

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. Which of the following statements about Harappan civilization is true?

1. The Harappan culture was famous for its distinguished system of town planning.
2. The most important public place for Mohenjodaro seems to be a great bath.
3. Granary was the largest building of Mohenjodaro.
4. The use of baked bricks in Harappan cities is remarkable.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below codes:

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

Q2.

List-I	List-II
Harappan settlement	River
A. Lothal	1. Indus
B. Kalibangan	2. Satlej
C. Ropar	3. Ravi
D. Harappa	4. Ghaggar
E. Mohenjodaro	5. Bhogao

Codes: A B C D E

- a) 5 4 3 2 1
- b) 5 4 2 3 1
- c) 2 5 1 4 3
- d) 4 5 2 3 1

Q3. The dockyard at Lothal was well connected with the river:

- a) Tapti
- b) Narmada
- c) Bhogavo
- d) Ghaggar

Q4. The tank of Great Bath complex at Mohenjodaro had stairs on

- 1. Northern side
- 2. Southern side
- 3. Eastern side
- 4. Western side

Select the correct answer from the codes given below codes:

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

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Q5.

List-I	List-II
A. Lothal	1. Ploughed field
B. Kalibangan	2. Dockyard
C. Dholavira	3. Terracotta replica of a plough
D. Banawali	4. An inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan script.

- a) A - 2, B - 1, C - 3, D - 4
- b) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4
- c) A - 2, B - 1, C - 4, D - 3

d) A - 1, B - 2, C - 4, D - 3

Q6. Which of the following cannot be considered Proto-Harappan culture?

- a) Amri culture
 - b) Kot-Diji culture
 - c) Jorjie culture
 - d) Sothi culture
-

Q7. In which Indus Valley Civilization sites, was drainage system absent?

- a) Rakhigarhi
 - b) Lothal
 - c) Dholavira
 - d) Banawali
-

Q8. On what evidence is South Russia/Central Asia regarded as the original home of the Aryans?

- a) Racial
 - b) Archaeological
 - c) Philological
 - d) Anthropological
-

Q9. In the excavations of Harappan sites, bones of camels have been found at:

- a) Mohenjodaro
 - b) Harappa
 - c) Lothal
 - d) Kalibangan
-

Q10. Which of the following was one of the causes of Harappan decline?

- a) All of these
 - b) Aryan attack
 - c) Earthquakes
 - d) Ecological change
-

Q11. The most suitable name of Indus Valley Civilization is:

- a) Bronze Time Civilization
 - b) Saraswati Civilization
 - c) Indus Civilization
 - d) Harappan Civilization
-

Q12. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the religious beliefs of Harappan people?

1. The Harappan religion is normally termed as animism i.e., worship of trees, stones etc.
2. Some scholars refer to the worshipping of linga (phallus) and yoni (female sex organ) by the Harappans.
3. The evidence of fire worship has been found at Kalibangan and Lothal.
4. Harappan people had a belief in life after death.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

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Q13. Which one of the following sites of the Indus Valley Civilization had an ancient dockyard?

- a) Rangpur
 - b) Harappa
 - c) Lothal
 - d) Kalibangan
-

Q14. Which of the following sites is the largest of all Indus settlements excavated?

- a) Lothal
 - b) Kalibangan
 - c) Mohenjodaro
 - d) Dholavira
-

Q15. Which of the statements are correct regarding the town planning of the Harappans?

1. The drains were covered with manholes bricks or stone slabs.
2. The houses were largely built of mud- bricks and stones.
3. The drainage system was an elaborate and well layout.
4. The difference in the size of the houses suggests that the rich lived in the larger houses whereas the one-room buildings or barracks might have been intended for the poorer section of the society.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

All the statements are true. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization had achieved some spectacular standards when it came to town planning. Each city was carefully planned and at the peak of the civilization housed almost 40,000 people.

Great Bath is also the most important public place in Mohenjodaro and the Granary was the largest building. The use of baked bricks was also found in building houses.

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (c)

Q7. Answer: (d)

Q8. Answer: (c)

Q9. Answer: (d)

In the excavation of Indus Valley Civilization sites, the camel bones have been found at Kalibangan.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Definite reason to the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization is not known, as no reliable resource of that period is available at present. Every conclusion regarding the decline is based upon speculations of historians. It is commonly believed that ecological change, earthquake, Aryan attack, etc. were the causes of Harappan decline.

Q11. Answer: (d)

Harappan Civilization is the most suitable name for Indus Valley Civilization because Harappa lies in the centre of Indus Civilization. It was also an urban trade centre.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Harappans' belief in a male deity is evident by the seal depicting a deity with a buffalohorned head-dress, sitting in a yogic posture and surrounded by animals.

Many scholars identify him with god Pashupati (Lord of beasts) or 'ProtoShiva' though some dispute it. In another instance, a deity is shown with horns and flowing hair standing nude between the branches of a Pipal tree and a worshipper is kneeling in front. It may represent tree worship. Animal worship also appears to be popular among the Harappans. At Kalibangan, a series of raised brick platforms with pits containing ash and animal bones have been discovered. These are identified by many scholars as fire altars.

These people had a belief in life after death. The dead bodies, therefore, were either buried or after the cremation, their remains were preserved in a jar. With the dead bodies, the Harappan people also buried animals, birds, fish, beads, bangles, etc.

so that the dead person might use them in need.

Q13. Answer: (c)

Q14. Answer: (d)

Q15. Answer: (c)

The houses were largely built of burnt-bricks. While the use of stones and mud bricks is limited to Kachchh and Saurashtra area, mud bricks are largely used at Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal and Banawali besides burnt bricks.

The size of the bricks remained the same everywhere. The ratio of brick size is 1:2:4. The use of stone in making the houses and defences in Saurashtra and Kachchh was perhaps due to the easy accessibility of stone in the neighbourhood.

It may be seen that there is considerable regional variation in the use of building material for architecture based on the availability and climatic conditions. The Indus civilization had an elaborate sanitary and drainage system, the hallmark of ancient Indus cities. The Authorities maintained a highly efficient drainage system. Each and every house had a connection with the main drain. The covered drain was connected to the larger sewerage outlets which finally led the dirty water outside the populated areas.

The urban plan found in these cities included the world's first urban sanitation systems.

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