

IN THE EARLIEST CITIES**OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS**

1. Fire altars in Harappa were used to:
(A) Cook food (B) perform sacrifices
(C) bake bricks (D) boil water
2. The city of Lothal stood close to Gulf of:
(A) Myanmar (B) Khambat
(C) Mannar (D) Persian
3. The impression on the seal is known as:
(A) Graffiti (B) Sealing
(C) Mannar (D) Persian
4. Harappan cities were divided into:
(A) five parts (B) four parts
(C) three parts (D) two parts
5. The kind of figure that was usually found carved on the seals was:
(A) Human (B) Trees
(C) Animals (D) Ships
6. One of the features of the houses constructed Harappan civilisation is the:
(A) baked bricks (B) drainage system
(C) great bath (D) fire altars
7. The purpose of 'great bath' in the Harappan civilisation was for:
(A) drinking water
(B) bathing on special occasions
(C) draining waste
(D) agriculture
8. The Great Bath was made water tight by:
(A) Natural tar (B) Synthetic tar
(C) Cement (D) Gelatine
9. The pattern in which bricks were laid to make the walls stronger was:
(A) rectangular (B) square
(C) interlocking (D) intersecting
10. The common feature of Harappan buildings was:
(A) bricks (B) rock bricks
(C) baked bricks (D) mud bricks

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Why were metals, writing, wheel and plough important for the Harappans?
2. How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization?
3. What is the meaning of seals and sealing?
4. What were the main Harappan towns in Gujarat?
5. What type of metals were used to make tools in earlier cities?
6. What type of houses were found in the earlier cities?
7. What was the use of the Great Bath? List three factors which show that Lothal was an important production centre of the Harappan civilisation.
8. What materials were used in the great bath? From where was water brought in the tank?
9. Write about the drains in the Harappan cities.
10. What led to the decline of the Harappan civilisation?