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Indian History Questions and Answers

1. The main Characteristic of the Indus Valley Civilization was
 - a. Pucca houses
 - b. **Drainage system**
 - c. Town Planning
 - d. Well laid out roads

Drainage systems, also known as river systems, are the patterns formed by the streams, rivers, and lakes in a particular drainage basin. They are governed by the topography of the land, whether a particular region is dominated by hard or soft rocks, and the gradient of the land.

2. The main occupation of the people of the Indus Valley civilization was
 - a. Cattle rearing
 - b. Trade
 - c. Hunting
 - d. **Agriculture**

Agriculture was the main occupation of the Indus Valley people. Crops such as wheat, barley, peas and bananas were raised.

3. Which one of the following archaeologists initially discovered the Mohenjodaro site of the Indus Valley Civilization?
 - a. **Rakhal Das Banerji**
 - b. Sir Martimer Wheeler
 - c. Sir John Marshall
 - d. Daya Ram Sahni

Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji, an officer of the Archaeological Survey of India, two years after major excavations had begun at Harappa, some 590 km to the north.

4. Which one of the following was not an Indus Valley Civilization site?
 - a. Sukatagendor
 - b. **Patliputra**
 - c. Lothal
 - d. Rangpur

Major sites in Pakistan of Harappan civilization are Harappa (on Ravi in W Punjab), Mohenjodaro (on Indus), Chanhu-Daro (on Sindh), etc. In India, major sites are Lothal, Rangpur and Surkotda (Gujarat), Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Banwali (Hissar), and Alamgirpur (Western UP).

5. Which one of the following elements of Hinduism were practised in the Indus Valley Civilization?
 - a. Worshipping cows
 - b. **Cult of Shiva**
 - c. Idol worship
 - d. Wearing of sacred threads

In India from at least the 5th century onward, the major Hindu gods were Vishnu and Shiva. Shiva is a very complex deity. Shiva was especially predominant in south India. Kings and

queens of the Chola dynasty (9th - 13th centuries) patronized the construction of great temples, with a special emphasis on Shiva and his circle.

6. Which of the following metals was not known to Indus Valley people?
- Bronze
 - None of these
 - Iron**
 - Copper

Iron was not known to the Harappan people. Since the civilization existed during the Bronze Age, it had made many metallurgical advances in copper and bronze but not in Iron.

7. Nomad man started settling in
- Palaeolithic Age
 - None of these
 - Mesolithic Age
 - Neolithic Age**

The Neolithic lasted until the transitional period of the Chalcolithic from about 6,500 years ago (4500 BCE), marked by the development of metallurgy, leading up to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. In other places the Neolithic followed the Mesolithic and then lasted until later.

8. The Great Bath of the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in
- Mohenjodaro**
 - Ropar
 - Harappa
 - Lothal

The Great Bath, Mohenjo-daro, Sindh province, southeastern Pakistan. The Great Bath is part of a large citadel complex that was found in the 1920s during excavations of Mohenjo-daro, one of the main centres of the Indus civilization.

9. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the religion practised by Harappan people?
- Faith in magic, charms and sacrifices
 - Belief in life after death
 - Nature worship**
 - Worship of Mother Goddess

Nature worship or naturism is any of a variety of religious, spiritual and devotional practices that focus on the worship of the nature spirits considered to be behind the natural phenomena visible throughout nature.

10. Which of the following Indus Valley sites is now in Pakistan?
- Alamgirpur
 - Harappa**
 - Kalibangan
 - Lothal

Harappa is an archaeological site in Punjab, Pakistan, about 24 km west of Sahiwal. The site takes its name from a modern village located near the former course of the Ravi River which now runs 8 km to the north.

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