



SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT 2 – 2021-22		
GRADE 6	SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE	
Syllabus – HIS – 5,7,8,11	GEO – 4,6,7	CIVICS – 4,7,9

(Q-1) Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1) Jana refers to:
(a) Raja (b) Shudras (c) **People** (d) Army
- 2) Hastinapur and Atranjikhhera are situated in:
(a) Bihar (b) Maharashtra (c) Rajasthan (d) **Uttar Pradesh**
- 3) Vajji its capital at:
(a) Pataliputra (b) **Vaishali** (c) Etah (d) Hastinapur
- 4) Ashvamedh was:
(a) Cow sacrifice (b) **Horse sacrifice** (c) Rat sacrifice (d) Cat sacrifice
- 5) Rajagriha (present day Rajgir) is in:
(a) **Bihar** (b) Maharashtra (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Kashmir
- 6) A very big kingdom is known as:
(a) **Empire** (b) State (c) Hotel (d) Resort
- 7) Arthashastra was written by:
(a) Ashoka (b) **Kautilya** (c) Chandragupat (d) Vishvamitra
- 8) Which was a gateway to the North-West?
(a) Pataliputra (b) Ujjain (c) **Taxila** (d) Rupnath
- 9) What did people provide to Mauryan officials?
(a) Elephants (b) Timber (c) Honey and was (d) **All of these**
- 10) Kalinga is the ancient name of:
(a) Karnataka (b) **Coastal Odisha** (c) Goa (d) Maharashtra
- 11) The use of iron began in the subcontinent around:
(a) 2000 years ago (b) **3000 years ago** (c) 4000 years ago (d) 500 years ago
- 12) In Tamil religion, ordinary ploughmen were known as:
(a) Vellalar (b) Adimai (c) **Uzhavar** (d) Karmakara
- 13) Ring wells were used as:
(a) Toilets (b) Drains (c) Garbage (d) **All of these**
- 14) Northern Black Polished ware is a type of:
(a) **Pottery** (b) Stamp (c) Footwear (d) Cloth
- 15) Dyeing vats were used to dye:
(a) Paper (b) Candles (c) **Cloth** (d) None of these
- 16) Which Kushana ruler organised the Buddhist Council?
(a) Chandragupta (b) Harsha (c) **Kanishka** (d) Theravada
- 17) The iron pillar is situated at:
(a) Kanpur (b) **Delhi** (c) Bombay (d) Gaya
- 18) The Tamil Epic Silappadikaram was composed by:
(a) **Ilango** (b) Kalhana (c) Kalidasa (d) Bhairavi
- 19) Aryabhata was a:
(a) Mathematician (b) Astronomer (c) **Both** (d) Both (a) & (b)
- 20) The Puranas were written in:
(a) Hindi (b) Telugu (c) Prakrit (d) **Sanskrit**

- 21) A sketch is a _____ mainly based on memory and not to the _____.
- Plan, Map
 - Plan, Scale**
 - Drawing, Scale**
 - Scale, Map
- 22) The bottom side of the map usually indicates _____ direction.
- North
 - West
 - South**
 - East
- 23) _____ are large scale maps which are based on an actual survey of a small area.
- Political map
 - Thematic map
 - Cadastral map
 - Topographical map**
- 24) Usually, left side of the map indicates _____.
- East
 - West**
 - South
 - North
- 25) Mauna Kea is higher than Mount Everest being:
- 10,245 metres high
 - 10,205 metres high**
 - 10,235 metres high
 - 10,255 metres high
- 26) Glaciers are found in:
- Hills
 - Plateau
 - Mountain**
 - Plain
- 27) _____ is unbroken flat land.
- Hills
 - Plateau
 - Mountains
 - Plain**
- 28) Which plateau is known as Peninsular plateau?
- North
 - Chotanagpur
 - Sahara
 - Deccan**
- 29) Which of the following is not a volcanic mountain?
- Vosges**
 - Fujiyama
 - Cotopaxi
 - Krakatau
- 30) _____ are very fine soils brought by the rivers and deposits in the river basins.
- Alluvial Deposits**
 - Literate deposits
 - Black Deposit
 - Eroded Deposits

- 31) Which of the following rivers does not drain in the Bay of Bengal?
- Krishna
 - Narmada**
 - Kaveri
 - Godavari
- 32) What is the extent of India in terms of longitude?
- 68°7' E - 97°25' E**
 - 8°7' E - 67°25' E
 - 6°7' E - 77°25' E
 - 38°7' E - 87°25' E
- 33) The river Ganga originates from _____ in the Himalayas.
- Gangotri**
 - Gomati
 - Yamuna
 - Kaveri
- 34) Kathmandu is the capital of _____.
- Nepal**
 - Bhutan
 - Pakistan
 - Afghanistan
- 35) The _____ is responsible for ensuring peace and harmony at the place.
- Lawyers
 - Police**
 - Court
 - Industry
- 36) South Africa is located in continent of _____.
- Asia
 - Latin America
 - Africa**
 - None of these
- 37) Among the following high ideals, which was not inspired by people during the national struggle of freedom?
- Democracy
 - Secular
 - Socialist
 - Violence**
- 38) Who played an important role in banned the untouchability?
- Rajendra Prasad
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
- 39) What was broken by the ball hit by Rehana?
- Glass of a car
 - Street light**
 - Window glass
 - Pot
- 40) The elected head of the Municipal Corporation is known as Mayor or _____.
- Mahajan
 - Mahapur
 - Corporator

d) Commissioner

41) Which of the following is false regarding Municipality?

- a) The cities with less population have municipalities
- b) The number of elected members is generally between fifteen and sixty
- c) The meeting is presided over by Chairman

d) Villages have a Municipality

42) Yasmin Khala was a _____.

- a) **Municipal Corporation employee**
- b) Major Officer
- c) Chief executive officer
- d) Patwari

43) Under municipality, a city is divided into _____.

- a) Section
- b) parts
- c) Councils
- d) **Wards**

44) Who is Bachchu Manjhi?

- a) Government worker
- b) Teacher
- c) Garment worker

d) Cycle-Rickshaw Puller

45) 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

46) 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

47) Which authority issues licence to the permanent shops to do business?

- a) High Court
- b) Police
- c) Supreme Court

d) Municipal corporation

48) 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**

(Q-2) 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) Taxes on **crops** were the most important.
- 5) The raja was a **Central** figure in the rituals.

- 6) Many people did not accept the system of varna laid down by the **Brahmins**.
- 7) The most famous **Mauryan** ruler was Ashoka.
- 8) **Kalinga** is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.
- 9) **Dhamma** is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term Dharma.
- 10) Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called the **Arthashastra**.
- 11) Chandragupta was supported by a wise man named **Chanakya** or **Kautilya**.
- 12) Many of the cities that developed from about 2500 years ago were capitals of the
- 13) **Mahajanpadas**.
- 14) The earliest coins which were in use for about **500 years** were punch marked coins.
- 15) The use of iron began in the subcontinent around **3000** years ago
- 16) While new tools and the system of **Transplantation** increased production, irrigation was also used.
- 17) Some of the earliest works in Tamil, known as **Sangam literature** were composed around 2300 years ago
- 18) Some of the largest collections of iron tools and weapons were found in the **Megalithic burials**.
- 19) The Ramayana is about **Rama** a prince of Kosala, who was sent into exile.
- 20) Two Sanskrit epics, the **Mahabharata** and **Ramayana** had been popular for a very long time.
- 21) The Mahabharata is about a war fought between the **Kauravas** and **Pandavas** who were cousins.
- 22) **Valmiki** is recognised as the author of the Sanskrit Ramayana.
- 23) Aryabhatta also found a way of **calculating** the circumference of a circle.
- 24) Plain land is used for **Agriculture**.
- 25) **Map** is a representation of earth on a flat surface according to scale.
- 26) Railway lines, roads, boundaries are examples of **Conventional symbols**.
- 27) The direction on a map is concerning to **North** direction.
- 28) **Plains is** the most useful area for human habitat.
- 29) Mountains vary in their **Heights** and **Shape**
- 30) The **Aravali** range is the example of one of the oldest fold mountains in India.
- 31) The Rhine valley is the example of **Block** mountains.
- 32) **Lakshadweep** islands are coral islands.
- 33) The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is **The Tropic of Cancer**.
- 34) India has an area of about **3.28 million** square kilometres.
- 35) **Telangana** became 29th state of India in June 2014.
- 36) In a **Democracy** people elect their leaders to represent them.
- 37) The **Indian Constitution** lays down basic rules that everyone needs to follow.
- 38) Voting rights were not available to non-**Whites** in South Africa.
- 39) Nelson Mandela became President in **1994**.
- 40) The main reason for the epidemic Plague in **Surat** was unhealthy sewerage conditions and the inefficient health infrastructure.
- 41) **Public amenities** are facilities or benefits continuously offered to the general public for their use or enjoyment, with or without charge.
- 42) People have to pay **Property tax** on their homes as well as taxes for water and other services.

- 43) **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.
- 44) The orders and payments from the shopkeepers are given to the **Salesperson**.
- 45) A dentist falls in the category of **Service** sector.
- 46) In a survey of **Ahmedabad** city, it was found that 12 percent of all the workers in the city were working on the street.

(Q-3) Match the following:

1)

(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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2)

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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3)

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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4)

(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).

5)

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

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

6)

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).

7)

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

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

(Q-4) State whether true or false:

- 1) 'Rajas' who let the 'ashvamedha' horse pass through their lands were irwited to the sacrifice.- **True**
- 2) The charioteer sprinkled sacred water on the king.- **False**
- 3) Archaeologists have found palaces in the settlements of the 'janapadas'.- **False**
- 4) Pots to store grain were made out of Painted Grey Ware.- **True**
- 5) Many cities in 'mahajanapadas' were fortified.- **False**
- 6) Maps showing the distribution of rice, sugarcane, and wheat, etc. are known as thematic maps.- **True**
- 7) A scale is necessary for a sketch.-**False**
- 8) A compass is an instrument used to find out the speed of travelling.-**False**
- 9) Large scale maps give more information than small scale maps.-**True**
- 10) The wearing away of the earth surface is called erosion.- **True**
- 11) There are some mountains lying undersea.- **True**
- 12) Mauna Kea is an undersea mountain.- **True**
- 13) A rich variety of flora and fauna is found in the mountains.- **True**
- 14) Lakshadweep Islands are coral islands.- **True**
- 15) The Bay of Bengal lies east to India.- **True**
- 16) Himalaya means abode of snow.- **True**

- 17) Ocean contributes its water to the main river to form a big river.-**False**
18) South Africa is a country that has people of several races.-**True**
19) Equality means all are not equal in the eye of law.-**False**
20) Cauvery water dispute is between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states.-**True**
21) Democracy is a good standard for evaluating political life.-**True**
22) The private contractors to collect and process garbage are called Sub-contracting.-**True**
23) The Municipal Corporation gets its money by collecting taxes.-**True**
24) Property taxes, however, form only 40% of the money that a municipal corporation earns.-**False**
25) The civic body in a small town is known as Municipal Corporation.-**False**
26) Casual workers can complain about their pay or working conditions.- **False**
27) A vendor is a person who buys things.- **False**
28) The secondary occupation includes banking, transport, teaching, etc.- **False**
29) People who have their own business are self-employed.-**True**

(Q-5) Answer the following questions in short:

1. What are Varnas?

- The priests divided into four groups called Varnas.

2. Name the four groups of Varnas. .

- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.

3. What is democracy?

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

4. What does Ashvamedha mean?

- Ashvamedha means sacrifice of horse.

5. Name the capital of Vajji.

- Vaishali is the capital of Vajji.

6. What 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.

7. Who wrote Arthashastra?

- Chanakya wrote Arthashastra.

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

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

9. Which language and script was used for Ashoka's inscriptions?

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

10. What are Jatakas?

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

11. What do you mean by Shrenis?

- Associations of crafts persons and merchants were known as Shrenis

12. Who were Grihaptis?

- Small land owners were known as Grihapatis.

13. What is a port?

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

14. What is a city?

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

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

- Silver or copper

16. Name two famous Sanskrit epics.

- Ramayana and Mahabharata are two famous Sanskrit epics.

17. What is a temple?

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

18. What is science?

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

19. What are the three components of a map?

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

20. What are the four cardinal directions?

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

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

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

22. What is Internal Process?

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

23. Name the process which modifies the surfaces of the Earth.

- Internal process and ii) External process

24. What is Erosion?

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

25. What do you mean by Deposition?

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

26. What is the total geographical area of India?

- 3.28 million square kilometres.

27. What is the extent of India from

- (i) Kashmir to Kanyakumari (ii) Arunachal Pradesh to Kachchh
(i) 3200 kms, (ii) 2900 kms

28. What is a Peninsula?

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

29. Name two Southern neighbouring countries of India.

- Two Southern neighbouring countries of India are:
(i) Sri Lanka, and (ii) Maldives.

30. Define Urbanisation.

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

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

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

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

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

33. What are the factors that determine the price of a commodity in the market?

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

(Q-6) Answer the following questions 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. 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.

7. What are ring wells?

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

8. What is the use of ring wells?

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

9. How were sculptures used by people?

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

10. What are epics?

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

11. List some literary works on different subjects.

- Arthashastra,
- Kalidasa's plays,
- Harsha charita,
- Sangam literature,
- Works by foreign travellers.

12. What are the benefits of maps?

There are a number of benefits of using maps:

- Maps show accurate information of a small area.
- They can be carried with greater ease.
- Different types of maps are chosen to show various types of information as required, e.g., political maps, physical maps, weather maps and so on.
- Maps area used to make comparisons or deductions.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. Which water bodies surround the Indian Peninsula?

- The water bodies which surround the Indian Peninsula are:
 - (i) In South – The Indian Ocean
 - (ii) In East – The Bay of Bengal, and
 - (iii) In West – The Arabian Sea.

16. Why do State Governments give grants to the Municipalities?

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

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

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

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

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

19. Define street vendors.

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

20. What are the factors that determine the price of a commodity in the market?

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

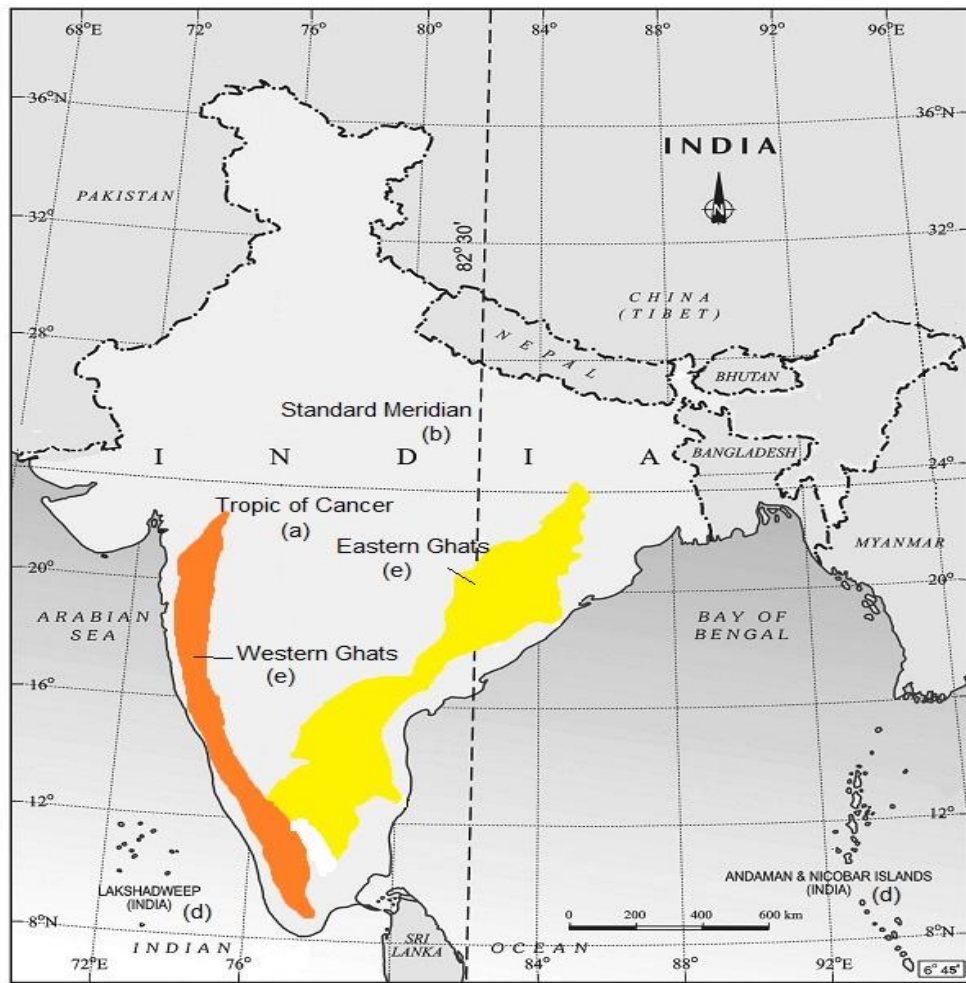
21. What are markets?

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

❖ MAP SKILL

On an outline map of India, mark the following

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



- ❖ Draw different landforms. (See Chapter 4 from Geography)
- ❖ Draw different types of mountains. (See Chapter 4 from Geography)