



CLASS – 6 th	SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1
SOCIAL SCIENCE	ASSIGNMENT
SYLLABUS	HIS – 1,2,3,4 GEO – 1,2,3 CIVICS – 1,2,3

History Chapter – 1 “What, Where, How and When?”

1. Match the following:

Narmada Valley

Magadha

Garro hills

Indus and its tributaries

Ganga Valley

The first big Kingdom

Hunting and gathering

Cities about 2500 years ago

Early agriculture

The first cities

Ans. Narmada Valley	—	Hunting and gathering
Magadha	—	The first big Kingdom
Garro hills	—	Early agriculture
Indus and its tributaries	—	The first cities
Ganga Valley	—	Cities about 2500 years ago.

2. List one major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions.

Answer:

Manuscripts	Inscriptions
1. Manuscripts are the old books that give handwritten accounts.	1. Inscriptions are engraved form of writing used for various purposes.
2. These were written on leaves and barks of trees.	2. These were written on hard surfaces, e.g. stones.

3. What were the subjects on which books were written in the past? Which of these would you like to read?

Answers: Ancient books covered subjects like:

- (i) Religious beliefs and practices (ii) Lives of kings (iii) Medicine (iv) Science
(v) Poetry (vi) Drama (vii) Epics

It would be really interesting to read the epics of the past. The Ramayana, The Mahabharata and the Upanishadas are some of the religious epics of the past.

❖ Multiple Choice Questions

1) Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

- (i) People who gathered their food are called.....
(a) hunters (b) **skilled gatherers**
(c) farmers (d) merchants.

2) The places where rice was first grown are located in

- (a) **north of the Vindhyas** (b) Sulaiman hills
(c) on the banks of the Ganga (d) the Gaxo hills.

3) was not used in the old books.

- (a) Prakrit (b) **Hindi**
(c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil

4) The kingdom of Magadha was located

- (a) on the banks of the Indus
(b) in the south of the Vindhyas
(c) **in the area along Ganga's tributaries in the south of Ganga.**
(d) in the Garo hills region.

❖ **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:**

- (i) Men and women moved in search of livelihood and to escape from natural disaster.
(ii) The name India was given by the Iranians and the Greeks.
(iii) The bark of the birch tree was used to prepare manuscripts.
(iv) Inscriptions were written on hard surfaces like stone/metal.
(v) Travelling from one place to another led to sharing of ideas.

❖ **True or False:**

- (i) The first crops were grown almost 8000 years ago. - True
(ii) The Garo hills are located in south of India. - False
(iii) The Magadha Kingdom was set up near the Ganga river. - True
(iv) The Rigveda is the earliest composition in the Sanskrit language. - True
(v) The Iranians and the Greeks called India Bharat. - False
(vi) Inscriptions were written on the palm leaf. - False

❖ **Answer the following in very short:**

1) Where are the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills located?

Answer: The Sulaiman and Kirthar hills are located In the modern day Pakistan.

2) Name any two animals which the people of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills reared.

Answer: Sheep and goat.

3) Where are the Garo hills located?

Answer: The Garo hills are in the north-east of India.

4) From where does the word India come?

Answer: The word India comes from the Indus, known as Sindhu in Sanskrit.

5) What is meant by manuscript?

Answer: Manuscript is hand-written matter.

6) What are inscriptions?

Answer: Inscriptions are writings on relatively hard surfaces like stone or metal.

7) Why do archaeologists look for bones of animals, birds and fish?

Answer: They do so in order to find out what people ate in the past.

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

1) What do you know about the earliest people who lived along the banks of river Narmada for several hundred thousand years?

Answer: Those people were skilled gatherers. They gathered their food. They also collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals for this purpose.

2) Who are archaeologist? What do they do?

Answer: Archaeologists are persons who study the objects of the past. They study the remains of the buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture. They also explore and dig the earth in order to find out tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins.

❖ **Fill in the Blanks:**

- (i) Jadeite is a stone probably brought from China.
- (ii) Ancient wood that has hardened into stone is called fossil wood.
- (iii) Bolan Pass is an important route into Iran.
- (iv) Remains of square or rectangular houses have been found in Mehrgarh.
- (v) Farmers and herders lived in groups called tribes.
- (vi) Rice requires more water than wheat and barley, (more/less)
- (vii) Animals were a source of milk and meat.

❖ **State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

- (i) Daojali Hading is located close to the route to Iran. – **False**.
- (ii) Sheep and goat are more comfortable in dry, hilly environments, than cattle are. – **True**.
- (iii) Hunter-gatherers made and used pots. – **False**.
- (iv) Upper levels found by archaeologists reveal older objects. – **False**.
- (v) Palaeolithic tools were still made and used in Neolithic Age. – **True**.

❖ **Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.**

Column A	Column B
Neolithic site	Current location
(i) Gufkral	(a) Andhra Pradesh
(ii) Koldihwa	(b) Uttar Pradesh
(iii) Chirand	(c) Kashmir
(iv) Mahagara	(d) Bihar
(v) Hallur	(e) Pakistan
(vi) Burzahom	

Ans. (i)–(c), (ii)–(b), (iii)–(d), (iv)–(b), (v)–(a), (vi)–(c).

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

1. Why do farmers grow some crops in some areas, and not in other areas?

Answer: Farmers do this because different plants grow in different conditions.

2. Which was the first animal to be tamed?

Answer: The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of the dog.

3. Which animals were considered relatively gentle?

Answer: Sheep, goat, cattle and pig were considered relatively gentle.

4. Mention the two purposes for which grains had to be stored.

Answer: Grains had to be stored for food and seed.

5. What did people do to store grains?

Answer: People made large clay pots or wove baskets, or dug pits into the ground.

6. What are 'tribes' in the context of farmers and herders?

Answer: Farmers and herders usually lived in groups and these groups are called tribes.

7. Give one feature houses in Mehrgarh.

Answer: Houses at Mehrgarh were usually square or rectangular.

8. Why were people buried with animals, like goats?

Answer: Dead people were buried with goats, which were supposed to serve as food after death.

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

1. How did people become farmers?

Answer: When the climate of the world was changing, people observed places where edible plants are found, about seeds, plants, etc. They started growing their own plants. And thus, they became farmers.

2. How did people become herders?

Answer: People saw that they could attract and tame animals by leaving food for them. The first animal to be tamed was the ancestor of dog. They started rearing sheep, goat, cattle, etc. People often protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals. This is how the people became herders.



❖ **Locate the Neolithic sites on the Map of India:**



History Chapter – 3 “In The Earliest Cities”

❖ **Match the columns:**

Answer:

Copper

Gold

Tin

Precious stones

Ans. Copper

Gold

Tin

Precious stones

Gujarat

Afghanistan

Rajasthan

Karnataka.

Rajasthan

Karnataka

Afghanistan

Gujarat, Afghanistan.

❖ **Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:**

- 1) The Great Bath has been discovered in
(a) Lothal (b) Harappa
(c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan.
- 2) Most cities had the western part and
(a) smaller, higher (b) smaller, lower
(c) larger, higher (d) larger, lower.
- 3) Which of these groups of people did not usually live in cities, but the countryside?
(a) rulers (b) crafts persons
(c) farmers and herders (d) scribes
- 4) The alloy of tin and is called bronze.
(a) zinc **(b) copper**
(c) gold (d) platinum.
- 5) The city of Lothal was situated beside a river which was a tributary of
(a) Ganga **(b) Sabarmati**
(c) Narmada (d) Kaveri.

❖ **State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1) The bricks in Harappa were laid in an interlocking pattern and that made the walls strong. – **True.**
- 2) Usually, the special buildings were created in the lower town. – **False.**
- 3) The houses of Harappa were poorly built. – **False.**
- 4) Harappan seals were made of metal. – **False.**
- 5) People knew about cotton much before Harappa. – **True.**

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

1) **How old are Harappa cities believed to be?**

Answer: Harappa and other such cities are believed to have developed 4700 years ago.

2) **What were objects in Harappan cities made of?**

Answer: Most Harappan objects were made of stone, shell and metal.

3) **What was the use of the plough? [V. Imp.]**

Answer: A plough was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.

4) **Where did people move to from Sind?**

Answer: People moved into newer and smaller settlements to the east and the south.

5) **How do we know that cotton was grown in Mohenjodaro?**

Answer: Archaeologists have found pieces of cloth with vases and other objects in Mohenjodaro. So cotton must have been grown.

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

1) **Describe the two parts of a typical Harappan city.**

Answer: A Harappan city was usually divided into two or more parts. The part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called 'citadel'. The part to the east was larger but lower. Archaeologists call it the lower town.

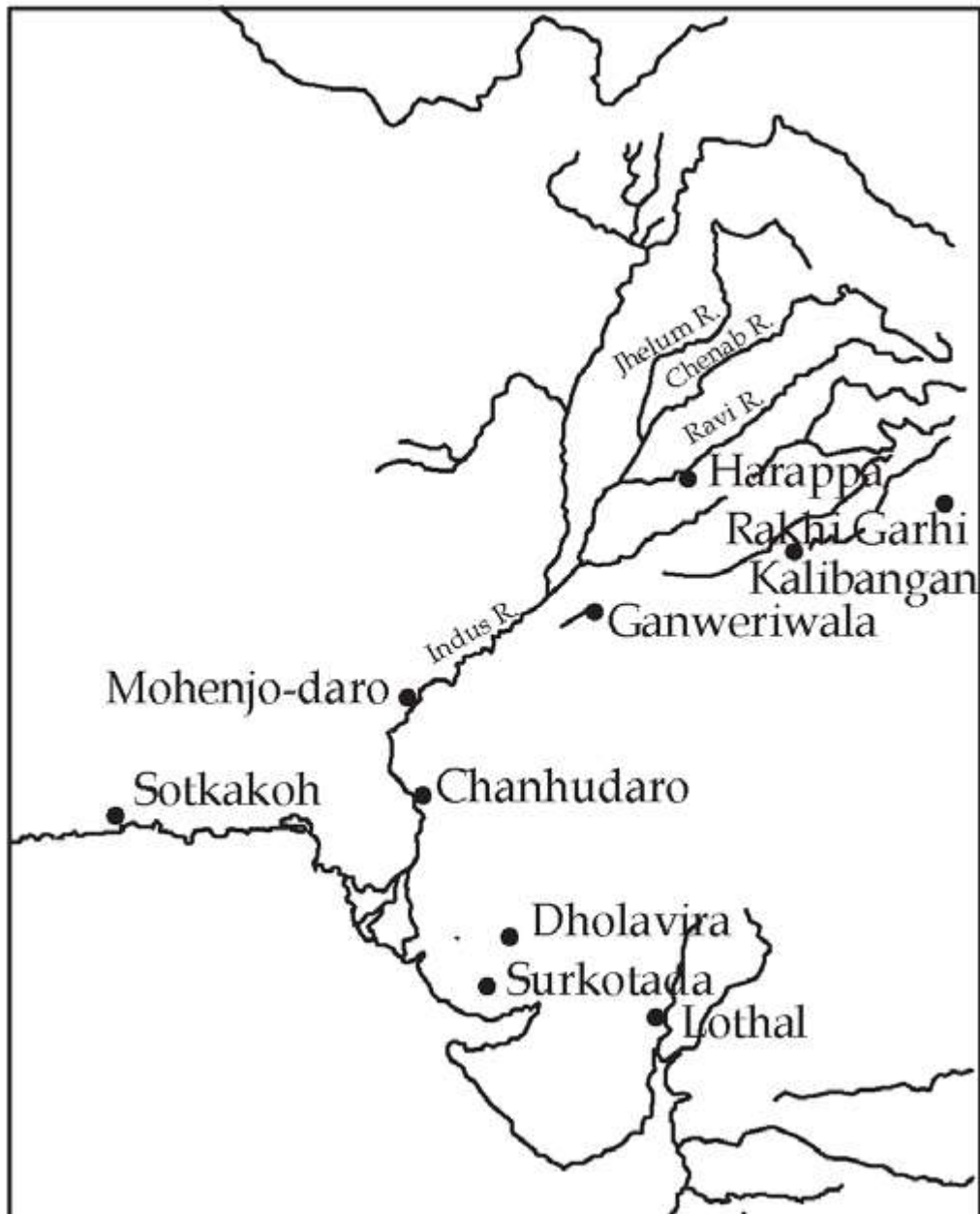
2) **Write a short note on the craft practised by Harappan.**

Answer: Harappan objects were made of stone, shell and metal. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels. Harappans also made stone seals. They made pots with beautiful black designs.

3) **Write a short note on the city of Lothal.**

Answer: Lothal was a city on the banks of a tributary of the Sabarmati. It was an important centre for making stone, shell and metal objects. There was a store house in the city. Fire altars have been found here.

❖ **Locate some earliest cities in the sketch map of India.**



History chapter – 4 “What Books and Burials Tells Us”

1. Match the columns:

'Sukta'
Chariots
'Yajna'
'Dasa'
Megalith

Stone-boulder
Sacrifice
Well-said
Used in battles
Slave

Ans.

'Sukta' — Well-said
Chariots — Used in battles
'Yajna' — Sacrifice
'Dasa' — Slave
Megalith — Stone-boulder

❖ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

- 1) The Ghoda is a tributary of the
(a) Ganga (b) **Narmada**
(c) Krishna (d) Bhima.
- 2) Brahmagiri is a site in modern
(a) **Andhra Pradesh** (b) Kerala (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar.
- 3) Which of these was not a category of people in the society?
(a) **Shudra** (b) Brahmin (c) Raja (d) Dasa.
- 4) Inamgaon is situated on the river
(a) Ghod (b) **Bhima** (c) Son (d) Narmada.
- 5) The Ghoda is a tributary of the
(a) Ganga (b) Narmada
(c) Krishna (d) **Bhima.**
- 6) Brahmagiri is a site in modern
(a) **Andhra Pradesh** (b) Kerala
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar.

❖ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- 1) The oldest of the Vedas is the **Rigveda.**
- 2) The Rigveda was composed about **3500** years ago.
- 3) The hymns in the Vedas have been referred to as **Sukta** which means **well-said.**
- 4) The major gods praised in the hymns of the Rigveda were **Agni** and **Soma.**
- 5) Sanskrit is part of the **Indo-European** family of languages.

6) In a hymn in the Rigveda, Vishvamitra used the word 'sisters' for the two rivers **Beas** and **Sutlej**.

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

1) **Name the four Vedas.**

Ans: The four Vedas are:

(i) Rigveda (ii) Samaveda (iii) Yajurveda (iv) Atharvaveda

2) **In what language has the Rigveda been composed?**

Ans: The Rigveda is in Vedic Sanskrit.

3) **What were the various purposes of fighting battles as depicted by the Rigveda?**

Ans: Battles were fought for cattle, land, water and for capturing people.

4) **What were megaliths?**

Ans: Stone boulders used to mark burial sites are known as megaliths.

5) **Where is Inamgaon situated?**

Ans: Inamgaon is a site on the river Ghod, a tributary of the river Bhima.

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

1) **Write a short note on the Rigveda.**

Ans: The Rigveda is the oldest of the Vedas. It indicates over a thousand hymns in Vedic (old) Sanskrit. These hymns (called 'Sukta' — well said) are in praise of various gods and goddesses, mainly: Agni, Indra and Soma. These hymns were composed by sages, who learnt them and made their children learn. Finally, they were printed about 200 years ago.

2) **How do megaliths show that there were social differences?**

Ans: Sometimes, more objects are found in one grave than in another. This indicates that people were buried according to their social status. In Brahmagiri, a skeleton was found with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles, and a conch shell. Whereas other skeletons have only few pots.

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

(a) The planet known as the “Earth’s Twin” is

- (i) Jupiter
- (ii) Saturn
- (iii) Venus.**

(b) Which is the third nearest planet to the sun?

- (i) Venus
- (ii) Earth**
- (iii) Mercury.

(c) All the planets move around the sun in a

- (i) Circular path
- (ii) Rectangular path
- (iii) Elongated path**

(d) The Pole Star indicates the direction to the

- (i) South
- (ii) North**
- (iii) East.

(e) Asteroids are found between the orbits of

- (i) Saturn and Jupiter
- (ii) Mars and Jupiter**
- (iii) The Earth and Mars.

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) A group of **stars** forming various patterns is called a **constellation**.
- 2) A huge system of stars is called **Galaxy**.
- 3) **The moon** is the closest celestial body to our earth.
- 4) **The earth** is the third nearest planet to the sun.
- 5) Planets do not have their own **heat** and **light**.

IV. MATCHING SKILL

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A

- (i) The sun
- (ii) The moon
- (iii) The earth
- (iv) The planet with the longest year
- (v) Mars and Jupiter
- (vi) Planet having most moons known
- (vii) Saturn and Uranus
- (viii) The planet with the longest day

Column B

- (a) Outer Planets
- (b) Asteroid Belt
- (c) Neptune
- (d) Venus
- (e) 75% water
- (f) Saturn
- (g) 150 million km away from earth
- (h) 3.84 million km away from earth

Ans. (i)—(g), (ii)—(h), (iii)—(e), (iv)—(c), (v)—(b), (vi)—(f), (vii)—(a), (viii)—(d).

❖ **Answer**
the following

questions in short:

- 1) Name two celestial bodies visible only in the night sky.

Answer: The moon and the stars are celestial bodies visible in the night sky.

- 2) Why do we not feel the heat and light of the stars, even though they are so big and hot?

Answer: We do not feel the heat and light of the stars since they are very far away.

- 3) What does the solar family consist of?

Answer: The solar family consists of the sun, planets, their satellites, and asteroids and meteoroids.

- 4) What is the shape of the orbits in which planets revolve around the sun?

Answer: The orbits of planets are elliptical (Le. elongated) in shape.

- 5) What is a meteoroid?

Answer: Small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.

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

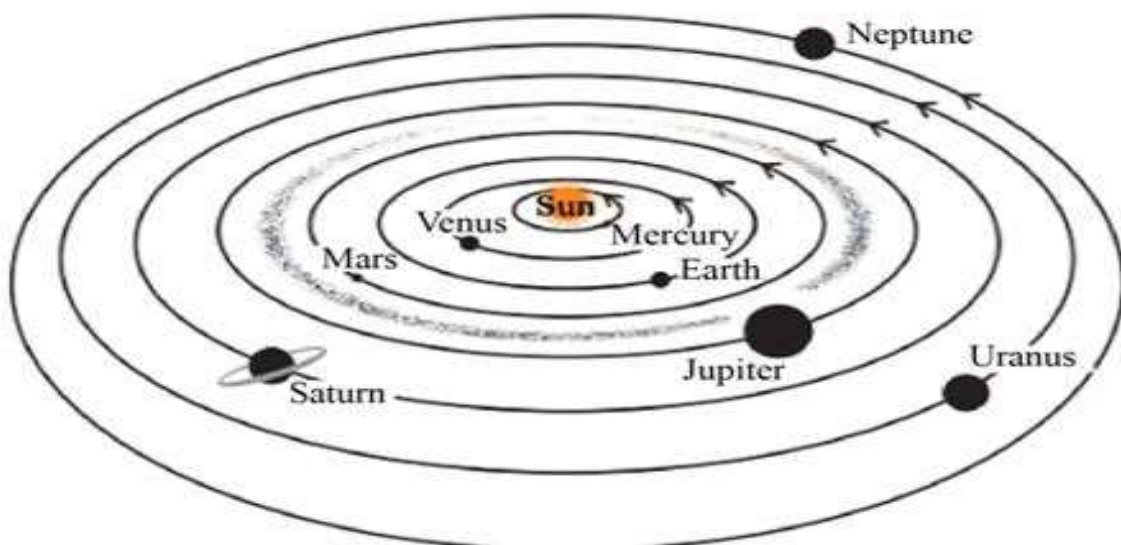
- 1) Write a short note on the two planets nearest to the sun.

Answer: Mercury. It is the nearest planet to the sun. It takes just about 88 earth days to revolve once around the sun. It is extremely hot since it is close to the sun. It is also the smallest planet. Venus. It is the second closest planet to the sun. It is similar to earth in shape and size. It is called "Earth's twin".

- 2) How does earth support life?

Answer: The earth has conditions that support life. It is neither too hot nor too cold. It has both water and air, which are both indispensable for life. Presence of oxygen in the air in appropriate proportion supports life. These factors make earth a unique planet.

❖ **Draw a neat and labelled diagram of "Solar System".**



Geography Chapter – 2 "Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes"

4) Define longitude.

Answer: One of the imaginary circles parallel to the Prime Meridian is called longitude.

5) What does the time '12 noon' signify at any place?

Answer: '12 noon' refers to the time when the sun is at the highest point in the sky.

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

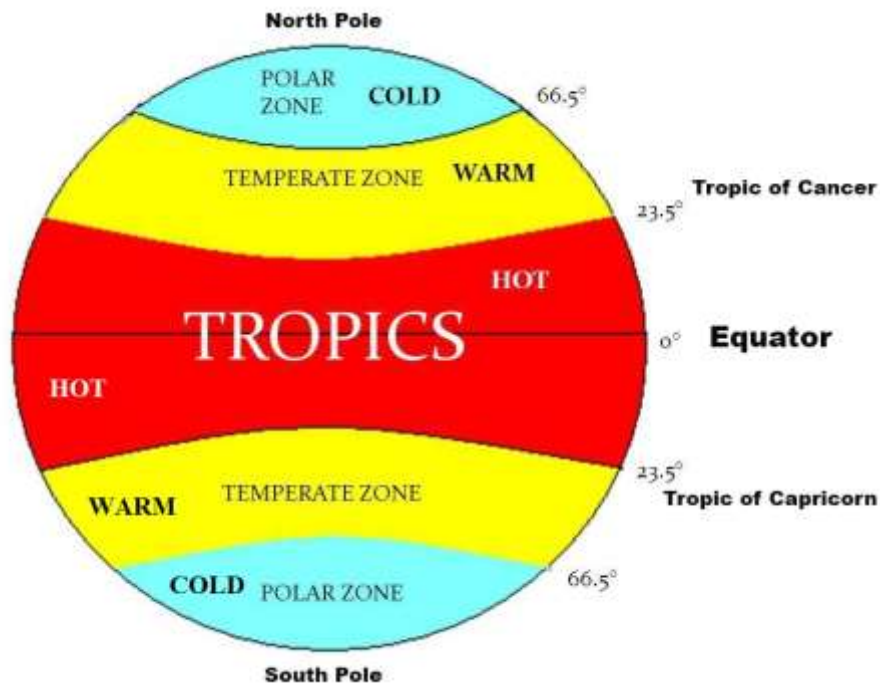
1) Why do we have the concept of time zone?

Answer: The sun does not shine with the same intensity over all parts of the world at a particular time. If it is overhead at one place (midday), then it does not shine at all (midnight) at the place directly opposite to that place on the earth. So if we have the same time, then 12 noon will mean midday at one place, and midnight at another.

2) Write a short note on Heat Zones.

Answer: Heat zones are the different zones of the earth, where the sun's rays fall differently, thus causing different climate patterns. These zones are called the Torrid Zone, the two Temperate Zones, and the two Frigid Zones. The Torrid Zone is very hot since the sun shines overhead here. The Temperate Zones maintain a moderate climate, and the Frigid Zones are extremely cold.

❖ **Draw a diagram of globe mentioning all the important latitudes.**



Geography

Chapter – 3 “Motions of the Earth”

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

1) The movement of the earth around the sun is known as

(i) Rotation (ii) **Revolution** (iii) Inclination.

- 2) Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on
(i) 21 March (ii) **21 June** (iii) 22 December.
- 3) Christmas is celebrated in summer in
(i) Japan (ii) India (iii) **Australia**
- 4) The cycle of the seasons is caused due to
(i) Rotation (ii) **Revolution** (iii) Gravitation

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) A leap year has **366** numbers of days.
- 2) The daily motion of the earth is **rotation**.
- 3) The earth travels around the sun in **elliptical** motion.
- 4) The sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of **Cancer** on 21st June.
- 5) Days are shorter during **Winter**.

❖ **True or False:**

- 1) The axis of the earth makes an angle of 23° with its orbital plane - **False**
- 2) Every five year, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days. - **False**
- 3) Season changes due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun. - **True**
- 4) When there is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, it is spring in the Southern Hemisphere. - **False**
- 5) Life is not possible in extreme conditions. - **True**

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

- 1) Why do seasons change? [V. Imp.]
Answer: Seasons change due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun.
- 2) Why do the areas near the poles receive less heat?
Answer: It is because the rays of the sun are slanting on the poles.
- 3) When do the longest day and the shortest night occur in the Northern Hemisphere?
Answer: On 21st June.
- 4) In which Hemisphere does Australia lie?
Answer: Australia lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 5) What is a leap year?
Answer; A year with 366 days is known as a leap year.

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

- 1) What would happen if the earth did not rotate?
Answer: In such a condition the portion of the earth facing the sun would always experience day, and thus there would be continuous warmth in the region. At the same time the other half would always remain dark and be freezing cold all the time.

2) How does leap year occur?

Answer: The earth takes 365 1/4 days Le. one year to complete one revolution around the sun. We consider a year as consisting of 365 days only and ignore six hours for our convenience. Six hours saved every year are added to make one day Le. 24 hours over a span of four years. This surplus day is added to the month of February. Thus every fourth year, February of 29 days instead of 28 days. Such a year with 366 days is called a leap year.

PUNYA

Civics Chapter – 1 “Understanding Diversity”

❖ Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

- 1) The caste system is a form of **inequality**.
- 2) Inequality comes when a person does not have access to **resources** and **opportunities**.
- 3) A country’s customs, religions, arts and history constitute its **culture**.

- 4) People travelled in search of **new lands and people.**
- 5) When people travel to other places **intermixing** of cultures takes place.
- 6) Habitat is associated with the **geographic area** one lives in.

❖ **True or False:**

- 1) All Indians share the national anthem. **-True**
- 2) All Indians have the same national language. **-True**
- 3) All Indians speak the same language. **-False**
- 4) Pt. Nehru was the first President of India. **-False**
- 5) Caste system is an example of diversity. **-False**

❖ **Match the following:**

Match the items given in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A

- (i) Ladakh
- (ii) Kerala
- (iii) Amritsar
- (iv) Rabindranath Tagore
- (v) Jawaharlal Nehru

Column B

- (a) 'The Discovery of India'
- (b) The National Anthem
- (c) Jallianwalla Bagh
- (d) Wool
- (e) Spices.

Ans. (i)(d) (ii)(e) (iii)(c) (iv)(b) (v)(a)

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

- 1) **Give an example of diversity in India.**

Ans: The people of India, living in different parts, speak different languages. 9- 1. Give an example of diversity in India.

- 2) **Give an example of unity in diversity among Indians.**

Ans: All Indians share the same national pride of having India as their motherland.

- 3) **Give one way in which Kerala and Ladakh are different.**

Ans: Kerala is famous for cultivation of spices. Ladakh is famous for growing wool.

- 4) **What is Ladakh known as?**

Ans: Ladakh is known as Little Tibet.

- 5) **How was the Indian flag used during the freedom struggle?**

Ans: During the freedom struggle the Indian flag was used as a symbol of protest against the British by people everywhere.

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

- 1) **'India is a country of many diversities'. Explain giving examples.**

Ans: One of the special features of India is that it is a country of many diversities. For example.

- We speak different languages, such as Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, etc.

- We eat different kinds of food, such as chawal, dal, Razma, idli, dosa, Roti, etc.
- We celebrate different festivals, such as Holi, Diwali, Id, Guru Parv, Christmas, Baishakhi, etc.
- We practise different religions, such as Hinduism, Islam, Shikhism, Christianity, etc.

2) **What does diversity add to our lives? [Imp.]**

Ans: Diversity is dissimilarity in the way of our life. It is observed in religious functions, in festival, in language, etc. One thing is unique about diversity is that it teaches us to live and adjust ourselves in a broad society. Our Constitution believes in respect to all human beings in a similar way. Diversity makes us tolerant and just. We know how to behave with other people belonging to different caste, creed or culture.

Civics Chapter – 2 “Diversity and Discrimination”

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

- 1) **The number of major religions in the world is**
 - (a) six
 - (b) seven
 - (c) eight
 - (d) nine.
- 2) **An important reason why Muslim girls do not attend school or drop out from school after a few years is**

- (a) poverty (b) superstition
 (c) lack of willingness to go to school (d) None of the above.

3) community was treated as untouchables in the Bombay Presidency.

- (a) Koli (b) Mahar
 (c) Nayar (d) Munda.

4) is known as the leader of the Dalits.

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Guru Teg Bahadur
 (c) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (d) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel

5) India is a secular country—It means

(a) People of different religions have the freedom to practise their religion without any discrimination.

(b) People of single religion, i.e. Hinduism are allowed to live in the country.

(c) People of India have the freedom to live in any part of the country.

(d) All Indians are equal on the basis of caste and creed.

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) **Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar** fought for the rights of the Dalits.
- 2) The upper castes did not give the so-called **untouchables** the same rights as they enjoyed.
- 3) If you do something to put other people down, you are **discriminating** against them.
- 4) People usually form certain attitudes and opinions about others who are not **like** them.
- 5) **Stereotypes** stop us from looking at each person as a unique individual with his/her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.

❖ **True or False:**

- 1) We have more than 1600 languages that are people's mother tongue. -**True**
- 2) We feel secure with people who are very different from us. -**False**
- 3) Dalits are referred to as Scheduled Tribe (ST). -**False**
- 4) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar belonged to the Mahar caste which was considered untouchable. -**True**
- 5) Government jobs are open to the people who come from upper caste. -**False**

❖ **Match the following:**

Column A

- (i) Fixing people into one image.
 (ii) Judging other people negatively.
 (iii) Treating someone less fairly than others.
 (iv) The groups who were placed at the bottom of the caste ladder.

Column B

- (a) Prejudice
 (b) Untouchables
 (c) Stereotype
 (d) Discrimination.

(c) 1920 (d) 1919.

(iv) The term suffrage means

(a) Right to vote

(b) Right to go anywhere in the country

(c) Right to livelihood

(d) None of the above.

(v) The two types of government mentioned the chapter are:

(a) Democracy

(b) Monarchy

(c) Dictatorship

(d) (a) and (b).

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) The government works at different levels at the local level, at the level of the state and at the **national** level.
- 2) In a **democracy** the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.
- 3) Women in the UK got the right to vote in the year **1928**.
- 4) In India, before Independence, only a small minority was allowed to **vote**.
- 5) **Courts** are also part of the government.

❖ **True or False:**

- 1) Kings and queens get their power from the people they rule. –**False**
- 2) There was a time when government did not allow women and the poor to participate in elections. –
True
- 3) It was Gandhiji who demanded that all adults have the right to vote. –**True**
- 4) Men without property have no right to vote in the country like USA. –**False**
- 5) -In India, everyone who is eighteen or above eighteen enjoys the right to vote. –**True**

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

1) **Name some institutions that are part of the government.**

Ans: The Supreme Court, the Indian Railways, Bharat Petroleum.

2) **List any two functions of the government.**

Ans:

- (i) The government protects the boundaries of the country.
- (ii) It maintains peaceful relations with other countries.

3) **What do you mean by monarchy?**

Ans: Monarchy is a form of government in which the monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government.

4) What do you mean by universal adult franchise?

Ans: Universal adult franchise means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.

5) What did Gandhiji demand?

Ans: Gandhiji demanded that all adults whether they rich or poor, educated or literate have the right to vote.

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

1) How do the government manage so many different things?

Ans: The government has a variety of works to do. To discharge each and every responsibility smoothly, it works at three different levels, at the local level, at the level of the state and at the national level. The local level means in your village, town or locality. The state level would mean the entire state and the national level relates to the entire country.

2) How is democracy different from monarchy?

Ans: Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. In this type of government people are supreme because it is they who give the government power.

In a monarchy, it is the King or queen who has the power to make decisions and run the government.
