

1. What does the term 'civilisation' include according to the chapter?

- A. Only agriculture and crafts
- B. Only writing and art
- C. Urban planning, trade, writing, government, and more
- D. Simple village life (C)

Explanation: The chapter defines civilisation as having features like town-planning, trade, writing, crafts, governance, and culture.

2. Why is the civilisation called Harappan?

- A. It was the largest city
- B. It was found in Harappa village
- C. Harappa was the first city excavated
- D. It was named by Harappa kings (C)

Explanation: The civilisation is called Harappan because Harappa was the first site excavated in 1920–21.

3. What material were Harappan seals mostly made from?

- A. Bronze
- B. Steatite
- C. Terracotta
- D. Ivory (B)

Explanation: Harappan seals were mostly made of steatite, a soft stone hardened by heating.

4. Which Harappan city had a large dockyard?

- A. Mohenjo-daro
- B. Rakhigarhi
- C. Lothal
- D. Dholavira (C)

Explanation: Lothal had a large basin measuring 217m x 36m, believed to be a dockyard.

5. Which of the following was a feature of Harappan town-planning?

- A. Thatched houses only
- B. No drainage system
- C. Wide streets and fortifications
- D. Underground homes (C)

Explanation: Harappan cities had planned streets, drainage, and fortifications, showing advanced urban design.

6. What crops did Harappans grow?

- A. Only rice and maize
- B. Only pulses
- C. Wheat, barley, millets, rice, and cotton
- D. Only sugarcane (C)

Explanation: Harappans grew wheat, barley, rice, millets, pulses and were first in Eurasia to grow cotton.

7. What was the probable purpose of Harappan seals?

- A. Writing poems
- B. Weapons
- C. Trade identification
- D. Toys (C)

Explanation: Seals with animal figures and script were likely used to identify goods and people in trade.

8. What caused the decline of the Harappan cities?

- A. Wars and invasions
- B. Earthquake only
- C. Climate change and river drying
- D. Plague (C)

Explanation: Two main reasons were climate change and the drying of the Sarasvatī River.

9. Which city had three zones instead of two?

- A. Harappa
- B. Dholavira
- C. Mohenjo-daro
- D. Kalibangan (B)

Explanation: Dholavira had three zones — upper, middle, and lower — unlike the usual two in other cities.

10. What is the name of the famous bronze statue found in Mohenjo-daro?

- A. Priest King
- B. Lion Capital
- C. Dancing Girl
- D. Ashokan Pillar (C)

Explanation: The 'Dancing Girl' is a bronze figurine discovered at Mohenjo-daro, known for its graceful pose.