



Chapter-6 | The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation

Worksheet-1

Multiple Choice Questions

- A civilisation is best described as**
 - A group of hunters
 - An advanced stage of human society
 - A rural settlement
 - A family system
- Which of the following is NOT a feature of civilisation?**
 - Writing system
 - Trade
 - Urban planning
 - Nomadic lifestyle
- The earliest civilisation of the Indian Subcontinent is known as**
 - Vedic civilisation
 - Mauryan civilisation
 - Indus-Sarasvatī civilisation
 - Gupta civilisation
- The transition from villages to cities in the Indus-Sarasvatī region happened around**
 - 4000 BCE
 - 3500 BCE
 - 2600 BCE
 - 1900 BCE
- The inhabitants of this civilisation are called Harappans because**
 - They lived near the Indus River
 - They worshipped Harappa
 - Harappa was the first city excavated
 - it was their capital city
- Which river is now known as the Ghaggar-Hakra River?**
 - Indus
 - Ganga
 - Sarasvatī
 - Yamuna
- The Great Bath is located at**
 - Harappa
 - Dholavira
 - Lothal
 - Mohenjo-daro
- Which feature shows the Harappans' high civic sense?**
 - Fortifications
 - Drainage system
 - Stone tools
 - Painted pottery
- Which crop were the Harappans the first to grow in Eurasia?**
 - Rice
 - Wheat
 - Barley
 - Cotton

10. The large basin at Lothal is believed to have been a
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) reservoir | (b) bathing tank |
| (c) granary | (d) dockyard |

Fill in the blanks :

11. The Harappan civilisation is also called the _____ civilisation.
12. The decline of the Harappan cities began around _____ BCE.

True / False

13. The Harappans used bricks for constructing both small and large houses.
14. Archaeological evidence shows that the Harappans had a large army.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What is meant by urbanism?
16. Name any one major Harappan city located in present-day India.

Short Type Questions

17. Explain why rivers were important for the growth of the Harappan civilisation.
18. Describe the town-planning features of Harappan cities.

Essay Type Questions

19. Describe the main characteristics of a civilisation. How did the Harappan civilisation fulfil these characteristics?
20. Explain the causes for the decline of the Indus-Sarasvatī civilisation.

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** The Harappans showed a high level of civic sense.
Reason (R): Most Harappan cities had well-planned drainage systems and organised water management.
Choose the correct option:
- a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

**CBSE CLASS-6 | Geography****Chapter-6 | The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation****Worksheet-1****Answer & Solution**

1. (b) An advanced stage of human society
2. (d) Nomadic lifestyle
3. (c) Indus-Sarasvatī civilisation
4. (c) 2600 BCE
5. (c) Harappa was the first city excavated
6. (c) Sarasvatī
7. (d) Mohenjo-daro
8. (b) Drainage system
9. (d) Cotton
10. (d) dockyard
11. Indus / Harappan / Sindhu-Sarasvati
12. 1900
13. True
14. False
15. Urbanism refers to the development and management of towns and cities.
16. Dholavira / Rakhigarhi / Kalibangan (any one).
17. Rivers provided water for drinking, agriculture, and daily activities. They also enriched the soil, making farming productive, and helped in trade and transportation.
18. Harappan cities were carefully planned with wide, straight streets. They were divided into upper and lower towns, had strong fortifications, and used baked bricks for construction.
19. A civilisation is an advanced stage of human society marked by organised government, urban planning, trade, crafts, writing, culture, and productive agriculture. The Harappans fulfilled all these features through planned cities, efficient administration, specialised crafts, long-distance trade, use of seals, and surplus agricultural production.
20. The Harappan civilisation declined around 1900 BCE. Archaeologists believe climatic changes reduced rainfall, affecting agriculture. The drying up of the Sarasvatī River forced people to abandon cities. As food and water became scarce, people returned to rural life, leading to the gradual decline of urban centres.
21. **Correct option: (a)**
Explanation: Both statements are true. The advanced drainage and water-management systems clearly show the Harappans' strong civic sense and organised urban life.