



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VI</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: History</b>
<b>Worksheet No.13</b>	<b>Topic: The Beginnings of Indian Civilization</b>	<b>Year: 2025-26</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>	
1	A river that flows into a larger river. a) Agriculture <b>b) Tributary</b> c) Lake                      d) Sites	
2	Which crops were commonly grown by the Harappans? a) Corn and tomatoes    b) Pineapples and mangoes    c) Potatoes and carrot <b>d) Barley and wheat</b>	
3	How old is Harappa civilization? a) 2000 years old <b>b) 4700 years old</b> c) 3700 years ago    d) 4000 years ago	
4	The Great Bath is a part of _____. a) Harappa <b>b) Mohenjodaro</b> c) Lothal                      d) Kalibangan	
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>	
5	A massive wall that surrounds a settlement or city, for protective purposes are called _____. <b>Fortification.</b>	
6	Elites generally lived in _____ towns. <b>Upper.</b>	
7	The city of Lothal was located on the bank of a tributary of the river, _____. <b>Sabarmati.</b>	
8	The Harappans gave much importance to water management and _____. <b>Cleanliness.</b>	
<b>III</b>	<b>Answer in one or two sentences: -</b>	
9	Which was the first city of the Indus-Sarasvatī civilisation to be discovered? <b>Harappa was the first city of the Indus-Sarasvatī civilisation to be discovered.</b>	
10	What is the 'Great Bath' in Mohenjo-daro? <b>The 'Great Bath' in Mohenjo-daro is a large tank that may have been used for religious ceremonies or by the rulers.</b>	
11	How did the Harappans manage water? <b>The Harappans had advanced systems for managing water, with wells, reservoirs, and drainage systems to keep their cities clean.</b>	
12	What materials did the Harappans use to build their cities? <b>The Harappans used baked bricks, stones, and mud to build their cities. In cities like Dholavira, stones were used for the foundations of buildings.</b>	
13	Write a few cities of Harappan culture. <b>Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Lothal, Kalibangan, Rakhgarhi, etc.</b>	
14	Name the states of India where the Harappan culture spread over. <b>Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat.</b>	
15	How are Punjab plains so fertile? <b>The Punjab plains are divided between India and Pakistan and it is fertile due to the fact that it is watered by Indus river and its tributaries.</b>	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Picture based questions:-</b>	

A



a) Identify the image given above.

**A large reservoir at Dholavira.**

b) How did the Harappans ensure effective water supply in their cities?

**They constructed reservoirs and connected them through underground drains.**

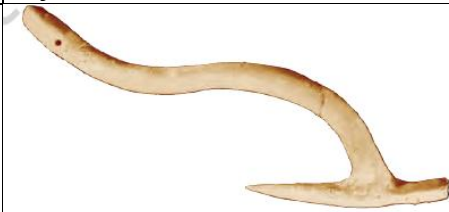
c) Where is the largest reservoir situated?

**Lothal**

d) in which state is Dholavira located?

**Gujarat**

B



a) Name the object shown above.

**Plough.**

b) What type of agriculture did the Harappans practice?

**They practiced large-scale organized agriculture supported by river irrigation.**

c) Who were the first to grow cotton in Eurasia?

**Harappans.**

**V Answer in brief:**

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How were Harappan cities planned?

- **Harappan cities were carefully planned with wide streets aligned to cardinal directions, like north-south.**
- **They had fortifications for protection and split into an upper town for elites and a lower town for others.**
- **Houses, big and small, used uniform bricks, showing equal building quality.**
- **Large structures like warehouses served everyone, while unique features, like Dholavira's three zones, highlight their smart, organized layouts.**