

B.COM DEGREE EXAMINATION APRIL-MAY 2020

SIXTH SEMESTER

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA

1. The Harappa civilization was discovered in 1920-1921 by the excavations of
 - a) R D. Banerjee and D.R. Shani
 - b) Mortimer Wheeler
 - c) Sir alexander
 - d) None of the above

2. The most distinguishing feature of various chalcolithic cultures in ancient period is their
 - a) Black polished ware
 - b) Seal
 - c) Painted Grey ware
 - d) Painted pottery

3. Mughal emperor Akbar divided his empire into
 - a) Eight province
 - b) Five
 - c) Twelve
 - d) Ten

4. When Alexander the great invaded India the dynasty which was ruling over entire north India was
 - a) Gupta dynasty
 - b) Maurya
 - c) Sakya
 - d) Nanda

5. The roads of cities in the Indus valley civilization generally divided the city into
 - a) Rectangular block
 - b) Circular
 - c) Triangular
 - d) None of the above

6. Where has the great bath has been excavated?
 - a) Harappa
 - b) Kalibangan
 - c) Mohenjo-Daro

d) None of the above

7. Which Mughal ruler did away the Jaziya tax

- a) Firoz Shah Tugluq
- b) Jahnder Shah
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Azim –us-Shan

8. The Indian ruler who spoke directly to the people through his inscriptions was

- a) Ashoka the great
- b) Chandra Gupt Maurya
- c) Samudra Gupt
- d) Akbar

9. Ashoka the great appointed a class of officers vested with judicial power known as

- a) Dhamma
- b) Rajukas
- c) Chandashok
- d) None of the above

10. Mughalempereor Akbar the great established Manasab system in the year

- a) AD 1550
- b) AD 1555
- c) AD 1565
- d) AD 1585

11. The Sabah and samiti have been called two daughter of prajapati in

- a) The Atharvaveda
- b) The Rig Veda
- c) Sama Veda
- d) Yajur veda

12. The eastern most outpost of Indus valley civilization was excavated by

- a) J.Joshi
- b) B.B. Lai
- c) Y.D.Sharma
- d) S.R.Rao

13. Dadra and Nagar Haveli was liberated from Portuguese rule in

- a) 1935
- b) 1955
- c) 1954

d) 1950

14. Dhamma which Ashoka the great tried to install as the governing principle and enforced in every sphere of life was

- a) A code of economic and judiciary
- b) A code of moral and virtuous life
- c) A code of religious reforms
- d) None of the above

15. Among the four Veda which one is a collection of spells and charms.

- a) Sama Veda
- b) Atharva Veda
- c) Rig Veda
- d) Yajur Veda

16. The Brahmanas, the aranyakas and the Upanishads are attached to one or other of

- a) The four Vedas
- b) Ramayana
- c) Mahabharata
- d) Purana

17. The two popular assemblies which seem to have formed an essential feature of the government during the age of Rig Veda are

- a) Aryans and kalash
- b) Kul and kalash
- c) Sabha and Samiti
- d) Arayans and samiti

18. During the age of Rig veda the grains are collectively called

- a) Yava and Anaaj
- b) Flour and annaj
- c) Yava and Dhanya
- d) Anaaj and Dhanya

19. Which period is referred as the classical age of ancient India.

- a) Gupta period
- b) Maurya
- c) Satwahan
- d) Sakya

20. Which period is referred as the golden age of ancient India?

- a) Gupta period

- b) Maurya
- c) Satwahan
- d) Sakya

21. The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of Maharajadhiraja was

- a) Chandragupta I
- b) Chandragupta II
- c) Samudra gupta
- d) Kumara gupta

22. Akbar the great Mughal emperor proclaimed a new religion Din Ellahi in

- a) 1565
- b) 1515
- c) 1581
- d) 1583

23. Who founded the Haryank dynasty in Magadha?

- a) Udhya bhadra
- b) Ajatashatru
- c) Bimbisara
- d) None of the above

24. The most important republican state during the period of Buddha were

- a) The Panchalas
- b) The Vajjis
- c) Kashis
- d) Magadhas

25. The oldest among the spoken literary language of south India is

- a) Kannada
- b) Malayalam
- c) Telugu
- d) Tamil

26. During modern history MarthandaVarma emerged as the strong ruler of

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Tamil Nadu

27. ASI stands for

- a) Archeological standard of India

- b) Advertising specialty institute
- c) Archeological Survey of India
- d) Annual survey industries

28. UNESCO stands for

- a) United nations economic social and cultural organization
- b) United nations educational scientific and cultural organization
- c) United nations educational scientific children organization
- d) United nations educational social cultural organization

29. Which Gupta emperor was an expert Veena player

- a) Sri Gupta
- b) Samudra Gupta
- c) Chandra Gupta
- d) Kumara Gupta

30. UNWTO stands for

- a) United national world Tourism organization
- b) United Nations world Tourism organization
- c) United Nations world Trade organization
- d) United nations world Tax organization

31. Where was Mohenjo - daro situated in

- a) Lothal
- b) Haryana
- c) Larkana
- d) Punjab

32. The word Mohenjo - daro in Sindhi language means.

- a) Culture
- b) Mount of the dead men
- c) Excavation
- d) Knowledge

33. Which is the first manmade port in the world?

- a) Quilon
- b) Lothal
- c) Muzris
- d) None of the above

34. Who used iron for the first time in India?

- a) Dravidians

- b) Aryans
- c) Portuguese
- d) None of the above

35. Who translated Arthashastra into English?

- a) Manu
- b) Symasastris
- c) Max Muller
- d) None of these

36. Who was the founder of Jainism?

- a) Swami Vivekananda
- b) Kirthi Varman
- c) Vardhamana Mahavira
- d) None of these

37. The word 'Jaina' was derived from the word

- a) Jeena
- b) Jyna
- c) Jina
- d) Jana

38. How many world heritage sites are there today

- a) 1121
- b) 1932
- c) 1522
- d) 1236

39. The world heritage fund was created on

- a) 1972
- b) 1970
- c) 1973
- d) 1974

40. Buddha's birth place now is known as

- a) Nepal
- b) Bhutan
- c) Princes
- d) China

41. Which is known as Tamil Bible?

- a) Tholkapiyam

- b) Pathittupath
- c) Silapatigaram
- d) Thirukural

42. What is the nick name of Asoka?

- a) Siddhartha
- b) Darmapriyan
- c) Devanampriya Priyadassin
- d) All of the above

43. Golden temple was situated in

- a) Amritsar
- b) Gurudwara
- c) Thripura
- d) None of these

44. Who was the founder of Pallava dynasty?

- a) Raja Raja I
- b) Karikala
- c) Simhavishnu
- d) None of these

45. Who was considered as the lord of Vedas?

- a) Surya
- b) Varuna
- c) Indra
- d) None of these

46. Who wrote Arthasasthra?

- a) Kautiliya
- b) Birbal
- c) Kambar
- d) None of these

47. Yava denoted the term

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Barley
- d) Cereals

48. Weapon never used by Indus people

- a) Sword

- b) Knife
- c) Spade
- d) None of these

49. Meter Scale has been discovered from

- a) Harappa
- b) Banawali
- c) Chandudro
- d) Kalibagan

50. The Nagara style of temple architecture is associated with.

- a) North India
- b) South India
- c) East India
- d) West India

51. Which temple dedicated to the sun-god is shaped like a chariot?

- a) Sun Temple, Konark
- b) Lotus Temple, New Delhi
- c) Surya Pahar Temple, Assam
- d) Jagannath Temple, Puri

52. This Islamic architecture was built by Shah Jahan as a memorial to his wife. Name it.

- a) Qutub Minar
- b) Red Fort
- c) Taj Mahal
- d) Fatehpur Sikhri

53. Which monument was built by the Mughal emperor Akbar?

- a) Qutub Minar
- b) Red Fort
- c) Charminar
- d) Fatehpur Sikhri

54. Where did Buddha attain enlightenment?

- a) Lumbini
- b) Bodhgaya
- c) Sarnath
- d) Kushinagar

55. Karla, one of the best preserved Buddhist Caves is in which Indian State?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Uttaranchal
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra

56. Which famous monument was built by Mohammed Quli Qutab Shah in 1518 to commemorate the end of Plague?

- a) Charminar
- b) Jama Masjid
- c) Mecca Masjid
- d) Toli Masjid

57. Which building is known as “White Marble Mughal Architecture”?

- a) Taj Mahal
- b) Khajuraho
- c) Hampi
- d) Ajanta

58. Which temples are well known for their Nagara style symbolism and erotic figures and sculptures?

- a) Aksardham
- b) Khajuraho
- c) Hampi
- d) Ajanta

59. Which heritage site depicts the fine Dravidian style of art and Architecture?

- a) Aksardham
- b) Khajuraho
- c) Hampi
- d) Ajanta

60. Name the heritage site consisting of the finest masterpieces of 31 rock cut Buddhist cave monuments, paintings and sculpture?

- a) Khajuraho
- b) Hampi
- c) Ajanta
- d) Ellora

61. Which caves are well known for their Indian-rock cut architecture?

- a) Khajuraho
- b) Hampi
- c) Ajanta
- d) Ellora

62. Which is the most holy pilgrimage spot for the Buddhists?

- a) Khajuraho
- b) Bodh gaya
- c) Ajanta
- d) Ellora

63. Which world heritage site was built by King Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty?

- a) Khajuraho
- b) Bodh gaya

- c) Ajanta
- d) Sun Temple

64. What was built by Emperor Shah Jahan when he shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi?

- a) Taj
- b) Qutub minar
- c) Red fort
- d) Sanchi

65. Which of the following are the oldest stone structures in India?

- a) Taj
- b) Qutub minar
- c) Red ford
- d) Sanchi

66. Which World Heritage Sites in India was built by Begum Bega?

- a) Humayun's Tomb
- b) Taj Mahal
- c) Red Ford
- d) Qutub Minar

67. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to shift to Agra and live in the fort?

- a) Sikander Lodi
- b) Akbar
- c) Humayun
- d) MuhammanBurie

68. The name of the city itself denotes the victory. Name the city.

- a) Delhi
- b) Amritsar
- c) Fatehpur
- d) Chittor

69. Where Ellora caves are situated?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Rajasthan

70. Where are The Elephanta Caves situated in India?

- a) Kerala
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Madhya Pradesh

71. Which heritage site is famous for its Chalukya style of architecture?

- a) BulandDarwaza
- b) Rani kivav
- c) Pattadakal
- d) Sun temple

72. Which of the following is not true about elephant caves?

- a) In 1987, Elephanta Caves were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- b) Caves are made from solid rock.
- c) Portuguese renamed these caves as Elephanta
- d) These caves are excavated during 11th century.

73. Who was the first Muslim ruler of Delhi?

- a) Akbar
- b) Humayun
- c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- d) None of above

74. Which is famous for its unique Rajput Military Defense Architecture?

- a) Hill fort
- b) Qutub Minar
- c) Jantar Mantar
- d) Nalanda

75. Which is the place where were the earliest traces of human life on Indian subcontinent was discovered?

- a) Kaziranga
- b) Sundarbans
- c) Manas wild life
- d) Rock Shelters of Bhimbetk

76. The word mural derived from which language?

- a) Latin
- b) English
- c) Arabic
- d) Sanskrit

77. Which of the following is/are the example of cave paintings?

- a) Ajanta Caves
- b) Armamalai Cave
- c) Badami Cave Temples
- d) All of the above

78. Which of the following cave painting is focus on the life of Buddhas and Jatakas?

- a) Kerala Murals
- b) Bagh Murals
- c) Ajanta Murals
- d) None of the above

79. Which of the following is not types of Indian Mural Paintings?

- a) Tempera Painting
- b) B Oil Painting
- c) Fresco painting
- d) All of the above

80. Buddhist site Tabo Monastery is located in which of the following state of India?

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Sikkim
- d) Assam

81. Which one of the following manuscript is included in the UNESCO's Memory of World Register?

- a) Rig Veda
- b) Ramayana
- c) Mahabharata
- d) None of the above

82. Who was the first Sikh of Guru Nanak?

- a) Bebe Kaki
- b) Bebe Nanaki
- c) Mata Nanaki
- d) Bhai Mardana

83. In Hindu mythology, who is the god of death?

- a) Indra
- b) Sarswati
- c) Yama
- d) Brahma

84. What are the gateways to the Buddhist Stupas called?

- a) Toranas
- b) Ajantas
- c) Jatakas
- d) Pandavas

85. In which century was Lord Buddha born?

- a) 25th century B.C.
- b) 36th century B.C.
- c) 14th century B.C.
- d) 6th century B.C.

86. Who is the goddess of speech, wisdom and learning?

- a) Parvathi
- b) Saraswati
- c) Lakshmi
- d) Savitar

87. Christianity was first introduced in India at

- a) Malabar Coast
- b) Gujarat Coast

c) Mumbai Coast

d) Chennai Coast

88. How many Sikh Gurus were there?

a) 9

b) 5

c) 10

d) 13

89. The largest Buddhist Monastery in India is located at

a) Gangtok, Sikkim

b) Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh

c) Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh

d) Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh

90. In which State is the religious festival Ganesh Chaturthi celebrated with gusto?

a) Rajasthan

b) Gujarat

c) Maharashtra

d) Madhya Pradesh

91. Flamingo Festival is organized in which State?

a. Telangana

b. Karnataka

c. Nagaland

d. Andhra Pradesh

92. Festival of Holi falls on

a. New Moon Day

b. Full Moon Day

c. One day before Full Moon

d. One day after New Moon

93. Sonapur, the venue of one of the largest cattle fairs is located in which of the following states?

a. Gujarat

b. Rajasthan

c. Bihar

d. Uttarakhand

94. With which of the following festivals is Jallikattu associated?

a) Onam

b) Pongal

c) Vishu

d) Shivarathri

95. The International Kite Festival in Gujarat is held in the month of -

- a) January
- b) March
- c) August
- d) November

96. Jain monastic establishments or shrines and temples are called:

- a) Basadi
- b) Chaitya
- c) Mandir
- d) Tirth

97. The founder of Jainism is believed to be _____

- a) Parshvanatha
- b) Mahavira
- c) Rishabhadeva
- d) Ajitanatha

98. In which language Jain literature are written?

- a) Prakrit
- b) Sanskrit
- c) Hindi
- d) Bengali

99. Most of the heritage hotels are found in

- a) Delhi
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Jaipur
- d) Agra

100. The palaces and forts are converted as which type of hotels

- a) Heritage.
- b) Luxury
- c) Star class
- d) Resort

101. Who is known as "Father of Kerala Renaissance"?

- a) Sree Narayana Guru
- b) Ayyankali
- c) Jagan Mohan
- d) ChandraBabu

102. The founder of Sambavar Sangam

- a) Ayyankali
- b) Jagan Mohan
- c) Pazhoor Raman Chennan
- d) Vakkom Muhammed

103. The first President of NSS

- a) Panampalli Govinda Menon
- b) Mannath Padmanabhan
- c) Pazhoor Raman Chennan
- d) K.Kelappan

104. The first women member of Kochi legislative assembly

- a) Thottakadu Madhaviamma
- b) Ranilakshmi Bhai
- c) AnnieBasant
- d) SarojiniNayedu

105. The founder of Muslim Ayikya Sangam (1922)

- a) Vakkom Muhammed Abdul Khadar Moulavi
- b) Ali anas Muhammed
- c) Arham Muhammed khan
- d) Muhammed Rafi

106. who is known as "Father of literacy in Kerala"

- a) Kuriakose Elias Chavara
- b) Sr. Alphonsa
- c) Euphrasia eluvathingal
- d) Joseph vaz

107. The place where Sree Narayana Guru get enlightenment

- a) Sabrimala
- b) Pazhani
- c) Thiruvillamala
- d) Pillathadam cave

108. The leader of Vimochana Samaram(Liberation Struggle)

- a) k.p narayanan
- b) Krishnan nair
- c) Mannath Padmanabhan
- d) K.p kellappan

109. The name Vimochana Samaram suggested by

- a) T.P hari narayanan

- b) ayyankali
- c) Panampalli Govinda Menon
- d) K.G sankrakuruppu

110. The movement caused the dismissal of the first Communist Government (31 July 1959)

- a) Vimochana Samaram
- b) Kallumala samaram
- c) Mookuthi samara
- d) Chambaran samara

111. Who translated the conversation between Tagore and Sree Narayana Guru

- a) Kumaranasan
- b) thakazhi
- c) Vallathol
- d) Ravi menon

112. The first President of Travancore Devasaom Board

- a) rajendra presead
- b) Raman Pillai
- c) Vivekananda
- d) Mannath padmanabhan

113. The first temple consecrated by Sree Narayana Guru in

- a) kottapuram
- b) Mailadukunnu
- c) Thevara
- d) Aruvippuram

114. Who is known as Madhan Mohan Malavya of Kerala

- a) Mannath Padmanabhan
- b) Karuppusawmi
- c) Chattambiswami
- d) Sree narayanaguru

115. The leader of Villuvandi Samaram

- a) Raja ram mohn roy
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- c) Ayyankali
- d) Amma ammal

116. which of the following was capital of gupta?

- a) Taxila
- b) Pataliputra
- c) Ujjain
- d) Mathura

117. Which of the following rulers is known as the Nepolean of India?

- a) Samudra gupta
- b) Chandra Gupta
- c) Skanda Gupta
- d) Asoka

118. Which among the following era is identical with gupta?

- a) Vikram era
- b) Vallabhi era
- c) Saka era

- d) Harsha era
119. Which among the following foreign traveler came to India during the reign of Chandra Gupta II
- Huiyen T Sang
 - Fa Hein
 - Megasthenes
 - Ibn Batuta
120. The gold coins issued during the reign of Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya were known as?
- Dinar
 - Couch
 - Archer
 - None of these
121. The golden age of the Gupta literary renaissance is said to be the reign of whom among the following?
- Chandra gupta I
 - Chandra gupta II
 - Kumara Gupta
 - Skanda Gupta
122. The tourism that studies about a country's culture, history, art and architecture are known as.
- Educational tourism
 - Pilgrim tourism
 - Cultural tourism
 - Eco tourism
123. Culture is a ----- found in human societies
- Social behavior and norms
 - Values and beliefs
 - Values and norms
 - Attitude and characteristics
124. The tourism concerned with a traveler's engagement with a country's culture, the lifestyle of people
- Recreational tourism
 - Educational tourism
 - Cultural tourism
 - Monsoon tourism
125. A society or a place reaches an advanced stage of social development and organization is known as
- Urbanization
 - Civilization
 - Tradition
 - Syncretism
126. ----- is generally defined as an advanced state of human society, highly developed forms of government etc.
- Civilization
 - Unity in diversity
 - Cultural heritage
 - Tradition
127. ----- includes excavation, displaying or restoring a collection of old things
- Culture
 - Civilization

- c) Heritage
 - d) None of these
128. Something that can be passed from one generation to the next is known as
- a) Ancient
 - b) Heritage
 - c) Culture
 - d) Inheritance
129. Which age is classified into palaeolithic age and neolithic age
- a) Iron age
 - b) Stone age
 - c) Bronze age
 - d) Metal age
130. Something erected in memory of person as a building or pillar is known as
- a) Monument
 - b) Pyramid
 - c) Palace
 - d) All of these
131. Golconda Fort belongs to which state
- a) Orissa
 - b) Assam
 - c) Pondicherry
 - d) Hyderabad
132. The extent of the Harappa civilization in the north was up to
- a) Mandla
 - b) Punjab
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Haryana
133. Where is Pushkar fair held?
- a) Jaipur
 - b) Udaipur
 - c) Jodhpur
 - d) Ajmer
134. Which of the following is called the storehouse of world art collections?
- a) Salarjung museum
 - b) National archives of India
 - c) National museum
 - d) None of these
135. Which is the most ancient musical instrument of India?
- a) Veena
 - b) Flute
 - c) Sitar
 - d) Tabala
136. Who is known as "saint without saffron"
- a) Ayyankali
 - b) Subburayan
 - c) Chattampi Swamikal
 - d) Ayyavaikunda swami
137. Advaitha Ashramam at Aluva was established on
- a) 1913
 - b) 1914

c)1915

d)1916

138. The song "Akhilandamandalam" is written by

- a) Vallathol
- b) Vayalar
- c) Swathi thirunal
- d) Panthallam K.P.RamanPill

139. NSS was formed in

- a) 30 October 1915
- b) 28 October 1916
- c) 25 October 1917
- d) 31 October 1914

140. The founder of NSS

- a) Mannath padmanabhan
- b) K.G kruppu
- c) Gopala Krishnan Nair
- d) None of these

141. The Headquarters of NSS is situated in

- a) Kollam
- b) Thiruvananthapuram
- c) pathanamthitta
- d) Perunna (Kottayam)

142. The place where Kuriakose Elias Chavara was born at

- a) Kainakary
- b) Kannur
- c) Palakkad
- d) Idukki

143. "I met a real man in Malabar "who said this lines about Chattambi Swami

- a) Narayana guru
- b) Kumaranasan
- c) Swami Vivekanandan
- d) Dr.palpu

144. The first book printed from Mannanam press

- a) Jnanapeeyusham
- b) Verukkal
- c) Ballyakalaskhi
- d) Eruttinte athmav

145.The original name of Thycaud Ayya was

- a) Rajaram MohanRoy
- b) Baba amte
- c) Subharayan
- d) Gopala Ganesh agarkar

146. Ayyankali's tomb is known as

- a) Panjajanyam
- b) Tumuli
- c) Hazira maqbara
- d) Humayuns tomb

147. The leader of Kallumala Samaram

- a. Ayyankali
- b. Chtambi swami
- c. Vaikunda swami
- d. All of the above

148. Who introduced PIDIYARI SYTEM in Kerala

- a) Mariyam thresyya
- b)Alphonsama
- c)kunjachan
- d)Kuriakose Elias Chavara

149. The first Malayali to appear in the Indian postal stamp

- a) Kunjunni mash
- b) k.r. narayanan
- c) G.shankara kurup
- d) Sree Narayana Guru

150. Onam and Vishnu is the festival of which state

- a) Tripura
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) tamilnadu

Answer key

1.a 2.d 3.c 4.d 5.a 6.c 7.b 8.a 9.b 10.c 11.a 12.c
13.c 14.b 15.b 16.a 17.c 18.c 19.a 20.a 21.a 22.c 23.c 24.b
25.d 26.a 27.c 28.b 29.b 30.b 31.d 32.b 33.b 34.b 35.a 36.c
37.c 38.a 39.a 40.c 41.d 42.c 43.a 44.c 45.b 46.a 47.c 48.a
49.a 50.a 51.a 52.c 53.d 54.b 55.d 56.a 57.a 58.b 59.c 60.c
61.d 62.b 63.d 64.c 65.d 66.a 67.a 68.c 69.b 70.c 71.c 72.d
73.c 74.a 75.d 76.a 77.d 78.c 79.d 80.b 81.a 82.b 83.b 84.a
85.d 86.b 87.a 88.c 89.c 90.c 91.d 92.b 93.c 94.b 95.a 96.a
97.c 98.a 99.b 100.a 101.a 102.c 103.d 104.a 105.a 106.a 107.d 108.c
109.c 110.a 111.a 112.d 113.d 114.a 115.c 116.b 117.a 118.b 119.b 120.a
121.b 122.c 123.a 124.c 125.b 126.a 127.c 128.b 129.a 130.a 131.d 132.a
133.d 134.a 135.a 136.c 137.a 138.d 139.d 140.a 141.d 142.a 143.c 144.a
145.c 146.a 147.a 148.d 149.d 150.b

