

ENTRANCE TEST - 2025**School of Social Sciences****Archaeology****Total Questions: 60****Roll No.**

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Time Allowed: 70 Minutes**Important Instructions for Candidates:**

1. Candidates shall compulsorily use only **blue/ black ball point pen**. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
2. Compulsorily write your **roll number** in the space provided at the top of this page of the question booklet.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on OMR Answer sheet including **Question Booklet Number** and **Question Booklet Series**.
4. OMR Answer sheet has an original copy and a candidate's copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the original copy, candidate should ensure that the **two copies are aligned properly** so that the entries made in the original copy against each item are exactly copied in the candidate's copy.
5. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
6. **Choose only one correct/most appropriate response** for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. Incompletely darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
7. **Do not darken more the one circle of option for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.**
8. **There will be negative marking for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to deduction of 0.25 marks per wrong answer from the score.**
9. Only those candidates who obtain positive score in Entrance Test shall be eligible for admission.
10. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet as this may lead to errors while scanning.
11. OMR answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated, as in such case it will not be properly evaluated by the machine.
12. No Electronic gadgets including calculators, mobiles, smart watches, blue tooth etc. shall be permitted inside the examination hall.
13. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
14. Ensure that the OMR Sheet is signed by the Examinee as well as by the invigilator.
15. At the end of the examination, fold the OMR Sheet along the crease on the top and tear off the top strip to separate the Original OMR Sheet from the Duplicate Copy.
16. Hand over the Original OMR answer sheet to the invigilator and retain the candidate's copy of OMR, Question Booklet and Admit card for your reference.
17. If any of the information in the response Sheet/Question Paper has been found missing or not mentioned as stated above, the candidate is solely responsible for that lapse.
18. Any deficiency on the OMR shall be the responsibility of the candidate himself/herself.

1. What is the primary aim of archaeology as an academic discipline?
 - (a) To study formation of rocks
 - (b) To study ancient languages
 - (c) To study ancient material remains
 - (d) To study topography
2. Who introduced the concept of behavioural archaeology?
 - (a) Lewis Binford
 - (b) Gordon Childe
 - (c) Michael B. Schiffer
 - (d) Flinders Petrie
3. What does the term archaeometry refer to?
 - (a) Study of ancient texts
 - (b) Use of scientific techniques in archaeology
 - (c) Classification of historical artifacts
 - (d) Mapping ancient trade routes
4. Shikarpur, is classified as which type of archaeological site?
 - (a) Palaeolithic site
 - (b) Mesolithic site
 - (c) Neolithic site
 - (d) Harappan site
5. Which era of the geological time scale is known for the diversification of mammals and birds?
 - (a) Mesozoic Era
 - (b) Palaeozoic Era
 - (c) Cenozoic Era
 - (d) Proterozoic Era
6. Who introduced the law of superposition, which is used in archaeology to determine the relative age of artifacts and excavation layers?
 - (a) Charles Lyell
 - (b) Nicholas Steno
 - (c) Howard Carter
 - (d) Mary Leakey
7. What does sedimentology primarily study?
 - (a) Volcanic rock formations
 - (b) The origins, transport, and deposition of sediments.
 - (c) Earth's magnetic field changes
 - (d) The movement of tectonic plates
8. Which process is responsible for shaping river valleys over time?
 - (a) Fluvial erosion
 - (b) Aeolian erosion
 - (c) Glacial erosion
 - (d) Tectonic uplift
9. Which mountain range is the longest in the world?
 - (a) The Rockies
 - (b) The Himalayas
 - (c) The Andes
 - (d) The Alps
10. Which river is also known as "*Vistā*" in Sanskrit?
 - (a) Indus river
 - (b) Chenab River
 - (c) Jhelum
 - (d) Tawi River

11. Who coined the term “*ecology*”?
 - (a) Jhon Lubbock
 - (b) Brian Fagan
 - (c) Daniel Watson
 - (d) Ernest Haeckel
12. Which climate zone experiences the most rainfall?
 - (a) Desert
 - (b) Tropical rainforest
 - (c) Tundra
 - (d) Grassland
13. Which of the following fossilized animal species was reported from Galandhar, Kashmir?
 - (a) Dinosaurs
 - (b) Crocodile
 - (c) Fish
 - (d) Elephant
14. What is the primary purpose of relative dating in geology?
 - (a) To determine the absolute age of rocks
 - (b) To identify the chronological order of past events
 - (c) To measure the chemical composition of fossils
 - (d) To predict future geological event
15. Where were the 3.5-million-year-old footprints found?
 - (a) Olduvai Gorge
 - (b) Hadar
 - (c) Laetoli
 - (d) Sterkfontein
16. Which carbohydrate is stored in the liver and muscles?
 - (a) Glucose
 - (b) Glycogen
 - (c) Cellulose
 - (d) Sucrose
17. Which of the following is a compound?
 - (a) Oxygen (O₂)
 - (b) Sodium (Na)
 - (c) Gold (Au)
 - (d) Water (H₂O)
18. In which language were the Vedas composed?
 - (a) Brahmi
 - (b) Sanskrit
 - (c) Prakrit
 - (d) Pali
19. What does stratigraphy help archaeologists determine?
 - (a) The chronological sequence of buried layers
 - (b) The nutritional habits of ancient civilizations
 - (c) The political structure of ancient societies
 - (d) The language of ancient scripts
20. What was the purpose of Fa-Hien’s visit to India?
 - (a) To establish diplomatic relations
 - (b) To study Buddhist traditions and visit sacred sites
 - (c) To conquer territories
 - (d) To trade goods

21. Where is the Palaeolithic site of Isampur located?
 - (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Karnataka
22. Where is the Mesolithic site of Bagor located?
 - (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Madhya Pradesh
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh
23. Burzahomis situated on which type of land formation?
 - (a) Plateau
 - (b) Karewa
 - (c) River
 - (d) Mountain
24. Which technique was used to date Period IB at Gufkral?
 - (a) DNA analysis
 - (b) Dendrochronology
 - (c) Radiocarbon dating
 - (d) Thermoluminescence dating
25. What does the term 'Early Harappan Phase' refer to?
 - (a) The decline of the Indus Valley Civilization
 - (b) The transition from village settlements to urban centres
 - (c) The arrival of Aryans in the subcontinent
 - (d) The period when Harappan civilization was ruled by Mesopotamia
26. What term did M. R. Mughal propose to replace 'Pre-Harappan'?
 - (a) Proto-Harappan
 - (b) Early Harappan
 - (c) Mature Harappan
 - (d) Late Harappan
27. Who first identified similarities between the early and mature Harappan cultures?
 - (a) John Marshall
 - (b) M. R. Mughal
 - (c) Amalananda Ghosh
 - (d) Mortimer Wheeler
28. Where is Harappan site of Bhirrana located?
 - (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Haryana
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh
29. Who excavated the Harappan site of Dholavira?
 - (a) John Marshall
 - (b) R.S. Bisht
 - (c) Mortimer Wheeler
 - (d) D. P. Agrawal
30. Which Harappan site is known for pottery kilns?
 - (a) Mohenjodaro
 - (b) Kalibangan
 - (c) Lothal
 - (d) Nagarjunakonda

31. Which semi-precious stone used for bead-making was obtained from Badakhshan, Afghanistan?
 - (a) Carnelian
 - (b) Jasper
 - (c) Lapis Lazuli
 - (d) Agate
32. Which factor is considered most appropriate for Harappan decline?
 - (a) Fire
 - (b) Aryan Invasion
 - (c) Climate Change
 - (d) Famine
33. Which of the following Vedas is primarily a collection of hymns dedicated to sacrifices?
 - (a) Sama Veda
 - (b) Yajur Veda
 - (c) Atharva Veda
 - (d) Rig Veda
34. Which civilization preceded the Vedic period?
 - (a) Mesopotamian Civilization
 - (b) Indus Valley Civilization
 - (c) Mauryan Empire
 - (d) Kushana Empire
35. What were the large states that emerged toward the end of the Vedic period called?
 - (a) Rajyas
 - (b) Provinces
 - (c) Colonies
 - (d) Mahajanapadas
36. The Eightfold Path is a teaching of which religion?
 - (a) Jainism
 - (b) Zoroastrianism
 - (c) Buddhism
 - (d) Sikhism
37. Which dynasty's decline led to the rise of the Maurya Empire?
 - (a) Gupta
 - (b) Nanda
 - (c) Kushan
 - (d) Shunga
38. What term was used in Indian texts to refer to Western foreigners, including Greeks?
 - (a) Dravida
 - (b) Yavana
 - (c) Shaka
 - (d) Kamboja
39. Which archaeological site is associated with Greek-influenced architecture and Indo-Greek settlements?
 - (a) Nalanda
 - (b) Kanchipuram
 - (c) Sanchi
 - (d) Sirkap
40. Which Indo-Scythian ruler is traditionally associated with the Vikrama era (58/57 BCE)?
 - (a) Azes I
 - (b) Maues
 - (c) Aspavarman
 - (d) Rajuvula

41. What title appeared on the Indo-Parthian coins of Gondophares?
 - (a) Chakravartin
 - (b) Great King of Kings
 - (c) Rajadhiraja
 - (d) Maharathi
42. Where were the Yuezhi originally based before their migration?
 - (a) Tibet
 - (b) Persia
 - (c) Gansu, North-West China
 - (d) Mesopotamia
43. Which Kushan ruler introduced bi-metallic currency in bronze and gold?
 - (a) KujulaKadphises
 - (b) Vima Kadphises
 - (c) Kanishka I
 - (d) Vasudeva I
44. Which of the following Gupta inscriptions provides a detailed account of Samudragupta's military conquests?
 - (a) Eran inscription
 - (b) Junagadh rock inscription
 - (c) Bhitari pillar inscription
 - (d) Allahabad pillar inscription
45. Which marriage alliance strengthened the political influence of the Guptas?
 - (a) Chandragupta I's marriage to Kumaradevi of the Lichchavis
 - (b) Samudragupta's marriage to a Mauryan princess
 - (c) Ashoka's marriage to a Kushana princess
 - (d) Vikramaditya's marriage to a Greek noblewoman
46. The Rashtrakutas are famous for their patronage of which temple?
 - (a) Brihadeswara Temple
 - (b) Sun Temple
 - (c) Kailasanatha Temple
 - (d) Jagannath Temple
47. Which Mughal emperor introduced agricultural taxes as a major revenue source?
 - (a) Babur
 - (b) Akbar
 - (c) Jahangir
 - (d) Aurangzeb
48. Where did Buddha attain enlightenment, leading to the construction of a sacred site?
 - (a) Sarnath
 - (b) Bodh Gaya
 - (c) Kushinagar
 - (d) Nalanda
49. Where is the Bharhut Stupa located?
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Rajasthan
50. Which method is commonly used to locate archaeological sites using satellite images?
 - (a) Remote sensing
 - (b) Carbon dating
 - (c) DNA analysis
 - (d) Underwater excavation

51. What is the purpose of a ground survey in archaeology?
 - (a) To analyze ancient texts
 - (b) To study modern architecture
 - (c) To create historical paintings
 - (d) To collect artifacts without excavation
52. What is an eco-fact?
 - (a) Stone tool
 - (b) Botanical remains
 - (c) Ceramics
 - (d) Beads
53. What is the term for dating an artefact by counting tree rings?
 - (a) Stratigraphy
 - (b) Epigraphy
 - (c) Dendrochronology
 - (d) Numismatics
54. Which excavation method is used to understand the cultural sequence of a site?
 - (a) Salvage excavation
 - (b) Trial excavation
 - (c) Sondage method
 - (d) Vertical excavation
55. What is the quadrant method used for?
 - (a) Excavation of burials and stupas
 - (b) Excavation of fortifications
 - (c) Excavation of underwater sites
 - (d) Excavation of temples
56. What material was commonly used for making Neolithic tools in Kashmir?
 - (a) Copper
 - (b) Stone
 - (c) Gold
 - (d) Silver
57. What alternative theory was proposed by R.A.E. Conningham and T.L. Sutherland regarding the pits?
 - (a) They were used for grain storage rather than dwellings
 - (b) They were used for animal sacrifices
 - (c) They were used for water storage
 - (d) They were used for metalworking
58. What significant architectural feature was unearthed at Kanispor?
 - (a) Diaper pebble of Kushana period
 - (b) Underground tunnels
 - (c) Buddhist monasteries
 - (d) Large stone fortifications
59. Which site in Kashmir has provided evidence of early iron artefacts?
 - (a) Semthan
 - (b) Burzahom
 - (c) Kanispor
 - (d) Gufkral
60. Which type of pottery was found alongside iron artifacts at Semthan?
 - (a) Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
 - (b) Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)
 - (c) Black and Red Ware
 - (d) Chalcolithic Ware

ENTRANCE TEST-2024**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES****ARCHAEOLOGY**

Total Questions : 60
Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series **A**
Roll No. :

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1. Who is the father of modern Archaeology ?
 - (A) William Flinders Petrie
 - (B) D.P. Agrawal
 - (C) Pitt Rivers
 - (D) Charles Darwin
2. Which of the following is the largest site of Harappan Civilization ?
 - (A) Mohenjodaro
 - (B) Harappa
 - (C) Rakhigarhi
 - (D) Dholavira
3. A Harappan site of Lothal was a _____.
 - (A) Lake
 - (B) City
 - (C) Fort
 - (D) Port
4. What is the largest division of the geologic time scale ?
 - (A) Eon
 - (B) Era
 - (C) Epoch
 - (D) Period
5. During which geological era Human Beings evolved ?
 - (A) Cenozoic
 - (B) Mesozoic
 - (C) Paleozoic
 - (D) Precambrian
6. New Archaeology is also known as _____.
 - (A) Cultural Archaeology
 - (B) Discovery of Archaeology
 - (C) Processual Archaeology
 - (D) None of these
7. Which natural energy resource is both renewable and exhaustible ?
 - (A) Biomass
 - (B) Kerosene
 - (C) Coal
 - (D) Petroleum
8. Paleoanthropology is the study of _____.
 - (A) Fossils of early birds and their ancestors
 - (B) Fossils of early fish and its descendants
 - (C) Fossils of early reptiles and their descendants
 - (D) Fossils of early humans and their ancestors
9. Which Mountain range acts as a barrier, preventing the cold Siberian winds from entering India ?
 - (A) Satpura Range
 - (B) Aravali Hills
 - (C) Himalayas
 - (D) None of the above
10. Which of the following does not affect the climate ?
 - (A) Distance from the sea
 - (B) Elevation
 - (C) Soil fertility
 - (D) Ocean currents

11. The remains of 3.2 million years old human ancestor Lucy was found from which place ?
 (A) Peking, China
 (B) Denisova, Russia
 (C) Hathnora, India
 (D) Ethiopia, Africa
12. Which one of the following elements is not a metal ?
 (A) Nickel
 (B) Nitrogen
 (C) Sodium
 (D) Mercury
13. Which of the following is an archaeological source ?
 (A) Coins
 (B) Monuments
 (C) Inscriptions
 (D) All of above
14. Which metal was first used by humans ?
 (A) Iron
 (B) Brass
 (C) Copper
 (D) Gold
15. Ashtadhyayi is a work of :
 (A) Kautilya
 (B) Panini
 (C) Kalhana
 (D) Bindusara
16. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty ?
 (A) Mauryan dynasty
 (B) Lohara dynasty
 (C) Gupta dynasty
 (D) Haryanka dynasty
17. Who discovered first Palaeolithic tools in India ?
 (A) Sankalai
 (B) D.R. Sahani
 (C) R.B. Foote
 (D) M. Wheeler
18. Which among the following is known as father of "Indian Epigraphy" ?
 (A) J. Prinsep
 (B) E. Hultzsch
 (C) D.C. Sircar
 (D) A.S. Atlekar
19. What is OCP in Indian Archaeology ?
 (A) Orange Coloured Pottery
 (B) Ochre Coloured Pottery
 (C) Olive Coloured Pottery
 (D) Optical Complex Pottery
20. Si-Yu-Ki is a travel account written by ?
 (A) I-tsing
 (B) Fa-Hien
 (C) Ou-Kong
 (D) Xuan-Tsang

21. From which site the fragment of woven cloth was found?
(A) Mohenjodaro
(B) Chanhudaro
(C) Rojdi
(D) Dholavira
22. Who excavated the site of Lahuradeva?
(A) R.S. Bisht
(B) Rakesh Tewari
(C) S.R. Rao
(D) B.K. Thapar
23. The Harappan Settlement of Farmana was excavated by?
(A) B.R. Mani
(B) K. Krishnan
(C) Vasant Shinde
(D) Z.D. Ansari
24. Who is the author of Indica?
(A) Marco Polo
(B) Megasthenes
(C) Ptolemy
(D) Deimachos
25. Where was the statue of the Famous "Priest King" discovered in the Indus Valley Civilization?
(A) Harappa
(B) Banawali
(C) Chanhudaro
(D) Mohenjodaro
26. Who gave the "Flood Theory" for the decline of Harappan Civilization?
(A) Mortimer Wheeler
(B) R.L. Rikes
(C) G.L. Possehl
(D) E.J. Mackay
27. To which deity is the Gayatri Mantra, found in the Rig Veda, dedicated?
(A) Varuna
(B) Agni
(C) Savitri
(D) Surya
28. The Aryans are believed to have migrated into the Indian subcontinent around:
(A) 2000-1500 BCE
(B) 1000-500 BCE
(C) 500-300 BCE
(D) 3000-2500 BCE
29. Which coastal area was referred to as Kalinga in ancient times?
(A) Kerala
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Odisha
(D) West Bengal
30. Where is the site of Ras-al-Jinz located with which the Harappans traded?
(A) Afghanistan
(B) Oman
(C) Egypt
(D) Kyrgyzstan

31. At which of the following Indus Valley sites was a terracotta replica of a plough discovered ?
- Dholavira
 - Kalibangan
 - Banawali
 - Rakhigarhi
32. Most of Ashoka's Inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in the _____ Script.
- Sanskrit
 - Pali
 - Kannada
 - Brahmi
33. Which king among the following adopted the title of Devaputra ?
- Rudradaman I
 - Kanishka
 - Gautamiputra Satkarni
 - Vasudeva I
34. What serves as the primary source of information regarding the rulers of the Indo-Greek kingdom ?
- Buddhist literature
 - Travelers' account
 - Jain literature
 - Coins
35. Who was the first ruler of the Gupta Dynasty who claimed the title of Maharajadhiraja ?
- Ramagupta
 - Samudragupta
 - Chandragupta I
 - Skandagupta
36. Which monarch's reign is extensively documented in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription ?
- Kanishka
 - Kharavela
 - Samudragupta
 - Porus
37. Which dynasty among the following reigned for the longest duration ?
- The Palas
 - The Senas
 - The Rashtrakutas
 - The Pratiharas
38. Which of the following was the capital of early Chola dynasty ?
- Madurai
 - Uraiyur
 - Karur
 - Kaveripatnam
39. Which among the following served as the royal emblem of the Chola Kingdom ?
- Deer
 - Elephant
 - Bull
 - Tiger
40. Ziauddin Barani was _____.
- An Archaeologist
 - A Warrior
 - A King
 - A Political Thinker

41. What is the name of the first mosque constructed by the Delhi Sultans ?
 (A) Jama Masjid
 (B) Quwwat-ul-Islam
 (C) Jamali Kamali Masjid
 (D) Moth Ki Masjid
42. Which of the following princes was renowned for being a great patron of art ?
 (A) Prince Khusrav
 (B) Prince Daniyal
 (C) Prince Dara Shikoh
 (D) Prince Murad
43. Who was the founder of the Sikh empire in the Punjab ?
 (A) Guru Nanak
 (B) Ranjit Singh
 (C) Guru Govind
 (D) Guru Teg Bahadur
44. Who wrote the book 'The Agrarian System of Mughal India' ?
 (A) Irfan Habib
 (B) Athar Ali
 (C) Satish Chandra
 (D) Muzaffar Alam
45. Who among the following laid the foundation of Shalimar & Nishat Garden in Kashmir ?
 (A) Babur
 (B) Akbar
 (C) Shah Jahan
 (D) Jahangir
46. Gautam Buddha's father was the Chief of which clan ?
 (A) Jnatika
 (B) Kamboja
 (C) Lichchhavi
 (D) Shakya
47. Who constructed the Naranag Temples in Kashmir ?
 (A) Harsha
 (B) Lalitaditya
 (C) Didda
 (D) Avantivarman
48. Bhimbetka Caves were discovered by ?
 (A) V.S. Wakankar
 (B) H.D. Sankalai
 (C) Z.D. Ansari
 (D) J.P. Joshi
49. Who is the author of 'The Origin of Species' ?
 (A) Mortimer Wheeler
 (B) Robert Leakey
 (C) Charles Darwin
 (D) Ian Hodder
50. Principle of Stratigraphy was introduced in Indian Archaeology by ?
 (A) H.D. Sankalia
 (B) B.B. Lal
 (C) M. Wheeler
 (D) D.R. Sahnii

51. Which absolute dating method was developed by W.F. Libby ?
 (A) T.L.Dating
 (B) K-Ar Dating
 (C) C¹⁴ Dating
 (D) None of the above
52. In 1929, Dendrochronology was developed by ?
 (A) A.E. Douglas
 (B) D.P. Agrawal
 (C) L. Binford
 (D) J.D. Clark
53. A discipline of Archaeozoology studies ?
 (A) Plant remains from an archaeological site
 (B) Animal remains from an archaeological site
 (C) Mortal remains from the archaeological site
 (D) Chemical Composition of an archaeological site
54. Who discovered a large stone Hand axe from Lidder Valley of Pahalgam ?
 (A) John Marshall
 (B) W. Lawrence
 (C) A.K. Sharma
 (D) H.D. Sankalia
55. Which archaeological site among the following exhibits evidence of pit dwellings ?
 (A) Harwan
 (B) Parihaspora
 (C) Burzahom
 (D) Gufkral
56. Who excavated the archaeological site of Harwan ?
 (A) B.R. Mani
 (B) T.N. Khazanchi
 (C) S.S. Saar
 (D) R.C. Kak
57. Who among the following founded the city of Parihaspora ?
 (A) Didda
 (B) Harsha
 (C) Lalitaditya
 (D) Yasovarman
58. Kushan Period in Kashmir is distinctively known by which type of art ?
 (A) Terracotta art
 (B) Paper mache
 (C) Cave art
 (D) None of the above
59. Which archaeological site bridges the gap between megalithic and the beginning of early historic period of Kashmir ?
 (A) Burzahom
 (B) Gufkral
 (C) Semthan
 (D) Harwan
60. In which district of the Kashmir Valley is the Sun Temple located ?
 (A) Baramulla
 (B) Pulwama
 (C) Ganderbal
 (D) Anantnag