

Prehistory/Indus Valley Civilisation

1. Which one of the following ancient towns is well-known for its elaborate system of water harvesting and management by building a series of dams and channelizing water into connected reservoirs? **[IAS 2021]**
 (a) Dholavira (b) Kalibangan
 (c) Rakhigarhi (d) Ropar
2. Which one of the following Harappan sites was a specialized centre for making shell objects? **[NDA 2021]**
 (a) Lothal (b) Balakot
 (c) Amri (d) KotDiji
3. Which of the following is/are the most distinctive artefacts of the Harappan Civilisation? **[Asstt. Commdt. 2020]**
 1. Steatite seal
 2. Bricks of a standardised ratio
 3. Gold bangles
 4. Silver spitoon
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
4. Which one of the following statements about the Harappan script is NOT correct? **[Asstt. Commdt. 2020]**
 (a) It has about four hundred signs
 (b) It was written from right to left
 (c) It has been found on bone rods and jewellery
 (d) It refers to the people of Meluhha
5. Consider the following statements about Stone Age in India: **[CDS 2020]**
 1. Different periods are identified on the basis of the type and technology of stone tools.
 2. There are no regional variations in the type and technology of tools in different periods.
 3. Stone Age cultures of different periods evolved uniformly in a neat unilinear fashion all over the subcontinent.
 Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
 (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
6. From which one of the following factory site were limestone and chert blades mass produced and sent to various Harappan settlements in Sindh? **[CDS 2020]**
 (a) Sukkur and Rohri Hills
 (b) Khetri in Rajasthan
 (c) Chagai Hills
 (d) Hills of Baluchistan
7. Which of the following Indian Archaeologists first visited 'Bhimbetka Caves' and discovered prehistoric significance of its rock paintings? **[UP PCS 2020]**
 (a) Madho Swaroop Vatsa
 (b) H.D. Sankalia
 (c) V.S. Wakankar
 (d) V.N. Mishra
8. Match the lists : **[UP PCS 2020]**

(Harappan Site)		(UT/State of India)	
A. Balu	1. Uttar Pradesh		
B. Manda	2. Jammu and Kashmir		
C. Padri	3. Haryana		
D. Hulas	4. Gujarat		

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	1	4
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 2	4	3	1
(d) 3	2	4	1
9. Which one of the following is not a Harappan site? **[IAS 2019]**
 (a) Chanhudaro (b) Kot Diji
 (c) Sohgauna (d) Desalpur
10. Which among the following places have given the earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian sub-continent? **[WB PCS 2019]**
 (a) Pratapgarh (b) Mehargarh
 (c) Quetta (d) Kalat
11. Which among the following sites provides evidence of domestication of animals in the Mesolithic period? **[UP PCS 2018]**
 (a) Odal (b) Bori
 (c) Bagor (d) Lakhnia

12. Which of the following statements about Harappa Civilization is/are correct? [Asstt. Commdt. 2018]

1. There is the extraordinary uniformity in artefacts as evident in pottery, seals, bricks and weights.
 2. The late Harappa sites also maintained the same construction techniques as were used in mature Harappa sites.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

13. Which one of the following statements about the Harappan Culture is not correct? [CDS 2017]

- (a) It witnessed the first cities in the subcontinent.
- (b) It marks the first use of script, written from right to left.
- (c) It marks the earliest known use of iron as a medium for the art of sculpting.
- (d) It marks the earliest known use of stone as a medium for the art of sculpting.

14. Match the following: [CDS 2017]

Harappan Site	Modern Name				
A. Dholavira	1. Saurashtra				
B. Rakhigarhi	2. Hisar				
C. Bhirrana	3. Kadir island				
D. Bhogavo	4. Haryana				
A	B	C	D	A	B
(a) 1	4	2	3	(b) 1	2
(c) 3	2	4	1	(d) 3	4

15. In the Mesopotamian records, which one of the following terms was used for the Indus Valley (Harappans)? [NDA 2017]

- (a) Dilmun (b) Meluha
(c) Magan (d) Failaka

16. Rice cultivation is associated with the Harappan site of: [WB PCS 2016]

- (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
(c) Kot Diji (d) Ropar

17. Consider the following statements about Harappan cities: [CDS 2016]

1. Roads were not always absolutely straight and did not always cross one another at right angles.
 2. A striking feature is the uniformity in the average size of the bricks for houses and for city walls.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

18. The cylindrical stone seals were used in which civilization? [NDA 2016]

- (a) Harappan (b) Egyptian
(c) Roman (d) Mesopotamian

19. Where have the remains of a highly advanced water management system

of Indus Valley Civilisation been discovered? [Odisha PCS 2015]

- (a) Kalibangan
(b) Lothal
(c) Ropar
(d) Dholavira

20. The first excavated Indus site after independence of India is: [UP PCS (J) 2015]

- (a) Ropar (b) Kalibangan
(c) Banawali (d) Lothal

21. The ruins of Harappa were first noticed by: [SSC Grad. 2014]

- (a) Charles Mason (b) Dr. Sahni
(c) M. Wheeler (d) M.S. Vats

22. To make tools and weapons, the earliest inhabitants of India used: [SSC Multi. 2014]

- (a) stones (b) bronze
(c) clay (d) wood

23. Which of the following characterizes/characterize the people of Indus Civilization? [IAS 2013]

1. They possessed great palaces and temples.
 2. They worshiped both male and female deities.
 3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.
- (a) 1 and 2
(b) Only 2
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) None of the statements given above is correct

24. The prevalence of grain in Harappan sites indicated that [Asstt. Commdt. 2013]

- (a) Harappans ploughed their fields
(b) Harappans broadcast seed on their fields
(c) agriculture was prevalent in Harappan sites
(d) trade in bulk items like food grains was well-established in Harappan times

25. Various causes have been suggested for the decline of Harappan culture. Consider the causes mentioned below and identify the weakest of them: [Asstt. Commdt. 2013]

- (a) Due to constant incidents of naturally occurring floods
(b) Due to increase in the salinity of the soil, fertility decreased there
(c) Earthquakes caused changes in the course of the Indus, which led to inundation
(d) The Aryans invaded and destroyed the Harappan culture

26. The polity of the Harappan people, as derived from the material evidence, was : **[CDS 2012]**
 (a) theocratic unitary
 (b) theocratic-federalist
 (c) oligarchic
 (d) secular-federalist
27. The site of Harappa is located on the bank of river : **[CDS 2012]**
 (a) Saraswati (b) Indus
 (c) Beas (d) Ravi
28. Which one among the following Indus cities was known for water management ? **[CDS 2012]**
 (a) Lothal (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Harappa (d) Dholavira
29. Which of the following statements regarding the Indus Valley Civilization, is/are correct? **[IAS 2011]**
 1. It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene.
 2. During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in India.
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
30. The Harappan civilization covered an extensive area of present South Asia. The geographic space covered by this civilization included : **[Asstt. Commdt. 2011]**
 (a) Kashmir, Punjab, Sindh and Northeastern frontier
 (b) Punjab, Sindh, Northwestern frontier and Kashmir
 (c) Punjab, Sindh and a part of Northwestern frontier
 (d) Punjab, Sindh, a part of Northwestern frontier, Kathiawar and a part of Ganga-Yamuna Doab
31. Which was the first metal used by man?
 (a) Copper (b) Silver
 (c) Bronze (d) Brass
32. With which of the following periods do we associate the 'microlith' implements ?
 (a) Palaeolithic (b) Mesolithic
 (c) Neolithic (d) Chalcolithic
33. With which period do we associate the 'megoliths' ?
 (a) Neolithic (b) Chalcolithic
 (c) Mesolithic (d) Pleistocene
34. When the first metal tool came into being it was used for ?
 (a) pot-making (b) house-building
 (c) clearing jungles (d) making wheels
35. The Stone Age people had the first domestic : **[IAS 1990]**
 (a) asses (b) dogs
 (c) horses (d) sheep
36. The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the : **[IAS 1994]**
 (a) Harappan Culture
 (b) Chalcolithic cultures of Western India
 (c) Vedic texts
 (d) Silver punch-marked coins
37. During the Neolithic age in India, the only metal known to the people was :
 (a) iron (b) copper
 (c) gold (d) silver
38. Out of the following remains excavated in Indus Valley, which one indicates the commercial and economic development ? **[CPO SI 2002]**
 (a) Pottery (b) Seals
 (c) Boats (d) Houses
39. The Indus Valley Civilisation was discovered in :
 (a) 1902 (b) 1921
 (c) 1922 (d) 1932
40. Which of the following is /are Indus Valley site/s in India ?
 1. Rangpur 2. Banwali
 3. Sutkagendor 4. Alamgirpur
 (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
41. Use of plough has been evidenced at :
 (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
 (c) Harappa (d) Banwali
42. Which of the following crops were grown by the people of the Indus Valley Civilisation ?
 1. Wheat 2. Barley
 3. Cotton 4. Peas
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3
43. The Harappans extensively used burnt bricks because : **[IAS 2003]**
 I. Stone was not available.
 II. They provide defence against floods.
 III. They provide security and longevity.
 IV. Its import was easy.
 (a) I and II (b) I, II and III
 (c) II and III (d) All of these
44. The main characteristic of the Indus Valley Civilization was :
 (a) town planning (b) drainage system
 (c) well laid out roads (d) pucca houses
45. The main occupation of the people of the Indus Valley civilization was :
 (a) agriculture (b) cattle rearing
 (c) hunting (d) trade
46. Which one of the following was not an Indus Valley Civilization site ? **[NDA 1991]**
 (a) Lothal (b) Patliputra
 (c) Rangpur (d) Suktagendor

47. Which of the following Harappan sites had a dock ?
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Lothal (d) Alamgirpur
48. Rice cultivation is associated with Harappan site of :
 (a) Kalibangan (b) Harappa
 (c) Ropar (d) Lothal
49. The Indus Valley people knew the use of : [CDS 2000]
 (a) gold, silver, copper, bronze but not iron
 (b) copper, iron, gold but not bronze
 (c) silver, lead, iron but not gold
 (d) gold, tin, bronze but not copper
50. The Indus Valley people had trade relations with : [UDC 1994]
 (a) Sumer (b) Greece
 (c) Ceylon (d) Mesopotamia
51. At which Harappan site have traces of a horse been found ?
 (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
 (c) Surkotda (d) Suktagendor
52. The famous figure of a dancing girl found in the excavations of Harappa was made up of :
 (a) terracotta (b) steatite
 (c) bronze (d) red limestone
53. Traces of which of the following has not been found in the Indus Civilisation ?
 (a) Barley (b) Sesamum
 (c) Mustard (d) Sugarcane
54. Which one of the following elements of Hinduism was practised in the Indus Valley Civilization ?
 (a) Idol worship
 (b) Wearing of sacred threads
 (c) Cult of Shiva
 (d) Worshipping cows
55. The script of Indus Valley Civilization was/is :
 (a) Persian (b) Dravidian
 (c) Sanskrit (d) Undeciphered
56. The Indus Valley Civilization belongs to the :
 (a) neolithic age (b) palaeolithic age
 (c) chalcolithic age (d) mesolithic age
57. Which of the following presents the most significant feature of Indus Valley Civilization ?
 (a) Burnt brick buildings
 (b) Art and architecture
 (c) Buildings of worship
 (d) First true arches
58. The source of the blue gem stone, lapis lazuli, for the people of Harappan culture, was :
 (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Western U.P. (d) Afghanistan
59. The Indus Valley houses were built of :
 (a) bamboos (b) bricks
 (c) wood (d) stone
60. Of the following Harappan sites those not in India are :
 (a) Mohenjodaro and Harappa
 (b) Banwali and Ropar
 (c) Lothal and Kalibangan
 (d) Lothal and Ropar
61. The tools and weapons of Harappan civilisation were mostly made of :
 (a) stone only
 (b) stone and copper
 (c) copper, bronze and iron
 (d) copper, tin and bronze
62. There are similarities between the seals found at Mohenjodaro and :
 (a) Egypt (b) China
 (c) Sumeria (d) Afghanistan
63. Near the banks of which of the following rivers excavations have brought to light that Indus Valley Civilization percolated to far south ?
 (a) Godavari (b) Mahanadi
 (c) Cauvery (d) Krishna
64. Consider the following persons :
 1. John Marshall 2. S. R. Rao
 3. R. D. Banerji 4. Dayaram Sahni
 Who among these were associated with the first excavations carried out at Harappa and Mohenjodaro ? [CDS 1999]
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4
65. The God with three heads and horns, surrounded by animals, represented on a seal from Mohenjodaro is said to be [CDS 1992, 1994]
 (a) Varuna (b) Indra
 (c) Vishnu (d) Pashupati
66. During the Indus valley civilisation period the dominant number used for weights and measures was :
 (a) 6 (b) 8
 (c) 12 (d) 16
67. Which of the following can definitely be said to be beliefs and practices of the Indus people ? [IAS 2003]
 I. Worship of nature
 II. Phallic and Yonic worship
 III. Belief in ghosts and spirits
 IV. Belief in life after death
 (a) I, II and IV
 (b) I, III and IV
 (c) II, III and IV
 (d) All of these

68. Consider the following statements :

[IAS 2009]

1. Lime mortar was never used at Mohenjodaro in the construction of dwellings.
 2. At Dholavira, stone was never used in the construction of dwellings.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

69. Which of the following has proved the best source of information for depicting India's ancient history ?

- (a) Religious literature
(b) Works of foreign travellers
(c) Inscriptions
(d) Monuments

70. From which one of the following sites, was the famous Bull-seal of Indus Valley found ?

- (a) Harappa (b) Chanhudaro
(c) Lothal (d) Mohenjodaro

71. Match the following : [IAS 2007]

Harappan Statement **River**

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A. Mohenjodaro | 1. Indus |
| B. Rupar | 2. Ghaggar |
| C. Kalibangan | 3. Sutlej |
| D. Harappa | 4. Ravi |
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | | |
| (a) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | (b) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | (d) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

72. Which of the following statements is/are correct ? [IAS 2007]

1. The inhabitants of Harappa grew and used cotton.
 2. The inhabitants of Harappa had no knowledge of copper and bronze.
 3. The standard Harappan seals were made of clay.
- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

73. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. The Jhukar Phase was a phase of the Pre-Harappan culture that is named after the archaeological type site called Jhukar in Sindh.
 2. The Jhangar Phase was a non-urban culture and is dated to approximately the late second millennium BCE and early first millennium BCE.
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both are correct
(d) Neither is correct

74. What was the architectural style of buildings in Mohenjodaro?

- (a) Hexagonal (b) Octagonal
(c) Plain (d) Figurative

75. Which of the following were the metropolis of Indus Valley Civilisation?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Ganweriwala | 2. Rakhigarhi |
| 3. Dholavira | 4. Harappa |
- (a) 3, 4 (b) 1, 3, 4
(c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

76. Which one of the following is the largest burnt-brick structure built in the entire range of the Harappa Culture?

- (a) The Great Bath (b) Granary
(c) Assembly Hall (d) Lothal Dockyard

77. The BMAC sites reveal terracotta models of horses, seals, axes and adzes. The full form of BMAC cultures is:

- (a) Bactria Magan Archaeological Cultures
(b) Baluchistan Arabia Architectural Complex
(c) Bactria Margiana Archaeological Complex
(d) Baluchistan Magan Archaeological Cultures

78. Which were the earliest cereals grown by man?

- (a) Wheat and barley (b) Rice
(c) Millets (d) Maize

79. Match the following:

Archaeological sites **Characteristic features**

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. Brahmagiri | 1. Mesoliths |
| B. Kupgal | 2. Pit dwellings |
| C. Burzahom | 3. Urn burials |
| D. Adichchanallur | 4. Megaliths |
| | 5. Ash mounds |

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | |
| (a) | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| (d) | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |

80. What made possible the transition from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic age?

- (a) Making a fire (b) Growing grain
(c) Making wheels (d) Learning a script

81. The main occupation of the Paleolithic people was

- (a) agriculture
(b) animal husbandry
(c) fishing
(d) hunting and gathering food

- 82.** The first use to the wheel, appears to have been
 (a) the advancement of metallurgy
 (b) drawing a cart
 (c) spinning
 (d) pottery
- 83.** What was the staple food of the Indus people?
 (a) Rice (b) Wheat
 (c) Corn (d) Potatoes
- 84.** The Indus Valley civilization is considered non-Aryan because
 (a) it was urban
 (b) it had a pictographic script
 (c) it had an agricultural economy
 (d) it extended up to the Narmada Valley
- 85.** What was unique to Harappan civilization in comparison to Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations?
 (a) Pictographic script
 (b) Temples
 (c) Rectangular town planning
 (d) Drainage system
- 86.** Mohenjodaro is situated in
 (a) the province of Sind in Pakistan
 (b) in the state of Gujarat in India
 (c) in the state of Punjab in India
 (d) in Afghanistan
- 87.** The archaeological finds that tell the story of Harappan civilisation are:
 1. A dancing girl made of bronze at Mohenjodaro.
 2. A ploughed field at Kalibangan.
 3. Alamgirpur, depicting the last phase of Harappan culture.
 4. A coastal site that played an important role in trade with Babylonia at Suktagendor.
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 88.** The term Dravidian refers to a stratum of Indian population, which can be classified as
 (a) Proto Australoid
 (b) Palaeo-Mediterranean
 (c) Caucasoid (d) Alpine
- 89.** Dated to the first half of the third millennium BCE, the earliest known use of iron comes from the West Asian site/s of?
 (a) Tell Asmar in Mesopotamia
 (b) Chagar Bazar in Mesopotamia
 (c) Alaca Huyuk in Anatolia
 (d) All the above
- 90.** Which of the following animals is the most depicted on the Harappan seals?
 (a) Cow (b) Bull
 (c) Lion (d) Deer
- 91.** Which of the following are not depicted on the Harappan seals?
 (a) Shiva and Laxmi
 (b) Swastik motif
 (c) Composite Creatures
 (d) Animal World
- 92.** The Bronze figurines that were produced in the Harappan Civilization were made through a process known as
 (a) Lost Wax Process
 (b) Hot Wax Process
 (c) Bronze Wax Process
 (d) Black and Red Wax Process
- 93.** Which of the following materials was not used in producing Harappan jewellery?
 (a) Faience (b) Gold
 (c) Silver (d) Platinum
- 94.** Which of the following sites has yielded nude male torso?
 (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Rakhigarhi
- 95.** Which of the following animals is the most depicted on the Harappan seals?
 (a) Cow (b) Bull
 (c) Lion (d) Deer
- 96.** Which of the following is a Mesolithic habitation site?
 (a) Barasimla (b) Barkaccha
 (c) Tilwara (d) Sidhpur
- 97.** Who among the following has worked on the decipherment of the Indus Script?
 (a) H.D. Sankalia (b) B.B. Lal
 (c) Iravatham Mahadevan
 (d) Vincent Arthur Smith
- 98.** Who is considered as Father of Indian Archaeology?
 (a) Alexander Cunningham
 (b) Lord Curzon
 (c) Mortimer Wheeler
 (d) John Marshall
- 99.** Arrange the following periods or ages in the chronological order
 I. Iron age
 II. Bronze age
 III. Paleolithic period
 IV. Chalcolithic period
 V. Neolithic period
 VI. Mesolithic period
 (a) I, II, III, IV, V, VI (b) II, III, I, IV, V, VI
 (c) III, VI, V, IV, II, I (d) III, IV, VI, V, II, I
- 100.** Mesolithic tools are primarily
 (a) hand axes and cleavers
 (b) cleavers, choppers and chopping tools
 (c) blades, cores, points and lunates
 (d) chopping tools and flakes

- 101.** Which of the following are painted as characteristic traits of a Neolithic culture?
1. Practice of agriculture
 2. Manufacture of pottery
 3. Grinding and polishing of stone tools
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2, 3 (d) none of these
- 102.** Pottery-making as a technique emerged first in the
- (a) Chalcolithic age (b) Paleolithic age
(c) Mesolithic age (d) Neolithic age
- 103.** Match the following:
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Early Paleolithic | 1. Microliths |
| B. Middle Paleolithic | 2. Scraper and flakes |
| C. Upper Paleolithic | 3. Hand axes and cleavers |
| D. Mesolithic | 4. Blades and burins |
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
- 104.** The earliest evidence of humans in India is found in
- (a) Nilgiri hills (b) Shiwalik hills
(c) Nallamala hills (d) Narmada valley
- 105.** The earliest evidence for domestication of animals is found in
- (a) Sone valley
(b) Belan valley
(c) Adamgarh and Bagor
(d) Didwana
- 106.** Which of the following statements about upper Paleolithic phase is/are correct?
1. Its Industries are mainly based upon flakes.
 2. It marks the appearance of men of the modern type (Homo Sapiens).
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 107.** Which of the following Chalcolithic culture is considered to be the richest among Chalcolithic ceramics?
- (a) Kayatha (b) Eran
(c) Jorwe (d) Malwa
- 108.** What made the transition from Paleolithic to Neolithic possible?
- (a) Making fire (b) Growing grain
(c) Making wheels (d) Learning a script
- 109.** Primitive man first learnt to
- (a) Make fire (b) Tame animals
(c) Make wheel (d) Grow grain
- 110.** Which were the earliest cereals grown by man?
- (a) Wheat and barley (b) Rice
(c) Millets (d) Maize
- 111.** The first use to which the wheel was put appears to be
- (a) the advancement of metallurgy
(b) drawing a cart
(c) spinning
(d) pottery
- 112.** Which of the following was not depicted on the surface of Harappan pottery?
- (a) Gods and Goddesses
(b) Plants and Animals
(c) Humans and composite Beings
(d) Geometric Motifs
- 113.** Which statement on the origins of the Harappan Civilization is probably most correct?
- (a) It developed all of a sudden
(b) It evolved from local pre-Harappan and early-Harappan cultures
(c) It was of Aryan origin
(d) It was a Sumerian origin
- 114.** Which of the following evidences of Indus Valley Civilization suggest that the Aryans could not have originated in the Harappan age?
- (a) Worship of Pashupati
(b) Agriculture
(c) Urban centres
(d) None of the above
- 115.** By far the best evidence to ascertain the date of Harappan civilization is
- (a) The pottery ware (b) Harappan seals
(c) Harappan seals in Mesopotamia
(d) Mesopotamian seals in Harappa
- 116.** Give chronological order of the discovery-
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Harappa | 2. Chanhudaro |
| 3. Mohenjodaro | 4. Banwali |
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4
(c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 1, 2, 4
- 117.** Match the following:
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Suktagendor | I. Eastern most Harappan site |
| 2. Alamgirpur | II. Southern most Harappan site |
| 3. Daimabad | III. Northern most Harappan site |
| 4. Manda | IV. Western most Harappan site |
- (a) [A-I], [B-II], [C-IV], [D-III]
(b) [A-IV], [B-I], [C-II], [D-III]
(c) [A-IV], [B-II], [C-I], [D-III]
(d) [A-II], [B-IV], [C-III], [D-I]

- 118.** Which of the following sites were excavated after the independence of India?
 A. Kalibangan B. Harappa
 C. Lothal D. Chanhudaro
 E. Rangpur
 (a) A, C and E (b) B, C and D
 (c) B, D and E (d) A, B and C
- 119.** In the year 1990-91, a Harappan site was discovered at
 (a) Dholavira (b) Manda
 (c) Banwali (d) Prabhas Patan
- 120.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 1. The Indus people were the earliest people to produce cotton.
 2. The Greek called it as 'Sindon', which is derived from Sindh.
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 121.** In which place the largest number of Harappan sites have been discovered in post-independent India?
 (a) Gujarat
 (b) Rajasthan
 (c) Punjab and Haryana
 (d) N.W. Uttar Pradesh
- 122.** The Harappan Civilization was mainly concentrated in
 (a) Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat
 (b) Punjab, Rajasthan and UP
 (c) Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi
 (d) none of these
- 123.** _____ was not a contemporary of the Indus or Harappan Civilization.
 (a) Egypt (b) Mesopotamia
 (c) Sumer (d) Greek
- 124.** Which of the following is used in the floor of the Great Bath, besides burnt bricks and mortar?
 (a) Terracotta (b) Gypsum
 (c) Stone (d) Steatite
- 125.** The term "Late Harappan", which is gaining currency now, stands for
 (a) Improving phase of the culture
 (b) Use of iron by the Harappans
 (c) The post-urban phase of the culture
 (d) Regional variation in the culture
- 126.** Which of the following has a platform inside the citadel with fire-altars on top of it?
 A. Kalibangan B. Banwali
 C. Harappa D. Chanhudaro
 E. Lothal F. Mohenjodaro
 (a) A and C are correct
 (b) A, E and F are correct
 (c) C and D are correct
 (d) None of these
- 127.** Pick out the two cities from among the following where the lower town is also fortified
 I. Mohenjodaro II. Harappa
 III. Lothal IV. Surkotda
 (a) I & II (b) II & III
 (c) III & IV (d) IV & VI
- 128.** Which of the following lacked a systematic drainage system and grid pattern of town planning?
 (a) Harappa (b) Banwali
 (c) Lothal (d) Mohenjodaro
- 129.** At which of the following places has it been revealed that not only the citadel but the lower town too was enclosed by a wall and fortified?
 (a) Harappa (b) Kot-Diji
 (c) Kalibangan (d) Rangpur
- 130.** In fact, it was this feature which enabled the first discoverer, over 40 years ago, to postulate the existence of a separate, pre-Harappan culture. What is that unique feature?
 (a) Kalibangan pottery
 (b) Pottery of Lothal
 (c) Black polished ware pottery
 (d) Amri pottery
- 131.** Curved bricks used for building of bins and lining of wells have been found only in
 (a) Chanhudaro (b) Mohenjodaro
 (c) Harappa (d) Kalibangan
- 132.** It is believed that Harappans inherited the knowledge of wheat, barley and cotton civilization from their early ancestors in
 (a) Mehrgarh (b) Belan valley
 (c) Wadi Kubhaniya (d) Wadi Tuska
- 133.** Which of the following Harappan sites are located in Kutch region?
 (a) Desalpur and Surkotda
 (b) Rangpur and Rojdi
 (c) Allabadino and Balekat
 (d) Lothal and Surkotda
- 134.** Which of the following Harappan sites shows all the three phases of the Harappan culture?
 (a) Dholavira and Rakhigarhi
 (b) Dholavira and Chanhudaro
 (c) Rojdi and Rangpur
 (d) Rakhigarhi and Chanhudaro
- 135.** Match the following:
- | Sites | Region |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Dholavira | 1. Head of Gulf of Cambay |
| B. Rojdi | 2. Hissar district in Haryana |

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| C. Lothal | 3. Kutch area of Gujarat | (a) I, II, III | (b) II, III, IV |
| D. Banwali | 4. Kathiawar Peninsula | (c) III, IV, V | (d) all of the above |
- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
- 136.** The houses in Harappa and Mohenjodaro were
 (a) only single storey (b) double storey
 (c) multi-storey (d) made of cement and steel
- 137.** _____ was not the likely purpose of the Great Bath in the citadel at Mohenjodaro.
 (a) Community bathing
 (b) Swimming exercises and water sports
 (c) Some elaborate ritual of vital importance, including a corporate social life
 (d) Storage of water to be used during drought or emergency
- 138.** The art and the architecture of the Indus Valley civilization
 (a) shows close resemblance to the Vedic art and architecture
 (b) are of the primitive type
 (c) are of very high order
 (d) none of the above
- 139.** The Indus Valley people built their houses of
 (a) stone (b) wood
 (c) *pucca* bricks (d) all of the above
- 140.** The Indus Valley civilization specialised in
 (a) town planning (b) architecture
 (c) craftsmanship (d) all of these
- 141.** What was the architectural style of buildings in Mohenjodaro?
 (a) Hexagonal (b) Octagonal
 (c) Plain (d) Figurative
- 142.** Which of the following domesticated animals was conspicuous by its absence in the terracotta of the Indus Civilization?
 (a) Sheep (b) Cow
 (c) Buffalo (d) Pig
- 143.** The Indus valley people did not use one of the following weapons. What was that?
 (a) Spears (b) Swords
 (c) Axes (d) Arrow-heads
- 144.** Beads during the Indus Valley Civilization were made of
 I. Gold II. Silver III. Copper
 IV. Steatite V. Shells
- 145.** Which of the following were among the objects terracotta fashioned by the Harappans?
 1. Bulls 2. Toys
 3. Votive animals 4. Axe-heads
 5. Human forms 6. Pipal leaves
 (a) 1, 2, 4 (b) 2, 3, 5
 (c) 3, 4, 6 (d) 4, 5, 6
- 146.** The conservancy measure which had not been taken by the Harappans was
 (a) system of drainage
 (b) dust-bins
 (c) rubbish chutes
 (d) public toilets
- 147.** The Harappan people provided irrigation to their fields through
 (a) tube wells (b) wells
 (c) canals (d) river water
- 148.** _____ helps us most to understand the religious and social life of the Indus Valley Age.
 (a) burial grounds
 (b) terracotta figures and seals
 (c) furniture and pottery
 (d) remains of houses and other buildings
- 149.** In which of the following respects is there considerable variation in the Harappan Civilization?
 (a) Town planning
 (b) Brick sizes
 (c) Weights and measures
 (d) Size of dwellings
- 150.** The worship of fire is proved by the discovery of fire altars at
 (a) Surkotda and Rangpur
 (b) Rangpur and Alamgirpur
 (c) Lothal and Kalibangan
 (d) none of the above
- 151.** What was the favourite pastime and source of amusement of the people of Indus Valley?
 (a) Gambling (b) Hunting
 (c) Dancing (d) All of the above
- 152.** It is found in Mesopotamian records that there were two intermediate trading stations between Mesopotamia and Harappan regions. Identify the places.
 (a) Meluha and Dilmun
 (b) Makan and Meluha
 (c) Makan and Dilmun
 (d) Malwa and Dilmun
- 153.** The Harappan people did not grow
 (a) Rice (b) Wheat
 (c) Barley (d) Pulses

- 154.** Name the animal which was engraved on most of the Harappan seals-
 (a) Tiger
 (b) Humpless bull or Unicorn
 (c) Lion
 (d) Elephant
- 155.** Rice-husk has been discovered from which of the Indus settlements?
 A. Lothal B. Rangpur
 C. Kalibangan D. Kot Diji
 (a) only A (b) only B and C
 (c) only A and B (d) all the above
- 156.** An instrument for measuring angles has been found at which of the Harappan sites?
 (a) Harappa (b) Lothal
 (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Surkotda
- 157.** Which was the backbone of Indus economy?
 (a) Trade (b) Carpentry
 (c) Agriculture
 (d) Wheel-made pottery
- 158.** The most popular shape of seals was
 (a) Circular
 (b) Square or Oblong
 (c) Cylindrical
 (d) None of these
- 159.** The Indus Valley People imported from abroad:
 (a) Wheat (b) Wine
 (c) Silver (d) Silk
- 160.** Copper, used most widely by the Harappans was obtained from
 (a) Baluchistan
 (b) Khetri mines
 (c) Mesopotamia
 (d) both (a) and (b) above
- 161.** The Indus Valley people did not grow
 (a) wheat (b) rice
 (c) tea (d) barley
- 162.** Traces of _____ have not been found in the Indus civilization.
 (a) wheat (b) barley
 (c) sugarcane (d) sesamum
- 163.** The Harappan people had most strong and enduring links with
 (a) Central Asia
 (b) Indo-Iranian border lands
 (c) both (a) and (b)
 (d) none of these
- 164.** Discovery of granaries at the Harappan sites does not indicate
 (a) hoarding of food grains
 (b) agricultural efficiency
 (c) agricultural surplus
 (d) knowledge of storage techniques
- 165.** Which of the following was the most important industry of the Harappans at Lothal and Chanhudaro?
 (a) Ship-building (b) Bead-making
 (c) Handlooms (d) Metallurgy
- 166.** Which of the following birds was worshipped by the Harappan people?
 (a) Crow (b) Peacock
 (c) Pigeon (d) Eagle
- 167.** Which of the following animals are represented on the seal depicting the male deity (Pashupati Mahadeva) in the Indus Valley Civilization?
 I. Deer II. Rhinoceros
 III. Lion IV. Tiger
 V. Buffalo VI. Elephant
 (a) I, III, IV (b) I, II, III
 (c) I, II, IV, V, VI (d) I, II, IV, V
- 168.** Swastika symbol is of
 (a) Sangam origin
 (b) Indus Valley origin
 (c) Aryan origin
 (d) None of the above
- 169.** One of the Indus sites has the uniqueness of having double burials i.e., the practice of burying a male and a female together in a single grave. Pick it out from among the following?
 (a) Ropar (b) Lothal
 (c) Banwali (d) Surkotda
- 170.** Which one of the following was the most suitable reasons, which made the Harappans move away from their urban settlement?
 (a) Hydrological changes
 (b) Economic changes
 (c) Foreign invasion
 (d) Demographic changes
- 171.** The discovery, in the upper levels of a Harappan site, of human skeletons lying pell-mell, with a skull having injury mark, shows the invasion and massacre. What is that site?
 (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Harappa
 (c) Banwali (d) Kalibangan
- 172.** Which cults did the Harappan practise?
 A. Fire B. Female deity
 C. Fertility D. Fetishism
 (a) B and C (b) A and B
 (c) A, B and C (d) All of these
- 173.** The evidence of Indian ships and a piece of woven cloth has been discovered from the seals of which of the following sites?
 (a) Lothal (b) Chanhudaro
 (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan

- 174.** Which of the following Indian script appears to be the closest to the Harappan script?
 (a) Devanagri (b) Brahmi
 (c) Dravidian (d) Kharoshthi
- 175.** The Indus people were probably ruled by
 (a) kings (b) priests
 (c) merchants (d) an assembly of elected elders
- 176.** The terracotta figures of men and women squatting with their arms folded round their knees and wrapping round caps on their heads were probably those of
 (a) prisoners (b) slaves
 (c) laborers (d) cultivators
- 177.** Which of the following forms of burial was practised by the Harappan Civilization?
 (a) Complete burial
 (b) Fractional burial
 (c) Post-cremation burial
 (d) All of the above
- 178.** In which of the following places a leg-bone of an elephant has been recovered?
 (a) Kot Diji (b) Surkotda
 (c) Lothal (d) Suktagendor
- 179.** Match the following :
- | Sites | Burial type |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. Harappa | 1. Brick Chamber |
| B. Lothal | 2. Coffin Burial |
| C. Kalibangan | 3. Pot Burial |
| D. Surkotda | 4. Double Burial |
- 180.** The Pre-Harappan culture at Kot Diji was destroyed by
 (a) Earthquake
 (b) Floods
 (c) Fire
 (d) None of these
- 181.** The script of Indus Valley civilization has not been deciphered so far, but overlaps of letters on some of the potsherds from Kalibangan show that the writing was
 (a) from right to left and from left to right in alternate lines
 (b) boustrophedon
 (c) both (a) and (b)
 (d) none of the above
- 182.** Three most common features of all Indus Valley sites are
 (a) use of baked bricks and pottery, elaborate drainage system and occurrence of marsh or jungle animals
 (b) climate, flora, fauna and artificial irrigation
 (c) desert, rivers and zoological features
 (d) buildings, town planning and burial system

Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (b)
 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (a)
 21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (d)
 31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (c)
 41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (a) 46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (d) 49. (a) 50. (d)
 51. (c) 52. (c) 53. (d) 54. (c) 55. (d) 56. (a) 57. (a) 58. (d) 59. (b) 60. (a)
 61. (d) 62. (c) 63. (d) 64. (c) 65. (d) 66. (d) 67. (d) 68. (d) 69. (c) 70. (d)
 71. (a) 72. (a) 73. (b) 74. (c) 75. (d) 76. (b) 77. (c) 78. (a) 79. (d) 80. (b)
 81. (d) 82. (b) 83. (b) 84. (b) 85. (c) 86. (a) 87. (d) 88. (b) 89. (d) 90. (b)
 91. (a) 92. (a) 93. (d) 94. (a) 95. (b) 96. (c) 97. (c) 98. (a) 99. (c) 100. (c)
 101. (c) 102. (d) 103. (b) 104. (d) 105. (c) 106. (b) 107. (d) 108. (b) 109. (a) 110. (a)
 111. (b) 112. (a) 113. (b) 114. (c) 115. (c) 116. (b) 117. (b) 118. (a) 119. (a) 120. (c)
 121. (a) 122. (a) 123. (d) 124. (b) 125. (c) 126. (b) 127. (d) 128. (b) 129. (c) 130. (d)
 131. (a) 132. (a) 133. (a) 134. (d) 135. (c) 136. (b) 137. (d) 138. (c) 139. (c) 140. (d)
 141. (c) 142. (b) 143. (b) 144. (d) 145. (b) 146. (d) 147. (d) 148. (b) 149. (d) 150. (c)
 151. (d) 152. (c) 153. (d) 154. (b) 155. (c) 156. (b) 157. (c) 158. (b) 159. (c) 160. (d)
 161. (c) 162. (c) 163. (c) 164. (a) 165. (b) 166. (c) 167. (c) 168. (b) 169. (b) 170. (a)
 171. (a) 172. (d) 173. (c) 174. (c) 175. (c) 176. (b) 177. (d) 178. (c) 179. (c) 180. (c)
 181. (c) 182. (a)