

Chapter - 01

Indus valley civilization

1. The Social System of the Harappans was:

- (A) Fairly egalitarian
(B) Slave - Labour based
(C) Colour Varna based
(D) Caste based

2. Which statement on the Harappan Civilization is correct?

- (A) Horse sacrifice was known to them.
(B) Cow was sacred to them.
(C) 'Pashupati' was venerated by them.
(D) The culture was generally static.

3. Out of the following remains excavated in Indus Valley, which one indicates the commercial and economic development?

- (A) The Pottery (B) Seals
(C) The boats (D) The houses

4. The earliest city discovered in India was

- (A) Harappa (B) Punjab
(C) Mohenjo Daro (D) Sindh

5. Which among the following has not been found in the excavation of Harappan sites?

- (A) Drains and well (B) Fort
(C) Reservoirs (D) Temple with Shikhar

6. The Harappan Civilization was discovered in the year:

- (A) 1935 (B) 1942
(C) 1921 (D) 1922

7. The organic relationship between the ancient culture of the Indus Valley and Hinduism of today is proved by the worship of

- (A) Pashupati, Indra and the Mother Goddess
(B) Stones, trees and animals
(C) Vishnu and Lakshmi
(D) Siva and Sakti

8. Which was the only Indus site with an artificial

brick dockyard?

- (A) Lothal (B) Kalibangan
(C) Harappa (D) Mohenjo Daro

9. Which of the following domesticated animals was absent in the terracottas of the Indus civilization?

- (A) Buffalo (B) Sheep
(C) Cow (D) Pig

10. Which was the only Indus city without a citadel?

- (A) Kalibangan (B) Harappa
(C) Mohenjodaro (D) Chanhudaro

11. The essential feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- (A) worship of forces of nature
(B) organised city life
(C) pastoral farming
(D) caste society

12. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of

- (A) Burnt bricks (B) Stone
(C) Wood (D) All of the above

13. The first metal used by man was

- (A) Aluminium (B) Copper
(C) Iron (D) Silver

14. The striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- (A) Urban Civilization
(B) Agrarian Civilization
(C) Mesolithic Civilization
(D) Paleolithic Civilization

15. Which of the following scholars, who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilization?

- (A) Sir Johan Marshall (B) R.D. Banerjee
(C) A. Cunningham (D) Daya Ram Sahani

16. Kalibangan is situated in-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Sindh



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(C) Rajasthan

(D) Gujarat

17. Who amongst the following is associated with the study of the Harappan Civilization?

(A) Charles Mason

(B) Cunningham

(C) M. Wheeler

(D) M.S. Vats

18. The Harappans were the earliest people to produce-

(A) Seals

(B)

Bronze

implements

(C) Cotton

(D) Barely

19. Which of the following materials was mainly used in the manufacturing of Harappan seals?

(A) Terracotta

(B) Bronze

(C) Copper

(D) Iron

20. The language from which the term 'India' is derived is-

(A) English

(B) Greek

(C) Persian

(D) Arabic

21. Harappa is situated on the bank of the river:

(A) Ganga

(B) Ravi

(C) Yamuna

(D) Sindhu

22. The Great Bath of Indus Valley Civilization is found at-

(A) Harappa

(B) Mohenjodaro

(C) Ropar

(D) Kalibangan

23. Which was the backbone of Indus Economy?

(A) Agriculture

(B) Trade

(C) Wheel Made

(D) Carpentry

24. Name the oldest civilization

(A) Indus Valley civilization

(B) Mesopotamian civilization

(C) Egyptian civilization

(D) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

25. One of the following Indus Valley sites is in Pakistan -

(A) Lothal

(B) Kalibangan

(C) Alamgirpur

(D) Harappa

26. The people of the Indus valley civilization Worshipped

(A) Vishnu

(B) Pashupati

(C) Indra

(D)

Brahma

27. Match the following

A. Mohenjodaro

1. Statue of a priest

B. Harappa

2. Port

C. Kalibangan

3. Plough marks

D. Lothal

4. The Great Bath

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

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

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

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

28. How were the streets of cities in Indus Valley Civilization?

(A) Wide and Straight

(B) Narrow and Unhygienic

(C) Slippery

(D) Narrow and Curved.

29. The Ruins of Harappa and Mohenjodaro were found on which of the following river bank?

(A) Ravi

(B) Indus

(C) Beas

(D) a and b both

30. Which is the script of Indus Valley Civilization?

(A) Tamil

(B) Kharshthi

(C) Unknown

(D) Brahmi

31. Which was the only city of the Indus without fortification?

(A) Kalibangan

(B) Harappa

(C) Mohenjodaro

(D) Chanhudaro

32. Which was the biggest building in Mohenjodaro?

(A) Great Bath

(B) Granary

(C) Huge Hall

(D) Two Story Building

33. The Great bath was found at -

(A) Harappa

(B) Lothal

(C) Chanhudaro

(D) Mohanjodaro





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34. Whose statue was an important creation of the people of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Natraj (B) Dancing Girl
(C) Buddha (D) Narasimha

35. The worship of Mother goddess was related-

- (A) With the Aryan Civilization
(B) With the Mediterranean Civilization
(C) With the Indus Valley Civilization
(D) With the Vedic Civilization

36. What was the strength of Indus economy?

- (A) Agriculture (B) Business
(C) Pottery (D) Crochery

37. Which of the following has not been found in the excavation in Terracotta of Indus Valley sites?

- (A) Buffalo (B) Sheep
(C) Cow (D) Pig

38. The people of the Indus Valley civilization worshipped_____.

- (A) Vishnu (B) Pashupati
(C) Indra (D) Brahma

39. Which river is most closely associated with the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Ganges b) Indus
c) Brahmaputra d) Yamuna

40. What is the approximate time period of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) 5000-3000 BCE b) 2500-1800 BCE
c) 1000-500 BCE d) 500 BCE - 500 CE

41. Which of the following was not a major city of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Harappa b) Mohenjo-Daro
c) Lothal d) Varanasi

42. The Indus Valley script is yet to be fully deciphered. What writing system did it use?

- a) Cuneiform b) Hieroglyphics
c) Pictographic d) Alphabetic

43. What was the primary material used for making

seals in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Bronze b) Clay
c) Stone d) Copper

44. Which animal was most commonly depicted on Indus Valley seals?

- a) Lion b) Bull
c) Elephant d) Tiger

45. The Great Bath, a large water tank, is associated with which Indus Valley city?

- a) Harappa b) Mohenjo-Daro
c) Lothal d) Kalibangan

46. What was the chief occupation of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Agriculture b) Fishing
c) Trading d) Hunting

47. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization was a well-planned urban civilization?

- a) Grid-like street layout
b) Presence of palaces
c) High walls around cities
d) Lack of public baths

48. Which metal was known to the people of the Indus Valley Civilization?

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

49. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a sophisticated drainage system?

- a) Presence of aqueducts
b) Absence of wells
c) Presence of flush toilets
d) Absence of farming fields

50. Which of the following animals was not domesticated by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Horse b) Dog
c) Elephant d) Cow

51. What is the modern-day country where the majority of the Indus Valley Civilization's remains are located?

- a) India b) Pakistan



c) Afghanistan d) Bangladesh

52. What was the purpose of the Citadel in Indus Valley cities?

- a) Religious ceremonies
- b) Administrative functions
- c) Residential area for elites
- d) Marketplaces

53. Which natural disaster is believed to have contributed to the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Earthquake
- b) Floods
- c) Drought
- d) Volcanic eruption

54. What is the name of the Indus Valley site that is known for its dockyards?

- a) Harappa
- b) Mohenjo-Daro
- c) Lothal
- d) Dholavira

55. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of weights and measures?

- a) Standardized bricks
- b) Uniform pottery
- c) Well-planned cities
- d) Uniform seals

56. What material was commonly used for making tools and implements in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Iron
- b) Bronze
- c) Steel
- d) Aluminum

57. What is the name of the Indus Valley site where the famous "Dancing Girl" sculpture was found?

- a) Harappa
- b) Mohenjo-Daro
- c) Kalibangan
- d) Rakhigarhi

58. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of trade with distant regions?

- a) Absence of foreign artifacts
- b) Uniform pottery styles
- c) Presence of seals with animal motifs
- d) Presence of exotic materials like lapis lazuli

59. What was the primary crop cultivated by the

people of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Maize
- d) Barley

60. What was the primary mode of transportation in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Horse-drawn carts
- b) Ox-driven carts
- c) Camel caravans
- d) Foot travel

61. What type of burial practices were prevalent in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Cremation
- b) Burial in pits
- c) Mummification
- d) Sky burial

62. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of social hierarchy?

- a) Presence of elaborate tombs
- b) Uniformity in housing structures
- c) Absence of craft specialization
- d) Differences in housing size and quality

63. What was the purpose of the granaries found in Indus Valley cities?

- a) Storage of food grains
- b) Residence for priests
- c) Workshops for artisans
- d) Religious ceremonies

64. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of written communication?

- a) Elaborate palaces
- b) Inscriptions on pottery
- c) Uniform seals
- d) Absence of writing implements

65. Which metal was commonly used for making jewelry in the Indus Valley Civilization?

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

66. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of governance?

- a) Presence of forts
- b) Absence of urban planning
- c) Uniformity in housing structures



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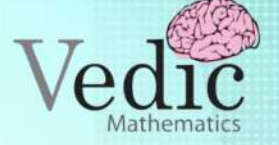
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d) Absence of administrative seals

67. What is the name of the ritual bathing platform found in Mohenjo-Daro?

- a) Royal Bath
- b) Great Bath
- c) Sacred Pool
- d) Imperial Pond

68. Which material was commonly used for making pottery in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Terracotta
- b) Marble
- c) Porcelain
- d) Glass

69. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of religion?

- a) Presence of temples
- b) Absence of statues
- c) Uniformity in burial practices
- d) Absence of ritual objects

70. Which Indus Valley site is known for its large public bath complex?

- a) Harappa
- b) Mohenjo-Daro
- c) Lothal
- d) Dholavira

71. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of commerce?

- a) Presence of palaces
- b) Absence of granaries
- c) Uniformity in housing structures
- d) Presence of weights and measures

72. What evidence suggests that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization were skilled craftsmen?

- a) Uniformity in housing structures
- b) Presence of granaries
- c) Absence of pottery
- d) Presence of intricate seals

73. What was the purpose of the 'lower town' in Indus Valley cities?

- a) Residential area for commoners
- b) Administrative center
- c) Marketplaces
- d) Religious center

74. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of irrigation?

- a) Presence of wells
- b) Uniformity in housing structures
- c) Presence of granaries
- d) Presence of canals

75. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of education?

- a) Presence of schools
- b) Absence of writing
- c) Uniformity in housing structures
- d) Absence of pottery

76. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of medicine?

- a) Presence of hospitals
- b) Absence of granaries
- c) Uniformity in housing structures
- d) Presence of surgical tools

77. Which river is the Indus Valley Civilization's namesake?

- a) Ganges
- b) Nile
- c) Tigris
- d) Indus

78. What was the primary material used for making statues in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Marble
- b) Granite
- c) Limestone
- d) Terracotta

79. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of art and aesthetics?

- a) Presence of uniform housing structures
- b) Absence of pottery
- c) Presence of intricate seals and sculptures
- d) Absence of trade networks

80. Which animal was associated with fertility in the religious beliefs of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Elephant
- b) Cow
- c) Tiger
- d) Snake

81. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of hygiene and





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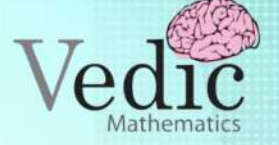
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sanitation?

- a) Presence of wells
- b) Absence of public baths
- c) Uniformity in housing structures
- d) Presence of flush toilets and drainage systems

82. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of music and entertainment?

- a) Presence of theaters
- b) Absence of pottery
- c) Uniformity in housing structures
- d) Presence of musical instruments

83. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of astronomy?

- a) Presence of observatories
- b) Absence of urban planning
- c) Uniformity in housing structures
- d) Presence of seals with astronomical motifs

84. Which civilization is contemporaneous with the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Mesopotamian Civilization
- b) Roman Civilization
- c) Greek Civilization
- d) Mayan Civilization

85. What evidence suggests that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization engaged in long-distance trade?

- a) Absence of trade goods
- b) Presence of localized economies
- c) Presence of exotic materials like ivory and lapis lazuli
- d) Absence of seals

86. What evidence suggests that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of personal adornment?

- a) Absence of jewelry
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Uniformity in housing structures
- d) Presence of jewelry and body ornaments

87. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of urban planning?

- a) Absence of streets
- b) Presence of grid-like street layout
- c) Uniformity in housing structures
- d) Presence of wells

88. Which natural resource was crucial for the development of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- a) Iron
- b) Oil
- c) Water
- d) Gold

89. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of public administration?

- a) Absence of administrative seals
- b) Presence of forts
- c) Uniformity in housing structures
- d) Presence of musical instruments

90. What evidence suggests that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization were engaged in maritime trade?

- a) Absence of dockyards
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of terracotta figurines
- d) Absence of granaries

91. What evidence suggests that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of religion?

- a) Absence of temples
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of seals with animal motifs
- d) Absence of writing

92. What evidence suggests that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of warfare?

- a) Absence of forts
- b) Presence of musical instruments
- c) Presence of weapons like swords and axes
- d) Absence of jewelry

93. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of urban governance?

- a) Absence of city planning
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of citadels and forts
- d) Absence of pottery





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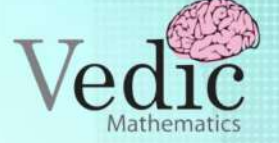
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94. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of metalworking?

- a) Absence of bronze artifacts
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of bronze tools and artifacts
- d) Absence of seals

95. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of burial rituals?

- a) Absence of pottery
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of burials with grave goods
- d) Absence of jewelry

96. What evidence suggests that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization engaged in agricultural practices?

- a) Absence of farming tools
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of granaries
- d) Absence of pottery

97. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of craft specialization?

- a) Absence of seals
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of specialized tools and artifacts
- d) Absence of pottery

98. What evidence suggests that the people of the Indus Valley Civilization were engaged in ritual activities?

- a) Absence of seals
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of ritual objects like figurines and pottery
- d) Absence of temples

99. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of architectural planning?

- a) Absence of urban settlements
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of well-planned cities with drainage systems
- d) Absence of pottery

100. What evidence suggests that the Indus Valley Civilization had a system of social stratification?

- a) Absence of citadels
- b) Presence of standardized weights
- c) Presence of differences in housing size and quality
- d) Absence of pottery

