

Chapter VI

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Which one is regarded as the index of culture in archeology?

a) Dance	c) Pottery
b) Music	d) War

2. Harappan ceramic technology mainly concerned to ----

a) O. Manchanda	c) P.C.Ray
b) Sankalia	d) E.J.H. Mackay

3. The Harappan pottery is generally called as the---

a) Blue on Black ware	c) Yellow on Black ware
b) White on Black ware	d) Black on Red ware

4. The potteries are two fabrics and they are—

a) Fine and Coarse	c) Fine and Granules
b) Rough and Coarse	d) Sand and Coarse.

5. What was the prime force behind the potteries perfection in Harappan Civilization?

a) Potter's craft was less advanced	c) Unskilled Labor
b) Technical inheritance for generations	d) Poor knowledge to the making of Potteries.

6. Generally baked clay objects are regarded as the ----

a) Terracotta	c) Pottery
b) Mud	d) Hand craft

7. Basic difference was that the potteries were generally made on wheel, while the terracotta models shaped by ---

a) Machines.	c) Moulds.
b) Hands and sometimes moulds	d) Hands.

8. The history of textile technology in India may be traced back to a period of approximately----- years back.

a) 3500	c) 4000
b) 5000	d) 4500

9. In many Harappan sites we have found the terracotta models of inland transport was...

a) Bullock cart	c) Chariot
b) Horse riding	d) Walking only

10. In which Harappan cites commonly known as the boat center?

a) Harappa	c) Sindh
b) Mohenjo-Daro	d) Lothal

11. Harappans mainly used 2 metals namely----
 a). **Copper and Bronze** c). Bronze and Iron
 b). Gold and Silver d). Copper and Gold
12. Harappans used both stone and metal drills at two bead making centers are ---
 a) Harappa and Mohendjo-daro. c) Harappa and Sindh
 b) **B. Chanh-daro and Lothal** d) Mohendjo-daro and Lotha
13. A black coal like substance used in ancient Indian medicine found at Mohendjo-daro as called as-----
 a) **Silajitor shilajatu** c) Alumina
 b) Glaze d) Alkalies
14. Most of the Harappan tools are made up of 70%----
 a) Arsenic c) Tin
 b) **Copper** d) Silver
15. Addition of small amount of----- enhances the fusibility of copper and arsenic as deoxidizer and for efficient casting.
 a) Iron c) **Lead**
 b) Silver d) Bronze
16. The earliest of the glossaries of Rigvedic words are called as
 a) **Nighantu** c) Upanishad
 b) Vedhantha d) Bhagavatha.
17. _____ university in Switzerland undertaking research study in the relationship of Rigveda to the modern physical and biological sciences.
 a) Nalandha c) **Vedic**
 b) Taxila d) Delhi
18. In which two fields were Einstein wants to unified by using unified field theory?
 a) **Electromagnetism and gravitation** c) Gravitation and nuclear force
 b) Electromagnetism and nuclear force d) Electro weak force with nuclear force
19. Harappan stone vessels are generally made of -----like alabaster which could only contain dry or oil substances.
 a) Hard stone. c) **Soft stone**
 b) Colored stones d) Rocks
20. Harappan seals are made up of soft materials like--- and---
 a) Clay and limestone. c) Limestone and bronze.
 b) **Clay and bitumen** d) Bitumen and bronze
21. Various stages of producing steatite seals available from-----
 a) Harappa. c) Kalibangan
 b) Rupar d) **Lothal**
22. Mention the materials used in manufacturing the fabric of Harappans ?
 a) **Cotton**
 b) Silk
 c) Nylon
 d) Rayon

23. Who were the first in the world to utilize cotton for manufacturing clothes and garments.
- Greeks
 - Arabs
 - Sumarians
 - Harappans**
24. The majority of the vessels of Harappan period have a ---
- Round bottomed
 - Flat base**
 - Point based
 - Sharp edged base
25. Impressions were executed probably by -----before baking of the pot.
- Stone stamp
 - Metals stamp
 - Wooden stamp**
 - Hands

Answer Keys

Q no.	Ans	Q no.	Ans	Q no.	Ans
1	c	11	a	21	d
2	d	12	b	22	a
3	d	13	a	23	d
4	a	14	b	24	b
5	b	15	c	25	c
6	a	16	a		
7	b	17	c		
8	d	18	a		
9	a	19	c		
10	d	20	b		