

Very Short Answer Questions (VSAQs):

1. Who was Ibn Battuta?

Answer: Islamic traveler of 14th century.

2. How does a historical and geographical factor influence the diversity of a region?

Answer: The geography and history affect the occupation, crops, food habits and the clothes.

3. Where is Ladakh situated?

Answer: Eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir.

4. What do you mean by natural hazards?

Answer: Terrifying forces of nature.

5. Name the language in which the rich and old traditional songs and poems of Ladakh were translated.

Answer: Tibetan language.

6. What is the meaning of 'Incredible India'?

Answer: Too extraordinary and improbable to be believed making incredible claims.

7. Who wrote the book 'The Discovery of India'?

Answer: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

8. Which region produces Pashmina Wool?

Answer: Ladakh.

9. Who discovered the sea route to India?

Answer: Vasco Da Gama, the Portuguese explorer discovered sea route India in the year 1498 A.D.

10. How many official languages are recognized by the Constitution of India?

Answer: There are 22 official languages that are recognized by the Indian Constitution.

Short Answer Questions (SAQs):

1. Define political inequality.

Answer: Political inequality is where people are not given the voting rights, freedom of speech and assembly, freedom to contest elections and so on.

2. What does diversity add to our lives?

Answer: Diversity in art and literature, clothes, food, festivals, languages becomes the part and parcel of our lives. Thus, it gives a new outlook to the people about the rich heritage of India.

3. Define Diversity.

Diversity means "variety" and "being different". It is a product of different geography, culture and history. Diversity is more than just tolerating the differences. It is respecting and understanding the varying differences among individuals in society.

4. What is the significance of the colour and chakra of Indian National Flag?

Answer: The saffron colour indicates renunciation of disinterestedness (impartial). The white in the centre marks the path of truth to guide our conduct. The green shows our relation to soil, to the plant life here on which all other life depends. The Ashoka wheel in the centre is the wheel of law of dharma.

5. Describe how does the Diversity in India still keep us together?

India is a country of Diversity. We speak different languages, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, and practise different religions. But actually, if you think about it, we do many things that are similar except that we do them in different ways.

6. Discuss the trade relations of Ladakh with Tibet?

Answer: Ladakh was considered as a good trade route as it had many passes through which caravans travelled to Tibet. Caravans were used to carry goods to Tibet. Ladakh carried goods like textiles, spices, raw silk and carpets.

Class 6th: Ch 3 In the earliest cities

1. How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilisation?

Answer: Archaeologists knew that cloth was used in the Harappan civilisation because actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro. They have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and faience which were used to spin thread.

2. Why were metals, writing, the wheel, and the plough important for the Harappans?

Answer: Things and its importance:

- Metals - For making tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels
- Writing - For maintaining records.
- Wheels - Used as means of transport.
- Ploughing - For tilling the land so that farming could be done.

3. Make a list of all the terracotta toys shown in the lesson. Which do you think children would have enjoyed playing with the most?

Answer: List of terracotta toys shown in the lesson:

- Animal figures
- Wheeled vehicles
- Toy plough

Children would have enjoyed playing with the wheeled vehicles most.

4. Make a list of what the Harappans ate, and put a tick mark against the things you eat today.

Answer: They Harappans ate rice, wheat, barley, pulses, mustard, peas, linseed etc. These things we eat even today.

5. Do you think that the life of farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different from that of the farmers and herders you read about in Chapter 3? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: The life of farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different from that of the farmers and herders in Chapter 3. In Harappa, farmers and herders did agriculture and domestication of animals in a more organised way. They sold their surplus to meet other demands such as clothes etc. while the farmers and herders in Chapter 3 only produce for their own use.

Extra questions

1. Where is Dholavira located?

Answer: Rann of Kutch.

2. What was the purpose of seals?

Answer: Seals may have been used to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another.

3. What is faience?

Answer: Faience is a material that is artificially produced, it was used to make beads, tiny vessels etc.

4. What are the features of The Great Bath?

Answer: The Great Bath was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made water tight with a layer of natural tar. There were steps leading down from two sides into the tank.

5. Write about the drains in the Harappan cities.

Answer: People of Harappa paid special attention to the drainage system. Many of the cities had covered drains. All the drains were laid out in straight lines having a gentle slope so that water could flow through it. Drains in the houses were connected to the street drains. Inspection holes were provided at regular intervals to ensure proper cleaning of the drains.

6. Describe the life of the people in Harappan cities?

Answer:• The Harappan city was a very busy place where people planned the construction of special buildings in the city.

- They may have kept the most valuable objects, such as ornaments of gold and silver, or beautiful beads, for themselves.