



# DAV NUPPL Public School

NUPPL Township, Ghatampur, Kanpur Nagar, UP-209206

Assignment: Half yearly

Class : VI

Subject: Social Science

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## Chapter – 3: Locating Places on the Earth

### Choose the correct option:

- The equator does not pass through which one of the following continents?  
a. Europe      b. South America      c. Asia      d. Africa
- The heat zone lying between  $23^{\circ}20'N$  and  $66^{\circ}20'N$  is:  
a. Frigid Zone      b. Torrid Zone      c. Temperate Zone      d. Time Zone
- The longest circle drawn midway between two poles is:  
a. Equator      b. Prime Meridian      c. The Tropic of Cancer      d. The Tropic of Capricorn
- When the time is 12 noon at  $0^{\circ}$  longitude, the time at  $75^{\circ}E$  longitude will be:  
a. 4 p.m.      b. 5 p.m.      c. 3 p.m.      d. 11 p.m.
- Which one of the following is a correct statement about longitudes?  
a. Their length is the longest at the poles.      b. Their length is the shortest at the equator.  
c. All of them have equal lengths.      d. Their length reduces towards the poles.

### Answer the following questions. (20 to 30 words):

- Which two basic points on the earth serve as the reference points?
- What is the significance of Greenwich Mean Time?
- Why does the Torrid zone have the maximum temperature?

### Answer the following questions. (90 to 120 words):

- Distinguish between Equator and Prime Meridian.
- Why do we need to have a standard time?
- Differentiate between Latitudes and Longitudes.
- Assertion (A):** The Equator is located at 0 degree latitude.  
**Reason (R):** The Equator is the line that divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- Assertion (A):** Lines of latitude are also called parallels of latitude.  
**Reason (R):** Lines of latitude run parallel to each other and never meet.  
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
C. A is true, but R is false.  
D. A is false, but R is true.

### Case Study Based Questions:

Horizontal lines drawn on a globe or a map are called lines of latitude. Since these lines run parallel to each other they are called parallels of latitudes. The latitude of a place on the Earth's surface is its angular distance in the north or in the south of the equator. It is measured as an angle subtended at the centre of the earth. The latitudes are always expressed in degrees. They are numbered from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$  North and South. Equator is located at  $0^{\circ}$  Each degree of latitude is divided into 60 minutes and a minute is further sub-divided into 60 seconds. Suppose the latitude of a place is 8 degrees 4 minutes and 25 seconds, we can express it as  $8^{\circ} 4' 25''$ .

- What are horizontal lines drawn on a globe or map called?
- How is the latitude of a place on the Earth's surface measured?
- How are the degrees of latitude further divided?
- What is the latitude of a place expressed as  $8^{\circ} 4' 25''$  in degrees, minutes, and seconds?

## Chapter – 9: Life of Early Man

### Choose the correct option:

- Old Stone Age began \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.  
a. 2.5 million      b. 4.5 million      c. 5.5 million      d. 3.5 million
- Tools of early man were made of:  
a. Gold      b. Copper      c. Stone      d. Soil

3. Food gatherers means:
  - a. who exchange food in return for food
  - b. who roam for the production of food
  - c. who roam in search of food
  - d. who roam in search of gathering grass
4. Habitations are the sites where:
  - a. people live
  - b. people make stones
  - c. people play
  - d. people make paintings
5. Stone Age is divided into:
  - a. three periods
  - b. two periods
  - c. five periods
  - d. four periods

**Answer the following questions. (30 to 60 words):**

1. List the three phases of the Stone Age.
2. State any two uses of fire in the Old Stone Age.
3. What is meant by the Chalcolithic Period?

**Answer the following questions. (90 to 120 words):**

4. Distinguish between Palaeolithic Age and Mesolithic Age.
5. Describe any four major changes that took place in human life during the Mesolithic Age.
6. What were the beliefs of Neolithic Man about life?

**Assertion and Reason:**

7. **Assertion (A):** Humans in the Neolithic Age lived a more settled life compared to the Palaeolithic Age.  
**Reason (R):** The development of agriculture allowed Neolithic people to establish permanent settlements.
8. **Assertion (A):** The tools of the Neolithic Age were more advanced than those of the Palaeolithic Age.  
**Reason (R):** Neolithic tools were often polished and included a variety of implements for farming and building.
  - A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - C. A is true, but R is false.
  - D. A is false, but R is true.

**Case Study Based Questions:**

Palaeo means 'old' and lithic means 'stone'. The Palaeolithic man prepared stone tools to defend himself from wild animals. He also used them for hunting animals, chopping meat, cutting wood and digging. The tools were known as core and flake tools. The core tools were made from large stones by sharpening the edges. The flake tools were formed when flakes (broken pieces) of stone struck off from a large piece of stone.

- A. What does the term "Palaeo" mean?
- B. What were the main purposes of the stone tools used by Palaeolithic man?
- C. What are core tools and how were they made?
- D. How were flake tools formed?

## Chapter 10: Development of Civilisation

**Choose the correct option:**

1. Which of the following is not a feature of a civilization?
  - a. Writing system
  - b. Urban centres
  - c. Nomadic lifestyle
  - d. Specialized occupations
2. The Harappan Civilization was located in which present-day country?
  - a. India
  - b. Pakistan
  - c. Afghanistan
  - d. Bangladesh
3. What was the main occupation of the people in the Harappan Civilization?
  - a. Agriculture
  - b. Trade and commerce
  - c. Fishing
  - d. Hunting
4. Which river was crucial for the development of the Mesopotamian Civilization?
  - a. Nile
  - b. Indus
  - c. Tigris
  - d. Ganges
5. The Great Bath is associated with which ancient civilization?
  - a. Egyptian
  - b. Sumerian
  - c. Harappan
  - d. Chinese

**State True or False for the following statements:**

1. The cities were well planned in Harappan Culture.
2. The citadel was considered the central part of the city.
3. Pottery was not a popular industry in Harappan culture.
4. People of Indus Valley worshiped the neem tree.
5. Mohen-jo-Daro was rebuilt nine times at the same site.

**Answer the following questions (30 to 60 words):**

1. List the occupations of the Indus Valley people.
2. Why did the early civilizations develop on the river banks?
3. What type of climate did the Indus Valley have?

**Answer the following questions (90 to 120 words):**

4. How the cities were planned in Indus Valley Civilisation.
5. List the three features of the Indus Valley Civilisation which tell us that it was an urban civilisation.
6. Differentiate between Mesopotamian Civilization and Indus Valley Civilization.

**Mapwork**

7. On a political map of India, label all the States and their Capitals.
8. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the following places-  
a) Bhimbetka      b) Burzahom      c) Magadha      d) A place where dockyard has been discovered

**Chapter – 11: The Iron Age Civilisation**

**Choose the correct option:**

1. The oldest Veda is:  
a. Rigveda      b. Somaveda      c. Yajurveda      d. Atharvaveda
2. What was the main occupation of Aryans?  
a. Hunting      b. Carpentry      c. Agriculture      d. Trading
3. The chief god during the Early Vedic Civilisation was:  
a. Indra      b. Agni      c. Varuna      d. Surya
4. The supreme god worshipped during the Greek Civilisation was:  
a. Zeus      b. Apollo      c. Hermes      d. Poseidon
5. Who calculated the circumference of the earth?  
a. The Egyptians      b. The Babylonians      c. The Greeks      d. The Romans

**Fill in the blanks:**

- i. The word *Veda* means \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. The oldest Veda is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. The early vedic period is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv. *Grihapati* was the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer the following questions (20-40 Words):**

1. List the achievements of the Aryans in the field of science and mathematics.
2. What were the main inventions of Greek Civilisation?
3. What was the political condition of the country under Aryans?

**Answer the following questions (90 to 120 words):**

4. What was the condition of women in the Early Vedic Period?
5. Explain the Varna System. What changes did it undergo during the Late Vedic Period?

**Case Study Based Questions:**

The Bronze Age Civilisation had flourished in the eastern part of the world as the western world was far less advanced at that time. Around 1200 BC, the Iron Age followed the Bronze Age. The discovery of iron led to manufacturing of stronger tools like sickle, shovel, spades, axe, saw, nails, etc. They helped in a variety of occupations. For example, the axe helped in clearing of jungles which led to large-scale cultivation. There was an increase in the number of cities and towns. They became the centres of trade and craft. Many civilisations started developing around the Mediterranean Sea. Trade between different parts of the world, migration of people and changes in territories due to wars helped in the exchange of ideas. This, in turn, helped in the development of the Making of tools in Iron A knowledge of art and crafts. The barter system was replaced by the use of currency.

- a) What significant change in tool manufacturing occurred around 1200 BC?
- b) Why did cities and towns become centres of trade and craft during the Iron Age?
- c) What factors contributed to the exchange of ideas between different regions during the Iron Age?
- d) Which economic system replaced the barter system during the Iron Age?

**Mapwork:**

- i. Greek Civilisation
- ii. Roman Civilisation
- iii. Iranian Civilisation
- iv. Harappan Civilisation

## Chapter 12: Janapadas and the Mahajanapadas

### Choose the correct option:

1. How much of the produce was collected as tax?  
a. one-third part      b. one-fifth part      c. one-sixth part      d. half part
2. Classification of society into four groups on the basis of their occupation is called:  
a. Vajja      b. Vistac. Varna      d. Vedas
3. \_\_\_\_\_ means unquestioned control over an area in which the royal horse moves uninterrupted.  
a. Shermedha      b. Ashvamedhac. Singhmedha      d. Kshatriyas
4. Magadha and \_\_\_\_\_ are examples of monarchical Mahajanapadas:  
a. Shakyas      b. Lichchhavis      c. Vajji      d. Vatsa
5. \_\_\_\_\_ had a large deposit of iron-ore.  
a. Malla      b. Vajji      c. Magadha      d. Ujjayini

### Write True or False for the following statements and rewrite the false statements correctly:

1. The Varna system was based on birth.
2. Gramini helped the king in his central administration.
3. Magadha had a flourishing long-distance trade.
4. There was no assembly in the Republics.

### Answer the following questions. (60 to 90 words):

1. Mention any two achievements of Ajatshatru.
2. How did Magadha emerge as the most powerful Mahajanpada? Explain.
3. What was a guild? What was its main purpose?

### Answer the following questions. (60 to 90 words):

4. Why did the agriculture flourish in the Mahajanpadas?
5. What were the natural advantages that helped Magadha to become a powerful kingdom in North India?
6. Who divided people into four groups and on what basis?

### Case Study Based Questions:

In the beginning, people belonging to the same tribe inhabited a Janapada, but with the expansion of their territories through conquests, they came to be known as Mahajanapadas.

Magadha, Vatsa, Avanti, Kosala, Matsya, Anga, Kashi were some of the important and strong Mahajanapadas. The Magadha emerged as the most powerful Mahajanapada as it conquered the territories of other Mahajanapadas.

Matrimonial alliances with daughters of other rulers was also a step towards expanding power. All these Mahajanapadas later became parts of the Magadha empire.

- a) How did Janapadas transform into Mahajanapadas?
- b) Name at least three important Mahajanapadas.
- c) Which Mahajanapada emerged as the most powerful?
- d) How did Magadha expand its power apart from conquests?

## Chapter - 13 : The Mauryan Dynasty

### Match the following:

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Barabar   | a) Textile centre |
| 2. Odisha    | b) Rock edict     |
| 3. Madurai   | c) Stupa          |
| 4. Sahasrama | d) Caves          |
| 5. Sanchi    | e) Kalinga        |

### Choose the correct option:

- Which dynasty ruled over 'Magadha' after the Mauryan Dynasty?
  - Satavahana
  - Shunga
  - Nanda
  - Kanva
- With which of the following centres of learning was Chanakya, the famous teacher of Chandragupta Maurya, associated?
  - Taxila
  - Nalanda
  - Vikramshila
  - Vaishali
- Who is called the 'second Ashoka'?
  - Samudra Gupta
  - Chandra Gupta Maurya
  - Kanishka
  - Harshavardhana
- The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of:
  - Ashoka
  - Chandragupta Maurya
  - Samudra Gupta
  - Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- Which event brought about a profound change in Ashoka's administrative policy?
  - The third Buddhist Council
  - The Kalinga War
  - His embracing of Buddhism
  - Him sending missionaries to Ceylon
- Arrange the following Magadhan dynasties in chronological order:
 

I. Nandas	II. Shisu nagas	III. Mauryas	IV. Hariyankas
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  - IV, II, III, and I
  - II, I, IV, and III
  - IV, II, I, and III
  - III, I, IV, and II

**Answer the following questions. (30 to 60 words):**

- Who was Seleucus Nicator?
- Which lake was built by Chandragupta Maurya and why?

**Answer the following questions. (90 to 120 words)**

- Explain the main features of Ashoka's *Dhamma* related to social and ethical code of conduct.
- Describe briefly, the social and economic life of the people during the Mauryan Period.
- How did the Kalinga War prove to be a turning point in the life of Ashoka?

**Assertion and Reason:**

- Assertion (A):** Ashoka's Dhamma emphasized non-violence and tolerance.  
**Reason (R):** One of the main features of Ashoka's Dhamma was that everybody should avoid arrogance, enmity, and the sacrifice of animals.
- Assertion (A):** Ashoka's Dhamma included respect for all elders, brahmins, teachers, and monks.  
**Reason (R):** Ashoka wanted his people to live in harmony with each other and follow a path of truth and kindness.
  - Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true, but R is false.
  - A is false, but R is true.

**Case Study Based Questions:**

The Mauryan administration was run under the guidance of Chanakya. The King was the Head of the State and enjoyed supreme powers of military, judiciary and civil administration. He had a Mantri Parishad (Council of Ministers) to advise and assist him. However, the king was not bound to follow their advice. The ministers were appointed on the basis of merit. He kept ladies as his body- guards. Amatya, Mahamatra Adhyaksha, Purohita, Senapati, Yuvraj were some of the officials in his court. There was a very efficient espionage system. The whole empire was divided into smaller units for efficient administration.

- Who guided the Mauryan administration?
- What roles did the King of the Mauryan Empire hold?
- What was the purpose of the Mantri Parishad in the Mauryan administration?
- On what basis were ministers appointed in the Mauryan administration?

**Chapter 22 : Democracy and Government**

**Choose the correct option:**

- A mark is put on the finger to make sure that a person casts only:
  - three votes
  - one vote
  - no vote
  - two votes

2. What does the government make for everyone to follow?
  - a. Laws
  - b. Rules
  - c. Decisions
  - d. Relations
3. What is the most basic outcome of democracy?
  - a. Significant decision making
  - b. Powerful repressive governance
  - c. Accountability to the citizens
  - c. None of these
4. What do governments do for their people?
  - a. Build houses for them
  - b. Take action on people's personal issues
  - c. Supply electricity
  - d. Construction of roads
5. American women got the right to vote in:
  - a. 1919
  - b. 1920
  - c. 1921
  - d. 1922
6. The citizens of the country have the right to approach \_\_\_\_\_ if they feel there is a violation of any law by an individual or by the government.
  - a. Lawyer
  - b. Parliament
  - c. Hospital
  - d. Court
7. What is the Universal Adult Franchise?
  - a. Citizens of 8 years and above in the country are allowed to vote
  - b. Citizens of 16 years and above in the country are allowed to vote
  - c. Citizens of 21 years and above in the country are allowed to vote
  - d. Citizens of 18 years and above in the country are allowed to vote
8. Which of the following is not the way people express their views and the government understands what actions they should take?
  - a. Rallies
  - b. No vote
  - c. Strikes
  - d. Dharnas

**Answer the following questions. (60 to 90 words):**

1. What is a democracy?
2. What is the most positive attitude in a conflicting situation?

**Answer the following questions. (90 to 120 words)::**

3. State three points on the right which forms the basis of democratic government.
4. Why did India opt for representative democracy? Explain.
5. Whose views should be accepted when so many people are involved in decision making?
6. What does the word 'sovereign' mean?

**Assertion and Reason:**

7. **Assertion (A):** The government at the state level works within its own state territory.  
**Reason (R):** For example, the government of Haryana is responsible for managing the entire country.
8. **Assertion (A):** The Central or Union government works for the entire country.  
**Reason (R):** The Central government is responsible for activities like building roads, generating electricity, and defending the borders.
  - a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c) A is true, but R is false.
  - d) A is false, but R is true.

**Case Study Based Questions:**

Participation of the people in the election process of the country at various levels is based on Universal Adult Franchise, which means all the citizens of India, who are 18 years of age and above are eligible to cast their votes, irrespective of caste, colour, creed, religion, region or language. Right to vote and to elect representatives is given to all the adults without any discrimination. This right forms the very basis of democratic governments at various levels in India.

- A. At what age do citizens of India become eligible to vote?
- B. Does the right to vote in India discriminate on the basis of caste, colour, creed, religion, region, or language?
- C. What Fundamental Right forms the basis of democratic governments at various levels in India?
- D. Why is the right to vote important in a democracy?

**Mapwork**

On the outline map of the world, locate and label the following:

- The oldest representative democracy
- The country which is considered the birthplace of direct democracy
- The country with largest number of voters