

**HISTORY OF INDIA UP TO 900 A.D. (02CT11)**

**SECTION – A**

**Answer all the Questions:**

**10 X 1 = 10**

1. Where was the first Buddhist Council held?  
a) Vaisali    b) Pataliputra    c) Gaya    d) Rajagriha
2. Where did Siddhartha attain enlightenment?  
a) Bodhi Gaya    b) Kusinagara    c) Pava    d) Lumbinivana
3. Who was the founder of the Mauryan Dynasty?  
a) Asoka    b) Bindusara    c) Chandra Gupta Maurya    d) Kautilya
4. Who was instrumental for conversion of Asoka into Buddhism?  
a) Upa Gupta    b) Deva Gupta    c) Sankara    d) Chandra Gupta
5. Who were the officers appointed by Asoka for the upliftment of morality of people?  
a) Mahamatras    b) Dharma Mahamatras    c) Ayukta    d) None of these
6. Who was the last ruler of the Mauryan Dynasty?  
a) Kunal    b) Brahadra    c) Pushyamitra    d) Bindusara
7. Who is said to be the first Jain Tirthankara?  
a) Parsavanatha    b) Neminatha    c) Bhadrabahu    d) Rishba
8. Who was the first Greek ambassador in the court of Chandra Gupta Maurya?  
a) Nikanara    b) Herodotus    c) Megasthenes    d) Antigonos
9. Which script was used by Asoka for engraving inscriptions in Prakrit language?  
a) Brahmi script    b) Devanagari script    c) Vatta Eluttu    d) Gandhara script
10. Where was Buddha born?  
a) Lumbinivana    b) Rajagriha    c) Kundagrama    d) Gaya

**SECTION – B**

**Answer any five of the following in one or two sentences:**

**5 X 2 = 10**

11. List out the three Jewels of Mahavira.
12. What are the important principles advocated by Mahavira?
13. What is "Four Noble Truth"?
14. What are the Sources of information about the history of the Mauryas?
15. Who were Dharma Mahamatras? What were their important duties?
16. Name the officers appointed by Asoka to look after the administration of provinces?
17. Write about the Second Buddhist Council.

**SECTION – C**

**Answer any three of the following in about a page:**

**3 X 6 = 18**

18. Analyze the causes of spread of Buddhism.
19. Point out the legacy of Buddhism to Indian culture.
20. Sketch the life of Mahavira.
21. Explain about Asoka's Dhamma.
22. Analyze the causes for the decline of the Mauryan Empire.

**SECTION – D**

**Answer any one of the following in essay form:**

**1 X 12 = 12**

23. Sketch the early life and Teachings of Gautama Buddha.
24. Estimate the salient features of Mauryan Administration.

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**HISTORY OF INDIA From 1950 to 2000 A.D. (02CT51)**

**SECTION – A**

**Answer all the Questions:**

**10 X 1 = 10**

1. On November 1948, the Union Government appointed the University Education Commission under the Chairmanship of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Dr. A. Lakshmanasamy Mudaliar      b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
c) Dr. Kothari      d) Dr. Kulanthaisamy
2. The University Grants Commission was set up in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1953      b) 1956      c) 1980      d) 1985
3. The first Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) was started in 1950 at \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Kharagpur      b) Kanpur      c) Bombay      d) Delhi
4. Who was the first Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India?  
a) Dr. H. J. Bhaba      b) Vikram Sarabhai      c) Nambi Narayanan      d) Raja Ramana
5. The Head Quarters of ISRO is located at \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Delhi      b) Bangalore      c) Tiruvanandapuram      d) Vishagapatnam
6. Who constituted an Agricultural Princes Commission and Food Grains Trading corporation?  
a) Lal Bahadur Shastri      b) Indira Gandhi      c) J. Nehru      d) V. P. Singh
7. The Tashkent Agreement was signed on \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 10<sup>th</sup> January 1966      b) 4<sup>th</sup> January 1966  
c) 10<sup>th</sup> January 1965      d) 12<sup>th</sup> March 1972
8. Who earned the popular title “Father of Green Revolution” of India?  
a) G. S. Kalkat      b) M. S. Swaminathan  
c) C. Subramanian      d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
9. The first Backward Classes Commission was constituted in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1953      b) 1977      c) 1978      d) 1981
10. The Defence Research and Development organization was set up in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1958      b) 1972      c) 1971      d) 1980

**SECTION – B**

**Answer any five of the following in about one or two sentences:**

**5 X 2 = 10**

11. What were the Acts passed by Nehru Government for the emancipation of women?
12. Give expansion to “AICTE” when it was constituted?
13. Name the first five Atomic reactors were set up by the Atomic Energy Commission.
14. Write about “Mac Mahon Line”.
15. What is “Kamaraj Plan”.
16. What is “Operation Gibraltar”?
17. Who established the “Atomic Energy Commission”? When it was founded?

**SECTION – C**

**Answer any Three Questions in about a page:**

**3 X 6 = 18**

18. Give an account on measures taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
19. Assess the impact of Anti-Hindi Agitation, 1965 on Tamil Nadu.
20. In what way Food Crises of 1964 tackled by Lal Bahadur Shastri.
21. Write a short note on the Tashkent Agreement.
22. Write about the significance of the First General Election, 1951-52.

**SECTION – D**

**Answer any one of the following in Essay form:**

**1 X 12 = 12**

23. Assess the cause and results of the Indo-China war of 1962.
24. Explain the causes and results of the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965.

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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST**  
**HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE**  
**(A.D. 1914 – 1945)**

Class: III B.A. His  
Semester: V

**02CT52**  
II – Internal Test

Marks: 50  
Time: 2 hrs

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**SECTION – A: Answer all the Questions: Choose the correct answer: 10 X 1 = 10**

1. Who was the Leader of Bolsheviks?  
a) Lenin b) Bismarck c) Kerensky d) Hitler
2. The Russian Revolution was broke out against the rule of Czar.  
a) Alexander I b) Alexander II c) Nicholas I d) Nicholas II
3. What was the Bible for the Communists?  
(a) The Prince (b) The Sprit of Law (c) Das Capital (d) Social Contract
4. Who were known as the Brown shirt?  
(a) The Nazis (b) The Fascists (c) The Communis (d) Capitalists
5. Who was known as Fuehrer?  
a) Karla Marx b) Lenin c) Mussolini d) Hitler
6. What was the name of Mussolini's secret police ?  
a) Ovra b) Gestapo c) Swastika d) Fuhrer
7. When was the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis signed?  
a) 1936 b) 1937 c) 1938 d) 1939
8. Who was considered as the "Father of Socialism"?  
a) Karla Marx b) Churchill c) Mussolini d) Hitler
9. What is meant by Fascism?  
a) Bundle b) Leader c) Mob d) Fight
10. What was the emblem of the Nazi Party?  
a) Round b) Orovil c) Union jac d) Swastika

**SECTION – B : Answer any FIVE of the following in very Short Answer 5 X 2 = 10**

11. Who was Karl Marx?
12. State the Aims and Motto of Fascism.
13. What were the four pillars of Fascism?
14. What was Nazism?
15. What was Hitlers ideology?
16. How did Hitler maintain the policy of the Nordic race?
17. What was Reichstag?

**SECTION – C Answer any THREE of the following in Short Answer 3 X 6 = 18**

18. Lenin's programme.
19. Main Kampf.
20. Write a brief note on Munich pact of 1938
21. Explain the Main Principles of Facism
22. Write short account of the Main Principles of Nazism

**SECTION – D Answer any ONE of the following in Large Answer 1 X 12 = 12**

23. Review the domestic and foreign policy of Fascist in Italy.
24. Examine the causes of the rise of Hitler and Nazi Party?

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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST**  
**HISTORY OF INDIA (A.D. 1707 – 1858)**

Class: II B.A., Eco & His  
Semester: III

**02CT31/02AT01**  
**II – Internal Test**

Marks: 50  
Time: 2 hrs

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**SECTION –A: Answer all the Questions: Choose the correct answer: 10 X 1 = 10**

1. William Bentinck became the governor general of India in ---  
a) 1828 b) 1829 c) 1830 d) 1838
2. Grand Trunk Road was laid down ---- to -----  
(a) Mumbai,Delhi (b) Calcutta,Delhi (c) Mumbai,Thane (d) Chennai,Delhi
3. Sati was made as unlawful by -----  
(a) Bentinck (b) Warren Hastings (c) Robert Clive (d) Wellesley
4. Doctrine of Lapse was started by  
a) Lord Rippon b) Lord Hastings c) Lord Wellesley d) Dalhousie
5. Third Anglo- Maratha war was fought on  
a) 1757 b) 1817 c) 1857 d) 1657
6. The first Railway in India was laid in ----  
a) 1857 b) 1856 c) 1854 d) 1853
7. Who was the Governor-General when the first Anglo-Maratha war began?  
(a) Cornwallis (b) Warren Hastings (c) Robert Clive (d) Wellesley
8. 1857 Mutiny was First started at -----  
(a) Qualiar (b) Lucknow (c) Farakpur (d) Kanpur
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was called as the Father of Indian Technical Education.  
(a) Cornwallis (b) Warren Hastings (c) Dalhousie (d) Wellesley
10. Who advocated for the use of English as a medium of instruction?  
(a) William Bentinck (b) Warren Hastings (c) Robert Clive (d) Wellesley

**SECTION – B : Answer any FIVE of the following in very Short Answer 5 X 2 = 10**

11. Who declared a war on Burmese? What was a reason?
12. What is meant by female infanticide? Where was it prevailed?
13. Dalhousie was called the “Father of Indian Railways”-Why?
14. Why was Public Works Department set up? What were its works?
15. Why was Mangal Pandey hanged by the British?
16. Who were the leaders of the revolt of 1857?
17. Which law created bitterness among the Indian Sepoy? Why?

**SECTION – C Answer any THREE of the following in Short Answer 3 X 6 = 18**

18. What do you know about the First Burmese War?
19. What were the causes and results of second Anglo-Sikh war?
20. Write a paragraph on Abolition of Sati System.
21. Write a short note on Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.
22. Define- Doctrine of Lapse.

**SECTION – D Answer any ONE of the following in Large Answer 1 X 12 = 12**

23. Explain the reforms introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
24. Describe the causes for the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST**  
**HISTORY OF EUROPE**  
**(A.D. 1453 – 1789)**

Class: II B.A. His  
Semester: III

**02CT32**  
II – Internal Test

Marks: 50  
Time: 2 hrs

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**SECTION –A: Answer all the Questions: Choose the correct answer:**

**10 X 1 = 10**

1. The Regent who ruled France during the childhood of Louis XIV was  
a) Mazarin b) Richelieu c) Colbert d) Conde
2. Who said “I am the state”  
a) Frederick b) Louis XIV c) Colbert d) Catherine II
3. Who Westernized Russia  
a) Louis XIV b) Frederick c) Peter d) Catherine II
4. When was the treaty of Westphalia signed?  
a) 1628 b) 1638 c) 1648 d) 1658
5. Kaunitz was the famous minister of  
a) Louis XIV b) Frederick the Great c) Peter the Great d) Maria Theresa
6. Who was the finance minister of Louis XIV?  
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7. Name the treaty signed at the end of the Spanish Succession war.  
a) Westphalia b) Lubeg c) Vervince d) Aix-la-Chappal
8. Which country is called the last child of the western civilization?  
a) Russia b) France c) Prussia d) Germany
9. “No French ruler should wage war” whose statement was this?  
a) Frederick b) Louis XIV c) Colbert d) Catherine II
10. Which was the last war of Louis XIV  
a) Spanish war of succession b) 7 years war c) 30 years war d) Austrian war

**SECTION – B : Answer any FIVE of the following in very Short Answer**

**5 X 2 = 10**

11. What was the Dutch revolt about and why was Spain involved?
12. What were the 4 phases of the 30 years war?
13. What is the significance of the Treaty of Westphalia?
14. What was the main outcome of the peace of Westphalia?
15. What did King Louis XIV believe?
16. Which king built the Palace of Versailles?
17. What did Louis XIV do that was important?

**SECTION – C Answer any THREE of the following in Short Answer**

**3 X 6 = 18**

18. Mention the results of the Dutch war of Independence
19. Effects of the Thirty years war
20. Write about the Peace of Westphalia
21. Westernization of Russia
22. Reforms of Colbert

**SECTION – D Answer any ONE of the following in Large Answer**

**1 X 12 = 12**

23. Critically examine the Thirty Years War.
24. Write about the reforms of Louis XIV.

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**HISTORY OF INDIA UP TO 900 A.D. (02CT11)**

**SECTION – A**

**Answer all the Questions:**

**10 X 1 = 10**

1. Where was the first Buddhist Council held?  
a) Vaisali    b) Pataliputra    c) Gaya    d) Rajagriha
2. Where did Siddhartha attain enlightenment?  
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a) Brahmi script    b) Devanagari script    c) Vatta Eluttu    d) Gandhara script
10. Where was Buddha born?  
a) Lumbinivana    b) Rajagriha    c) Kundagrama    d) Gaya

**SECTION – B**

**Answer any five of the following in one or two sentences:**

**5 X 2 = 10**

11. List out the three Jewels of Mahavira.
12. What are the important principles advocated by Mahavira?
13. What is "Four Noble Truth"?
14. What are the Sources of information about the history of the Mauryas?
15. Who were Dharma Mahamatras? What were their important duties?
16. Name the officers appointed by Asoka to look after the administration of provinces?
17. Write about the Second Buddhist Council.

**SECTION – C**

**Answer any three of the following in about a page:**

**3 X 6 = 18**

18. Analyze the causes of spread of Buddhism.
19. Point out the legacy of Buddhism to Indian culture.
20. Sketch the life of Mahavira.
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22. Analyze the causes for the decline of the Mauryan Empire.

**SECTION – D**

**Answer any one of the following in essay form:**

**1 X 12 = 12**

23. Sketch the early life and Teachings of Gautama Buddha.
24. Estimate the salient features of Mauryan Administration.

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**HISTORY OF INDIA From 1950 to 2000 A.D. (02CT51)**

**SECTION – A**

**Answer all the Questions:**

**10 X 1 = 10**

1. On November 1948, the Union Government appointed the University Education Commission under the Chairmanship of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Dr. A. Lakshmanasamy Mudaliar      b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
c) Dr. Kothari      d) Dr. Kulanthaisamy
2. The University Grants Commission was set up in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1953      b) 1956      c) 1980      d) 1985
3. The first Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) was started in 1950 at \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Kharagpur      b) Kanpur      c) Bombay      d) Delhi
4. Who was the first Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India?  
a) Dr. H. J. Bhaba      b) Vikram Sarabhai      c) Nambi Narayanan      d) Raja Ramana
5. The Head Quarters of ISRO is located at \_\_\_\_\_  
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a) Lal Bahadur Shastri      b) Indira Gandhi      c) J. Nehru      d) V. P. Singh
7. The Tashkent Agreement was signed on \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 10<sup>th</sup> January 1966      b) 4<sup>th</sup> January 1966  
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8. Who earned the popular title “Father of Green Revolution” of India?  
a) G. S. Kalkat      b) M. S. Swaminathan  
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a) 1953      b) 1977      c) 1978      d) 1981
10. The Defence Research and Development organization was set up in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1958      b) 1972      c) 1971      d) 1980

**SECTION – B**

**Answer any five of the following in about one or two sentences:**

**5 X 2 = 10**

11. What were the Acts passed by Nehru Government for the emancipation of women?
12. Give expansion to “AICTE” when it was constituted?
13. Name the first five Atomic reactors were set up by the Atomic Energy Commission.
14. Write about “Mac Mahon Line”.
15. What is “Kamaraj Plan”.
16. What is “Operation Gibraltar”?
17. Who established the “Atomic Energy Commission”? When it was founded?

**SECTION – C**

**Answer any Three Questions in about a page:**

**3 X 6 = 18**

18. Give an account on measures taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
19. Assess the impact of Anti-Hindi Agitation, 1965 on Tamil Nadu.
20. In what way Food Crises of 1964 tackled by Lal Bahadur Shastri.
21. Write a short note on the Tashkent Agreement.
22. Write about the significance of the First General Election, 1951-52.

**SECTION – D**

**Answer any one of the following in Essay form:**

**1 X 12 = 12**

23. Assess the cause and results of the Indo-China war of 1962.
24. Explain the causes and results of the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965.

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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST**  
**HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE**  
**(A.D. 1914 – 1945)**

Class: III B.A. His  
Semester: V

**02CT52**  
II – Internal Test

Marks: 50  
Time: 2 hrs

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**SECTION – A: Answer all the Questions: Choose the correct answer: 10 X 1 = 10**

1. Who was the Leader of Bolsheviks?  
a) Lenin b) Bismarck c) Kerensky d) Hitler
2. The Russian Revolution was broke out against the rule of Czar.  
a) Alexander I b) Alexander II c) Nicholas I d) Nicholas II
3. What was the Bible for the Communists?  
(a) The Prince (b) The Sprit of Law (c) Das Capital (d) Social Contract
4. Who were known as the Brown shirt?  
(a) The Nazis (b) The Fascists (c) The Communis (d) Capitalists
5. Who was known as Fuehrer?  
a) Karla Marx b) Lenin c) Mussolini d) Hitler
6. What was the name of Mussolini's secret police ?  
a) Oвра b) Gestapo c) Swastika d) Fuhrer
7. When was the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis signed?  
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8. Who was considered as the "Father of Socialism"?  
a) Karla Marx b) Churchill c) Mussolini d) Hitler
9. What is meant by Fascism?  
a) Bundle b) Leader c) Mob d) Fight
10. What was the emblem of the Nazi Party?  
a) Round b) Orovil c) Union jac d) Swastika

**SECTION – B : Answer any FIVE of the following in very Short Answer 5 X 2 = 10**

11. Who was Karl Marx?
12. State the Aims and Motto of Fascism.
13. What were the four pillars of Fascism?
14. What was Nazism?
15. What was Hitlers ideology?
16. How did Hitler maintain the policy of the Nordic race?
17. What was Reichstag?

**SECTION – C Answer any THREE of the following in Short Answer 3 X 6 = 18**

18. Lenin's programme.
19. Main Kampf.
20. Write a brief note on Munich pact of 1938
21. Explain the Main Principles of Facism
22. Write short account of the Main Principles of Nazism

**SECTION – D Answer any ONE of the following in Large Answer 1 X 12 = 12**

23. Review the domestic and foreign policy of Fascist in Italy.
24. Examine the causes of the rise of Hitler and Nazi Party?

\*\*\*\*\*

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST**  
**HISTORY OF INDIA (A.D. 1707 – 1858)**

Class: II B.A., Eco & His  
Semester: III

**02CT31/02AT01**  
**II – Internal Test**

Marks: 50  
Time: 2 hrs

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**SECTION –A: Answer all the Questions: Choose the correct answer: 10 X 1 = 10**

1. William Bentinck became the governor general of India in ---  
a) 1828 b) 1829 c) 1830 d) 1838
2. Grand Trunk Road was laid down ---- to -----  
(a) Mumbai,Delhi (b) Calcutta,Delhi (c) Mumbai,Thane (d) Chennai,Delhi
3. Sati was made as unlawful by -----  
(a) Bentinck (b) Warren Hastings (c) Robert Clive (d) Wellesley
4. Doctrine of Lapse was started by  
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(a) Cornwallis (b) Warren Hastings (c) Robert Clive (d) Wellesley
8. 1857 Mutiny was First started at -----  
(a) Qualiar (b) Lucknow (c) Farakpur (d) Kanpur
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was called as the Father of Indian Technical Education.  
(a) Cornwallis (b) Warren Hastings (c) Dalhousie (d) Wellesley
10. Who advocated for the use of English as a medium of instruction?  
(a) William Bentinck (b) Warren Hastings (c) Robert Clive (d) Wellesley

**SECTION – B : Answer any FIVE of the following in very Short Answer 5 X 2 = 10**

11. Who declared a war on Burmese? What was a reason?
12. What is meant by female infanticide? Where was it prevailed?
13. Dalhousie was called the “Father of Indian Railways”-Why?
14. Why was Public Works Department set up? What were its works?
15. Why was Mangal Pandey hanged by the British?
16. Who were the leaders of the revolt of 1857?
17. Which law created bitterness among the Indian Sepoy? Why?

**SECTION – C Answer any THREE of the following in Short Answer 3 X 6 = 18**

18. What do you know about the First Burmese War?
19. What were the causes and results of second Anglo-Sikh war?
20. Write a paragraph on Abolition of Sati System.
21. Write a short note on Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.
22. Define- Doctrine of Lapse.

**SECTION – D Answer any ONE of the following in Large Answer 1 X 12 = 12**

23. Explain the reforms introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
24. Describe the causes for the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST**  
**HISTORY OF EUROPE**  
**(A.D. 1453 – 1789)**

Class: II B.A. His  
Semester: III

**02CT32**  
II – Internal Test

Marks: 50  
Time: 2 hrs

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**SECTION – A: Answer all the Questions: Choose the correct answer:**

**10 X 1 = 10**

1. The Regent who ruled France during the childhood of Louis XIV was  
a) Mazarin b) Richelieu c) Colbert d) Conde
2. Who said “I am the state”  
a) Frederick b) Louis XIV c) Colbert d) Catherine II
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5. Kaunitz was the famous minister of  
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a) Russia b) France c) Prussia d) Germany
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10. Which was the last war of Louis XIV  
a) Spanish war of succession b) 7 years war c) 30 years war d) Austrian war

**SECTION – B : Answer any FIVE of the following in very Short Answer**

**5 X 2 = 10**

11. What was the Dutch revolt about and why was Spain involved?
12. What were the 4 phases of the 30 years war?
13. What is the significance of the Treaty of Westphalia?
14. What was the main outcome of the peace of Westphalia?
15. What did King Louis XIV believe?
16. Which king built the Palace of Versailles?
17. What did Louis XIV do that was important?

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**3 X 6 = 18**

18. Mention the results of the Dutch war of Independence
19. Effects of the Thirty years war
20. Write about the Peace of Westphalia
21. Westernization of Russia
22. Reforms of Colbert

**SECTION – D Answer any ONE of the following in Large Answer**

**1 X 12 = 12**

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24. Write about the reforms of Louis XIV.

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Department of History  
Vivekananda College

III B.A. History

Semester - V  
Sessional Exam-II

Tiruvedakam West

**HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-I**

Time: 2 Hours

Date: 04-09-2018

02CT53

Max. Marks: 50

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**SECTION – A: Multiple Choice Questions**

**Answer ALL questions**

**(10 x 1 =10)**

1. Who said “All things are numbers”?  
a) Thales b) Pythagoras c) Apollonius d) Euclid
2. Who said “God always geometrizes”?  
a) Socrates b) Plato c) Aristotle d) Theophrastus
3. On whose school doors were inscribed, “Let no one ignorant of Geometry enter”?  
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Eratosthenes d) Archimedes
4. Whose famous quote was that “There is no royal road to Geometry”?  
a) Apollonius b) Aristarchus c) Hipparchus d) Euclid
5. Whose last words were “Do not disturb my circles”?  
a) Euclid b) Leibnitz c) Newton d) Einstein
6. Who asked “Give me a place to stand on and I will move the earth”?  
a) Sumerians b) Egyptians c) Hittites d) Greeks
7. Who yelled “Eureka” after his famous discovery?  
a) Archimedes b) Anaximander c) Apollonius d) various land forms
8. Who of the following was murdered during the destruction of the Alexandrian Library?  
a) Hipparchia b) Hypatia c) Melissa d) Sappho
9. Complete the maxim - All roads lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Athens b) Sparta c) Rome d) Paris
10. An aqueduct is a bridge used to convey  
a) people b) goods c) vehicles d) water

**SECTION – B: Very Short Answer****Answer any FIVE questions****(5 x 2 =10)**

11. Who was Pedanius Dioscorides?
12. Who was Ptolemy Soter?
13. Who was Claudius Ptolemy?
14. What is a Planetarium?
15. What is a Water screw?
16. Identify the book 'Conic Sections'.
17. Identify the book popularly known as 'Elements'.

**SECTION - C: Short Answer****Answer any THREE questions****(3 x 6 =18)**

18. Write about the life and work of Thales.
19. Make a biographical sketch of Pythagoras.
20. Explain the finding of Eratosthenes.
21. Give a detailed account on the Alexandrian Library.
22. Write about the Roman Roads.

**SECTION – D: Long Answer****Answer any ONE question****(1 x 12 =12)**

23. Assess the contribution of Hippocrates to Medical science.
24. Portray the life and work of Aristotle and Theophrastus.



Department of History  
Vivekananda College

III B.A. History

Semester - V  
Sessional Exam-II

Tiruvedakam West

**PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM**

Time: 2 Hours

Date: 03-09-2018

02CT54

Max. Marks: 50

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**SECTION – A: Multiple Choice Questions**

**Answer ALL questions**

**(10 x 1 =10)**

1. Which one of the following is not associated with Cultural Tourism?  
a) Pilgrim Centres   b) Fairs and Festivals   c) Historical Monuments   d) Spas
2. Which one of the following is not associated with Adventure Tourism?  
a) Paragliding   b) Bungee Jumping   c) Sky Diving   d) Bird Watching
3. Which one of the following is not related to Health Tourism?  
a) Yoga   b) Meditation   c) Shopping   d) Aromatherapy
4. Which is the longest Indian National Highway?  
a) NH 5   b) NH 7   c) NH 44   d) NH 48
5. Which of the following cities does the Golden Quadrilateral Highway connect?  
a) Bengaluru, Hosur, Mysuru, Mangaluru  
b) Kanpur, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Jaipur  
c) Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai  
d) Ahmadabad, Jalalabad, Allahabad, Hyderabad
6. When did the first ever rail journey take place in India?  
a) 1853   b) 1858   c) 1873   d) 1898
7. Through which of the following group of states does the Konkan Railways run?  
a) Karnataka - Goa - Kerala - Tamil Nadu  
b) Maharashtra - Karnataka - Andhra Pradesh - Kerala  
c) Maharashtra - Karnataka – Telangana - Kerala  
d) Maharashtra - Karnataka - Goa - Kerala
8. The Ashok Group of Hotels is owned and operated by  
a) ITDC   b) TTDC   c) KTDC   d) KSTDC

9. A Motel is a hotel  
 a) located near an airport c) located near highways  
 a) located near a seaport d) located near a railway station
10. Who founded the Youth Hostel?  
 a) Richard Schirrmann b) Heinrich Schliemann c) Abel d) Elgar

### SECTION – B: Very Short Answer

Answer any FIVE questions

(5 x 2 =10)

11. What are the basic components of tourism?  
 12. Name two of the high speed trains of India.  
 13. Mention two of the domestic airlines in India.  
 14. Where one can see house boats in India?  
 15. Name two of the heritage hotels in India.  
 16. What is the full form of TAAI?  
 17. What do you mean by ASTA?

### SECTION - C: Short Answer

Answer any THREE questions

(3 x 6 =18)

18. Describe the cultural attractions of Tourism.  
 19. Mention the natural attractions of Tourism.  
 20. Write a short note on the special tourist trains in India.  
 21. Write about WTO and its functions.  
 22. Explain the role of PATA in the promotion of Tourism.

### SECTION – D: Long Answer

Answer any ONE question

(1 x 12 =12)

23. Trace the history of Civil Aviation in India.  
 24. Classify the Hotel Industry into various types.



Department of History  
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III B.A. History

Semester - V  
Sessional Exam-II

Tiruvedakam West

**CULTURAL HERITAGE & ECO TOURISM**

Time: 2 Hours

Date: 05-09-2018

02EP51

Max. Marks: 50

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**SECTION – A: Multiple Choice Questions**

**Answer ALL questions**

**(10 x 1 =10)**

1. Which mountain range is known as the abode of snow in India?  
a) Western Ghats   b) Eastern Ghats   c) Vindhyas   d) Himalayas
2. Which is the most populated desert with a colourful culture and rich tradition?  
a) Sahara Desert   b) Gobi Desert   c) Thar Desert   d) Kalahari Desert
3. Where do you find sand dunes in the desert of Rajasthan?  
a) Jaipur   b) Jodhpur   c) Jaisalmer   d) Udaipur
4. Where one can find hot water springs in the snowy Himalayas?  
a) Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh   c) Gaurikund, Uttarakhand  
b) Panamik, Jammu & Kashmir   d) At all the three places
5. Which region of India has the most rainfall in the world?  
a) Arunachal Pradesh   b) Assam   c) Meghalaya   d) Uttarakhand
6. Which is the highest plateau of India?  
a) Deccan Plateau   b) Ladak Plateau   c) Rohtas Plateau   d) Shillong Plateau
7. Which island group of India is termed as ‘Hundred thousand islands’?  
a) Andaman   b) Nicobar   c) Lakshadweep   d) Minnicoy
8. Where do you find mangrove forest in India?  
a) Pichavaram, Tamilnadu   c) Sundarbans, West Bengal  
b) Bhitarkanika, Odisha   d) At all the three places
9. Where do you find the only active volcano in India?  
a) Doshi Hill, Haryana   c) Barren Island, Andamans  
b) Tosham Hills, Haryana   d) Deccan Traps, Maharashtra

10. Which of the Himalayan region is known as the Valley of Gods?  
a) Kashmir Valley b) Kulu Valley c) Zoji La Valley d) Parvati Valley

**SECTION – B: Very Short Answer**

**Answer any FIVE questions**

**(5 x 2 =10)**

11. How many are the languages of India?
12. What is the ethnicity of the Indian people?
13. What is the length of the Indian coastal line?
14. Mention two of the most popular beach resorts of India.
15. Refer to two of the tourist places in India where you can go for scuba diving.
16. Point out two of the State museums of India.
17. Mention two of the Indian museums famous for their private collections.

**SECTION - C: Short Answer**

**Answer any THREE questions**

**(3 x 6 =18)**

18. Describe the classical dance forms of India.
19. Give an account on Indian classical music.
20. Write about the Indian cuisine.
21. Mention a few of the Indian handicrafts popular with tourists.
22. Write about two of the most popular Jain Pilgrim Centres in India.

**SECTION – D: Long Answer**

**Answer any ONE question**

**(1 x 12 =12)**

23. Describe the most popular Hindu Pilgrim Centres in India.
24. Portray the various scenic attractions of India.

