

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

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**Q1.** What is the evidence found regarding the decline of Harappan civilization? Consider the statements :

1. Silt is there is Harappa because of wind section which brought sand and slit. Houses and streets covered by slit deposits up to 30 ft above ground level.
2. Human skeletons have been found lying on the streets.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) Neither 1 nor 2
  - b) 1 only
  - c) 2 only
  - d) Both 1 and 2
- 

**Q2.** Bronze statue of dancing girl has been excavated at:

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

**Q3.** Which of the following Indus Valley Civilization site was located on the Iranian border?

- a) Balakot
  - b) Kot Diji
  - c) Sutkagen Dor
  - d) Surkotada
-

**Q4.** Manda, the northern-most site of Indus Civilization in Jammu and Kashmir is located on the banks of which river?

- a) Chenab
- b) Zaskar
- c) Sutlej
- d) Jhelum

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**Q5.** In Indus Valley Civilization, the script was:

- a) Boustrophedon
- b) None of these
- c) Brahmi
- d) Kharosthi

**Q6.** Indus Valley Civilization was discovered by:

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

**Q7.** One of the Harappan deities not represented in later Hindu religion is

- a) Compound creatures
- b) Unicorn
- c) Seven mothers (Sapta mariksa)
- d) Pashupati Siva

**Q8.** Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the writing skills of Harappan people?

1. The Harappans used ideograms i.e., a graphic symbol or character to convey the idea directly.
2. Some inscriptions are thought to have followed the boustrophedonic style.
3. The inscriptions are thought to have been mostly written from left to right.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

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**Q9.** Which metal was unknown to Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Copper
- b) Iron
- c) Silver
- d) Gold

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**Q10.** Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Cemeteries H and R 37	1. Daimabad
B. Dockyard	2. Mohenjodaro
C. Pashupati Mahadev	3. Harappa Seal
D. Copper chariot	4. Lothal

Codes: A B C D

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

**Q11.** The chief opponents of the Aryans were the indigenous people of nonAryan origin known as Panis and Dasas or Dasyus. The factor which enabled the Aryans to emerge victorious in the struggle against the indigenous tribes was

- a) Superior military equipment of the Aryans
  - b) Cultural superiority
  - c) Better organization among the Aryans
  - d) Lack of unity among the indigenous tribes
- 

**Q12.** In which of the following sites has a pre-Harappan settlement not been found?

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

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**Q13.** Which of the following statements are correct with regard to Harrapan Civilisation?

1. A piece of woven cloth has been found at Kot Diji.
2. The people were fond of ornaments.
3. The knowledge about their dress styles comes from the terracotta figurines and stone sculptures of the period.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

**Q14.** Consider the following statements regarding Indus Culture -

1. It arose in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent.
2. It is older than the chalcolithic cultures.
3. No other cultural zone in the third and second century BC was as large as the Harappan.
4. It was not as advanced as the chalcolithic cultures.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

**Q15.** Which of the following is not one of the proofs of maritime activities of the Indus Valley people ?

- a) Discovery of a number of articles which were not produced or found in the country
- b) Commercial links of the Harappans with the West Asian countries
- c) The drawing of a ship on a seal
- d) The discovery of a dockyard at Lothal

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (d)**

**Q2. Answer: (d)**

The most famous bronze 'dancing girl' figurine discovered at Mohenjodaro. It is a female figure, with right arm on the hip and left arm hanging in a dancing pose.

She is wearing a large number of bangles. It is the first sculpture in dancing gesture discovered in the Indian subcontinent.

**Q3. Answer: (c)**

Sutkagen Dor is the westernmost known archaeological site of Indus Valley Civilization. It is located about 480 km west of Makran coast near the Iran border in Balochistan province of Pakistan.

Sutkagen Dor would have been on the trade route from Lothal in Gujarat to Mesopotamia and was probably heavily involved in the fishing trade similar to that which exists today in the coast along with Balochistan.

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**Q4. Answer: (a)**

**Q5. Answer: (a)**

**Q6. Answer: (d)**

Harappan civilization was discovered in 1921–22 when two of its most important sites were excavated. The first was excavated by Dayaram Sahni and the second by R.D. Banerji.

**Q7. Answer: (b)**

**Q8. Answer: (b)**

The inscriptions are thought to have been mostly written from right to left, but sometimes follows boustrophedonic style. A written pictographic language also existed as is evidenced by the Indus scripts written on clay seals.

We see rectangular Harappan seals in the Indus region, round Sumerian Harappan seals in Bahrain and one combination Harappan script/Akkadian illustration cylinder seal in Mesopotamia, which is further evidence of intercultural contact. The scripts appeared as early as c.3300-2800 BC in the Ravi Phase at Harappa. We can assume with some degree of confidence that these were used in trade to mark ownership.

However, the Indus seals are not extensive, there is no Rosetta stone-like object and it is different to any other known language. Recent studies suggest that the Harappan script consists of about 400 signs and that it was written from right to left. However, the script has not been deciphered as yet. We do not know the language they spoke, though scholars believe that they spoke "Brahui", a dialect used by Baluchi people in Pakistan today.

However further research alone can unveil the mystery and enable us to know more about the Harappan script.

**Q9. Answer: (b)**

**Q10. Answer: (b)**

**Q11. Answer: (a)**

**Q12. Answer: (d)**

**Q13. Answer: (c)**

A piece of woven cloth has been found at Mohenjodaro. Spindles and needles discovered at many sites attest to the practice of spinning and weaving.

Harappan people loved to decorate themselves. Hairdressing by both, men and women, is evident from figurines found at different sites.

The men as well as women arranged their hair in different styles. The ornaments mainly included necklaces, armlets, earrings, beads, bangles, etc., used by both the sexes. Rich people appear to have used the ornaments of gold, silver and semiprecious stones while the poor satisfied themselves with those of terracotta. Men are mostly shown wearing a dress wrapped around the lower half of the body with one end worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm.

The other garment was a skirt like the dress to cover the lower portion. They used cotton and woollen clothes.

**Q14. Answer: (a)**

**Q15. Answer: (c)**

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