

G 3515



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Maximum Weight : 5

MCQ—ARCHAEOLOGY IN INDIA

Section II

[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]

UG CBCSS INTERNAL EXAMINATION, JUNE 2026

DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER

*Answer **all** questions.
All questions carry equal weight.
Put a tick mark [✓] in the column against the correct answer.*

1. Who is considered as Father of Indian Archaeology ?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Meadows Taylor. | ☐ | (B) Mortimer Wheeler. | ☐ |
| (C) James Principe. | ☐ | (D) Alexander Cunningham. | ☐ |

2. The “Three Age System” was established by :

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Pitt rivers. | ☐ | (B) Charles Darwin. | ☐ |
| (C) C. J. Thomson. | ☐ | (D) Henrich Schliemann. | ☐ |

3. Name the author of the book ‘Environment and Archaeology’.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Karl W. Butzer. | ☐ | (B) Glyn Daniel. | ☐ |
| (C) Gordon child. | ☐ | (D) David L. Clark. | ☐ |

4. The greatest contribution of geology to archaeology.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Remote sensing | ☐ | (B) Stratigraphy. | ☐ |
| (C) Archae magnetism. | ☐ | (D) Soil mark. | ☐ |

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5. Radio Carbon dating is the greatest contribution in dating method by _____ subject.
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Chemistry. | ☐ | (B) Physics. | ☐ |
| (C) Botany. | ☐ | (D) Zoology. | ☐ |
6. An example for Protohistory.
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Paleolithic. | ☐ | (B) Mesolithic. | ☐ |
| (C) Neolithic. | ☐ | (D) Indus Valley Civilization. | ☐ |
7. Archaeology which studies living people and of their material culture.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Underwater archaeology. | ☐ | (B) Linguistic. | ☐ |
| (C) Cognitive archaeology. | ☐ | (D) Ethno archaeology. | ☐ |
8. Asiatic Society of Bengal was established by _____.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Charles Wilkins. | ☐ | (B) Sir William Jones. | ☐ |
| (C) James Prinsep. | ☐ | (D) Mortimer Wheeler. | ☐ |
9. First Archaeological Surveyor of ASI.
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Alexander Cunningham. | ☐ | (B) James Prinsep. | ☐ |
| (C) William Jones. | ☐ | (D) Charles Wilkins. | ☐ |
10. Archaeologist who introduced scientific methods in Indian archaeology.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Charles Wilkins. | ☐ | (B) Alexander Cunningham. | ☐ |
| (C) Mortimer Wheeler. | ☐ | (D) John Marshall. | ☐ |
11. Archaeology without digging.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Excavation. | ☐ | (B) Exploration. | ☐ |
| (C) Stratigraphy. | ☐ | (D) Topology. | ☐ |





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12. The technique of transforming aerial photography into a scaled plan.

(A) Photogrammetry.

☐

(B) Aerial survey.

☐

(C) Augur survey.

☐

(D) Electricity Resistivity.

☐

13. The study of faunal remains.

(A) Bio archaeology.

☐

(B) Zoo archaeology.

☐

(C) Palaeo botany.

☐

(D) Geo archaeology.

☐

14. Aerial photography was introduced in archaeology by :

(A) Charles Wilkins.

☐

(B) Crawford.

☐

(C) Glyn Daniel.

☐

(D) David Clark.

☐

15. A device which measures the strength of earth's magnetic field at the surface.

(A) Proton Gradiometer.

☐

(B) Proton Magnetometer.

☐

(C) Fluxgate gradiometer.

☐

(D) Cesium Magneto meter.

☐

16. Harris Matrix is used in :

(A) Site survey.

☐

(B) Archaeological stratification.

☐

(C) Excavation.

☐

(D) Aerial photography.

☐

17. Tree ring analysis is also called as :

(A) Dendrochronology.

☐

(B) Thermoluminescence.

☐

(C) Archaeo magnetism.

☐

(D) Radio carbon.

☐

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18. The method of determining the age of artifacts based on style, type and technique.

(A) Geochronology.

☐

(B) Seriation.

☐

(C) Stratigraphy.

☐

(D) Dendrochronology.

☐

19. Test pit placed to preview what lies beneath the ground.

(A) Sondage.

☐

(B) Strata.

☐

(C) Grille.

☐

(D) Mount.

☐

20. The role of Chemistry in Archaeology.

(A) Carbon dating.

☐

(B) Pollen analysis.

☐

(C) DNA analysis.

☐

(D) Conservation.

☐

No. of MCQs attempted

Weight Scored

(To be entered by the examiner)

No. of MCQs not attempted

**ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER WITH
THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK**

