

Short Answer (SA) from Source Document

[BL-3: Applying]

Question 1:

If a new public bath were constructed in a Harappan city, what specific materials and techniques described in the text would be used to make it waterproof?

Answer:

To make a new public bath waterproof, builders would use burnt bricks for the main structure and plaster the walls with gypsum and lime mortar to make it damp-proof, similar to the construction of the Great Bath.

[BL-3: Applying]

Question 2:

A common craftsman wants to build a new home in a Harappan city. Based on the typical town division, in which part of the city would he build and why?

Answer:

The craftsman would build his home in the Lower Town, which was situated on the eastern side. This area was designated for common people, while the fortified Citadel on the western side was reserved for the ruling class.

[BL-3: Applying]

Question 3:

Imagine you are a city planner in Mohen-jo-daro designing a new residential block. How would you apply the established principles of street layout to integrate this new block into the city grid?

Answer:

As a city planner, I would ensure the new streets cut each other at right angles to maintain the city's grid-like pattern. This approach would also ensure that no new building was allowed to encroach on a public highway.

[BL-3: Applying]

Question 4:

How would a new house in Mohen-jo-daro be connected to the city's sanitation infrastructure to dispose of its wastewater?

Answer:

The new house would have its own drain which would connect directly to the street drainage system. This system consisted of covered drains made of mortar, lime, and gypsum that carried the wastewater away from residences.

[BL-3: Applying]

Question 5:

An architect is designing a new dwelling in a flood-prone area of an Indus Valley city. What key feature from Harappan residential architecture would they implement for safety?

Answer:

The architect would design the new dwelling to be built on a raised platform. This was a common architectural feature used in the Harappan civilization to protect houses from the danger of floods.