

## Indus Valley Civilization

**Instructions:** Each question carries one mark.  
Choose the most appropriate answer.

### Section: Discovery and Extent

1. The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in which year?  
a) 1921  
b) **1922**  
c) 1931  
d) 1947
2. Who discovered Harappa?  
a) R.D. Banerji  
b) **Dayaram Sahni**  
c) R.S. Bisht  
d) John Marshall
3. The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as:  
a) Vedic Civilization  
b) **Harappan Civilization**  
c) Mesopotamian Civilization  
d) Gangetic Civilization
4. Which of the following countries is **NOT** part of the geographical extent of Indus Valley Civilization?  
a) India  
b) Pakistan  
c) Afghanistan  
d) **Bangladesh**
5. The total area covered by the Indus Valley Civilization was approximately:  
a) 50,000 sq km  
b) **1.3 million sq km**  
c) 500,000 sq km  
d) 2 million sq km
6. The easternmost site of Indus Valley Civilization is:  
a) **Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh)**  
b) Lothal (Gujarat)  
c) Dholavira (Gujarat)  
d) Ropar (Punjab)
7. The westernmost site of Indus Valley Civilization is:  
a) Harappa  
b) **Sutkagen Dor (Pakistan-Iran border)**  
c) Mohenjo-Daro  
d) Kalibangan
8. Which river was **NOT** part of the Indus Valley Civilization region?  
a) Indus  
b) Ghaggar-Hakra  
c) **Ganga**  
d) Ravi
9. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished during:  
a) 7000-6000 BCE  
b) **2500-1900 BCE**  
c) 1500-1000 BCE  
d) 1000-500 BCE
10. Which of the following is the **oldest Indus Valley site**?  
a) Harappa  
b) Mohenjo-Daro  
c) **Mehrgarh**  
d) Lothal

### Section: Major Cities and Features

11. Which Indus Valley city had a **citadel and lower town** separately?  
a) **Harappa**  
b) Lothal  
c) Kalibangan  
d) All of the above
12. The Great Bath was found at:  
a) Harappa  
b) **Mohenjo-Daro**

- c) Lothal  
d) Kalibangan
13. Which Indus Valley city was divided into **three parts**?  
a) **Dholavira**  
b) Mohenjo-Daro  
c) Harappa  
d) Lothal
14. The "Granary" at Harappa was discovered by:  
a) Dayaram Sahni  
b) **Mortimer Wheeler**  
c) John Marshall  
d) R.D. Banerji
15. Which city had a **dockyard**?  
a) **Lothal**  
b) Mohenjo-Daro  
c) Harappa  
d) Kalibangan
16. The city known for its **water management system** is:  
a) **Dholavira**  
b) Harappa  
c) Lothal  
d) Rakhigarhi
17. Which site shows evidence of a **ploughed field**?  
a) **Kalibangan**  
b) Mohenjo-Daro  
c) Harappa  
d) Chanhudaro
18. The "Assembly Hall" was found at:  
a) Harappa  
b) **Mohenjo-Daro**  
c) Lothal  
d) Dholavira
19. Which city had **fire altars**?  
a) Kalibangan  
b) Lothal  
c) **Both a and b**  
d) Neither a nor b
20. Rakhigarhi, the largest Indus Valley site, is located in:  
a) Punjab  
b) **Haryana**  
c) Rajasthan  
d) Gujarat

### Section: Town Planning and Architecture

21. The streets of Indus Valley cities were laid out in a:  
a) Circular pattern  
b) **Grid pattern**  
c) Radial pattern  
d) Irregular pattern
22. Houses in Indus Valley cities were built of:  
a) Stone  
b) Wood  
c) **Burnt bricks**  
d) Mud bricks only
23. The drainage system of Indus Valley was:  
a) Non-existent  
b) **Very advanced**  
c) Primitive  
d) Only in citadel area
24. The standard ratio of bricks used in Indus Valley was:  
a) 1:2:3  
b) **1:2:4**  
c) 2:3:5  
d) 1:3:4
25. Which of the following was **NOT** a feature of Indus Valley town planning?  
a) Well-planned drainage  
b) Citadel and lower town

- c) **Fortified walls around every city**  
d) Grid pattern streets
26. The Great Bath was probably used for:  
a) Water storage  
b) **Ritual bathing**  
c) Swimming  
d) Irrigation
27. The lower town in Indus cities was inhabited by:  
a) Priests  
b) **Common people**  
c) Rulers  
d) Soldiers only

### Section: Economy and Trade

28. The main occupation of Indus Valley people was:  
a) Hunting  
b) **Agriculture**  
c) Fishing  
d) Mining
29. Which crop was **NOT** known to Indus Valley people?  
a) Wheat  
b) Barley  
c) **Rice** (in early phase)  
d) Cotton
30. Indus Valley people were the first to produce:  
a) Silk  
b) **Cotton**  
c) Wool  
d) Jute
31. The main export item of Indus Valley was:  
a) Gold  
b) **Cotton textiles**  
c) Spices  
d) Iron
32. Which metal was **NOT** known to Indus Valley people?  
a) Gold  
b) Silver  
c) Copper  
d) **Iron**
33. The unit of measurement used in Indus Valley was:  
a) Decimal system  
b) **Binary system**  
c) Vigesimal system  
d) Sexagesimal system
34. Indus Valley had trade relations with:  
a) Mesopotamia  
b) Egypt  
c) **Both a and b**  
d) Neither a nor b
35. The main seaport of Indus Valley was:  
a) **Lothal**  
b) Sutkagen Dor  
c) Balakot  
d) Alamgirpur
36. Which animal was **NOT** domesticated by Indus Valley people?  
a) Dog  
b) Cat  
c) **Horse**  
d) Elephant

### Section: Social and Religious Life

37. The Indus Valley society was:  
a) **Matrarchal**  
b) Patriarchal  
c) Egalitarian  
d) Feudal
38. The chief male deity of Indus Valley was:  
a) **Pashupati**  
b) Indra

- c) Agni  
d) Varuna  
39. The worship of which female deity is evident from Indus Valley seals?  
a) Saraswati  
b) Lakshmi  
c) **Mother Goddess**  
d) Durga  
40. Which tree was considered sacred?  
a) Banyan  
b) **Peepal**  
c) Neem  
d) Mango  
41. The practice of worshipping 'lingam' and 'yoni' originated in:  
a) Vedic period  
b) **Indus Valley period**  
c) Mauryan period  
d) Gupta period  
42. Evidence of cremation and burial has been found at:  
a) Harappa  
b) Lothal  
c) **Both a and b**  
d) Neither a nor b  
43. The dress of Indus Valley people was made of:  
a) Silk  
b) **Cotton and wool**  
c) Leather only  
d) Jute

#### Section: Art and Craft

44. The most famous artifact of Indus Valley is:  
a) Pottery  
b) **Seals**  
c) Beads  
d) Tools  
45. The script of Indus Valley is:  
a) **Undeciphered**  
b) Brahmi  
c) Kharosthi  
d) Sanskrit  
46. The famous "Dancing Girl" statue is made of:  
a) **Bronze**  
b) Gold  
c) Stone  
d) Terracotta  
47. The "Priest-King" statue is made of:  
a) Bronze  
b) **Steatite**  
c) Terracotta  
d) Marble  
48. Seals were mainly used for:  
a) Writing letters  
b) **Trade and commerce**  
c) Religious purposes  
d) Decoration  
49. Which animal is **NOT** depicted on Indus Valley seals?  
a) Unicorn  
b) Bull  
c) Elephant  
d) **Lion**  
50. The pottery of Indus Valley was generally:  
a) Glazed  
b) **Red with black designs**  
c) Polychrome  
d) Plain

#### Section: Decline and Previous Years' Questions

51. (Previous Year NDA) The main reason for the decline of Indus Valley Civilization is

- believed to be:  
a) Foreign invasion  
b) **Ecological changes**  
c) Earthquakes  
d) Internal revolts  
52. (Previous Year NDA) Which of the following Harappan sites is located in Gujarat?  
a) **Lothal**  
b) Kalibangan  
c) Ropar  
d) Banawali  
53. (Previous Year NDA) The Indus Valley people worshipped:  
a) **Nature**  
b) Only one God  
c) Kings  
d) Animals only  
54. Which theory about the decline was proposed by Mortimer Wheeler?  
a) Flood theory  
b) **Aryan invasion theory**  
c) Earthquake theory  
d) Climate change theory  
55. The last Harappan site to be discovered is:  
a) Dholavira  
b) **Rakhigarhi**  
c) Lothal  
d) Kalibangan

#### Section: Script and Language

56. The Indus script was written:  
a) Left to right  
b) Right to left  
c) **Both directions**  
d) Top to bottom  
57. The number of signs in Indus script is approximately:  
a) 26  
b) 52  
c) **400-600**  
d) 1000

#### Answer Key

1. b) 1922
2. b) Dayaram Sahni
3. b) Harappan Civilization
4. d) Bangladesh
5. b) 1.3 million sq km
6. a) Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh)
7. b) Sutkagen Dor (Pakistan-Iran border)
8. c) Ganga
9. b) 2500-1900 BCE
10. c) Mehrgarh
11. d) All of the above
12. b) Mohenjo-Daro
13. a) Dholavira
14. b) Mortimer Wheeler
15. a) Lothal
16. a) Dholavira
17. a) Kalibangan
18. b) Mohenjo-Daro
19. c) Both a and b
20. b) Haryana
21. b) Grid pattern
22. c) Burnt bricks
23. b) Very advanced
24. b) 1:2:4
25. c) Fortified walls around every city
26. b) Ritual bathing
27. b) Common people
28. b) Agriculture
29. c) Rice (in early phase)
30. b) Cotton
31. b) Cotton textiles
32. d) Iron

33. b) Binary system
34. c) Both a and b
35. a) Lothal
36. c) Horse
37. a) Matriarchal
38. a) Pashupati
39. c) Mother Goddess
40. b) Peepal
41. b) Indus Valley period
42. c) Both a and b
43. b) Cotton and wool
44. b) Seals
45. a) Undeciphered
46. a) Bronze
47. b) Steatite
48. b) Trade and commerce
49. d) Lion
50. b) Red with black designs
51. b) Ecological changes
52. a) Lothal
53. a) Nature
54. b) Aryan invasion theory
55. b) Rakhigarhi
56. c) Both directions
57. c) 400-600