



CLASS – 6 <sup>th</sup>	SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II
SOCIAL SCIENCE	ASSIGNMENT
SYLLABUS	HIS – 5,7,8,11    GEO – 4,6,7    CIVICS – 4,7,9

## History – Lesson 5. Kingdoms, Kings and An Early Republic

### Multiple Choice Questions:

- Jana refers to:  
(a) Raja      (b) Shudras      (c) **People**      (d) Army
- Hastinapur and Atranjikhhera are situated in:  
(a) Bihar      (b) Maharashtra      (c) Rajasthan      (d) **Uttar Pradesh**
- Vajji its capital at:  
(a) Pataliputra      (b) **Vaishali**      (c) Etah      (d) Hastinapur
- Ashvamedh was:  
(a) Cow sacrifice      (b) **Horse sacrifice**      (c) Rat sacrifice      (d) Elephant sacrifice
- Rajagriha (present day Rajgir) is in:  
(a) **Bihar**      (b) Maharashtra      (c) Uttar Pradesh      (d) Jammu & Kashmir

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

- Magadha became the most important **Mahajanapada** in about two hundred years.
- Many rivers such as the **Ganga** and **Son** flowed through Magadha.
- Rajagriha** (Present day Rajgir) in Bihar was the capital of Magadha for several years.
- More than 2300 years ago, a ruler names **Alexander** who lived in Macedonia in Europe, wanted to become a world conqueror.
- Taxes on **crops** were the most important.
- The raja was a **Central** figure in the rituals.
- Many people did not accept the system of varna laid down by the **Brahmins**.

### ❖ Match the following:

(1) Taxes on crops	(i) Landless agricultural labourers
(2) Kammakara	(ii) Buddhist books
(3) Sanghas	(iii) A Janapada
(4) Magadha	(iv) Bhaga
(5) Hastinapur	(v) A Mahajanapada

1. (iv),	2. (i),	3. (ii),	4. (v),	5. (iii).
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### ❖ State whether true or false:

(a) 'Rajas' who let the 'ashvamedha' horse pass through their lands were invited to the sacrifice.

(b) The charioteer sprinkled sacred water on the king.

(c) Archaeologists have found palaces in the settlements of the 'janapadas'.

(d) Pots to store grain were made out of Painted Grey Ware.

(e) Many cities in 'mahajanapadas' were fortified.

Ans. (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) True (e) False.

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. What are Varnas?**

- The priests divided into four groups called Varnas.

**2. Name the four groups of Varnas. .**

- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.

**3. What is democracy?**

- Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people.

**4. What does Ashvamedha mean?**

- Ashvamedha means sacrifice of horse.

**5. Name the capital of Vajji.**

- Vaishali is the capital of Vajji.

**6. What were Mahajanapadas?**

- About 2500 years ago, some Janapadas became more important than others and were known as Mahajanapadas.

**7. Which people were excluded from the rituals performed by the Rajas?**

- Some people who were regarded as Shudras by the priests, were excluded from many rituals performed by the Rajas.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

**1. Who were untouchables?**

- Some people including crafts persons, hunters and gatherers, as well as people who helped in burials and cremations were classified as untouchables by the priests and stated that contact with these groups was polluting.

**2. Who was the central figure in any ritual? How were they recognised?**

- The Raja was the central figure in these rituals. He often had a special seat, a throne or a tiger skin.

### 3. Which two major changes came in agriculture during the days of Mahajanapadas?

- Use of iron ploughshares was introduced so that heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better and more grain could be produced. (ii) Transplanting paddy, led to increased production, as many more plants survived.

### 4. How were forts build by the Rajas?

- Building huge walls of the fort required great deal of planning. Thousands of bricks or stone had to be prepared. Short Answer Type Questions 7 Created by Pinkz (ii) Thousands of men, women and children of the kingdom provided enormous labour for this task.

### 5. How was army maintained by the Rajas?

- Soldiers were paid regular salaries and maintained by the king throughout the year. Some payments were probably made using punch marked coins.

## **History – Lesson 7. “Ashoka the emperor who gave up war”**

### ❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

#### 1. A very big kingdom is known as:

- a. Empire    b. State    c. Hotel    d. Resort

#### 2. Arthashastra was written by:

- a. Ashoka    b. Kautilya    c. Chandragupat    d. Vishvamitra

#### 3. Which was a gateway to the North-West?

- a. Pataliputra    b. Ujjain    c. Taxila    d. Rupnath

#### 4. What did people provide to Mauryan officials?

- a. Elephants    b. Timber    c. Honey and was    d. All of these

#### 5. Kalinga is the ancient name of:

- a. Costal Karnataka    b. Coastal Odisha    c. Costal Goa    d. Costal Maharashtra

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. The most famous **Mauryan** ruler was Ashoka.
2. **Kalinga** is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.
3. **Dhamma** is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term Dharma.
4. Ashoka's **Dhamma** did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice.
5. The empire that Ashoka ruled was founded by his grandfather **Chandragupta Maurya** more than 2300 years ago.
6. Chandragupta was supported by a wise man named **Chanakya** or **Kautilya**.
7. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called the **Arthashastra**.

❖ **Match the following:**

1. Provisional Capital	i) Chandragupta
2. Founder of Mauryan Empire	ii) A Prakrit word
3. Ashoka	iii) Taxila
4. Dhamma	iv) Script used for inscription
5. Brahmi	v) Buddhist

1. iii	2. i	3. v	4. ii	5. iv
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❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. What do you mean by an empire?**

- Large kingdom where different types of people live in different parts of the kingdom is known as an empire.

**2. What are provinces?**

- Big cities of an empire are called provinces. Empires were divided into provinces to administer them efficiently.

**3. Who wrote Arthashastra?**

- Chanakya wrote Arthashastra.

**4. What was important about South India during the Mauryan period?**

- South India was important for its gold and precious stones.

### **5. Who was Megasthenes?**

- Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the Court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler Seleucus Nicator.

### **6. Which language and script was used for Ashoka's inscriptions?**

- Ashoka's inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in the Brahmi script.

### **❖ Answer the following questions in brief:**

#### **1. What was Ashoka's Dhamma?**

- Ashoka's Dhamma was not a new religion. Ashoka was inspired by the teachings of Buddha and his Dhamma contained mostly the teachings of Buddhism. He considered that it was his duty to solve the problems of his subjects by instructing them. So, he appointed Dhamma Mahamatta to teach people about Dhamma.

#### **2. How are empires different from kingdoms?**

- Empire is a large area, whereas kingdom is smaller than it. ii) Empire is ruled by an emperor whereas a kingdom is ruled by a king. iii) An empire needs more officials and resources to manage it, but a kingdom needs less resources for it.

#### **3. Who was Kautilya?**

- Chandragupta Maurya was supported by a wise man named Chanakya or Kautilya. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called 'Arthashastra'.

#### **4. Why were the cities of Taxila and Ujjain important?**

- There were several cities in the Mauryan Empire. These included the capital Pataliputra, Taxila and Ujjain. Taxila was the gateway to the Northwest, including Central Asia, while Ujjain was on the route from North to South India. Merchants, officials and crafts persons probably lived in these cities.

#### **5. What impact did the war of Kalinga have on Ashoka?**

- Kalinga is the ancient name of coastal Odisha. Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga. However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars. He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.

## **History – Lesson 8. "Vital villages and thriving towns"**

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around:

- a. 2000 years ago      **b. 3000 years ago**      c. 4000 years ago      d. 5000 years ago

2. In Tamil religion, ordinary ploughmen were known as:

- a. Vellalar              b. Adimai              **c. Uzhavar**              d. Karmakara

3. Ring wells were used as:

- a. Toilets              b. Drains              c. Garbage              **d. All of these**

4. Northern Black Polished ware is a type of:

- a. Pottery**              b. Stamp              c. Footwear              d. Cloth

5. Dyeing vats were used to dye:

- a. Paper              b. Candles              **c. Cloth**              d. None of these

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Many of the cities that developed from about 2500 years ago were capitals of the **Mahajanpadas.**

2. In many cities **Archaeologists** have found rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other.

3. The earliest coins which were in use for about **500 years** were punch marked coins.

4. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around **3000** years ago

5. Some of the largest collections of iron tools and weapons were found in the **Megalithic burials.**

6. While new tools and the system of **Transplantation** increased production, irrigation was also used.

7. Some of the earliest works in Tamil, known as **Sangam literature** were composed around 2300 years ago

❖ **Match the following:**

1. Landless labourers	i) Vellalar
2. Man and women who did not own land	ii) Gram Bhojaka
3. Village headman	iii) Uzhavar
4. Large landowners	iv) Ladaisiyar

5. Ordinary Ploughmen	v) Dasa Karnakara
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1. iv	2. v	3. ii	4. i	5. iii
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❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. What are Jatakas?**

- Jatakas were stories written and preserved by Buddhist monks in Sanghas.

**2. What do you mean by Shrenis?**

- Associations of crafts persons and merchants were known as Shrenis

**3. Who were Grihaptis?**

- Small land owners were known as Grihapatis.

**4. What is a port?**

- A harbour or a town possessing a harbour is called a port.

**5. What is a city?**

- A bigger unit than the town is known as a city.

**6. Which metals were used to make punch marked coins?**

- Silver or copper

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

**1. How were sculptures used by people?**

- Many sculptures were used for decoration purposes. Railways, pillars and gateways of buildings were often decorated with the help of buildings were often decorated with the help of sculptures.

**2. What are ring wells?**

- In many cities, archaeologists have found rows of pots or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. These are known as ring wells.

**3. What is NBPW?**

- NBPW is Northern Black Polished Ware. It got its name from the fact that it is generally found in the northern part of the subcontinent. It is usually of black colour and has a fine shine.

#### 4. What are punched marked coins?

- The earliest coins which were in use for about 500 years were punch marked coins. They have been given this name because the designs were punched on to the metal-silver or copper.

#### 5. What is the use of ring wells?

- Ring wells are used as toilets in some cases, and also, as drains and garbage dumps. These ring wells are usually found in individual houses.

### **History – Lesson 11. “Buildings, paintings and books”**

#### ❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

#### 1. Which Kushana ruler organised the Buddhist Council?

- a. Chandragupta      b. Harsha      **c. Kanishka**      d. Theravada

#### 2. The iron pillar is situated at:

- a. Kanpur      **b. Delhi**      c. Bombay      d. Gaya

#### 3. The Tamil Epic Silappadikaram was composed by:

- a. Ilango      b. Kalhana      c. Kalidasa      d. Bhairavi

#### 4. Aryabhata was a:

- a. Mathematician      b. Astronomer      **c. Both**      d. Both (a) & (b)

#### 5. The Puranas were written in:

- a. Hindi      b. Telugu      c. Prakrit      **d. Sanskrit**

#### ❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Two Sanskrit epics, the **Mahabharat** and **Ramayana** had been popular for a very long time.
2. The Mahabharata is about a war fought between the **Kauravas** and **Pandavas** who were cousins.
3. The Ramayana is about **Rama** a prince of Kosala, who was sent into exile.



4. Rama won and returned to Ayodhya the capital of Kosala after his victory.
5. Valmiki is recognised as the author of the Sanskrit Ramayana.
6. Aryabhatta a mathematician and astronomer, wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.
7. Aryabhatta also found a way of Calculating the circumference of a circle.

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. Name the God who that were worshipped in the earliest Hindus temples.**

- Deities such as Vishnu, Shiva and Durga were worshipped in the earliest Hindu temples.

**2. Name two famous Sanskrit epics.**

- Ramayana and Mahabharata are two famous Sanskrit epics.

**3. What is a temple?**

- Temple is a place where Hindu people worship their Gods.

**4. What is science?**

- Systematic knowledge based on different experiments and reasoning is called science.

**5. What do you mean by Stupas?**

- Stupa means a mound. In most of the stupas, a small box called relic casket was kept and it contained the bodily remains of Buddha and his followers.

**6. What do you know about Ajanta?**

- Ajanta is famous for its several caves decorated with paintings. Most of these caves were the monasteries of Buddhist monks.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

**1. What is meant by sculptures?**

- The artisans of the ancient period excelled in making sculptures. The stone workers of the Mauryan period mastered the art of polishing stones. The Gandhara and Mathura schools of art, which excelled in sculpture flourished during the Kushana period.

## **2. What are epics?**

- Indian mythology consists of tales of Gods, the devas and the asuras. However, they are only two famous epics-Mahabharata and Ramayama. Epics are grand, long compositions about heroic men and women and include stories about Gods.

## **3. List some literary works on different subjects.**

- (i) Arthashastra,
- (ii) Kalidasa's plays,
- (iii) Harsha charita,
- (iv) Sangam literature,
- (v) Works by foreign travellers.

## **4. State some features of the Iron Pillar in Delhi.**

- The iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi is a remarkable example of the skills of Indian craftsmen:
  - (i) It is made of iron, 7.2. m high and weighs over 3 tonnes.
  - (ii) It was made about 1500 years ago.
  - (iii) There is an inscription on the pillar mentioning a ruler named Chandra, who probably belonged to the Gupta dynasty.
  - (iv) The pillar has not rusted in all these years.

## **5. Why were cave painting made in the earlier times?**

- Several caves were hollowed out the hills in the earlier times.
  - (i) Most of these were monasteries for Buddhist monks and some of them were decorated with paintings.
  - (ii) As the caves were dark inside, most of these paintings were done in the light of torches.
  - (iii) The colours, which are glowing even after 1500 years, were made of plants and minerals.

## **Geography Chapter – 4 “Maps”**

### **❖ Multiple choice questions:**

1. Which of the following is not the component of the map?
  - i. Distance
  - ii. Direction
  - iii. Globe

- iv. Index
- v. Sketch
  - a. III, II, IV
  - b. I, II, III, IV, V
  - c. II, III, V
  - d. **II, III, IV**

2. A sketch is a \_\_\_\_\_ mainly based on memory and not to the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Plan, Map
  - b. Plan, Scale
  - c. **Drawing, Scale**
  - d. Scale, Map
3. The bottom side of the map usually indicates \_\_\_\_\_ direction.
  - a. North
  - b. West
  - c. **South**
  - d. East
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are large scale maps which are based on an actual survey of a small area.
  - a. Political map
  - b. Thematic map
  - c. Cadastral map
  - d. **Topographical map**
5. Usually, left side of the map indicates \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. East
  - b. **West**
  - c. South
  - d. North

❖ **Match the columns:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Small Scale Map	(a) Guide Maps
(ii) Large Scale Map	(b) Roads and Railways
(iii) Physical Map	(c) Wall Maps and Atlas
(iv) Thematic Map	(d) Mountains and Mines

Answers:

**(a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii).**

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- i. Plain land is used for **Agriculture**.
- ii. **Map** is a representation of earth on a flat surface according to scale.
- iii. Railway lines, roads, boundaries are examples of **Conventional symbols**.
- iv. The direction on a map is concerning to **North** direction.

❖ **State true or false:**

- i. Maps showing the distribution of rice, sugarcane, and wheat, etc. are known as thematic maps.

- ii. A scale is necessary for a sketch.
- iii. A compass is an instrument used to find out the speed of travelling.
- iv. Large scale maps give more information than small scale maps.

**Answers:**

- i. **True**
- ii. **False, A scale is necessary for a map.**
- iii. **False, compass is used to find out the main direction.**
- iv. **True**

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**1. What are the three components of a map?**

- The three components of a map are distance, direction and symbol.

**2. What are the four cardinal directions?**

- The four cardinal directions are North, South, East and West

**3. What do you mean by the term ‘the scale of the map?’**

- Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance depicted on the map.

**4. How are maps more helpful than a globe?**

- A globe is useful if we like to study the earth as a whole. But if we want to study only a part of the earth like our country, district, town, etc., a globe is not much helpful. In such a situation, maps are more useful.

**5. Distinguish between a map and a plan.**

- Map depicts a large area of the ground on a small scale while plan depicts a small ground area on a large scale.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

**1. What are the benefits of maps?**

There are a number of benefits of using maps:

← Maps show accurate information of a small area.

← They can be carried with greater ease.

← Different types of maps are chosen to show various types of information as required, e.g., political maps, physical maps, weather maps and so on.

← Maps area used to make comparisons or deductions.

## 2. What are the various types of maps?

Several types of maps are made. The most commonly used maps are:

- i. Physical maps: These maps show landforms such as Mountains Rivers, basins, lakes, plateaus, plains, etc.
- ii. Political maps: There maps depict countries, cities and towns, state boundaries, roads.
- iii. Distribution maps: These depict the distribution of things like farm products like wheat, rice, minerals such as iron or coal.
- iv. Survey maps: these maps give details of roads, buildings structure, railways tracks, parks and other elements or smaller areas.

## **Geography Chapter – 6 “Major landforms of the earth”**

### ❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1. Mauna Kea is higher than Mount Everest being:
  - a. 10,245 metres high
  - b. 10,205 metres high**
  - c. 10,235 metres high
  - d. 10,255 metres high
2. Glaciers are found in:
  - a. Hills
  - b. Plateau
  - c. Mountain**
  - d. Plain
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is unbroken flat land.
  - a. Hills
  - b. Plateau
  - c. Mountains
  - d. Plain**
4. Which plateau is known as Peninsular plateau?
  - a. North
  - b. Chotanagpur

- c. Sahara
  - d. **Deccan**
5. Which of the following is not a volcanic mountain?
- a. **Vosges**
  - b. Fujiyama
  - c. Cotopaxi
  - d. Krakatau

❖ **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Young fold mountains	(a) Volcanic activity
(ii) Rich stock of natural resources	(b) Mt. Kilimanjaro
(iii) Volcanic mountains are formed through	(c) Himalayas
(iv) Example of volcanic mountains	(d) Mountains

**Answers:**

**(i) - (c), (ii) - (d), (iii) - (a), (iv) - (b).**

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- i. **Plains is** the most useful area for human habitat.
- ii. Mountains vary in their **Heights** and **Shape**
- iii. The **Aravali** range is the example of one of the oldest fold mountains in India.
- iv. The Rhine valley is the example of **Block** mountains.

❖ **State true or false:**

- i. The wearing away of the earth surface is called erosion.
- ii. There are some mountains lying undersea.
- iii. Mauna Kea is an undersea mountain.
- iv. A rich variety of flora and fauna is found in the mountains.

**Answers:**

**i. True      ii. True      iii. True      iv. True**

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. What is Internal Process?**

- The process operating inside the Earth is known as internal process. Example: The movement of magma, producing volcanoes and earthquakes.

**2. Define External Process.**

- The process chiefly operating on the surface of the Earth is called external process. Example: Erosion and weathering.

**3. Name the process which modifies the surfaces of the Earth.**

- Internal process and ii) External process

**4. What is Erosion?**

- The wearing away of the Earth's surface is called Erosion.

**5. What do you mean by Deposition?**

- The process of depositing the transported sediments is called deposition.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

**1. How are volcanic mountains formed? Give examples.**

- Volcanic mountains are formed as a result of volcanic activities on the surface of the Earth. Example: Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Fujiyama.

**2. Define a Range. Give examples.**

- Mountains may be arranged in a line known as range. Many mountain systems consist of a series of parallel ranges extending over hundreds of kilometres. For e.g. The Himalayas, the Alps and the Andes are the mountain ranges of Asia, Europe and South America respectively.

**3. How is a hill different from a mountain?**

- A hill is a land surface higher than the local area, whereas a steep hill with an elevation of more than 600 metres is termed as a mountain.

## Geography Chapter – 7 “Our Country – India”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- \_\_\_\_\_ are very fine soils brought by the rivers and deposits in the river basins.
  - Alluvial Deposits**
  - Literate deposits
  - Black Deposit
  - Eroded Deposits
- Which of the following rivers does not drain in the Bay of Bengal?
  - Krishna
  - Narmada**
  - Kaveri
  - Godavari
- What is the extent of India in terms of longitude?
  - 68°7' E - 97°25' E**
  - 8°7' E - 67°25' E
  - 6°7' E - 77°25' E
  - 38°7' E - 87°25' E
- The river Ganga originates from \_\_\_\_\_ in the Himalayas.
  - Gangotri**
  - Gomati
  - Yamuna
  - Kaveri
- Kathmandu is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Nepal**
  - Bhutan
  - Pakistan
  - Afghanistan

### ❖ Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) The Peninsular	(a) Broken and uneven
(ii) The Eastern Ghats	(b) Triangular in shape
(iii) The Western Ghats	(c) Continous
(iv) The Great Indian desert	(d) Western part

### Answers:

**(i) - (b), (ii) - (a), (iii) - (c), (iv) - (d).**

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

- Lakshadweep** islands are coral islands.



- ii. The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is **The Tropic of Cancer.**
- iii. India has an area of about **3.28 million** square kilometres.
- iv. **Telangana** became 29th state of India in June 2014.

❖ **State true or false:**

- i. Lakshadweep Islands are coral islands.
- ii. The Bay of Bengal lies east to India.
- iii. Himalaya means abode of snow.
- iv. Ocean contributes its water to the main river to form a big river.

**Answers:**

- i. True      ii. True      iii. True      iv. False

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. What is the total geographical area of India?**

- 3.28 million square kilometres.

**2. What is the extent of India from**

- (i) Kashmir to Kanyakumari (ii) Arunachal Pradesh to Kachchh

(i) 3200 kms, (ii) 2900 kms

**3. Which line divides India into almost two equal halves?**

- The Tropic of Cancer (23<sup>o</sup> 2' N) divides India into almost two equal halves.

**4. What is a Peninsula?**

- A landmass surrounded on three sides by water bodies is known as peninsula.

**5. Name two Southern neighbouring countries of India.**

- Two Southern neighbouring countries of India are:

(i) Sri Lanka, and (ii) Maldives.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

**1. Which water bodies surround the Indian Peninsula?**

- The water bodies which surround the Indian Peninsula are:

(i) In South – The Indian Ocean

(ii) In East – The Bay of Bengal, and

(iii) In West – The Arabian Sea.

**2. Name the three Himalayan peaks and ranges of the Himalayas.**

➤ The three peaks of the Himalayas are:

(i) Mount Everest,

(ii) Godwin Austen, and

(iii) Kanchenjunga.

➤ The three ranges of Himalayas are:

(i) The Greater Himalayas,

(ii) The Himachal Range, and

(iii) The Shiwalik Range.



## Civics Chapter – 4 “Key elements of a democratic government”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for ensuring peace and harmony at the place.
  - Lawyers
  - Police**
  - Court
  - Industry
- South Africa is located in continent of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Asia
  - Latin America
  - Africa**
  - None of these
- Among the following high ideals, which was not inspired by people during the national struggle of freedom?
  - Democracy
  - Secular
  - Socialist
  - Violence**
- Who played an important role in banned the untouchability?
  - Rajendra Prasad
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Mahatma Gandhi
  - Dr. B.R. Ambedka**
- Which of the following is false regarding the discrimination made to Black in South Africa?
  - There were different hospitals and ambulances for blacks and whites.
  - An ambulance meant for white people would always be well equipped while one meant for black people was not.
  - There were separate trains and buses. Even the bus stops were different.
  - Non-whites were allowed to vote**

Column A	Column B
(i) Apartheid mean	(a) Magazines
(ii) African National Congress	(b) Representative democracy
(iii) India	(c) Nelson Mandela
(iv) Mass media	(d) Separation

### ❖ Match the following:

**Answers:** (i) - (d), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (b), (iv) - (a).

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

- In a **Democracy** people elect their leaders to represent them.
- The **Indian Constitution** lays down basic rules that everyone needs to follow.
- Voting rights were not available to non-**Whites** in South Africa.
- Nelson Mandela became President in **1994**.

❖ **State true or false:**

- i. South Africa is a country that has people of several races.
- ii. Equality means all are not equal in the eye of law.
- iii. Cauvery water dispute is between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states.
- iv. Democracy is a good standard for evaluating political life.

**Answers:**

- i. True      ii. False      iii. True      iv. True**

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**1. Why do you think we need the government to find solutions to many disputes or conflicts?**

- We need the government to find solutions to several disputes and conflicts because it is trusted to adopt an impartial role and impart justice which is the prime duty of the government.

**2. What actions does the government take to ensure that all people are treated equally?**

- The government ensure that nobody is discriminated against and all are equal in the eye of the law. For this, the government has passed many laws for the upliftment of the poor and the down-trodden.

**3. Read through the chapter and discuss some of the key ideas of a democratic government. Make a list. For example, all people are equal.**

- The key ideas of democratic government are: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom to elect democratic representatives, universal adult franchise, impartial justice and equality, etc.

**4. What are the various methods of participation in a democracy?**

- The various ways of participation in a democracy an election, dharna, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns, etc.

**5. What are the various forms of mass media?**

- The various forms of mass media are TV, newspaper, magazines, etc.

## Civics Chapter – 7 “Urban Administration”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

1. What was broken by the ball hit by Rehana?
  - a. Glass of a car
  - b. Street light**
  - c. Window glass
  - d. Pot
2. The elected head of the Municipal Corporation is known as Mayor or \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Mahajan
  - b. Mahapur
  - c. Corporator
  - d. Commissioner**
3. Which of the following is false regarding Municipality?
  - a. The cities with less population have municipalities
  - b. The number of elected members is generally between fifteen and sixty
  - c. The meeting is presided over by Chairman
  - d. Villages have a Municipality**
4. Yasmin Khala was a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Municipal Corporation employee**
  - b. Major Officer
  - c. Chief executive officer
  - d. Patwari
5. Under municipality, a city is divided into \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Section
  - b. parts
  - c. Councils
  - d. Wards**

Column A	Column B
(i) Municipal Corporation	(a) By committees
(ii) Development plans for the city	(b) +2,0000 municipalities
(iii) Smaller urban areas	(c) Municipality
(iv) Municipal Corporation's activities	(d) Elected body

### ❖ Match the following:

#### Answers:

(i) - (a), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (b), (iv) - (a).

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

- i. The main reason for the epidemic Plague in **Surat** was unhealthy sewerage conditions and the inefficient health infrastructure.
- ii. Every corporation has a **Chief Executive Officer** He is not elected by the people but appointed by the state government.
- iii. **Public amenities** are facilities or benefits continuously offered to the general public for their use or enjoyment, with or without charge.
- iv. People have to pay **Property tax** on their homes as well as taxes for water and other services.

❖ **State true or false:**

- i. The private contractors to collect and process garbage are called Sub-contracting.
- ii. The Municipal Corporation gets its money by collecting taxes.
- iii. Property taxes, however, form only 40% of the money that a municipal corporation earns.
- iv. The civic body in a small town is known as Municipal Corporation.

**Answers:**

- i. True      ii. True      iii. False      iv. False**

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. Define Urbanisation.**

- Urbanisation means the increase in the proportion of population of a country who live in the urban areas.

**2. Who looks into the elections of the Municipalities?**

- According to the Indian Constitution, “the superintendent, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for and the conduct of all elections to the Municipalities shall be vested in the State Election Commission”.

**3. Why did Surat come into notice earlier in 1990?**

- The city of Surat had a plague scare in 1994. Surat was one of the dirtiest cities in India.

**4. What was the reason for the spread of plague in Surat?**

- The main reasons for the epidemic plague in Surat were the unhealthy sewerage conditions and the insufficient health infrastructure.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

**1. Why is the cleaning of roads and garbage a must?**

- Garbage and dirt lying over roads and streets it remain uncollected, attract flies, rats, dogs, etc. and this harms the people. People get sick from the foul smell. After a certain point, movement of people and playing of children gets stopped due to the fear of illness. So, to save the people from diseases, regular cleaning is required.

## 2. Why do State Governments give grants to the Municipalities?

- The source of income of the Municipalities are very limited while the expenditure is more than the income. So, the State government give grants to the Municipalities.

## 3. What qualifications are needed to become a member of the Municipality?

- The following qualifications are needed to become a member of the Municipality:
  - (i) His minimum age should be 25 years.
  - (ii) He should not be mad, a bankrupt or a criminal.

## Civics Chapter – 9 “Urban Livelihood”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

1. Who is Bachchu Manjhi?
  - a. Government worker
  - b. Teacher
  - c. Garment worker
  - d. Cycle-Rickshaw Puller**
2. What are the duties performed by Sudha works as a Marketing Manager?
  - a. checking the progress report
  - b. collecting payments from shopkeepers
  - c. to plan the sales in the entire city
  - d. all of these**
3. A market is a place where \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Offices are constructed
  - b. Goods are offered for legal selling.**
  - c. Only shoes are offered for sale
  - d. Coins are offered for sale
4. Which authority issues licence to the permanent shops to do business?
  - a. High Court
  - b. Police
  - c. Supreme Court
  - d. Municipal corporation**
5. Which among the following is a big city where more than a million people live?
  - a. Mumbai
  - b. Delhi
  - c. Kolkata
  - d. All of these**

❖ **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Agriculture and mining are a few examples of	(a) Street vendors
(ii) People employed on a daily basis	(b) Call Centres
(iii) Foreign companies	(c) Casual worker
(iv) Certain parts of the city are banned for	(d) Primary industries

**Answers:**

(i) - (d), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (b), (iv) - (a).

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- i. **Call centre** is a centralised office that deals with problems and questions that consumers/customers have regarding goods purchased and services like banking, ticket booking, etc.
- ii. The orders and payments from the shopkeepers are given to the **Salesperson**.
- iii. A dentist falls in the category of **Service** sector.
- iv. In a survey of **Ahmedabad** city, it was found that 12 percent of all the workers in the city were working on the street.

**State true or false:**

- i. Casual workers can complain about their pay or working conditions.
- ii. A vendor is a person who buys things.
- iii. The secondary occupation includes banking, transport, teaching, etc.
- iv. People who have their own business are self-employed.

**Answers:**

i) False      ii) False      iii) False      iv) True

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. The art of Zari work is centered in which state of India?**

- The art zari work is centred in Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh which is known for its rich heritage of art and craft. This art has been predominant here for the last 300 years. Apart from Bhopal, it is practiced extensively in Gwalior and Indore.

**2. What is the set-up of a call centre?**

- Call Centres are usually set up as large rooms with working stations that includes a computer, a telephone set and supervisor's stations. All computers are linked to a mother computer are linked to a mother computer (servant).



### **3. What are markets?**

- A market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to exchange their goods and services. The markets may be in one specific place like Khan market in South Delhi or do not exist physically at all like online shopping (Internet).

### **4. Define street vendors.**

- Street vendor is a retail salesperson without an established place of business. Vendors sell things that are regularly prepared at home by their families. For, example, those who sell food or snacks on the streets, prepare most of these at home.

### **5. What are the factors that determine the price of a commodity in the market?**

- The price of a good depends on its demand and supply. If the demand is more and the supply is less, the price is likely to be high and vice-versa.

