



पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE - VI
Social Science
Specimen Copy
Year - 2021-2022



Sr.no	Month	Name Of The Chapters
1	October	<p style="text-align: center;">History</p> Ch – 7. Ashoka The Emperor Who Gave Up The War Ch-8. Vital Villages, Thriving Towns Ch-9. Traders, Kings And Pilgrims <p style="text-align: center;">Geography</p> Ch-6. Major Landforms of The Earth <p style="text-align: center;">Civics</p> Ch-7. Urban Administration
2	November	<p style="text-align: center;">History</p> Ch-10. New Empires And Kingdoms <p style="text-align: center;">Geography</p> Ch-7. Our Country - India <p style="text-align: center;">Civics</p> Ch-8. Rural Livelihoods
3	December	<p style="text-align: center;">History</p> Ch-11. Buildings, Paintings And Books <p style="text-align: center;">Geography</p> Ch-8. India : Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife <p style="text-align: center;">Civics</p> Ch-9. Urban Livelihoods

GRADE 6 HISTORY
CHAPTER 7 – ASHOKA THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR

POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- Ashoka the great was the ruler of Mauryan dynasty which was founded by Chandragupta Maurya.
- Mauryan empire was divided into five provinces- Uttarapath, Dakshinapath, Avantirashtra, Prachyapatha, Magadha. Its capital city was patliputra.
- The main source of revenue in Mauryan administration was taxes and tributes, government used to look after the maintenance for better revenues and transport
- Inscriptions were written in different languages according to the area like Aramaic in North west, prakrit in North and central India and Brahmi in South India.
- Ashoka contributed to the art and architecture to a great extent. He built stupas at Sanchi, Bharhut, Sarnath, Deor, Kothar, Butkara etc. He also contributed to the Mahabodhi temple, Nalanda university etc.
- Ashoka was horrified with the violence and bloodshed held in Kalinga war thus he finally decided to give up wars
- Ashoka's Dhamma is an accumulation of good teachings of different religion
- Ashoka did a lot of work for public welfare like dug wells, made rest houses etc. He made provisions for medical facilities and strictly prohibited animal sacrifice.

➤ **IMPORTANT TERMS**

Empire: Many kingdoms or provinces when come under a same domain is called Empire.

Capital: A place where king or emperor generally lived and performed his task through its office.

Province: State or division of kingdom.

Dhamma: Ashoka's ideas are called Dhamma. This is a Prakrit word which means religion.

Messenger: An official or representative who passes messages from one place to another place.

Official: Employees of existing government.

☐ **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 costal Orissa.
3. **Dhamma** is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term Dharma.
4. Ashoka's **Dhamma** did not involve worship of a good, 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?

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

2. What are provinces?

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

3. Who wrote Arthashastra?

Ans. Chanakya wrote Arthashastra.

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

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

5. Who was Megasthenes?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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.



GRADE 6 HISTORY
CHAPTER 8 – VITAL VILLAGES, THRIVING TOWNS

➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER:**

- Iron came into existence around 3000 years ago, the uses of iron tools increased with the development of axes for clearing forest and expanding land and iron ploughshare for increasing production.
- For the purpose of irrigation canals, lakes, artificial tanks and wells were built.
- The Sangam age is regarded as the Golden Age of Tamil Literature. The Sangam Literature consists of two thousand three hundred and seventy one poems. In total, there were three Sangams.
- Jatakas were stories composed by ordinary people but written and preserved by Buddhist monk. Punched marked coins were used and were called so because the designs were punched onto the metal- silver or copper.
- Mathura was an important city as it was located on the crossroad of two major routes of travel and trade from the northwest to east and from North to South. It was also a production centre for the sculpture.

➤ **IMPORTANT TERMS**

- ❖ **Iron:** Iron is a metal used for making various types of tools for agriculture and machines in modern time.
- ❖ **Irrigation:** Watering in the crop fields for more production of grains.
- ❖ **Village:** Small settlement of people where the people engage in agricultural activities for their livelihood.
- ❖ **Port:** These are the places where ships loaded and unloaded the goods.
- ❖ **Ring well:** Rows of clay or ceramic made pots arranged one on the top of other is called ring-well.
- ❖ **City:** A big settlement of families where people enjoy more modern facilities in comparison to town and villages.
- ❖ **Shreni:** A group of traders was called 'Shreni'.
- ❖ **Sangam:** It is a Tamil literature composed in assemblies of poets.

❖ **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

1. iv	2. v	3. ii	4. i	5. iii
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❖ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Arretine ware was named after a city in Canada. **False**
2. Extremely fine pottery was found in the southern part of the sub-continent. **False**
3. The ploughshare was used to increase agricultural production. **True**
4. Most of the grihpatis were big landowners. **False**
5. Shrenis also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money. **True**

❖ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What are Jatakas?

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

2. What do you mean by Shrenis?

Ans. Associations of crafts persons and merchants were known as Shrenis .

3. Who were Grihaptis?

Ans. Small land owners were known as Grihapatis.

4. What is a port?

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

5. What is a city?

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

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

Ans. Silver or copper

❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF:

1. How were sculptures used by people?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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.

❖ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are Shrenis? What were their functions?

Ans. Many crafts persons and merchants formed associations known as Shrenis. They performed the following function:

- i) These shrenis of craftspersons provided training, procured raw material and distributed the finished products.
- ii) The Shrenis of merchants organised trade.
- iii) Shrenis also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money, which was invested and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.

2. What is the importance of the city of Mathura?

Ans. i) Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 years. It was important because it was located at the crossroads of two major routes of travel and trade – from the North-West to the East and from North to South.

ii) Mathura was also a centre where some extremely fine sculptures were produced.

iii) Around 2000 years ago, Mathura became the second capital of the Kushanas. iv) Mathura was also a religious centre – there were Buddhist monasteries, Jain shrines and it was an important centre for the worship of Krishna.



GRADE 6 HISTORY
CHAPTER 9 – TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS

➤ **Points To Remember:**

- ❖ Since time immemorial trade had been one of the economic activities of the people, the world over. Trade was not limited to the transportation of commodities but it went beyond this. During this period ideas and beliefs of people also changed.
- ❖ Command over trade routes led to prosperity of kingdoms which was highly advantageous to their economy.
- ❖ Trade initiated with the exchange of goods, introduction of currency encouraged trade. In India trade dates back to Indus Valley civilisation. Harappans had trade links with other civilisations of the world.
- ❖ Cholas, cheras and pandyas were three important kingdoms, these kingdoms had two centres of power one inland other on the sea coast Two important town were Kaveripattinam, port of Cholas and Madhurai, the capital of Pandya rulers.
- ❖ Technique of making silk was invented first in China; it has soft texture, glossy look and rich colour. Silk fabrics was sent as a gift to the ruler of Iran and West Asia.
- ❖ Pilgrims travelled with caravans of traders, it helped them to travel long distance safely. They used to halt in caves or monasteries.

➤ **KEYWORDS**

- ❖ **Trader:** Businessman who sells or purchase items for getting profits.
- ❖ **Muvendar:** This is a Tamil word which means three chiefs-Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
- ❖ **Route:** The path which used for commuting.
- ❖ **Silk:** Silk is a fabric which is made from cocoon of silkworms.
- ❖ **Kushanas:** Kushanas were the rulers, ruled over Central Asia and north-west India around 2000 years ago.
- ❖ **Mahayana:** A form of Buddhism developed during the Kushana.
- ❖ **Theravada:** Old form of Buddhism.
- ❖ **Bodhisattva:** A person who attain enlightenment.
- ❖ **Pilgrim:** Those who undertake journey for the purpose of worship.
- ❖ **Bhakti:** Bhakti is a way of worship under Hinduism. Under Bhakti, devotion is expressed to the chosen deity.

❖ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

1. South India was famous for spices, especially:

- a. Clover b. cardamom c. **pepper** d. nutmeg

2. Kanishka was a:

- a. Gupta ruler b. **Kushana ruler** c. Maurya ruler d. Pala ruler

3. Ashvagosha was a:

- a. **Piet** b. King c. Soldier d. Pilgrim

4. Great Qing was a pilgrim from:

- a. Rome b. Greece c. **China** d. Somalia

5. The idea of Bhakti is present in:

- a. Ramayana b. Mahabharata c. Bhagwad Gita d. None of these

❖ FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. **South India** is famous for gold, spices, especially pepper and precious stones.
2. There must have been quite a lot of trade as many **Roman** gold coins have been found in South India.
3. The word **Hindu** like the term 'India' is derived from the river Indus.
4. **Buddhism** also spread to Western and Southern India.
5. **Xuan Zang**, and other pilgrims spent time studying in **Nalanda**.
6. Around 2000 years later a dynasty known as the **Satavahanas** became powerful in Western India.
7. The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was **Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni**.

❖ STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Muvendar is a Bengali word meaning three chiefs. | False |
| 2. Bodhisattvas were persons who had attained enlightenment. | True |
| 3. Fa Xian started his journey back home from Nalanda. | False |
| 4. The statues of Buddha were made in Mathura and Taxila. | True |
| 5. Pepper, a very important spice grown in South India was known as black gold. | True |
| 6. Puhar or Kaveripaltinam was the port of the Pandyas. | False |

❖ MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
1. Bhakti	a. A new form of Buddhism
2. Mahayana	b. Wrote the biography of Buddha.
3. Kushanas	c. Western India
4. Ashvaghsha	d. Emphasis on devotion of deities
5. Satavahanas	e. Control the silk route

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (c)
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❖ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What were the things for which South India was famous?

Ans. South India was famous for gold and spices, especially pepper and precious stones.

2. What was the capital of the Pandyas?

Ans. Madurai was the capital of the Pandyas.

3. Who were the best known rulers who controlled the Silk Route?

Ans. Kushanas were the rulers who were controlled the Silk Route.

4. Who are traders?

Ans. The persons who carry different kinds of things from one place to another are known as traders.

5. Who were the Kushanas?

Ans. The Kushanas were the rulers who ruled over Central Asia and North West India around 2000 years ago.

6. Why was pepper called 'Black Gold'?

Ans. Pepper was particularly much valued in the Roman Empire, due to which it was known as 'Black Gold'.

7. What do you understand by the term 'Dakshinapatha'?

Ans. 'Dakshinapatha' literally means 'the route leading to the South', which was also used as a name for the entire southern region.

8. When and where was silk first invented?

Ans. Techniques of making silk were first invented in China around 7000 years ago.

9. What is Silk Route?

Ans. Some people from China went to distant lands on foot, horseback and on camels, carrying silk with them. The paths they followed came to be known as the Silk Route.

10. Who was Kanishka?

Ans. Kanishka was the most famous Kushana ruler who ruled around 1900 years ago.

❖ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Explain the term 'Muvendar'.

Ans. 'Muvendar' is a Tamil word which means three chiefs, used for the heads of the three ruling families of South India. They were the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas, who became powerful around 2300 years ago.

2. What kind of account was left by pilgrims?

Ans. The pilgrims who came to visit India left an account of their journeys. They wrote about the dangers they faced during their travels. They also had explained about the countries and the monasteries that they had visited and the books they had carried back with them.

3. Why did wearing silk becomes a fashion amongst the people of Rome?

Ans. About 2000 years ago, wearing silk became the fashion amongst rulers and rich people in Rome because:

- (i) It was very expensive, as it had to be brought all the way from China along dangerous roads, through mountains and deserts.
- (ii) People living along the route often demanded payments for allowing traders to pass through.

4. Explain the technique of making silk.

Ans. Making silk is a complicated process. Raw silk has to be extracted from the cocoons of silk worms, spun into thread and then woven into cloth. Techniques of making silk were first invented in China around 7000 years ago.

5. Explain the term 'Hindu'.

Ans. The word 'Hindu', like the term 'India' is derived from the river Indus. It was used by Arabs and Iranians to refer to the people who lived to the East of the river and their cultural practices, including religious beliefs.

❖ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What were the main features of Bhakti?

Ans. The main features of Bhakti are as follows:

- (i) It emphasised the worship of a God or Goddess by an individual.
- (ii) It discarded the performance of yajna and sacrifices, etc.
- (iii) It emphasised the purity of heart.
- (iv) It grants permission to all, whether rich or poor, high or low caste, men or women to follow the path of Bhakti.

2. State the features of Mahayana Buddhism.

- (i) Earlier, Buddha's presence was shown in sculptures by using certain signs. Now, statues of Buddha are made.
- (ii) The second change was a belief in Bodhisattvas. They were supposed to be persons who attained enlightenment and remained in the world to teach and help other people.



GRADE 6 HISTORY
CHAPTER 10 – NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ Source materials are clues and evidences that tells us about past, sources can be divided into two parts archaeological and literary.
- ❖ Prashastis are long inscription written in praise of kings, from the time of Guptas Prashastis became very important.
- ❖ Ujjain, Pragma and Patliputra were the important centres of Gupta rulers. Samudragupta issued several types of gold coins, in some gold coins he is playing veena.
- ❖ Aryabhatta- the astronomer and Kalidasa the poet adorned the court of Samudragupta.
- ❖ Harshavardhana was the king of Thanesar; he made Kanauj as his capital. He was patron of art and learning. His biography Harshacharita written by his court poet Banabhatta serves as an important source of information about him.
- ❖ Land revenue was an important source of income and some administrative posts were hereditary.
- ❖ There were well organised army comprised of elephantry, cavalry, chariots and foot soldier. Military leaders provided troops to the king when needed.
- ❖ Pallava inscriptions mentions local assemblies which were controlled by rich and powerful merchants and landowners.
- ❖ Abhijnana Shakuntalam was written by Kalidasa. It was a love story of king Dushyanta and young women Shakuntalam. It depicts life in the King's court and talks about the language used by the kings and the ordinary men.

➤ **KEYWORDS**

- ❖ **Prashasti:** It is a Sanskrit word which means 'in praise of'.
- ❖ **Aryavarta:** An area of subcontinent. During the period of Samudragupta none rulers controlled it. Later it was conquered by Samudragupta.
- ❖ **Dakshinapatha:** The word is made of Dakshin and Path means the route leading to the south.
- ❖ **Genealogy:** A sequence of generation is called genealogy. In other words, a step-wise record of ancestors.
- ❖ **Hereditary officer:** When any post is transferred from one generation to another. During the Guptas reign, some important posts were hereditary.
- ❖ **Samanta:** Samantas were military leaders. They provided army troop to the king.
- ❖ **Assembly:** A group of people who took decisions on the matters. Sabha and ur were the assemblies of the Pallavas.
- ❖ **Nagaram:** The nagaram was an organization of merchants and controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants.

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Harisena was the court poet of:

- a. Harshavardhana b. Chandragupta I c. Samudragupta d. Rajraja II

2. 'Prashasti' is a word which language?

- a. Sanskrit b. Hindi c. Arabic d. Urdu

3. Capital of the Pallavas was:

- a. Mysore b. Thiruvananthapuram **c. Kanchipuram** d. Raichur Doab

4. Ravikirti was a

- a. Soldier b. Samanta c. king **d. Court poet**

5. Nagaram was an organisation of:

- a. Middlemen **b. Merchants** c. Revolutionaries d. Kings

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. **Kalidasa** is known for his plays depicting life in the king's court.
2. Around **1400** years ago, Prophet Muhammad introduced a new religion, Islam in Arabia.
3. **Aihole** the capital of the Chalukyas, was an important trading centre.
4. The best-known Chalukya ruler was **Pulakeshin II**.
5. Pulakeshin also attacked the **Pallava king** who took shelter behind the walls of Kanchipuram.
6. The inscriptions of the **Pallavas** mention a number of local assemblies.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Kumara Devi	a. A renowned port
2. Xuan Zang	b. Samanta
3. Kalidasa	c. Court poet of pulakeshin-II
4. Ravikirti	d. Lichchhavi clan
5. Military leaders	e. Harsha's court

1. (d)	2. (e)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)
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➤ **STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Prashasti is word from Hindi language. **False**
2. Chalukya kingdom centered around Raichur Doab. **True**
3. Pulakeshin II was a pallava ruler. **False**
4. Sabha was an assembly of Kshatriyas. **False**
5. Military leaders were paid huge salaries. **False**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Name the capital of the Chalukyas.

Ans. Aihole was the capital of Chalukyas.

2. What was Nagaram?

Ans. Nagaram was an organisation of merchants.

3. Who were Samantas?

Ans. Samantas were some military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever needed them.

4. What do you mean by Ayurveda?

Ans. Ayurveda is a system of medicine based on herbs and plants which cure many diseases. Ayurveda is a major system of medicine practised in India these days.

5. Mention the names of three authors who wrote about Harshavardhana.

Ans. Three Authors who wrote Harshavardhana are:

- (i) Ravikirti
- (ii) Xuan Zang
- (iii) Banabhatta

6. Name of two important dynasties that ruled Southern India.

Ans. The Pallavas and Chalukyas were the most important ruling dynasties in South India.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was Samudragupta?

Ans. Samudragupta was the son of Chandragupta I. he was the greatest ruler of his dynasty. Chandragupta was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the grand title of Maharajadhiraja.

2. What do you know about Prashasti?

Ans. The 'Prashsti' word comes from Sanskrit and it means 'in praise of'. Court poets often wrote accounts in which they listed the achievements of the king and praised him. They engraved such accounts on pillars so that the people could read them.

3. Who were the Pallavas?

Ans. The Pallavas ruled from Kanchi-puram or Kanchi near Chennai. Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I were powerful kings. Continuous military conflicts weakened the Pallavas. In the ninth century, the Cholas ended their rule.

5. Who was Harshavardhana?

Ans. Harshavardhana was the king of Thanesar who ruled nearly 1400 years ago. We came to know about him through his court poet, Banabhatta who wrote his biography, the Harshacharita in Sanskrit.

6. Who was Chandragupta?

Ans. Chandragupta was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the grand title of Maharajadhiraja, a title that Samudragupta and his son, also used.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Explain the administrative system adopted by the kings of the earlier time.

Ans. (i) Kings adopted a number of steps to win the support of men who were powerful either economically or socially or because of their important minister.

(ii) Some important administrative posts were now hereditary.

(iii) Sometimes, one person held many offices. For instance, besides being a Maha-Danda-Nayaka, harishena was a Kumar-Amatya, meaning an important minister.

(iv) Besides, some important men had a say in local administration. These included chief bankers or merchant caravans, the chief craftsmen, and the head of the tribes.

2. Write a few lines on the army organised by the kings.

Ans. (i) Some of the kings maintained a well-organised army with elephants, chariots, cavalry and foot soldiers.

(ii) There were military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever he needed them.

(iii) They were not paid regular salaries. Instead, some of them received grants of land.

(iv) They collected revenue from land and used this to maintain soldiers and horses and provide equipments for warfare. These men were known as samantas.

(v) Whenever the ruler was weak, samantas tried to become independent.



GRADE 6 HISTORY
CHAPTER 11 – BUILDINGS, PAINTINGS & BOOKS

➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ About 1500 years ago major development in India was in the field of writing and painting.
- ❖ Amravati Stupa existed around two thousand years ago, at present its remaining can be seen in Amravati Maharashtra
- ❖ Hindu temple were made with garbhagriha which was an inner sanctum where deity were kept
- ❖ Many temples were carved from single piece of rock by cutting rocks through the stone cutters
- ❖ Construction of temple was an expensive activity. Kings and queen used to spend money out of their treasury to pay craftsmen. There were other donators like merchants, farmers, perfumers etc. who brought gifts for temples, those gifts were decorators
- ❖ Gateway of Sanchi Stupa was made by an association of Ivory workers
- ❖ Colourful and attractive paintings were made in the walls of cave. These paintings were done by colours made from plants and minerals. Their artists remain unknown
- ❖ Epics were written which included narration on heroic men and women. It consists of stories of Gods and Goddesses. Silappadikaram is a famous Tamil epic composed by Ilango. Kalidasa is written in Sanskrit
- ❖ Mahabharata was written in Sanskrit around 1500 years ago by Ved Vyasa, it is a story about a war fought between cousins – Kauravas and Pandavas

➤ **KEYWORDS**

- ❖ **Stupa:** Stupa means a mound.
- ❖ **Temple:** Hindus' religious place, where worship is performed.
- ❖ **Painting:** This is an art in which colours are used to make a picture.
- ❖ **Epic:** A long, detailed and comprehensive composition in which events of one or more heroes are narrated.
- ❖ **Story:** The account of an incident is called story.
- ❖ **Purana:** These are religious old books of Hindus.
- ❖ **Science:** Science is systematic knowledge.
- ❖ **Mathematics:** By learning mathematics, we learn calculations.

➤ **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. Astrologer 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. **Aryabhata** a mathematician and astronomer, wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.
7. Aryabhata also found a way of **calculating** the circumference of a circle.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Sanskrit Ramayana	a. Cave paintings
2. Ajanta	b. Ayodhya
3. Priests performed religious rituals at	c. Valmiki
4. The capital of Kosala	d. 1500 years ago
5. Making of the iron pillar	e. Garbhagriha

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (d)
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

➤ **STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Merchant and farmers usually decided to build stupas and temples during this period. **False**
2. Meghaduta is a famous poem composed by Tulsidas. **False**
3. It was Ravana who abducted Rama's wife Sita. **True**
4. Mahabalipuram and Aihole are known for the finest stone temples. **True**
5. The Tamil epic-the Silappadikaram was composed by a poet named Ilango. **True**
6. Women and shudras could hear the stories of the Puranas. **True**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

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

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

2. Name two famous Sanskrit epics.

Ans. Ramayana and Mahabharata are two famous Sanskrit epics.

3. What is a temple?

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

4. What is science?

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

5. What do you mean by Stupas?

Ans. 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?

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

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by sculptures?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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.

Ans. (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

Ans. 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.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was Aryabhata? What are the achievements?

Ans. (i) Aryabhata was a mathematician and astronomer who wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.
(ii) He stated that day and night were caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis, even though it seems as if the sun is rising and setting every day.
(iii) He developed a scientific explanation for eclipses as well.
(iv) He also found a way of calculating the circumference of a circle, which is nearly as accurate as the formula we use today.

2. What are Puranas? State some of their characteristics.

Ans. (i) 'Purana' literally means 'old'. The Puranas contain stories about Gods and Goddesses, such as Vishnu, Shiva, Durga or Parvati.
(ii) They contain details of how Gods and Goddesses were to be worshipped.
(iii) There are accounts about the creation of the world and about kings.
(iv) The Puranas were written in simple Sanskrit and were meant to be heard by everybody, including women and shudras, who were not allowed to study the Vedas.
(v) They were probably recited in temples by priests, and people came to listen to them.

GRADE 6 GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER 6 – MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE Earth



➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ Landforms are shaped by two processes, which take place on the Earth's crust. These processes include: Internal Process and External Process
- ❖ Internal Process: It involves internal forces leading to the upliftment and subsidence of the Earth's surface that finally results in the formation of landforms.
- External Process: It involves external forces leading to the development of the landforms through wearing down and deposition.
- ❖ Earth's surface is being continuously changed by two external process- weathering and erosion
- ❖ The rivers form the plains by eroding the slopes of mountains and carrying forward the eroded material. The load consisting of stones and sand is deposited along the course of rivers as well as in valleys forming the fertile plains.
- ❖ A mountain is any natural elevation of earth surface. It may have a small summit and a broad base.
- ❖ Block Mountains are steep-sided mountains that are formed at the places where a block of the Earth's crust is squeezed upwards between two parallel fault lines. For example, Rhine Valley and Vosges Mountain in Europe.
- ❖ Volcanic mountains are formed due to the deposition and solidification of volcanic lava, for example, Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fujiyama in Japan.
- ❖ Plateaus are flat – topped tabled land that stands above the surrounding area. It is also known as high plateau or table land. For Example- Deccan Plateau in India, East African Plateau in Kenya etc.



➤ **KEYWORDS**

- ❖ **Internal Process:** The process that originates inside the Earth, is called the Internal Process.
- ❖ **External Process:** The process which works on the Earth's surface, is called External Process.
- ❖ **Mountain:** Mountain is natural elevation of the Earth surface.
- ❖ **Plateau:** A plateau is an elevated flat land.
- ❖ **Plain:** Plains are large stretches of flat land.

➤ **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

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. A **Plain** is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.
2. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of **fold** types of mountains.
3. **Plateau** areas are rich in mineral deposits.
4. The **Range** is a line of mountains.
5. The **plain** areas are most productive for farming.
6. Mountains vary in their **Heights** and **Shape**
7. The **Aravali** range is the example of one of the oldest fold mountains in India.
8. The Rhine valley is the example of **Block** mountains.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. India	a) The Vosges mountain
2. Karnataka	b) The East African plateau
3. North America	c) The Aravali range
4. Kenya	d) The Appalachians
5. Europe	e) The Jog Falls

1. c	2. e	3. d	4. b	5. a
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➤ **STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. It is difficult to carry on construction work in plains. | False |
| 2. Plains are very useful because they are rich in mineral deposits. | False |
| 3. The Rose Bridge is in Arunachal Pradesh. | True |
| 4. As we go higher, the climate becomes hotter. | False |
| 5. Plateaus are vast stretches of flat land. | False |
| 6. Mt. Fujiyaman in Japan is an example of volcanic mountains. | True |

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is Internal Process?

Ans. The process operating inside the Earth is known as internal process.

Example: The movement of magma, producing volcanoes and earthquakes.

2. Define External Process.

Ans. The process chiefly operating on the surface of the Earth is called external process.

Example: Erosion and weathering.

3. What is Erosion?

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

4. What do you mean by Deposition?

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

5. What is mountain?

Ans. A mountain is any natural elevation of the Earth surface, often 600 metres and more above the ground.

6. What is a mountain range?

Ans. Mountains may be arranged in a line known as mountain range.

7. What are Horsts?

Ans. The raised part of the Earth's surface between two faults or Block Mountains is known as horst.

8. What is Glacier?

Ans. Moving mass of ice is called Glacier.



9. Define the term 'Landforms'.

Ans. The physical features of the Earth's surface are known as landforms.

10. What do you understand by flora and fauna?

Ans. Flora means plants and fauna means animals

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau?

Ans.

Mountain	Plateau
1. A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface. 2. It is considerably higher than the surrounding area.	1. A plateau is an elevated flat land. 2. It is a flat-topped table land, standing above the surrounding area.

2. How are mountains useful to man?

Ans. Mountains are useful to man in various ways:

- i. Mountains are a storehouse of water.
- ii. Water from the mountains is also used for irrigation and generation of hydro-electricity.
- iii. The river valleys and terraces are ideal for the cultivation of crops.
- iv. Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna.
- v. Several sports like paragliding, hang gliding, river rafting and skiing are popular in the mountains.

3. The plains are known as food baskets. Why?

Ans. The plains generally have deep and fertile soil. Since the plains have a flat surface, means of irrigation are easily developed. Both these factors have made the plains agriculturally important that they are often called 'food baskets of the world'.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why are plateaus called 'storehouse of minerals'?

Ans. Most of the minerals in the world are found in the peninsular plateau. Besides, the extraction of minerals is relatively easier on the plateau. These minerals are indispensable as raw material for our industries. We get gold from the Plateau of Western Australia; copper, diamonds and gold from the Plateau of Africa; and coal, iron, manganese and mica from the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India.

2. What are Plains? How are they formed?

Ans. Plains are large stretches of flat land. They are, generally, not more than 200 metres above the mean sea level. Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries.

i) The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded materials.

ii) Then they deposit their loads consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses and in their valleys.

iii) From these deposits plains are formed.



➤ **MAP SKILLS**

On an outline map of the world, mark the following

- a) Mountain ranges : Himalayas, Rockies and Andes
- b) Plateau : Tibet



GRADE 6 GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER 7 OUR COUNTRY INDIA

➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ India is located in the Northern Hemisphere, the tropic of Cancer passes almost halfway throughout the country
- ❖ India has an area of about 3.28 million sq. km. The north-south extent from Kashmir to Kanyakumari is about 3,200 km and the east-west extent from Arunachal Pradesh to Kuchchh is about 2,900 km.
- ❖ India has a population of more than a hundred crores since the year 2001. It is the second most populous country of the world after China
- ❖ There are seven countries that shares land boundaries with India they are- China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka
- ❖ It can be divided into two divisions- political and administration division and another one is physical division
- ❖ India is divided into 29 states and 7 union territories

➤ **KEYWORDS**

- ❖ **Strait:** A narrow passage of water connecting two land areas.
- ❖ **Peninsula:** A piece of land surrounded by water from three sides.
- ❖ **Plateau:** An extensive elevated area.
- ❖ **Island:** A piece of land that is surrounded by water on all the sides.
- ❖ **Corals:** Corals are skeletons of tiny marine dead animals.
- ❖ **Alluvial deposits:** These are very fine soils, brought by rivers and deposited in the river basin.

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. _____ are very fine soils brought by the rivers and deposits in the river basins.
 - a. Alluvial Deposits
 - b. Lirate deposits
 - c. Black Deposit
 - d. Eroded Deposits
2. Which of the following rivers does not drain in the Bay of Bengal?
 - a. Krishna
 - b. Narmada
 - c. Kaveri
 - d. Godavari
3. What is the extent of India in terms of longitude?
 - a. 68°7' E - 97°25' E
 - b. 8°7' E - 67°25' E
 - c. 6°7' E - 77°25' E
 - d. 38°7' E - 87°25' E
4. The river Ganga originates from _____ in the Himalayas.
 - a. Gangotri
 - b. Gomati
 - c. Yamuna
 - d. Kaveri

5. Kathmandu is the capital of _____.

- a. Nepal
- b. Bhutan
- c. Pakistan
- d. Afghanistan

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. India has an area of about **3.28 million sq. km.**
2. The Greater Himalayas are also known as **Himadri.**
3. The largest state in India in terms of area is **Rajasthan.**
4. The river Narmada falls into the **Arabian** Sea.
5. The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is **Tropic of Cancer.**
6. **Lakshadweep** islands are coral islands.
7. **Telangana** became 29th state of India in June 2014.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Triangular in shape	a. Arabian Sea
2. East	b. The Peninsular plateau
3. West	c. Great Himalayas
4. South	d. Bay of Bengal
5. North	e. Indian Ocean

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (e)	5. (c)
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➤ **STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. India is the third most populous country of the world. | False |
| 2. Lakshadweep islands group was affected by the Tsunami which hit in 2004. | False |
| 3. The Great Indian desert lies to the Western part of India. | True |
| 4. Canda has five time Zones. | False |
| 5. Lakshadweep island are coral islands. | True |

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Name the major physical divisions of India.

Ans. The major physical divisions of India are:

- i. The Himalayas
- ii. The Northern Indian Plains
- iii. The Peninsular Plateau
- iv. The Coastal Plains
- v. The Islands

2. India shares its land boundaries with seven countries. Name them.

Ans. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, China and Myanmar.

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

Ans. The Tropic of Cancer (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° N) divides India into almost two equal halves.

4. What is a Peninsula?

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

5. Which strait separates Sri Lanka from India?

Ans. The Palk Strait separates Sri Lanka from India.

6. Name the smallest Indian state in terms of area.

Ans. Goa is the smallest Indian state in terms of area.

7. Which two Indian rivers form the largest delta in the world?

Ans. River Ganga and Brahmaputra forms the largest delta in the world.

8. Name the coastal plains of India.

Ans. (i) Western coastal plain, and (ii) Eastern coastal plain.

9. What is a Tributary?

Ans. Tributary is a river or stream which contributes its water to a main river by discharging it into the main river from either side.

10. How many States and Union Territories are there in India? Which states have a common capital?

Ans. There are 29 states and 9 Union Territories. Haryana and Punjab have the same capital.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?

Ans. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These are coral islands located off the coast of Kerala. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeletons, which grow higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.

2. Write a note on the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.

- (i) The Ganga and Brahmaputra form the world's largest delta.
- (ii) It is known as Sundarban Delta.
- (iii) It is the fastest growing delta.
- (iv) It is the most fertile delta.

3. Write a short note on the Indian Peninsular plateau.

Ans. The Peninsular Plateau:

- (i) Lies to the South of northern plains.
- (ii) It is triangular in shape.
- (iii) It is a region of numerous hill ranges.
- (iv) It is rocky and uneven.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Distinguish between Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains.

Ans.

Eastern Coastal Plains	Western Coastal Plains
1. They are broad. 2. They are directed by a number of rivers. 3. The rivers form deltas. 4. They lie between the Bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghats.	1. They are narrow. 2. They are coral in origin. 3. The rivers form estuaries. 4. They lie between the Arabian Sea and Western Ghats.

2. Distinguish between Andaman Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

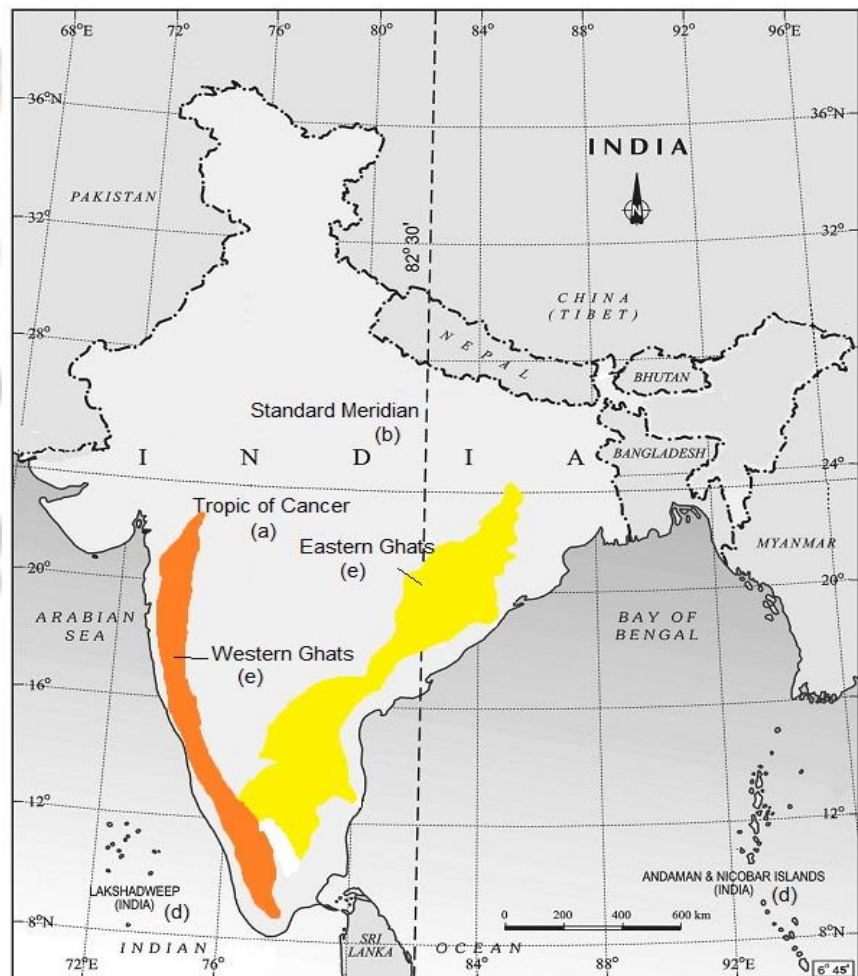
Ans.

Andaman Islands	Lakshadweep Islands
1. Islands are numerous. 2. They are volcanic in origin. 3. They are in the Bay of Bengal. 4. They are arranged in a linear pattern.	1. Islands are few in number. 2. They are coral in origin. 3. They are in the Arabian Sea. 4. They are arranged in a floral pattern.

➤ **Map Skills**

On an outline map of India, mark the following

- Tropic of Cancer
- Standard Meridian of India
- State in which you live
- Andaman and Lakshadweep Islands
- Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
- Neighbouring countries – Pakistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar



GRADE 6 GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER 8 INDIA : CLIMATE, VEGETATION & WILDLIFE

➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ The tiger is our national animal. Gir forest in Gujarat is the home of Asiatic lions. Elephant, one-horned rhinoceroses, camel, wild asses, wild goats, snow leopards, sloth bears, wolf are some unique animals to India
- ❖ Due to cutting of forests and hunting several species of wildlife in India are declining rapidly. Many National park, sanctuaries and biospheres reserves have been set up. The Government has started project tiger and project elephant to protect these animals
- ❖ Natural vegetation refers to the plant communities that develop in the absence of human activities
- ❖ Tropical rain forests are so dense that sunlight doesn't reach the ground. Many species of trees are found in these forests, which shed their leaves at different times of the year. As a result, they always appear green and are called evergreen forest
- ❖ Deciduous Forests are also called monsoon forests. They are less dense. Important trees of these forests are Sal, teak, peepal, neem and shisham
- ❖ In mountain vegetation most of the trees are conical in shape. With increase in height, the temperature falls. At a height between 1500 metres to 2500 metres, most of the trees are conical in shape. These trees are called coniferous trees.
- ❖ Forest provide us with so many things like timber, fuel wood, herbs, lac etc. Plants release oxygen that we breathe and absorb carbon dioxide. The roots of the plants bind the soil; thus, controlling the soil erosion. Forests provide us with fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, gum etc. Forests are the natural habitat of wild life.
- ❖ We should plant more trees and protect the existing ones and make the people aware of the importance of trees.

➤ **KEYWORDS**

- ❖ **Weather:** Atmospheric conditions.
- ❖ **Climate:** Average weather conditions over a long period.
- ❖ **Natural Vegetation:** Those herbs, shrubs and trees which grow naturally.
- ❖ **National Park:** Reserved area for preserving its natural vegetation, wildlife and natural environment.
- ❖ **Sanctuaries:** Reserved areas where animals and birds are protected.
- ❖ **Biosphere Reserves:** Multipurpose protected areas, where every plant and animal species is protected in its natural habitat. Two biosphere reserves in India are 'Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve' and 'Sunderbans Biosphere Reserve'.
- ❖ **Project Tiger:** To protect the endangered species of tiger.

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following stations in India has an equable climate?

- a. Delhi b. Nagpur c. Bikaner d. Kanyakumari

2. During which season is most of the rainfall received in Chennai?

- a. March-April b. July-August c. October-November d. April-June

3. What is the direction of the winds in the Ganga plains during the southwest monsoon season?

- a. Northerly b. Easterly c. Southerly d. Westerly

4. Westerly Loo is hot and dry wind that blows in.

- a. West Bengal b. Punjab c. Rajasthan d. Tamil Nadu

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is climate?

Ans. Climate is the sum of total weather conditions which have been measured over many years.

2. Describe the term 'Monsoon'.

Ans. The system of winds in which the direction of winds is completely reversed from one season to the other is completely reversed from one season to the other is known as monsoon.

3. What factors do affect the climate of a place?

Ans. Location, altitude, distance from the sea and relief are the factors which affect the climate of a place.

4. What do you mean by Continental type of climate?

Ans. The climate found in the areas far from the oceans and seas and characterized by hot summer and cold winter is known as Continental type of climate.

5. What is Equable Climate?

Ans. The climate with very little difference in summer and winter temperatures is known as equable climate.

6. What is Weather?

Ans. The state of atmosphere at a place at anytime is known as weather.

7. Define the following terms:

a) Trade wind: Winds blowing in a constant direction from the subtropical high pressure belts to low pressure belts are termed as trade winds.

b) Rain Shadow area: It is an area lying on the leeward side of a mountain or plateau which receive a little or less/low or no rainfall.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?

Ans. Weather is the day-to-day changes in the atmosphere. It includes changes in temperature, rainfall and sunshine, etc. Climate is the average weather conditions, which have been measured over many years.

2. Name the major seasons experienced in India.

Ans. The major seasons experienced in India are:

(i) Cold Weather Season (Winter)-December to February.

(ii) Hot Weather Season (Summer)-March to May.

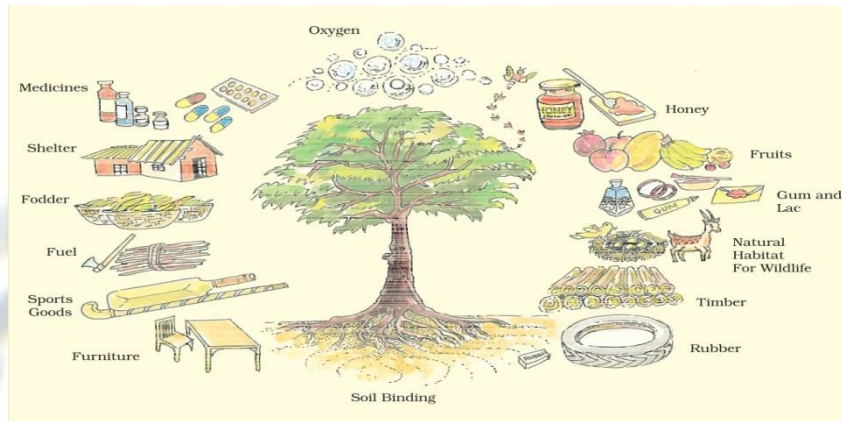
(iii) South-West Monsoon (Rainy)- June to September.

(iv) Season of Retreating Monsoon (Autumn) – October and November.

3. How are forests useful to us?

Ans. Forests are useful to us in the following ways:

- (i) Plants release oxygen that we breathe and absorb carbon dioxide.
- (ii) The roots of the plants bind the soil and thus, they control soil erosion.
- (iii) Forests provide us with timber for furniture, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, gum, etc.
- (iv) Forests are the natural habitat of the wild life.



4. What do you mean by migratory birds? Give some examples.

Ans. Some birds from western countries migrate to migratory birds. They arrive in December and stay till March. Some of the migratory birds are Siberian crane, flamingo, curlews, etc.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between Advancing Monsoon and Retreating Monsoon.

Ans.

Advancing Monsoon	Retreating Monsoon
1. They mark the onset of monsoon.	1. They mark the going back of monsoon.
2. The winds move from the sea towards the land.	2. The winds move from the land towards the sea.
3. They carry moisture with them.	3. They are dry in nature.
4. They bring rainfall for the whole country.	4. They bring rainfall for Tamil Nadu.

2. What are the steps taken by the government to protect wildlife?

Ans. The government has taken many steps to preserve wildlife like:

- (i) Many national parks, wild sanctuaries, zoological gardens have been set up.
- (ii) Hunting of animals has been banned.
- (iii) The government has started many projects, such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant, etc.
- (iv) It is also observes Wildlife Week to create awareness among the People.

GRADE 6 SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE
CHAPTER 7 URBAN ADMINISTRATION

➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ Urban area includes cities and town; it refers to local government body responsible for managing the city or town
- ❖ Municipal Corporation in India is responsible for providing essential services in every small town as well as village of district /City. Municipal Corporation of India is state government formed department
- ❖ Responsibilities of Municipal Corporation are street lighting, garbage collection, water supply, prevention of diseases, runs a school, hospitals dispensaries etc.
- ❖ The city is divided into different wards; matters like park location and hospital are usually decided by the ward councillor. Complicated issues that affect the whole city are decided by group of councillors who form committees to decide an issue
- ❖ The demands of ward councillors are forwarded to administrative staff for implementation
- ❖ The Municipal Corporation generates money through the taxes, people have to pay taxes on water, electricity, housing, education and other amenities
- ❖ Media plays an important role in bringing social and political issues to public.

➤ **KEYWORDS**

- ❖ **Municipal Corporation:** A body which works for welfare of big cities.
- ❖ **Wards:** A small part of city.
- ❖ **Councillor:** Member of wards.
- ❖ **Municipal Council:** A body working for welfare of towns or small cities.

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. In which of the following are lives faster?

- a. In villages b. In cities c. In Both (a) and (b) d. None of these

2. Who prepares budgets and spend the money according to them?

- a. Ward Councillors b. Ward boys c. Nurses d. Teachers

3. Who takes decisions that affect the entire city?

- a. A group of Councillors b. A group of teachers
c. A group of doctors d. None of these

4. Where is the relationship between neighbours are healthier?

- a. In villages b. In cities c. In hospitals d. In dispensaries

5. Which of the following is a task of a Municipal Corporation?

- a. To run Schools b. To run hospitals c. To maintain parks d. All of these

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The work in the city is divided into different departments.
2. The city of Surat had a plague scare in 1994.
3. Surat was one of the dirtiest cities in India.

4. A city is much **bigger** than a village and more spread out.
5. The city is divided into different wards and **ward councillors** get elected.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Hit plague in 1994	a. Property tax
2. Municipal Council	b. Commissioner and administrative staff
3. Collected by corporation	c. Chandigarh
4. Appointed by government	d. Surat
5. Cleanest city in India	e. Small towns

1. (d)	2. (e)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (c)
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➤ **STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Pune, being a big city, has a Municipal Corporation. | True |
| 2. The commissioner and the administrative staff implement the decisions taken by the Councillor's Committees and the Councillors. | True |
| 3. Gangabai was a timid lady. | False |
| 4. Yasmin Khala was a retired judge. | False |
| 5. Larger houses have to pay less taxes. | False |

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Define Urbanisation.

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

2. Why did Surat come into notice earlier in 1990?

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

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

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

4. Give any four examples of metropolitan cities in India.

Ans. The four famous metropolitan cities in India are Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.

5. What is Grant-in-Aid?

Ans. A Grant-in aid given to the local bodies by the government for meeting their expenditures.

6. Who is a Mayor?

Ans. The presiding officer or the Chairman of a Municipal Corporations is called a Mayor.

7. Define the term 'Octroi'.

Ans. The duty levied on goods brought into towns is called an Octroi.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who looks into the elections of the Municipalities?

Ans. 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”.

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

Ans. 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.

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

Ans. 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.

4. Why is Urban Administration important?

Ans. Urban administration is necessary to provide basic amenities like street lights, garbage collection, water supply, keeping the streets and markets clean, collecting house tax and water taxes, etc. it is responsible for cleaning the city’s drainage system, maintenance of parks and markets. It has made possible the regulation of the urban development and local management of civil facilities.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are the functions of Ward Committee?

Ans. The important functions of Ward Committee are as follows:

- (i) Supervision of the overall Municipal work.
- (ii) Fulfil water and sanitation requirements.
- (iii) Identification of slums and their upgradation.
- (iv) Public health – information dissemination.
- (v) Environment protection.
- (vi) Supervision of public physical infrastructure like hospitals, schools and roads.

2. State any five functions of Municipalities.

Ans. Five functions of the Municipalities are as follows:

- (i) Supply of adequate drinking water.
- (ii) Providing and maintaining drainage and sewage systems.
- (iii) Maintenance of public street lighting.
- (iv) Construction and maintaining of bus terminals, roads and bridges.
- (v) Maintenance of birth and death records.

GRADE 6 SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE
CHAPTER 8 RURAL LIVELIHOOD

➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ Villages are the backbone of India. It is the place where our daily commodities like sugar, honey, tea, coffee, milk, wood etc. come from. Bullock cart is the primary means of transport in village which carries human beings and goods.
- ❖ The government of India viewed rural education as an effective tool for bringing social change. More emphasis is laid on primary education upto the age of 14 years. Teachers teach elementary subjects including arts and housekeeping subjects, etc.
- ❖ In rural India midwives and nurses play important role in rural healthcare. They are very active and are provided with effective medical aid
- ❖ Rural people do not get work throughout the year. Therefore they are forced to move to nearby towns in search of jobs.
- ❖ In rural area apart from farming people engage themselves in: animal husbandry, dairy produce and fishing.
- ❖ Rural people in different regions of the country grow different crops, however we do find similarities in their life situations and in the problems that they face. For their survival many families need to borrow money for their work or when no work is available.
- ❖ Farming and collection of mahua, tendu leaves, honey etc. from the forest are the important sources of livelihood. Selling milk to the village cooperative society and fishing in the coastal areas are main source of livelihood for some families. Fishing families live in a place nearby Kalpattu called Pudupet.

➤ **KEYWORDS**

- ❖ **Labourer:** A man who undertakes work of labour.
- ❖ **Harvesting:** Reaping and gathering of crops.
- ❖ **Agricultural work:** Work related to the agriculture.
- ❖ **Terrace farming:** A kind of farming in the hilly areas.
- ❖ **Cooperative society:** A society run by groups of members.

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the main occupation of people living in the rural areas?

- a. Working on farms b. Working in banks
c. Working at shops d. None of these

2. What is the main crop of the village Kalpattu?

- a. Paddy b. Wheat c. Sweet corn d. Sugarcane

3. What is the type of agriculture in which crops are consumed by the farmer and his family?

- a. Fish farming b. Poultry farming
c. Subsistence agriculture d. All of these

4. In which state of India is the village Kalpattu located?

- a. Tamil Nadu b. Mumbai c. Delhi d. Karnal

5. Cultivation on a small piece of land to produce a variety of crops is called:

- a. Subsistence agriculture
- b. Marginal farming
- c. Intensive subsistence agriculture
- d. None of these

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The people of Chizami have their own individual fields.
2. The people of Chizami village belong to the Chakhesang community.
3. Paddy is the main crop that is grown in irrigated lands.
4. Most of the families earn a living through agriculture.
5. People in rural areas earn their living in various ways.
6. Rural people indifferent regions of the country grow different crops.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. A large farmer	a. Aruna and Paarivelan
2. A small farmer	b. Thulasi
3. Fishing	c. Ramalingam
4. A poor, landless laborer	d. Kalpattu
5. Tamil Nadu	e. Sekar
Ans.	1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)

➤ **STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

1. In India 60 percent farmers are small farmers. **False**
2. Ramalingam is a big farmer having twenty acres of land. **True**
3. Sekar takes help to other small farmers at the time of harvesting. **True**
4. In coastal areas we find fishing villages. **True**
5. Sekar takes loan from Thulasi and buys seeds and fertilizers. **False**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Where is Kalpattu village situated?

Ans. Kalpattu is a village close to the sea coast of Tamil Nadu.

2. Name some of the crops grown in Kalpattu village.

Ans. The crops grown in Kalpattu village are paddy, coconut, cotton and sugarcane. Mango orchards are also found in this village.

3. Define the term 'bank'.

Ans. The term 'bank' is ordinarily applied to an institution which receives deposits of money or of credit and which seeks profits through the extension or sale of its own credit.

4. What is private debt?

Ans. Private debt means loans which an individual takes for his/her personal consumption from other people or institutions.

6. What is the meaning of Five Year Plan of India?

Ans. The economy of India is based on planning through its Five Year Plan, developed and executed by the Planning Commission of India.

7. Name the units of civic life.

Ans. There are three units of civic life, namely, the family, school and neighborhood.

8. What do you mean by ‘citizen’s duties’ space?

Ans. The citizens of a country are bound to do certain work according to the rules of society and rules of the land which are called citizen duties.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How can farmers prepare land for terrace farming?

Ans. Terrace farming is practiced in hilly areas. It helps in stopping soil erosion. The land is cut into steps. Sikkim and Nagaland are the two states where terrace farming is put to use extensively.

2. What work does Shekar’s family do? Why do you think that Shekar does not employ labourers for farming?

Ans. Shekar’s family had just finished the harvesting. He is the owner of two acres of land and manages to do all the work in the field with the help of his family members. It is subsistence agriculture for which outside labourers are not required.

3. Describe village life.

Ans. Sixty five percent of our population lives in villages. Agriculture is the main occupation. Most of the villages are at a distance from cities. The houses of our villages are mostly made of mud, have thatched roofs and the people keep cattle at home. Some villages lack proper medical aid.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the condition of agriculture before independence?

Ans. Before independence, our villages were extremely backward. Most of the villages did not have modern facilities of irrigation. Farmers were mostly illiterate and superstitious. They did not have a scientific outlook and old methods of cultivation were followed. Zamindars or the British Government paid no heed towards the improvement of the farmers. People were mostly poor, though they worked hard.

GRADE 6 SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE
CHAPTER 9 URBAN LIVELIHOODS

➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ Work gives us a sense of accomplishment; we work to meet our needs and requirements of those who are dependent on us. Our work contributes to the growth of economy of country
- ❖ The main street of cities are always buzzing with activities like vegetable vendor, fruit seller, newspaper seller, auto rickshaw and cycle rickshaw puller
- ❖ Businesspersons are not employed by anyone but they employ a number of workers as supervisors and helpers. Businesspersons get license from the Municipal Corporation to open showrooms
- ❖ Municipal Corporation decides the working days of the market. Example: Wednesday market. Markets also provide services such as banks, courier services and others
- ❖ Sales persons work is to get orders from shopkeepers and collect payments from them. Each salesperson is responsible for a particular region
- ❖ Marketing manager meets the salespersons once in a week to check their progress report and discuss the problem they face while doing the marketing. He has to travel to different places. The job of a marketing manager is permanent and they also get benefits from the office
- ❖ Factory area consists of small workshops. In one of the factory, people work on sewing machines and stitch clothes. In another section, the stitched clothes are stacked. Many women work as a tailor in the export garment unit

➤ **KEYWORDS**

- ❖ **Vendor:** One who sells things of daily use by going door to door.
- ❖ **Urban areas:** Towns and cities.
- ❖ **Business person:** One who earns his livelihood by engaging himself in some business.
- ❖ **Employer:** One who gives the job to someone.
- ❖ **Casual worker:** One who is engaged in temporary work.

➤ **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**

➤ FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. **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.
2. The orders and payments from the shopkeepers are given to the **Salesperson**.
3. A dentist falls in the category of **Service** sector.
4. In a survey of **Ahmedabad** city, it was found that 12 percent of all the workers in the city were working on the street.

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

➤ STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Casual workers can complain about their pay or working conditions. | False |
| 2. A vendor is a person who buys things. | False |
| 3. The secondary occupation includes banking, transport, teaching, etc. | False |
| 4. People who have their own business are self-employed. | True |

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who is a citizen?

Ans. A citizen is a person who has full rights and performs some duties in a state. He is required to take part in the formation of the government directly or indirectly.

2. Which local body of the city decides the day of the weekly market?

Ans. The Municipal Corporation decides the day of the weekly market.

3. What is a showroom?

Ans. A showroom is a large area used to display goods for sale such as home appliances, leather goods, food items, automobiles, cosmetic, furniture,carpets, etc.

4. What are consumer products?

Ans. Products which are purchased by the ultimate consumers or users for satisfying their personal needs and desires are referred to as consumer products, e.g., soap.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

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

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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?

Ans. 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.

Ans. 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.