

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

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Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. On which object, do we mainly find the inscriptions of Harappan civilization?

- a) On seals
 - b) On caves
 - c) On rocks
 - d) On pillars
-

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. During the Harrapan period, the use of silver was more common than gold.
2. The weapons produced by the Harappans were mostly offensive in nature.

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

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

Q3. Which of the following Harappan sites was found the earliest evidence of surgery?

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

Q4. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the geographical extent of Harrapan Civilisation?

1. The Indus Valley Civilization encompassed most of Pakistan and parts of northwestern India, Afghanistan and Iran, extending from Baluchistan in the west to Uttar Pradesh in the east, northeastern Afghanistan to the north and Maharashtra to the south.
2. Many Indus Valley Civilisation sites have also been discovered along the Ghaggar-Hakra beds.
3. Due to its distinct geographical feature, the agro-pastoral economy was the dominant feature in this region.
4. The extent of Indus Valley Civilization is smaller than the ancient civilization of both Egypt and Mesopotamia.

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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Q5. Which of the following correctly describes the land of the Seven Rivers (Sapta Sindhu) where the initial Aryan settlements were located?

- a) The region from Eastern Afghanistan to the upper valley of the Ganges
- b) The land of the Indus and its principal tributaries
- c) The Punjab and Delhi region
- d) The Indus Valley region

Q6. Consider the following statements :

1. The Harappan economy was based on agriculture, cattle rearing and crafts.
2. The Indus valley people had an elaborate drainage system.
3. In kot Diji pre-Harappan settlement has not been found.
4. Sugarcane was not grown in Indus civilization.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4

c) 2 only

d) 3, and 4

Q7. Which of the following was not the likely purpose of the Great Bath in the citadel at Mohenjodar?

a) Some elaborate ritual of vital importance, including a corporate social life

b) Storage of water to be used during drought or emergency

c) Swimming exercises and water sports

d) Community bathing

Q8. The unique structure in Mohenjodaro was:

a) Dockyard

b) Granary

c) Assembly hall

d) Bathing pool

Q9. Which of the following valleys is known for having a continuous succession of paleolithic paintings of different periods?

a) Sohan valley

b) Bhader valley

c) Bhimbetka

d) Buharbulang valley

Q10. With reference to the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro, consider the following statements

1. It was built by baked bricks.

2. The length of the Bath is 12 metres, breadth 7 meters and depth is around 2.5 metres.

3. The outer walls of the Bath are plastered by on inch thick plaster of Paris.

4. By the side of the Bath, there was the residence of priests who use to come down for bath on special occasions.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Q11. The first cereals that early men grown were

- a) barley and maize
 - b) barley and rice.
 - c) wheat and barley
 - d) wheat and rice
-

Q12. Which of the following is the most common motif of the Indus seals?

- a) Unicorn
- b) Rhinoceros
- c) Bull
- d) Elephant

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Q13. Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in:

- a) 1941
 - b) 1931
 - c) 1921
 - d) 1911
-

Q14. The site of Mohenjodaro is located on the bank of river:

- a) Sutlej
 - b) Indus
 - c) Beas
 - d) Ravi
-

Q15. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Indus valley civilisation?

1. The people of this civilisation were the earliest to make use of cotton.
2. They did not cremate their dead.
3. A grid system was followed in city planning.
4. Stone was the chief building material.

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

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Most of the inscriptions are found on seals mostly made out of stone. Some inscriptions are also found on copper tablets, bronze implements and small objects made of terracotta, stone and faience.

Q2. Answer: (b)

The Harappan people were aware of a number of metals except for iron. They manufactured gold and silver objects. The gold objects include beads, armlets, needles and other ornaments. But the use of silver was more common than gold.

A large number of silver ornaments, dishes, etc. have been discovered. A number of copper tools and weapons have also been discovered. The common tools included axe, saws, chisels, knives, spearheads and arrowheads.

It is important to note that the weapons produced by the Harappans were mostly defensive in nature as there is no evidence of weapons like swords, etc. Stone tools were also commonly used.

Q3. Answer: (b)

The earliest evidence of surgery was found from Kalibangan. Archaeologists made the discovery that the people of Indus Valley Civilization, even from the early Harappan periods, had knowledge of medicine and surgery.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

The major rivers included the Indus, the Saraswati, Hakra-Ghaggar and their tributaries. This makes it the most geographically extensive of all ancient civilisations thus discovered. Far larger, in fact, than both Egypt and Mesopotamia together approximately 1,300,000 square miles.

The archaeological excavations reveal that this culture was spread over a vast area which included not only the present-day states of India such as Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Western Uttar Pradesh but also Pakistan and some parts of Afghanistan.

Some important sites of this civilization are

1. Manda in Jammu and Kashmir;
2. Shortughai in Afghanistan;
3. Harappa in Western Punjab (Pakistan);
4. Mohenjodaro and Chanhudaro in Sind;
5. Kalibangan in Rajasthan;
6. Lothal and Dholavira in Gujarat;
7. Banawali and Rakhigarhi in Haryana;
8. Daimabad in Maharashtra,
9. while Sutkagendor on the Makran Coast (near Pakistan-Iran border) is the westernmost site of the Harappan civilization and
10. Alamgirpur in western Uttar Pradesh marks its easternmost limit.

Q5. Answer: (b)**Q6. Answer: (c)****Q7. Answer: (b)****Q8. Answer: (d)**

The bathing pool was the unique structure of Mohenjodaro. It measures $11.88 \times 1.01 \times 2.43$ mt. The floor of the bath pool was made of burnt bricks.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Q10. Answer: (c)

Q11. Answer: (c)

Q12. Answer: (a)

The unicorn is the most common motif on Indus seals and appears to represent a mythical animal that Greek and Roman sources trace back to the Indian subcontinent.

Q13. Answer: (c)

The Indus Valley was discovered by Dayaram Sahni in 1921. It is one of the world's earliest urban civilizations alongside its contemporaries, Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt. The Indus Valley covers modern day Pakistan and the northwest of India.

Q14. Answer: (b)

Mohenjodaro is situated along the west bank of the Indus River while Harappa is located 640 km northeast of Mohenjodaro.

Q15. Answer: (d)

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