

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

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Q1. Harappan people had a common burial system, which is proved by

- a) The earth burials with the head of the dead normally laid towards the north
 - b) The burial of commonly used items with the dead
 - c) Both (a) and (b) above
 - d) The burial of the dead body in the sitting posture
-

Q2. Which of the following types of burial is not observed at Mohenjodaro?

- a) Post-cremation burial
 - b) Double burial
 - c) Fractional burial
 - d) Complete burial
-

Q3. The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent has been obtained from:

- a) Burzahom
 - b) Mehargarh
 - c) Chirand
 - d) Brahmagiri
-

Q4. The Harappan towns and cities were divided into large _____ blocks

- a) Circular
- b) Semi-circular

c) Rectangular

d) Square

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Q5. The site of Mohenjodaro was discovered by:

a) S.R. Rao

b) N.G. Majumdar

c) R.D. Banerji

d) Dayaram Sahni

Q6. Which one of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites gives evidence of a dockyard?

a) Dholavira

b) Lothal

c) Mohenjodaro

d) Harappa

Q7. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the town planning during the Harrapan Period?

1. The most interesting urban feature of Harappan civilization is its town-planning
2. The drainage system of the Harappans was elaborate and well laid out
3. The main street is connected by narrow lanes
4. The residential buildings are built in the upper town (citadel)

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

Q8. The primary purpose of a seal in the Indus Valley Civilization was probably

- a) to signify ownership of property
 - b) to indicate social status
 - c) as a medium of exchange in trade
 - d) to signify royalty
-

Q9. Which of the following sites of Harappan culture gives evidence of 'Sindoor'?

- a) Balakote
 - b) Naushero
 - c) Mohenjodaro
 - d) Harappa
-

Q10. Evidence of trephination as a remedy for certain diseases comes from some of the following

1. Lothal
2. Harappa
3. Burzahom
4. Kalibangan

Choose the right answer from the following combinations

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

Q11. The famous dancing girl found in the Mohenjodaro was made up of:

- a) Terracotta
- b) Steatite
- c) Red limestone
- d) Bronze

Q12. Indus Valley Civilization was discovered by:

- a) Cunningham
- b) Wheeler
- c) R.D. Banerji
- d) Dayaram Sahni

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Q13. Remains of horse bones have been found from:

- a) Sutkagendor
- b) Surkotada
- c) Lothal
- d) Mohenjodaro

Q14. Which of the following Harappan sites shows the earliest evidence of Earthquake

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

Q15. Which of the following is not a feature of the religious life of the Indus civilization?

- a) The Indus deities, like the Vedic deities, were predominantly male
- b) The people had faith in amulets and charms, which shows that they were afraid of demons

- c) The tree of life figures with great frequency on the seals
- d) Pipal and Acacia trees were regarded as celestial plants

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (b)

The site of Mehrgarh provides evidence for the earliest agricultural and pastoral communities in South Asia. The first inhabitants of Mehrgarh, dating to around 6500 BC, were farmers who cultivated wheat and barley as their main grain crops and had herds of cattle, sheep and goats.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (c)

The site of Mohenjodaro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji, an officer of the Archaeological Survey of India, two years after major excavations had begun at Harappa, some 590 km to the north.

Large-scale excavations were carried out at the site under the direction of John Marshall, K. N. Dikshit, Ernest Mackay, and other directors through the 1930s.

Q6. Answer: (b)

The Indus Valley Civilization site Lothal gives evidence of a dockyard. Lothal was discovered by S.R. Rao in 1954 A.D. The dockyard is located in eastern side of Lothal.

Q7. Answer: (b)

The residential buildings are built in the lower town. Almost all the major sites (Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Kalibangan and others), are divided into two parts—a citadel on the higher mound on the western side and a lower town on the eastern side of the settlement.

The citadel contains large structures which might have functioned as administrative or ritual centres.

Q8. Answer: (a)

Q9. Answer: (b)

Naushero gives the evidence of Sindoor in Harappan culture. The site of Naushero, located 6 km away from Mehargarh had developed Kotdijian settlement. It was a smaller settlement but sharing fully the developmental process towards maturity of urbanization.

Q10. Answer: (d)

Q11. Answer: (d)

The famous 'Dancing girl' found in Mohenjodaro is an artifact that is some 4,500 years old. The 10.8 cm long statue of the dancing girl was found in 1926 from a house in Mohenjodaro is made of bronze.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Q13. Answer: (b)

Surkotada site contains horse remains dated to 2000 BC, which is considered a significant observation with respect to Indus Valley Civilisation. During 1974, Archaeological Survey of India undertook excavation in this site and J.P. Joshi and A.K. Sharma reported findings of horse bones at all levels.

Q14. Answer: (b)

The earliest evidence of earthquake was found from Kalibangan. B. B. Lal, former DG of ASI, said: "Kalibangan in Rajasthan has shown that there occurred an earthquake around 2600 BC, which brought to an end the Early Indus settlement at the site.

Q15. Answer: (a)

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