



c. Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong.

d. Both statement and reason are wrong.

4. Which of the following statements about Mohenjo-Daro is correct?

a. Gold ornaments were unknown.

**b. Houses were made of burnt bricks.**

c. Implements were made of iron.

**d. Great Bath was made water tight with the layers of natural bitumen**

5. Consider the following statements.

1. Uniformity in layout of town, streets, and brick sizes

2. An elaborate and well laid out drainage system

3. Granaries constituted an important part of Harappan Cities

Which of the above statements are correct?

a. 1&2

b. 1&3

c. 2&3

**d. all the three**

6. Circle the odd one

Oxen, sheep, buffaloes, pigs, **horses.**

7. Find out the wrong pair

a. ASI – John Marshall

b. Citadel – Granaries

c. Lothal – dockyard

**d. Harappan civilization – River Cauvery**

### III. Fill in the Blanks

1. Mesopotamian civilization is the oldest civilisation.

2. Archaeological Survey of India was founded by Alexander Cunningham.

3. Granaries were used to store grains.

4. Group of people form Community.

### IV. State True or False

1. Mehargarh is a Neolithic site. **True**

2. Archaeological survey of India is responsible for preservation of cultural monuments in the country. **True**

3. Granaries were used to store grains. **True**

4. The earliest form of writings was developed by Chinese. **False**

### **V. Match the following**

Mohenjo - Daro	-	mound of dead
Bronze	-	alloy
Citadel	-	raised platform
Carnelian	-	red quartz stone

### **VI. Answer in one or two sentences**

#### **1. What are the uses of metal?**

- ❖ Gold and Silver were used to make ornaments.
- ❖ They used copper and bronze to make weapons and vessels.
- ❖ Bronze was used to make statues. (Example: Statue of a dancing girl.)

#### **2. Make a list of baked and raw foods that we eat.**

Raw food : Fruits and vegetables like apple, carrot, cucumber etc.

Baked food : Bread, Bun, Cake, Cookie, Pudding etc.

#### **3. Do we have the practice of worshipping animals and trees?**

Yes, people belonging to some religions worship animals and trees.

#### **4. River valleys are cradles of civilisation. Why?**

1. River valley had fertile soil. Agriculture grew well in these regions.
2. Fresh water was available for drinking, Watering livestock and irrigation.
3. Easy movement of people and goods was possible.

#### **5. Just because a toy moves doesn't mean its modern. What did they use instead of batteries?**

They used wheels.

#### **6. Dog was the first animal to be tamed. Why?**

Humans started breeding dogs to help with hunting, herding, standing guard and carrying stuff.

## 7. If you were an archaeologist, what will you do?

If I were an archaeologist, I would go to Adichanallur which is located in our district and do excavation there.

## 8. Name any two Indus sites located in the Indian border

- ❖ Ralibangan (Rajasthan)
- ❖ Dholavira (Gujarat).

## 9. In Indus civilisation, which feature you like the most? Why?

1. I like the drainage system very much.
2. Most of the drains were covered with slabs or bricks. Even after nearly 5000 years many of the modern cities don't have covered drains.
3. It is said that each house had its own soak pit, which collected all the sediments and allowed only the water to flow into the street drain. I like this system very much.

## 10. What instrument is used nowadays to weigh things?

Weighing scale or spring balance is used nowadays to weigh things.

## VII. Answer the following

### 1. What method is used to explore buried buildings nowadays?

1. To see under the ground, the archaeologists may use a magnetic scanner.
2. The presence and absence of archaeological remains can be detected by Radar and Remote Sensing Method.

### 2. Why Indus Civilisation is called Bronze Age civilisation?

Indus civilisation is called Bronze age civilisation because it is a historical period characterized by the use of articles made of bronze.

### 3. Indus Civilisation is called urban civilisation. Give reasons.

Indus Civilisation is called urban civilisation because

1. There was well-conceived town planning.
2. Astonishing masonry and architecture were found.
3. Priority was given for hygiene and public health.

4. They used Standardised weights and measures
5. They had solid agricultural and

#### 4. Can you point out the special features of their drainage system?

1. The cities had covered drains.
2. They were covered with slabs or bricks.
3. There were manholes at regular intervals to clean the drains.
4. Every house had its own soak pit, which collected all the sediments and allowed only the water to flow into the street drain.

#### 5. What do you know about the Great Bath?

1. The great bath was a large, rectangular tank in a courtyard. It may be the earliest example of a waterproof structure.
2. The bath was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made watertight using layers of natural bitumen.
3. There were steps on the north and south leading into the tank.
4. There were rooms on three sides.
5. located in the courtyard Water was drawn from the well, and drained out after use.

#### 6. How do you know that Indus people traded with other countries?

1. King Naram – sin of Akkadian empire has written about buying jewellery from the land of Melukha which is a region of the Indus valley.
2. The same types of seals found in Mesopotamia have been also found in the Indus area.
3. A naval dockyard has been discovered in Lothal in Gujarat. All these things show that Indus people traded with other countries.

### VIII. HOTS

1. Observe the following features of Indus Civilisation and compare that with the present day.

- |                            |                 |                                |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Lamp post               | b. Burnt bricks | c. Underground drainage system |
| d. Weights and measurement | e. Dockyard     |                                |

#### a) Lamp post

- ❖ In Indus Valley archaeologists have discovered lamp posts. This suggests the existence of street lights.

- ❖ Today street lighting commonly uses high intensity discharge lamps often HPS—high pressure sodium lamps.

### **(b) Burnt bricks**

- ❖ In Harappan Civilization, the houses were built using baked bricks and 'mortar. Sun dried bricks were also used, Most of the bricks were of uniform size.
- ❖ They used the burnt bricks which were strong, hard, durable, resistant to fire and would not dissolve in water.
- ❖ Even at present, brick is the most basic and favoured material for common construction through out the world.
- ❖ Nowadays bricks are available in different sizes and shapes. Kiln burnt bricks are used.

### **(c) Underground drainage system**

- ❖ In Indus Civilization, they had covered drains. The drains were covered with slabs or bricks. Each drain had a gentle slope. Manholes were provided at regular intervals to clear the drain.
- ❖ At present our cities and town are so populated and congested that conducting any infrastructural improvement over ground or underground is becoming difficult.

### **(d) Weights and measurement,**

- ❖ Indus people used standardised weights and measures. They used sticks with marks to measure length.
- ❖ In the modern world, we use electronic weighing machine to have accuracy in weighing. Floor scales and Platform scales are used in industries and small scale industries respectively.

### **(e) Dockyard**

- ❖ A naval dockyard has been discovered in Lothal in Gujarath. It shows the maritime activities of the Indus people.
- ❖ In modem days, there are may well developed ports in India. To quote a few, Chennai port, Kandla port, Tuticorin port, Cochin port, Paradip port etc.

## **2. Agriculture was one of their occupations. How can you prove this? (With the findings)**

- ❖ Agriculture was one of their main occupations. They cultivated wheat, barley, millets, sesame and pulses.

- ❖ There were granaries to store food grains. A granary has been discovered in a village in the state of Haryana. Ploughs have been unearthed. All these things show that agriculture was one of their occupations.

### **3. Many pottery and its pieces have been discovered from Indus sites. What do you know from that?**

- ❖ Pottery was practised using the potter's wheel. It was well fired.
- ❖ Potteries were red colour with beautiful designs in black.
- ❖ The broken pieces of pottery have animal figures and geometric designs on it.
- ❖ All these reveal the fact that the Indus people had very good artistic skill, colour concept and rich imagination.

### **4. A naval dockyard has been discovered in Lothal. What does it convey?**

A naval dockyard shows the maritime activities of the Indus people. It stands as a proof for their maritime trade.