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Indus Valley Civilization

1. Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in:
   (a) 1911  (b) 1921  
   (c) 1931  (d) 1941

2. The people of Indus Valley Civilization were almost:
   (a) Nigroid  (b) Proto-Austroloid  
   (c) Mediterranean  (d) Nordic

3. Which metal was unknown to Indus Valley Civilization?
   (a) Gold  (b) Silver  
   (c) Copper  (d) Iron

4. The nature of Indus Valley Civilization was:
   (a) Urban  (b) Rural  
   (c) Agricultural  (d) None of these

5. Indus Valley Civilization belongs to:
   (a) Pre-historical  (b) Historical period  
   (c) Proto-historical  (d) Post-historical

6. A statue of bearded man was found at
   (a) Harappa  (b) Mohenjodaro  
   (c) Chanhudaro  (d) Dholavira

7. In Indus Valley Civilization, the script was:
   (a) Kharosti  (b) Brahmi  
   (c) Boustrophedus  (d) None of these

8. Which of the following is the latest site found?
   (a) Dholavira  (b) Amri  
   (c) Lothal  (d) Kalibangan

9. Harappa is located on the bank of river:
   (a) Indus  (b) Ravi  
   (c) Beas  (d) Sutlej

10. The local name of Mohenjodaro is:
    (a) Mound of Living  (b) Mound of Survivor  
     (c) Mound of Dead  (d) Mound of Great

11. Which of the following animals was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?
    (a) Lion  (b) Bull  
    (c) Elephant  (d) Horse

12. Which one of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites gives evidence of a dockyard?
    (a) Harappa  (b) Mohenjodaro  
    (c) Lothal  (d) Dholavira

13. Which one of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites gives evidence of a stadium?
    (a) Harappa  (b) Kalibangan  
    (c) Mohenjodaro  (d) Dholavira

14. The people of Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of:
    (a) Pucca bricks  (b) Wood  
    (c) Stone  (d) None of these

15. A seal depicting Mother Goddess with plant growing from the womb, has been found from:
    (a) Harappa  (b) Mohenjodaro  
    (c) Kalibangan  (d) Dholavira

16. Indus Valley Civilization was discovered by:
    (a) Dayaram Sahni  (b) R.D. Banerji  
    (c) Cunningham  (d) Wheeler

17. A lot of beads were discovered from:
    (a) Harappa  (b) Mohenjodaro  
    (c) Lothal  (d) Dholavira

18. Mostly, beads were made of:
    (a) Terracotta  (b) Jasper  
    (c) Lapis  (d) Steatite

19. Which of the following cannot be considered Proto-Harappan culture?
    (a) Sothi culture  (b) Jornie culture  
    (c) Kot-Diji culture  (d) Amri culture
20. Which of the following showed the greatest uniformity in Indus Civilization settlement?
   (a) Town planning
   (b) Bricks
   (c) Religious practices
   (d) Building

21. The site of Mohenjodaro is located on the bank of river:
   (a) Ravi (b) Beas
   (c) Indus (d) Sutlej

22. The site of Mohenjodaro was discovered by:
   (a) Dayaram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji
   (c) N.G. Majumdar (d) S.R. Rao

23. The largest of sites found in post-independence India in:
   (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
   (c) Punjab (d) Haryana

24. The best drainage system (water management) in Indus Valley Civilization was:
   (a) Harappa (b) Lothal
   (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan

25. The famous dancing girl found in the Mohenjodaro was made up of:
   (a) Bronze (b) Red limestone
   (c) Steatite (d) Terracotta

26. The unique structure in Mohenjodaro was:
   (a) Bathing pool (b) Assembly hall
   (c) Granary (d) Dockyard

27. In which of the following Indus Valley sites the famous Bull-seal was found?
   (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
   (c) Lothal (d) Chanhu-daro

28. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilization site was located on the Iranian border?
   (a) Surkotada (b) Sutkagen Dor
   (c) Kot Diji (d) Balakot

29. In which of the following Indus Valley sites, the cemetery R-37 was found?
   (a) Lothal (b) Mohenjodaro
   (c) Harappa (d) Dholavira

30. Which of the following is the most common motif of the Indus seals?
   (a) Elephant (b) Bull
   (c) Rhinoceros (d) Unicorn

31. The dockyard at Lothal was well connected with the river:
   (a) Ghaggar (b) Bhogavo
   (c) Narmada (d) Tapti

32. The Indus Valley Civilization people traded with the:
   (a) Romans (b) Parthians
   (c) Mesopotamians (d) Chinese

33. Which of the following was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?
   (a) Wheat (b) Pulses
   (c) Barley (d) Cotton

34. Which type of seals was the most popular in Harappan culture?
   (a) Oval (b) Cylindrical
   (c) Rounded (d) Quadrate

35. Remains of horse bares have been found from:
   (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Lothal
   (c) Surkotada (d) Sutkagendor

36. In which of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites, the cotton piece was found?
   (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Lothal
   (c) Harappa (d) Chanhu-daro

37. Which of the following was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?
   (a) Construction of wells
   (b) Construction of arches
   (c) Construction of pillars
   (d) Construction of drains

38. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites provides the evidence of fire-altars?
   (a) Alamgirpur (b) Kalibangan
   (c) Banavali (d) Kunal

39. The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent has been obtained from:
   (a) Brahmagiri (b) Chirand
   (c) Mehargarh (d) Burzahom

40. Which of the following was not worshipped by Indus Valley people?
   (a) Shiva (b) Peepal
   (c) Mother Goddess (d) Vishnu
41. The excavation at Chanhudaro was directed by (a) John Marshall (b) J.H. Mackay (c) M. Wheeler (d) Aurel Stein

42. A granary outside to citadel was found at: (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Lothal (d) Dholavira

43. Which of the following sites of Harappan culture gives evidence of ‘Sindoor’? (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Nausher (d) Balakote

44. Indus Valley Civilization site Manda is situated near the bank of: (a) Sutlej (b) Jhelum (c) Chnab (d) Indus

45. The archaeological findings from Alamgirpur in Meerut district reflect the: (a) Harappa period (b) Vedic period (c) Budha period (d) Mauryan period

46. In which of the following sites has a pre-Harappan settlement not been found? (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira

47. The Director General of Archaeological Survey of India at the time of the excavation of Harappan site was: (a) Dayaram Sahni (b) R.D. Banerji (c) John Marshall (d) Mortimer Wheeler

48. The most suitable name of Indus Valley Civilization is: (a) Harappan Civilization (b) Indus Civilization (c) Saraswati Civilization (d) Bronze Time Civilization

49. A clay model of plough has been found from: (a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan (c) Rakigarhi (d) Mitathal

50. In the excavations of Harappan sites, bones of camels have been found at: (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal (c) Harappa (d) Mohenjodaro

51. A glaring evidence of the art of dance in Harappan culture comes from: (a) Lothal (b) Harappa (c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan

52. Which among the following was the most extensive Harappan city? (a) Banavali (b) Ropar (c) Lothal (d) Rakahgarhi

53. From which of the Harappan sites has the evidence of bead making been found? (a) Dholavira (b) Ropar (c) Chanhudaro (d) Kalibangan

54. Name the site which has revealed the earliest evidence of settled life? (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Kalibangan (d) Mehargarh

55. The most common form of Harappan seal is: (a) Cylindrical (b) Rectangular (c) Square (d) Rounded

56. Which one among the following sites is located in the valley of Ghaggar and its associated rivers? (a) Alamgirpur (b) Lothal (c) Kalibangan (d) Banavali

57. Bronze statue of dancing girl has been excavated at: (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Harappa (c) Chanhudaro (d) Kalibangan

58. Which of the Harappan sites has yielded evidence of two cemeteries? (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Chanhudaro (d) Kalibangan

59. In which of the following sites was found the evidence of ‘Swastik’? (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Chanhudaro (d) Kalibangan

60. Which of the following Harappan sites was found the earliest evidence of surgery? (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira
62. Which of the following Harappan sites shows the earliest evidence of Earthquake
(a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Dholavira

63. Three-paired cemetery was found in:
(a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
(c) Chanhudaro (d) Mohenjodaro

64. Which amongst the following is not a site of Indus Valley Civilization?
(a) Banawali (b) Rakhigarhi
(c) Hastinapur (d) Ropar

65. On which object, do we mainly find the inscriptions of Harappan civilization?
(a) On pillars (b) On rocks
(c) On caves (d) On seals

66. Which site of Harappan civilization has yielded a beautiful bronze image of a chariot?
(a) Daimabad (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Rakhigarhi

67. Which amongst the following civilizations was not contemporary with the Harappan civilization?
(a) Greek civilization (b) Egyptian civilization
(c) Mesopotamian civilization (d) Chinese civilization

68. In which Indus Valley Civilization sites, was drainage system absent?
(a) Banawali (b) Dholavira
(c) Lothal (d) Rakhigarhi

69. In which Indus Valley Civilization sites, the people were known to water reservoir technique?
(a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan
(c) Dholavira (d) Chanhuadaro

70. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites gives evidence of a Lipstick?
(a) Chanhudaro (b) Banawali
(c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan

71. The site of Alamgirpur is located on the bank of river:
(a) Maskra (b) Hindon
(c) Chinab (d) Bhader

72. Which one of the following sites has yielded the cultural remains from Neolithic to Harappan period?
(a) Amri (b) Mehargarh
(c) Kotdiji (d) Kalibangan

73. In the Indus Valley Civilization period, Lapis-Lazuli was imported from:
(a) Badakhshah (b) Iran
(c) Mesopotamia (d) Gujrat

74. The Indus Valley Civilization was:
(a) Father base (b) Mother base
(c) Same rights of mother and father (d) None of these

75. Which of the following was one of the causes of Harappan decline?
(a) Ecological change (b) Earthquakes
(c) Aryan attack (d) All of these

76. A ploughed field was discovered at:
(a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Lothal
1. (b) The Indus Valley was discovered by Dayaram Sahni in 1921. It is one of the world’s earliest urban civilizations alongside its contemporaries, Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt. The Indus Valley covers modern day Pakistan and the northwest of India.

2. (c) Indus Valley Civilization had been a combination of diverse racial elements. Certain anthropological investigations and examinations of the human remains show that four racial types existed in this civilization namely Proto-Australoid, Mediterranean, Alpinoid and the Mongoloid. Most of the people belonged to Mediterranean race.

3. (d) Iron was not known to Indus Valley Civilization people. The first evidence of Iron is found about 1000 B.C. from Ataranjikhera in Etah district.

4. (a) Indus Valley Civilization was urbanized, highly developed and sophisticated. The ruins exhibit high level of planning in the cities. Excavations have indicated that the buildings were built with baked bricks. The streets were well constructed at right angles with an elaborate and covered drainage system. The civilization also had public buildings including the vast granaries and the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro.

6. (b) A well-known piece of art of the Harappan period is a stone sculpture of a bearded man discovered at Mohenjodaro. His eyes are half closed indicating a posture of meditation. Across the left shoulder is an embroidered cloak. In the opinion of some scholars, it could be a bust of a priest.

7. (c) Indus Scripts are popularly known as Boustrophedon scripts which are still not deciphered by the historians, researchers and scholars.

8. (a) Dholavira is the latest Indus Valley Civilization site. This site was discovered by J.P. Joshi in 1967-68. Dholavira is located at Kutch district in Gujarat.

9. (b) Harappa was situated on the banks of river Ravi in Montgomery district of western Punjab (in Pakistan).

10. (c) Mohenjodaro is not the original name, of course, but one given by local villagers referring to the ‘mound of the dead’: the tower and hillocks of abandoned debris of bricks that they had their forefathers had noticed in the surroundings.

11. (d) Animals like buffaloes, sheeps and pigs and the humped bull were bred. Animals like elephant, camels and dogs were also domesticated. There is no evidence found about horses in the excavation of Indus Valley Civilization.

12. (c) The Indus Valley Civilization site Lothal gives evidence of a dockyard. Lothal was discovered by S.R. Rao in 1954 A.D. The dockyard is located in eastern side of Lothal.
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