

CBSE Class VI – Social Science

Chapter: Beginning of Indian Civilisation

Question Paper – 10 Marks

Maximum Marks: 10

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions 1–6 carry 1 mark each.
3. Questions 7–8 carry 2 marks each.

Section A – Multiple Choice Questions

6 × 1 = 6 Marks

Q1. Consider the following statements about the Harappan Civilisation:

1. The use of standard-sized bricks suggests some form of uniformity in construction.
2. The presence of planned streets and drains indicates that urban settlements required organised planning.
3. The discovery of seals proves that all Harappan people were traders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. Harappan people were skilled in pottery and bead-making.
2. They practised agriculture and animal rearing.
3. They had no contact or trade with other regions.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q3. Assertion (A): Harappan cities are considered examples of advanced urban planning.

Reason (R): Many settlements had systematically laid-out streets, drainage systems and houses constructed with standardised bricks.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q4. A group of archaeologists discovers a Harappan settlement containing beads made from materials not naturally available in that region, along with seals and weighing objects. What is the **most reasonable conclusion** from these findings?

- a) The people depended entirely on agriculture.
- b) The settlement probably had links with other regions through trade.
- c) The people had no specialised occupations.
- d) The settlement was used only for religious activities.

Read the following passage and answer Questions 5 and 6:

Archaeologists discovered an ancient settlement with straight roads, houses made of standard-sized bricks and a well-planned drainage system. They also found pottery, beads, seals and tools. Evidence of farming, craft production and trade was discovered at the site. These findings provide important information about the organised life of the people.

Q5. Which of the following discoveries provides the **strongest evidence of systematic urban planning**?

- a) Beads and pottery
- b) Tools and seals
- c) Straight roads and a drainage system
- d) Farming tools

Q6. The discovery of beads, pottery and seals, along with evidence of trade, suggests that the people:

- a) depended only on agriculture
- b) had specialised skills and participated in exchange
- c) lived mainly as hunters and gatherers
- d) avoided contact with people from other regions

Section B – Subjective Questions

2 × 2 = 4 Marks

Q7. Imagine that you are an archaeologist who has discovered an ancient settlement with straight roads, covered drains and houses made of baked bricks. What two conclusions would you draw about the life of the people living there?

(2 marks)

Q8. Suppose you are living in a Harappan city and notice that wastewater is being thrown onto the streets, making the surroundings dirty. What would you suggest to solve this problem? Give two reasons for your suggestion.

(2 marks)