



पुनता International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS – 6 th	PERIODIC ASSIGNMENT – 3
SUB - SOCIAL SCIENCE	
SYLLABUS	HIS – 5,7 GEO – 4,6 CIVICS – 4

❖ **Multiple Choice Questions:**

- 1) Jana refers to:
(a) Raja (b) Shudras (c) **People** (d) Army
- 2) Vajji its capital at:
(a) Pataliputra (b) **Vaishali** (c) Etah (d) Hastinapur
- 3) Rajagriha (present day Rajgir) is in:
(a) **Bihar** (b) Maharashtra (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Jammu & Kashmir
- 4) A very big kingdom is known as:
a. **Empire** b. State c. Hotel d. Resort
- 5) What did people provide to Mauryan officials?
a. Elephants b. Timber c. Honey and was d. **All of these**
- 6) Which was a gateway to the North-West?
a. Pataliputra b. Ujjain c. **Taxila** d. Rupnath
- 7) Kalinga is the ancient name of:
a. Costal Karnataka b. **Coastal Odisha** c. Costal Goa d. Costal Maharashtra
- 8) A sketch is a _____ mainly based on memory and not to the _____.
a) Plan, Map
b) Plan, Scale
c) **Drawing, Scale**
- 9) The bottom side of the map usually indicates _____ direction.
a) Scale, Map
b) North
c) West
d) East
e) **South**
- 10) _____ 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**
- 11) Usually, left side of the map indicates _____.
- a) East
 - b) West**
 - c) South
 - d) North
- 12) The _____ is responsible for ensuring peace and harmony at the place.
- a) Lawyers
 - b) Police**
 - c) Court
 - d) Industry
- 13) South Africa is located in continent of _____.
- a) Asia
 - b) Latin America
 - c) Africa**
 - d) None of these
- 14) Who played an important role in banned the untouchability?
- a) Rajendra Prasad
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) Dr. B.R. Ambedka**
- 15) Which of the following is false regarding the discrimination made to Black in South Africa?
- a) There were different hospitals and ambulances for blacks and whites.
 - b) An ambulance meant for white people would always be well equipped while one meant for black people was not.
 - c) There were separate trains and buses. Even the bus stops were different.
 - d) Non-whites were allowed to vote**
- 16) 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
- 17) Glaciers are found in:
- a) Hills
 - b) Plateau
 - c) Mountain**
 - d) Plain
- 18) _____ is unbroken flat land.
- a) Hills
 - b) Plateau

- c) Mountains
 - d) Plain**
- 19) Which plateau is known as Peninsular plateau?
- a) North
 - b) Chotanagpur
 - c) Sahara
 - d) Deccan**
- 20) Which of the following is not a volcanic mountain?
- a) Vosges**
 - b) Fujiyama
 - c) Cotopaxi
 - d) Krakatau

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) Magadha became the most important **Mahajanapada** in about two hundred years.
- 2) Many rivers such as the **Ganga** and **Son** flowed through Magadha.
- 3) **Rajagriha** (Present day Rajgir) in Bihar was the capital of Magadha for several years.
- 4) More than 2300 years ago, a ruler names **Alexander** who lived in Macedonia in Europe, wanted to become a world conqueror.
- 5) The raja was a **Central** figure in the rituals.
- 6) The most famous **Mauryan** ruler was Ashoka.
- 7) **Kalinga** is the ancient name of costal Orissa.
- 8) Ashoka's **Dhamma** did not involve worship of a good, or performance of a sacrifice.
- 9) The empire that Ashoka ruled was founded by his grandfather **Chandragupta** **Maurya** more than 2300 years ago.
- 10) Plain land is used for **Agriculture**.
- 11) **Map** is a representation of earth on a flat surface according to scale
- 12) The direction on a map is concerning to **North** direction.
- 13) **Plains is** the most useful area for human habitat.
- 14) The **Aravali** range is the example of one of the oldest fold mountains in India.
- 15) The Rhine valley is the example of **Block** mountains.
- 16) In a **Democracy** people elect their leaders to represent them.
- 17) The **Indian Constitution** lays down basic rules that everyone needs to follow.
- 18) Voting rights were not available to non-**Whites** in South Africa.
- 19) Nelson Mandela became President in **1994**.
- 20) Mountains vary in their **Heights** and **Shape**

❖ **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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❖ **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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❖ **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).

❖ **Match the following:**

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

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

❖ **State whether true or false:**

- i. 'Rajas' who let the 'ashvamedha' horse pass through their lands were irwited to the sacrifice.

- ii. The charioteer sprinkled sacred water on the king.
- iii. Archaeologists have found palaces in the settlements of the 'janapadas'.
- iv. Pots to store grain were made out of Painted Grey Ware.
- v. Many cities in 'mahajanapadas' were fortified.

Ans. (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True (v) False.

❖ **State true or false:**

- i. Maps showing the distribution of rice, sugarcane, and wheat, etc. are known as thematic maps.
- ii. A scale is not 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

❖ **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

❖ **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) **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) Name the capital of Vajji.

- Vaishali is the capital of Vajji.

5) 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.

6) Who wrote Arthashastra?

- Chanakya wrote Arthashastra.

7) What was important about South India during the Mauryan period?

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

8) Which language and script was used for Ashoka's inscriptions?

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

9) What are the three components of a map?

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

10) What are the four cardinal directions?

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

11) 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.

12) What are the various forms of mass media?

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

❖ **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. 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.

4. 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'.

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.

6. 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 are used to make comparisons or deductions.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

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

- The government ensures 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.
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