

F 5837



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Maximum Weight : 5

Section II

[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]

UG CBCSS INTERNAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

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. Printing press was set up in 1477 in England by _____.
(A) Caxton. (B) John Gutenberg.
(C) Henry VIII. (D) James I.
2. _____ fashioned the statue of 'Perseus and the slain Medusa'.
(A) Cellini. (B) Della Robbia.
(C) Thomas Newcomen. (D) Robert Bakewell.
3. Who is known by his immortal *Don Quixote* which made fun of medieval feudalism and decadent chivalry?
(A) Cervantes. (B) Moliere.
(C) Madame de Sevigne. (D) La Fontaine.
4. In the 16th century, French literature was enriched by "Gargantua" a series of daring, fanciful and humorous tales written by _____.
(A) Cervantes. (B) Francis Rabelais.
(C) Moliere. (D) Erasmus.
5. Desiderius Erasmus was the greatest Renaissance scholar in _____.
(A) Holland. (B) France.
(C) England. (D) Poland.

Turn over





6. In England _____'s *Utopia* appeared in English in 1551.
- (A) Milton. (B) Sir Thomas More.
(C) Edmund Spenser. (D) Marlowe.
7. _____ *Canterbury Tales* was written by _____.
- (A) Chaucer. (B) Milton.
(C) Erasmus. (D) Sir Thomas More.
8. *'Paradise Los't* is the work of _____.
- (A) Marlowe. (B) Edmund Spenser.
(C) Milton. (D) Cranmer.
9. In the 13th century _____ laid the foundations of modern science, by insisting on the experimental method, and discovered the uses of gunpowder and the magnifying lens.
- (A) Abertus Magus. (B) Peter Abelard.
(C) Roger Bacon. (D) Thomas Aquinas.
10. _____ of Poland revolutionized the thought of mankind by proving that the earth moves round the sun.
- (A) Nicholas Copernicus. (B) Ptolemy.
(C) Giorgio Vasari. (D) Galileo.
11. John Kepler was an _____ astronomer.
- (A) German. (B) Italian.
(C) Indian. (D) Swedish.
12. After the fall of _____, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, into the hands of the fanatical Ottoman Turks, the trade routes lying within the Turkish empire, were closed to European traders.
- (A) Gerusalem. (B) Constantinople.
(C) Delhi. (D) Oxford.
13. The _____ had fostered a spirit of inquiry that had revolutionized geographical ideas.
- (A) Reformation. (B) Renaissance.
(C) English Revolution. (D) American Revolution





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14. Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator sailed around the cape up the east coast of Africa, across the Indian Ocean and landed at _____.

- (A) Cochi.
- (B) Calicut.
- (C) Bombay.
- (D) Cape of Good Hope.

15. John of Plano Carpini was sent to the court of the Great Khan in Mongolia in _____.

- (A) 1145. (B) 1245.
- (C) 1257. (D) 1269.

16. _____ Bartholomeu Dias reaches the Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa.

- (A) 1468. (B) 1477.
- (C) 1488. (D) 1498.

17. Vasco da Gama went around the cape and across the Indian Ocean to reach India (Calicut) in :

- (A) 1458. (B) 1468.
- (C) 1498. (D) 1598.

18. Goa was conquered by the _____, who made it the capital of their Eastern Empire.

- (A) British.
- (B) Dutch.
- (C) French.
- (D) Portuguese.

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19. _____ in his 'The Prince' projected the need of an absolute king because he alone could provide security to people.

(A) Lynn Thorndike.

(B) Joan Kelly.

(C) Mac-Antoine Charpentier.

(D) Machiavelli.

20. _____ in his book 'The State' propounded the theory of legal sovereignty' asserted that the King was the source of all law and was accountable to God alone.

(A) Jean Bodin.

(B) John of Plano Carpini.

(C) William of Rubruquis.

(D) Cellini.

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**

