy c. **Photogrammetry** d. Magnetometry
29. measures the strength of the earth's magnetic field at the surface.
- a. **Proton Magnetometer** b. Ground Penetrating Radar c. Proton Gradiometer d. Stereoscopy
30. measures the differences of magnetism in buried remains, which are partly caused by the thermoremnant magnetic field of the buried remains.
- a. Proton Magnetometer b. **Proton Gradiometer** c. Stereoscopy d. Ground Penetrating Radar
31. In which of the geophysical methods, electromagnetic pulse is released into the ground and the variation of its return time is measured?
- a. Resistivity Survey b. **Ground Penetrating Radar Method** c. Magnetometry d. Stratigraphy
32. What is the scientific way and method of removing objects and uncovering stationary features that have been concealed by later deposits?
- a. **Excavation** b. Exploration c. Survey d. Stereoscopy
33. Who invented the *section strategy* in archaeological excavations?
- a. Mortimer Wheeler b. William Flinders c. **Fox Pitt-Rivers** d. J. Golson
34. The summary removal of soil by any possible means is called
- a. Stratigraphic Excavation b. **Arbitrary Excavation** c. Muck Excavation d. Dredging
35. Who invented the *quadrant method*?
- a. William Flinders b. Pitt-Rivers c. J. Golson d. **A. Evan Giffen**
36. The study of faunal remains is known as
- a. Ethnoarchaeology b. Experimental Archaeology c. **Zooarchaeology** d. Bioarchaeology
37. The study of human remains is known as
- a. Ethnoarchaeology b. Experimental Archaeology c. Zooarchaeology d. **Bioarchaeology**

38. The study of living peoples who make materials today as the one found in archaeological sites is known as
- a. Experimental Archaeology b. **Ethnoarchaeology** c. Bioarchaeology d. Palaeobotany
39. The study of plant remains is known as
- a. Experimental Archaeology b. Ethnoarchaeology c. Bioarchaeology d. **Palaeobotany**
40. Which among the following is the study of how artefacts move from their systematic context to their archaeological context?
- a. **Behavioural Archaeology** b. Experimental Archaeology c. Post-Processual Archaeology d. Ethnoarchaeology
41. Who among the following was not an advocate of post-processual approach in archaeology?
- a. Mark Leone b. Michael Shanks c. Ian Hodder d. **Lewis Binford**
42. Locations that show significant traces of human activity, essentially where artifacts, features and eco-facts are found together, is known as
- a. Matrix b. Context c. Provenance d. **Sites**
43. What refers to the physical medium like sediments, sands, clay, gravel, etc., which surrounds, holds and supports the archaeological material?
- a. Context b. Association c. **Matrix** d. Provenance
44. What refers to the horizontal and vertical position within the matrix?
- a. Association b. Context c. **Provenance** d. Tell
45. The non-artifactual organic and environmental remains are called?
- a. Artifacts b. Features c. Sediments d. **Eco-facts**
46. Who established the training school for archaeology in Taxila?
- a. Cunningham b. John Marshall c. **Mortimer Wheeler** d. Bruce Foote
47. Who defined the four basic sampling strategies namely, simple, stratified, systematic and stratified systematic random sample?
- a. **Peter Hagget** b. Lewis Binford c. Michael Schiffer d. Ian Hodder
48. In which sampling strategy, the sample unit is selected from two or more sampling strata?
- a. Simple b. **Stratified** c. Systematic d. Random Sample
49. In which sampling strategy, two sampling methods are integrated?
- a. Simple b. Stratified c. Systematic d. **Systematic Stratified Sampling**
50. What refers to a variety of methods used by archaeologists to acquire data from sites without excavation?
- a. **Surface Survey** b. Random Survey c. Systematic Survey d. Sampling Survey
51. What is the scientific way and method of removing objects and uncovering stationary features that have been concealed by later deposits?
- a. Exploration b. **Excavation** c. Mapping d. Topographic Survey
52. Who designed the grid system of excavation to obtain information both horizontally and vertically?
- a. John Marshall b. Pitt Rivers c. **Mortimer Wheeler** d. Cunningham

53. involves the removal of topsoil accumulations
 a. Dumping b. **Stripping** c. Quadranting d. Digging
54. What method involves of dividing the mound into four segments and leaving standing baulks between them?
 a. **Quadrant** b. Digging c. Dumping d. Stripping
55. Who invented the Radiocarbon dating method?
 a. Van Post b. Fleischer c. Irving Friedman d. **Willard F. Libby**
56. is an approach based on counting the annual growth rings observable in the cross sections of cut trees
 a. Obsidian-hydration b. Fission Track c. Archaeomagnetism d. **Dendrochronology**
57. The natural splitting of uranium-238 atoms present in obsidian and other glassy volcanic minerals leaves traces called
 a. **Fission Track** b. Obsidian-Hydration c. Dendrochronology d. Thermoluminescence
58. dating is based on the fact that all material particularly crystalline material such as ceramic trap electrons released by natural radiation present in the material.
 a. Carbon 14 b. **Thermoluminescence** c. Uranium Test d. Pollen Analysis
59. Who established the Obsidian-hydration dating method?
 a. Fleischer b. Johnson c. A.E. Douglass d. **Irving Friedman**
60. Which of the following dating method was developed by Jeffrey L. Bada?
 a. Fluorine Method b. **Amino Acid Racemization** c. Electron Spin Resonance d. Varve Analysis
61. Collagen decay is associated with
 a. **Nitrogen Method** b. Electron Spin Resonance c. Aspartic Acid Racemization d. Seriation
62. What is the method of determining the age of the artefacts based on the style, type and technique?
 a. Deep-Sea Cores b. Geochronology c. Stratigraphy d. **Seriation**
63. The artefacts that are found in successive undisturbed cultural layers can be dated relatively based on the principles of
 a. Geochronology b. Fluorine Method c. Pollen Dating d. **Stratigraphy**
64. Who among the following prepared the first Sanskrit grammar in Latin and prepared a Sanskrit-Portuguese dictionary?
 a. William Jones b. Hamilton c. **John Ernst Hanxleden** d. Anquetil Du Perron
65. At whose initiative, the Asiatic Society of Bengal was established on 15th January 1784?
 a. **William Jones** b. James Princep c. Ram Mohan Roy d. John Marshall
66. Who deciphered the ancient Brahmi and Kharoshti Scripts of India?
 a. Alexander Cunningham c. John Marshall c. Mortimer Wheeler d. **James Princep**

67. Who was regarded as the father of Indian Archaeology?
 a. M. Wheeler b. **Alexander Cunningham** c. J. Princep William Jones
68. *Corpus inscriptionum Indicarum* is written by
 a. **Cunningham** b. Mortimer Wheeler c. John Marshall d. Mackenzie
69. The Archaeological Survey of India was formed in
 a. 1860 b. **1861** c. 1862 d. 1863
70. Who was appointed as the first Archaeological Surveyor of India?
 a. Lord Canning b. Lord Curzon c. John Marshall d. **Alexander Cunningham**
71. excavation reveals the total stratigraphy of the site.
 a. Open Area b. Grid c. **Vertical** d. Horizontal
72. Which excavation method reveals the extension of the site while presenting a stratigraphic record in the baulk left between pits?
 a. Grid b. **Horizontal** c. Vertical d. Open Area
73. What type of excavation aims to expose a large area of the archaeological site without maintaining baulk?
 a. Horizontal b. Vertical c. Grid d. **Open Area**
74. What kind of excavation method is employed to obtain information both horizontally and vertically?
 a. Open Area b. **Grid** c. Quartering d. Quadrant
75. What is used to refer to small or sample excavation as opposed to open area excavation?
 a. Matrix b. **Trench** c. Typology d. Sieving
76. What kind of excavation method is used for the burial excavation?
 a. Horizontal b. Vertical c. Quartering d. **Quadrant**
77. The analysis and interpretation of depositional layers in excavated area is known as...
 a. **Stratigraphy** b. Exploration c. Mapping d. Varve Analysis
78. Which among the following is not an absolute dating method?
 a. Radio Carbon b. Uranium Series c. Thermoluminescence d. **Geochronology**
79. Which among the following is not a relating dating method?
 a. Pollen Analysis b. Stratigraphy c. Geochronology d. **Carbon14**
80. Who was the Governor General of India, when the Archaeological Survey of India was established in 1861?
 a. Lord Curzon b. Lord Mayo c. **Lord Canning** d. Lord Mountbatten
81. Who among the following identified the chief cities and sacred places of ancient India like Taxila, Sangisa, Sravasti and Kausambi by following the accounts of Fa-Hien and Hiuen Tsang?
 a. **Alexander Cunningham** b. John Marshall c. Mortimer Wheeler d. Princep
82. Who is acknowledged as the father of Indian Pre-History?
 a. William Jones b. Cunningham c. Mortimer Wheeler d. **Robert Bruce Foote**

83. John Marshall was appointed as the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India in the year
- a. 1900 b. 1901 c. **1902** d. 1903
84. Who appointed John Marshall as the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India?
- a. Lord Mayo b. Lord Wellesley c. Lord Litton d. **Lord Curzon**
85. The south Indian sites like Brahmagiri and Areekamedu were excavated by
- a. **Mortimer Wheeler** b. William Jones c. Bruce-Foote d. John Marshall
86. How many world heritage sites are located in India?
- a. 33 b. **38** c. 42 d. 45
87. The Nalanda Mahavihara site is located in the state of
- a. **Bihar** b. U.P c. Bengal d. Haryana
88. Who commissioned the great Stupa at Sanchi?
- a. Buddha b. Bimbisara c. **Asoka** d. Ajathasatru
89. How many monasteries and temples are located at Ellora that belonged to 600 AD to 1000 AD?
- a. **34** b. 40 c. 42 d. 45
90. The first Buddhist cave monuments at Ajanta date from
- a. **2nd and 1st century BC** b. 1st and 2nd Century AD c. 3rd and 4th century AD d. 4th and 3rd Century BC
91. Who conducted archaeological excavations at Arikamedu in 1945?
- a. John Marshall b. Cunningham c. James Prinsep d. **Mortimer Wheeler**
92. Who among the following Mughal emperor started the construction of Agra Fort?
- a. Babur b. **Akbar** c. Shah Jahan d. Aurangzeb
93. The Taj Mahal was commissioned by Shah Jahan in
- a. 1629 b. **1631** c. 1635 d. 1639
94. Which dynasty ruled over Amaravathi between 2nd century BC and 3rd century AD?
- a. **Satavahana** b. Maurya c. Gupta d. Chalukya
95. Who built Brihadisvara Temple of Thanjavur?
- a. **Raja Raja Chola I** b. Gangaikonda Chola c. Karikala Chola d. Vijayalaya Chola
96. The Brihadisvara temple wall inscriptions are in script
- a. Brahmi b. kolezhuthu c. Vallezhuthu d. **Grantha**
97. Badami and Pattadakal are major centres of historically important Monuments
- a. Pallava b. Chola c. Pandya d. **Chalukya**
98. The construction of Qutb Minar was completed under the reign of
- a. Qutub-ud-din Aibak b. Iltumish c. **Firoz Shah Thuglaq** d. Balban
99. Where is Humahun's Tomb located?
- a. U.P b. Bihar c. **Delhi** d. Haryana
100. Which of the following language is used in the inscriptions of Sanchi Stupa?
- a. Pali b. **Brahmi** c. Sanskrit d. Grantha

101.