

## 9th Social Science Lesson 2 Questions in English

### 2. Ancient Civilisation - Indus Civilisation

1. The Indus civilisation, also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Indian civilisation
- b) River civilisation
- c) **Harappan civilisation**
- d) Holly civilisation

#### Explanation

The Indus civilisation, also known as the Harappan civilisation, covers an area of over 1.5 million square kilometres in India and Pakistan.

2. Which area is the southern boundaries with in which the Harappan culture has been found?

- a) Shortugai
- b) Alamgirpur
- c) Sutkagen-Dor
- d) **Daimabad**

#### Explanation

Sutkagen-Dor in the west on the Pakistan– Iran border Shortugai (Afghanistan) in the north Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh in India) in the east and Daimabad (Maharashtra in India) in the south are the boundaries with in which the Harappan culture has been found.

3. Which of the following region has no concentration of Indus civilisation?

- a) Gujarat
- b) **Uttar Pradesh**
- c) Haryana
- d) Rajasthan

#### Explanation

Indus valley civilisation main concentration is in the regions of Gujarat, Pakistan, Rajasthan and Haryana.

4. Which of the following region lies in current Pakistan?

- a) **Mohenjo-Daro**
- b) Kalibangan
- c) Lothal

d) Surkotada

### Explanation

Harappa (Punjab, Pakistan), Mohenjo-Daro (Sindh, Pakistan), Dholavira (Gujarat, India), Kalibangan (Rajasthan, India), Lothal (Gujarat, India), Banawali (Rajasthan, India,) Rakhigarhi (Haryana, India) and Surkotada (Gujarat, India) are the major cities of the Indus civilisation.

5. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) A civic authority perhaps controlled the planning of the towns. A few of the houses had more than one floor.
- 2) The Harappans only baked bricks and stones for construction.
  - a) **Only 1**
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

### Explanation

Well-planned streets and lanes and drainages can be observed in the Harappan towns. The Harappans used baked and unbaked bricks and stones for construction. A civic authority perhaps controlled the planning of the towns. A few of the houses had more than one floor.

6. The Great Bath was constructed in which city of Indus civilisation?

- a) Harappa
- b) **Mohenjo-Daro**
- c) Kalibangan
- d) Lothal

### Explanation

The tank called the Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro was an important structure, well paved with several adjacent rooms. Some unearthed structures have been identified as the granary.

7. A male image from Mohenjo-Daro has been identified as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Farmer
- b) War Soldier
- c) **Priest King**
- d) Lord Shiva

### Explanation

Indus civilisation must have had a political organisation at the level of an early form of state. A male image from Mohenjo-Daro has been identified as 'priest king', but we do not know about the accuracy of this interpretation.

8. Which was the first site to be discovered in Indus valley civilisation?

- a) Mohenjo-Daro
- b) Lothal
- c) Banawali
- d) **Harappa**

#### Explanation

The Indus Valley civilisation is also known as the Harappan civilisation, since Harappa was the first site to be discovered. This civilisation is known as Harappan civilisation rather than Indus Valley civilisation, since it extended beyond the Indus river valley.

9. Which of the following crop is not cultivated by Indus valley people?

- a) Wheat
- b) **Paddy**
- c) Barely
- d) Millet

#### Explanation

The Harappans practiced agriculture. They cultivated wheat, barley and various types of millets. Pastoralism was also known to them.

10. Indus valley people have no knowledge about which of the following Animal?

- a) **Horse**
- b) Elephant
- c) Sheep
- d) Goat

#### Explanation

Indus valley people reared cattle, sheep and goats. They had knowledge of various animals including elephants but did not know about horses.

11. Which animal was often represented in the seals of Indus valley civilisation?

- a) Elephant
- b) Sahiwal
- c) **Zebu**
- d) Goat

**Explanation**

The Harappan cattle are called Zebu, and it is a large breed, often represented in their seals.

12. The Harappans followed which crop system?

- a) Monocropping
- b) Double cropping**
- c) Intercropping
- d) Row intercropping

**Explanation**

The Harappans adopted a double cropping system. Pastoralism was also known to them.

13. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) The Harappans used painted pottery. Their potteries have a deep blue slip and red paintings.
  - 2) The pottery has shapes like dish-on stands, storage jars, perforated jars, goblets, S-shaped jars, plates, dishes, bowls and pots.
- a) Only 1**
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

**Explanation**

The Harappans used painted pottery. Their potteries have a deep red slip and black paintings. The pottery has shapes like dish-on stands, storage jars, perforated jars, goblets, S-shaped jars, plates, dishes, bowls and pots.

14. which tree leaf was depicted on the pottery of Indus valley civilisation?

- a) Palm Tree
- b) Banyan Tree
- c) Sal Tree
- d) Peepal Tree**

**Explanation**

The painted motifs, generally noticed on the pottery, depict Peepal tree leaves, fish-scale designs, intersecting circles, zigzag lines, horizontal bands, and geometrical motifs, and floral and faunal patterns.

15. The Harappans used which blades?

- a) Shale Blades

- b) Chert Blades
- c) Flint Blades
- d) Breccia Blades

**Explanation**

The Harappans used chert blades, copper objects and bone and ivory tools. The tools and Equipment such as points, chisels, needles, fishhooks, razors, weighing pans, mirror and antimony rods were made of bronze

16. Harrapans have no knowledge about which of the following?

- a) Bronze
- b) Iron
- c) Copper
- d) Ivory

**Explanation**

Harrapans did not possess knowledge about iron. The chisels made out of Rohri chert were used by the Harappans. Their weapons included arrows, spears, a chisel-bladed tool and axe.

17. The image of dancing girl from Mohenjo-Daro was made of which metal?

- a) Copper
- b) Iron
- c) Bronze
- d) Silver

**Explanation**

The bronze image of dancing girl from Mohenjo-Daro is suggestive of the use of lost-wax process.

18. Rohri is located in which country from which raw material was collected for Rohri chert?

- a) India
- b) Pakistan
- c) Afghanistan
- d) Mongolia

**Explanation**

Rohri chert refers to the chert raw material collected from Rohri in Pakistan. It was used by the Harappans for making blades. The Harappans used both stone and bronze tools.

19. Harappans had knowledge of cotton and which textiles?

- a) Wool
- b) Linen
- c) Polyester
- d) **Silk**

**Explanation**

The Harappans used metal and stone ornaments. They had knowledge of cotton and silk textiles.

20. Harrapan exported ornaments to which of the following people?

- a) Egypt
- b) Roman
- c) **Mesopotamia**
- d) Peru

**Explanation**

Harrapans made carnelian, copper and gold ornaments. Faience, stoneware and shell bangles were also used. Some of them had etched designs, and the Harappans exported them to the Mesopotamia.

21. What in the cuneiform inscriptions is considered to refer to the Indus region?

- a) Zebu
- b) Sindh
- c) **Meluhha**
- d) Indi

**Explanation**

The cuneiform inscriptions mention the trade contacts between Mesopotamia and the Harappans. The mention of 'Meluhha' in the cuneiform inscriptions is considered to refer to the Indus region.

22. Harrapan seals was not found in which of the following areas?

- a) Bahrain
- b) Oman
- c) Iraq
- d) **Saudi Arabia**

**Explanation**

The Harappans had close trade links with the Mesopotamians. Harappan seals have been found in the West Asian sites namely Oman, Bahrain, Iraq and Iran.

23. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The Harappans developed a system of proper weights and measures. Since they engaged in commercial transactions, they needed standard measures.
- 2) The cubical chert weights are found at the Harappan sites. The copper plates for weighing balances have also been found.
  - a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) **Both 1 and 2**
  - d) None

**Explanation**

The Harappans developed a system of proper weights and measures. Since they engaged in commercial transactions, they needed standard measures. The cubical chert weights are found at the Harappan sites. The copper plates for weighing balances have also been found.

24. Which weight system was used by Harappan people for weight measurement?

- a) Octal system
- b) Decimal system
- c) Algorithm
- d) **Binary system**

**Explanation**

The weights point to their knowledge of the binary system. The ratio of weighing is doubled as 1: 2: 4: 8: 16: 32.

25. The seals from Indus was used for what purpose?

- a) **Trade**
- b) Taxing
- c) Agriculture
- d) Fishing

**Explanation**

The seals from various media such as steatite, copper, terracotta and ivory are found in the Harappan sites. They were probably used in the trade activities.

26. Some scholars view that Harappan scripts are in which language?

- a) Aryan language
- b) **Dravidian language**
- c) Arabic language
- d) Albanian language

**Explanation**

The Harappan script is not yet deciphered. About 5,000 texts have been documented from the Harappan sites. Some scholars are of the view that the script is in Dravidian language.

27. Priest king image was made up of which material?

- a) Alabaster
- b) Marble
- c) **Steatite**
- d) Limestone

#### Explanation

'Priest king' made of steatite and dancing girl made of bronze (both from Mohenjo-Daro) as well as stone sculptures from Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro and Dholavira are the important objects of art.

28. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) The terracotta figurines, paintings on the pottery and the bronze images from the Mohenjo-Daro sites suggest the artistic skills of those people.
  - 2) Toy carts, rattles, wheels, tops, marbles and hop scotches made in terracotta suggest the amusement of the Harappan people.
- a) **Only 1**
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

#### Explanation

The terracotta figurines, paintings on the pottery and the bronze images from the Harappan sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans. Toy carts, rattles, wheels, tops, marbles and hop scotches made in terracotta suggest the amusement of the Harappan people.

29. Indus people worshipped which tree?

- a) Banyan Tree
- b) Neem Tree
- c) Palm Tree
- d) **Pipal Tree**

#### Explanation

The Indus people had a close relationship with nature. They worshipped pipal trees.

30. Where Fire altars have been identified in Indus civilisation?

- a) Lothal
- b) **Rakhigarhi**



- c) Kalibangan
- d) Harappa

**Explanation**

In Indus Some of the terracotta figures resemble the mother Goddess. Fire altars have been identified at Kalibangan.

31. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) The Indus people buried the dead. Burials were done elaborately and evidence for cremation has also been found.
- 2) The archaeological evidence shows movement of the Harappans to the east and south after the decline of the Indus civilisation.
  - a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) **None**

**Explanation**

The Indus people buried the dead. Burials were done elaborately and evidence for cremation has also been found. The archaeological evidence shows movement of the Harappans to the east and south after the decline of the Indus civilisation.

32. When Harappan civilisation started?

- a) Around 4200 BC
- b) **Around 3300 BC**
- c) Around 2100 BC
- d) Around 4000 BC

**Explanation**

The period of the civilisation has been divided into Early Harappan, starting around 3300 BC (BCE) and continuing to 2600 BC (BCE) and mature Harappan, are the last phase civilisation from 2600 to 1900 BC (BCE). The later Harappan existed up to 1700 BC (BCE).

33. When Indus civilisation and its urban features started declining?

- a) 1500 BC
- b) 1200 BC
- c) 1800 BC
- d) **1900 BC**

**Explanation**

The Indus civilisation and its urban features started declining from about 1900 BC (BCE).

34. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Changes in climate, decline of the trade with Mesopotamia and drying up or flooding of the river Indus, foreign invasion were some of the reasons attributed to the collapse of this civilisation.
- 2) It completely disappeared. No trace of the migration.
  - a) **Only 1**
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

#### Explanation

Changes in climate, decline of the trade with Mesopotamia and drying up or flooding of the river Indus, foreign invasion were some of the reasons attributed to the collapse of this civilisation and for the migration of people in the southern and eastern directions. It did not completely disappear. It continued as rural culture.

35. Based on computer analysis, which Russian scholar suggested that the Indus inscriptions have a Dravidian-like word order?

- a) Lev Landau
- b) Igor Kurchatov
- c) **Yuri knorozov**
- d) Vladimir Toporov

#### Explanation

Based on computer analysis, the Russian scholar Yuri Knorozov suggested that the Indus inscriptions have a Dravidian-like word order.

36. A stone Celt discovered in which area of Tamil Nadu has same marking as that of the symbol of the Indus script?

- a) **Mayiladuthurai**
- b) Thanjavur
- c) Perambalur
- d) Nagapattinam

#### Explanation

According to Mahadevan, a stone Celt discovered in Mayiladuthurai (Tamil Nadu) has same marking as that of the symbol of the Indus script.

37. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Harappans knew the art of writing. The script is found on seals, in moulded terracotta and on pottery. It has not been deciphered till now. Because the Indus texts are very short, the average length of the inscription is less than five signs
- 2) The Indus texts are very long, the average length of the inscription is more than ten signs. It has no bilingual text (like a Rosetta stone written in Egyptian and Greek).
  - a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2**
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

#### Explanation

Harappans knew the art of writing. The script is found on seals, in moulded terracotta and on pottery. It has not been deciphered till now. Because the Indus texts are very short, the average length of the inscription is less than five signs. It has no bilingual text (like a Rosetta stone written in Egyptian and Greek).

38. In May 2007, the Tamil Nadu Archaeology Department found pots with arrow head symbols at which area resembled the seals in Mohenjo-Daro?

- a) Thiruvengadu
- b) Melaperumpallam**
- c) Ariyalur
- d) Virudhachalam

#### Explanation

In May 2007, the Tamil Nadu Archaeology Department found pots with arrow head symbols at Melaperumpallam near Poompuhar, which resembled the seals in Mohenjo-Daro.

39. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) According to Parpola, the sign of the Indus script is likely to represent Dravidian mono-syllabic roots
- 2) Indus script was written generally from left to right.
  - a) Only 1**
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

#### Explanation

According to Parpola, the sign of the Indus script is likely to represent Dravidian mono-syllabic roots. Indus script was written generally from right to left.

40. Which researcher has done extensive research on Indus civilisation, says, "We may hopefully find that the proto Dravidian roots of Harappa language and South Indian Dravidian languages are similar"?

- a) **Iravatham Mahadevan**
- b) Yuri knorozov
- c) Romila Thapar
- d) Alexis sanderson

#### **Explanation**

Scholar and researcher Iravatham Mahadevan, who has done extensive research on Indus civilisation, says, "We may hopefully find that the proto Dravidian roots of Harappa language and South Indian Dravidian languages are similar."