

**Assignment 1 Answer key**

**MCQ**

1. Compare how life differs in mountain regions and plains. Which statement is true?

- a) Mountains have more industrial areas
- b) Plains have more fertile soil and better roads
- c) Both are equally populated
- d) Mountains have easier transport facilities

Answer: b) Plains have more fertile soil and better roads

2. Imagine you are an archaeologist who discovers a site with brick houses, drains, and seals.

What conclusion will you draw?

- a) It belonged to a hunting tribe
- b) It was part of an ancient urban civilization
- c) It was a desert camp
- d) It was a mountain village

Answer: b) It was part of an ancient urban civilization

**Assertion-Reason Questions**

3. Assertion (A): Plateaus are called “storehouses of minerals.”

Reason ®: Most of the mining industries are found in plateau regions due to rich deposits of minerals.

Options:

- 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.



Answer: A

4. Assertion (A): The Indus Valley people used pictorial symbols for writing.

Reason ®: Their script has been fully decoded and understood by historians.

Options:

- 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.

✅ Answer: C) A is true, but R is false.

**Answer the following questions.**

5. A village on a plain near a river gets flooded every year, damaging crops and homes. The villagers are thinking of moving to a nearby plateau. What should they do and why?

Answer:

They can stay on the plain but build embankments or use flood-resistant crops, because plains have fertile soil and better water access. Moving to the plateau would be safer from floods but farming would be difficult due to rocky soil.

6. Archaeologists found a city with baked brick houses, granaries, seals, and toys. What does this tell us about the life of the people?

Answer:

The people had organized cities, surplus food storage, active trade, and valued culture and leisure, indicating an advanced and planned civilization.

7. A farmer is planning to grow crops in three different areas: a mountain slope, a plain, and a plateau. What challenges and advantages will he face in each landform?

Answer:

1. Mountains: Steep slopes and rocky soil make farming difficult; cold climate limits crop types.

2. Plains: Fertile soil and flat land make farming easy; water is readily available.

3. Plateaus: Soil is rocky and less fertile; suitable for certain crops and rich in minerals.

4. Transport is easier in plains, harder in mountains and plateaus.

5. People in plains can grow more crops and earn more, while mountain farmers rely on terrace farming.

8. A student is studying the Indus Valley Civilization and learns that cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro had streets, drainage systems, and wells. How did these features affect the daily life, health, and safety of the people?

Answer:

1. Streets laid in a grid pattern made movement and transport easier.

2. Proper drainage and wells helped maintain cleanliness and supply of water.

3. Organized urban planning reduced the risk of water-borne diseases.

4. Well-built houses and streets ensured safety during floods.

5. Overall, these features improved the standard of living and made cities more comfortable to live in.