PRE HISTORIC PERIOD BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1.

List I	List II
A. Nagara	1. Fortified settlements in Vedic literature
B. Pura	2. Town in Pali literature
C. Nigama	3. Fortified capital of a king
D. Durga	4. City/town first mentioned in Taittiriya

Q2. Which of the following are important rock-painting sites of Prehistoric Rock Art?

- 1. Murhana Pahar in Uttar Pradesh
- 2. Bhimbetka, Adamgarh, Lakha Juar in Madhya Pradesh
- 3. Kupagallu in Karnataka
- 4. Chargul in north-west Pakistan.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2, 3 and 4

Q3. Which of the following are the important sites of Lower Palaeolithic cultures in India?

- 1. Pahalgam in Kashmir, Belan valley in Allahabad district (Uttar Pradesh)
- 2. Bhimbetka and Adamgarh in Hoshangabad district, (Madhya Pradesh)
- 3. 16 Rand Singi Talav in Nagaur district (Rajasthan)
- 4. Nevasa in Ahmadnagar district (Maharashtra)

Select the answer from the codes given below

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2, 3 and 4
- **Q4.** Which one of the following species of fauna has been widely appreciated as pre-historic India's gift to the world?
- a) Peacock
- b) Humped bull
- c) Water buffalo
- d) Domestic fowl

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Q5. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Neolithic Age?

- 1. The ceramic occupation (c. 7000 B.C.) at Kile Ghul Mohammad during the early foodproducing era shows a basic subsistence economy of the Indus valley and beginning of trade and crafts.
- 2. From the bone remains, it is clear that humped variety of cattle also came to be domesticated.
- 3. The beads found with burial remains show that people used beads made of lapis lazuli, carnelian, banded agate and white marine shell.
- 4. A single copper bead has also been found. The occurrence of shell bangles and pendants made of mother of- pearl indicates long-distance trade.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 3

Q6. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regard to the Neolithic Age

- 1. Three radiocarbon dates from Koldihwa provide the earliest evidence for the domesticated variety of rice going back to about c. 6500 B.C. which make it the oldest evidence of rice in any part of the world.
- 2. The bone remains from Koldihwa and Mahgara show that cattle, sheep and goat were domesticated in the region.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- a) None
- b) 1 and 2 Both
- c) 1 only
- d) 2 only

Q7. Eran is a Chalcolithic site belonging to which culuture?

- a) Jorwe culture
- b) Ganeshwar culture
- c) Ahar culture
- d) Mahwa culture

Q8. Consider the following statements regarding the cultivation of Chalcolithic people:

- 1. They raised cattle as well as cultivated both Kharif and rabi crops in rotation
- 2. Wheat and barley were grown in the area of Inamgaon and Ahar
- 3. They also cultivated jowar and bajra and so also kulth, ragi, green peas, lentil and green and black grams.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) 2 and 3

Q9. Who among the following cultures were the first to paint their pottery?			
a) Mesolithic			
b) Iron age			
c) Neolithic			
d) Chalcolithic			
Q10. The widespread using of Black and Red ware (BRW) and Painted Gre (PGW) mark the	ey Ware		
a) coming of Iron Technology in India			
b) none of the above			
c) end of using bronze			
d) coming of Copper Technology in India			
Q11. The Megaliths of South India are mainly associated with			
a) Mesolithic age			
b) Iron age			
c) Chalcolithic age			
d) Neolithic age			
Q12. The Palaeolithic Age in India is divided into three phases, based on tool technology. Which of the following phases is/are correctly matched with its tools?			
a) All of the above			
b) Upper Palaeolithic – tools made on flakes and blades			
c) Lower Palaeolithic – handaxe and cleaver industries			
d) Middle Palaeolithic – tools made on flakes			
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Q13. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a) The palaeolithic man in India know the use of fire
- b) The Copper Age and the Early Iron Age can be distinguished in North India. However, the Iron Age immediately succeeds the Stone Age in South India.
- c) Prehistoric paintings have been found in Kaimur ranges and Mirzapur District
- d) Palaeolithic granes have been found in Guntur and Kurnool Districts in South India

Q14. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Neolithic culture?

- a) The Neolithic age marks the concluding phase of the stone tools culture
- b) All of the above
- c) The presence of pottery is taken to be more conclusive diagnostic speciality of this age
- d) The evidence of productive economy or food producing culture is an essential prerequisite for the attestation of this age

Q15. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the religion the Chalcolithic cultures?

- 1. The worship of mother goddess and the bull was in vogue
- 2. The bull cult seems to have been predominant in Malwa during the Ahar period
- 3. A large number of these both naturalistic, as well as stylised lingas, have been found from most of the sites.
- 4. The Mother Goddess is depicted on a huge storage jar of Inamgaon

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2, 3 and 4

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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (b)

Q2. Answer: (a)

Almost all the rock-shelters in India occupied by the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic people, and many others as well, contain rock-paintings depicting a variety of subjects, chiefly animals, or scenes including both people and animals. The distribution of these rock-paintings is very wide.

They have been found in Chargul in north-west Pakistan to Orissa in the east, and from the Kumaon hills in the north to Kerala in the south.

Q3. Answer: (a)

Other important sites of Lower Palaeolithic cultures are Hunsgi in Gulburga district (in Kanlataka) and the famous site of Attirampakkam (Tamil Nadu).

The sites have been widespread in Sivalik range of Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Belan valley in Uttar Pradesh, Berach basin and the hilly area of Rajasthan, and Narmada and Sone valleys in Madhya Pradesh, Malprabha and Ghatprabha basins in Karnataka, several areas of Maharashtra, areas near Chennai in Tamil Nadu and Chhota Nagpur plateau, and in areas of Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Q5. Answer: (d)

The ceramic occupation (c. 7000 B.C.) at Mehrgarh during the early food-producing era shows a basic subsistence economy of the Indus valley and beginning of trade and crafts.

The ceramic Neolithic occupation (c. 7000 B.C.) at Mehrgarh during the early food-producing era shows a basic subsistence economy of the Indus valley and beginning of trade and crafts.

Q6. Answer: (b)

In all probability agriculture in the Belan va1ley began around c. 6500 B.C. Besides rice, evidence for barley cultivation is attested at Mahgara.

In Mahgara, evidence of a cattle pen has also been met with. In the north-west, the early Neolithic settlers, in Burzahom lived in pit dwellings, rather than building houses over the ground.

Q7. Answer: (d)

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (d) Q10. Answer: (a) Q11. Answer: (b) **Q12.** Answer: (a) The main tool types in Lower Palaeolithic Culture phase were hand axes and cleavers, along with chopper-chopping tools. They were made both on cores as well as flakes. Q13. Answer: (a) Q14. Answer: (b)

Rice is reported to have been found from Inamgaon and Ahar. Wheat and barley were grown

Almost all the Chalcolithic cultures flourished in the black cotton soil zone.

Q15. Answer: (c)

in the area of Malwa.

The Mother Goddess is depicted on a huge storage jar of Malwa culture in an applique design. She is flanked by a woman on the right and a crocodile on the left, by the side of which is represented the shrine.

Likewise, the fiddle-shaped figurines probably resembling srivatsa, the symbol of Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth in historical period represents a mother Goddess.

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