

Chapter – 6 | The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation

QUIZ
PART-03

1. Why is the Indus-Sarasvatī Civilisation known by multiple names like Harappan, Indus, or Indus-Sarasvatī?
- A. It was named after a king
 - B. It had many languages
 - C. It was discovered at different places connected to rivers and cities
 - D. It had no official name (C)

Explanation: The civilisation is named based on discoveries made along the Indus River, the Sarasvatī River, and the city of Harappa.

2. What was one of the major achievements of the Indus-Sarasvatī Civilisation in city planning?
- A. Construction of temples
 - B. Use of solar energy
 - C. Advanced drainage systems
 - D. Floating houses (C)

Explanation: The Harappans had advanced and well-planned drainage systems showing concern for hygiene and sanitation.

3. What made Harappan trade successful with regions like Mesopotamia?
- A. Use of coins
 - B. Religious conversions
 - C. Standardised weights and measures
 - D. Military power (C)

Explanation: Standardised weights and measures facilitated fair trade and consistent transactions with distant regions.

4. Which domestic surprise would a Harappan person experience in a modern Indian kitchen?
- A. Use of clay stoves
 - B. Use of firewood
 - C. Presence of running water, packaged food, and modern appliances
 - D. Cooking on open fire (C)

Explanation: A Harappan person would be surprised by electrical appliances, packaged food, and tap water in modern kitchens.

5. Which of the following gestures or objects from the Harappan era are still common today?
- A. Fire altars
 - B. Pottery wheels
 - C. Namaste pose and ornaments like bangles
 - D. Chariots (C)

Explanation: The namaste pose and traditional ornaments like bangles and beads continue to be used in the present day.

6. What does the water reservoir system at Dholavira reflect?
- A. Lack of water supply
 - B. Use of superstition
 - C. Advanced planning and concern for sustainability
 - D. Use of animal labor (C)

Explanation: The reservoir system shows engineering skills, civic collaboration, and an understanding of sustainability.

7. What do the 700 wells in Mohenjo-daro indicate about the civilisation?
- A. Focus on military training
 - B. Centralised power structure
 - C. Advanced public utilities and long-term planning
 - D. Dependence on foreign technology (C)

Explanation: The large number of wells and their maintenance reflect stable governance and urban planning.

8. How did the Harappans demonstrate civic responsibility?
- A. Through large-scale wars
 - B. By maintaining livestock
 - C. Through urban planning and public sanitation
 - D. By controlling other cities (C)

Explanation: Harappans had well-planned streets, drainage, and maintained civic infrastructure reflecting a high civic sense.

9. What do similarities in house construction throughout Harappan cities suggest?
- A. Class-based inequality
 - B. Uniform architectural standards and equity
 - C. Use of wood as the primary material
 - D. Temporary settlements (B)

Explanation: Uniformity in construction indicates fairness in living standards and strong societal planning.

10. Which challenge is shared by both ancient Harappan cities and modern Indian cities?
- A. Lack of rivers
 - B. Pollution from vehicles
 - C. Issues in water supply and waste management
 - D. Overuse of internet (C)

Explanation: Both face challenges in managing water and waste, though the Harappans handled it with more consistent civic planning.