

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER-1

BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES

1 Which of these sites of Harappan Civilisation belong to Haryana?

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

2 Which of these is the feature of Harappan Civilisation?

- (a) Urban planning
- (b) Drainage system
- (c) Citadel and Lower town
- (d) All of these

3 From where did Harappans get gold?

- (a) South India
- (b) Central India
- (c) Himalayan Region
- (d) Chotta Nagpur region

4 Which of these was the source of copper for Harappans?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

5 Which of these was the cause of decline of Harappan civilisation?

- (a) Climatic Change
- (b) Floods
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) All of these

6 Which of these was not worshipped by the Harappan?

- (a) Nature
- (b) Goddess
- (c) Indra
- (d) Pashupatinath

7 Which of the following items has not been found in the Harappan graves?

- (a) Pottery and ornaments
- (b) Iron hand axe
- (c) Jewellery
- (d) Copper mirrors

8 Harappa is located on the banks of which river?

- (a) Indus
- (b) Chenab
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Jhelum

9 The 'Great Bath' was found in which town of the Indus Valley Civilisation?

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

10 Which town in Indus Valley Civilisation had no Citadel?

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

11 What was the main feature of the Harappa Civilisation?

- (a) Town planning
- (b) Art and architecture
- (c) Administration
- (d) Agriculture

12 Where were large granaries found?

- (a) Lothal and Dholavira
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Banawali
- (d) Harappa and Mohenjodaro

13 Which of these is the other name of Harappan Civilisation?

- (i) Aryan civilisation
 - (ii) Indus Valley Civilisation
 - (iii) Vedic Civilisation
 - (iv) Early Civilisation
- (a) Only (i) and (ii) are true
 - (b) Only (i) and (iii) are true
 - (c) Only (ii) and (iv) are true
 - (d) Only (iii) and (ii) are true

14 Consider the following statement:

1. After independence, most of the Harappan civilisation centres went over to Pakistan.
2. The Harappan script has been deciphered.

3. Rulers had an important role in Harappan civilisation.

4. Dead were buried in Harappa.

Which of the above is correct statement?

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

15 Consider the following statements regarding Indus Vally civilisation:

- 1. The Harappan seal is probably the most distinctive feature of the Harappan civilisation.
- 2. Evidences of canal irrigation have been found at a site called shortughai.
- 3. Mohenjodaro was a city laid in an unplanned manner.
- 4. Copper was brought from Kolar region of Karnataka.

Which of the given statements is/are incorrect?

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

16 Which of the following things were found at craft production centres in Harappan civilisation?

- 1. Carnelian
 - 2. Jasper
 - 3. Crystal
 - 4. Quartz
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 3, 4

(c) 2, 3, 4

(d) 2, 4

17 Consider the following statements about the seals of Proto-Shiva.

1. There is a mention of a diety 'Rudra' in ancient religious texts.
2. Later on Rudra word was used for Shiva.
3. Rudra is not mentioned as Pashupati in Rigveda.

Depiction of Pashupati does not match the mention of Rudra in Rigveda.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4

(b) 1, 2, 3

(c) 2, 3, 4

(d) 1, 3, 4

18 The first Director-General of A.S.I. (Archaeological Survey of India) was ____.

- (a) R. E. M. Wheeler
- (b) Alexander Cunningham
- (c) Sir John Marshall

19 The center of Craft Production in Harappan Civilization was ____.

- (a) Dholavira
- (b) Chanhudaro
- (c) Kalibangan

20 Which of these is the other name of Harappan Civilisation?

- (a) Aryan Civilisation
- (b) Indus Valley Civilisation
- (c) Vedic Civilisation
- (d) All of these

21. The Director-General of the ASI, often called the 'Father of Indian archaeology', was

- (a) Alexander Cunningham.
- (b) Hargreaves.
- (c) James Burgess.
- (d) John Marshall.

22. All the gold jewellery found at Harappan sites was recovered from

- (a) Burials
- (b) Hoards
- (c) Lakes
- (d) Temples

23. For what purpose was the Great Bath used by the Harappans?

- (a) Community bathing
- (b) Swimming exercise and water sports
- (c) Special ritual bath
- (d) Storage of water to be used during drought or emergency

24. The most important industry of the Harappans at Chanhudaro was

- (a) Bead-making
- (b) Brick making
- (c) Handlooms
- (d) Ship building

25. The Director General of the ASI who brought a military precision to the practice of archaeology was

- (a) Cunningham
- (b) Hargreaves
- (c) James Burgess
- (d) R.E.M. Wheeler

26. In 1875, a report on Harappan seal was published, which was written by

- (a) John Marshall
- (b) R. E. M. Wheeler
- (c) R. D. Banerji
- (d) Alexander Cunningham

27. The Harappan script was written from

- (a) Bottom to top
- (b) Top to bottom
- (c) Left to right
- (d) Right to left

28. M.S. Vats began his excavations at Harappa in the year

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1921
- (c) 1922
- (d) 1923

29. The major problem faced by archaeologists, in relation to an artefact, is related with its

- (a) Material
- (b) Finding
- (c) Function
- (d) Duplicity

30. Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at _____

- (a) Banawali
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Cholistan
- (d) Siswal

ANSWER KEY

1. (c) Banawali
2. (d) All of these
3. (a) South India
4. (b) Rajasthan
5. (d) All of these
6. (c) Indra
7. (b) Iron hand axe
8. (c) Ravi
9. (a) Mohenjodaro
- 10.(c) Chanhudaro
- 11.(a) Town planning
- 12.(d) Harappa and Mohenjodaro
- 13.(c) Only (ii) and (iv) are true
- 14.(b) 1, 3 and 4
- 15.(b) 3, 4
- 16.(b) 3, 4
- 17.(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- 18.(b) Alexander Cunningham
- 19.(b) Chanhudaro
- 20.(b) Indus Valley Civilisation
- 21.(a) Alexander Cunningham.
- 22.(b) Hoards
- 23.(c) Special ritual bath
24. (a) Bead-making
- 25.(d) R.E.M. Wheeler
- 26.(d) Alexander Cunningham
- 27.(d) Right to left
- 28.(b) 1921
29. (c) Function
- 30.(b) Kalibangan

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