

6th to 10th Std Social Science

**Samacheer Do You Know Box Content and Book Back
Questions With Answer
134 Lessons**



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அர்ப்பணிப்பு

அனைத்து போட்டித்தேர்வுகளுக்கும் உதவும் வகையில் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட இந்த புத்தகத்தை போட்டித்தேர்வுக்கு பயிலும் மாணவர்களுக்காக அர்ப்பணிக்கிறோம்.

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6th Social Science Lesson 1

1] What is History?

Do You Know?

History is the study of past events in chronological order.

The term history has been derived from the Greek word "**Istoria**" which means '**learning by enquiry**'.

Numismatics – The study of Coins, **Epigraphy** – The study of inscription

A Mighty Emperor Ashoka: The most famous ruler of ancient India was Emperor Ashoka. It was during his period that Buddhism spread to different parts of Asia. Ashoka gave up war after seeing many people grieving death after the Kalinga war. He embraced Buddhism and then devoted his life to spread the message of peace and dharma. his service for the cause of public good was exemplary. He was the first ruler to give up war after victory. He was the first to build hospitals for animals. He was the first to lay roads. Ashoka Chakra with 24 spokes in our national flag was taken from the Sarnath Pillar of Ashoka.

Even though Emperor Ashoka was great, his greatness had been unknown until 19th century. The material evidence provided by William Jones, James Prinsep and Alexander Cunningham revealed the greatness of Emperor Ashoka.

Based on these accounts, Charles Allen wrote a book titled The Search for the India's Lost Emperor, which provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka. Many researches made thereafter brought Asoka's glorious rule to light. These inscriptions were observed on the rocks, Sanchi Stupa and Sarnath Pillar and helped to understand the greatness of Ashoka to the world.

Choose the correct answer:

1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?

- (a) Trade
- (b) Hunting
- (c) Painting
- (d) Rearing of animals

Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement: Pre historic man went along with the dog for hunting.

Reason: Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and reason are correct
- (c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct
- (d) Both Statement and reasons are wrong.

2. Statement: The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.

Find out which of the following is related to the statement:

- (a) Museum
- (b) Burial materials
- (c) Stone tools
- (d) Bones

3. Find out the wrong pair:

- (a) Old Stone age - Stone tools
- (b) Rock paintings - Walls of the caves
- (c) Copper plates - A source of history
- (d) Cats - First domesticated

4. Find the odd one:

- (a) Paintings were drawn on rocks and caves.
- (b) There were paintings depicting hunting scenes.
- (c) It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.
- (d) The paintings were painted by using many colours.

Fill in the blanks:

1. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in _____.
2. _____ is the father of history.
3. _____ was the first animal tamed by Old Stone Age man.
4. Inscriptions are _____ sources.
5. Ashoka Chakra has _____ spokes.

State true or false:

1. Stone tools belonging to Old Stone Age have been excavated at Athirampakkam near Chennai.
2. The materials used by the ancient people are preserved in the museums by the Archaeological Department.
3. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country.

Match the following:

1. Rock paintings - Copper plates
2. Written records - The most famous king
3. Ashoka - Devaram
4. Religious Literature - To understand the lifestyle

Answers:**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Hunting

Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement and reason are correct.
2. Museum
3. Cats- First domesticated
4. It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.

Fill in the blanks:

1. Caves
2. Herodotus
3. Dog
4. Archaeological
5. 24

State True or False:

1. True
2. True
3. True

Match the following:

1. To understand the lifestyle
2. Copper plates
3. The most famous King
4. Devaram

6th Social Science Lesson 2**2] Human Evolution****Do You Know?**

The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of archaeology and anthropology.

Archaeology is the study of pre historic humans remained materials used by pre historic humans. Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.

Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history. The word anthropology is derived from two Greek words: anthropos meaning "man" or "human"; and logos, meaning "thought" or "reason." Anthropologist attempt by the investigating the whole range of human development and behaviour, to achieve a total description of cultural and social phenomena.

People and their Habitat: Australopithecus – East Africa; Homohabilies – South Africa; Homoerectus – Africa and Asia; Neanderthal – Eurasia (Europe and Asia) ; Cro-Magnons – France; Peking – China; Homo sapiens – Africa; Heidelbergs – London.

Cromagnons learned to live in caves. Lascaus caves in France are the evidence for cave living of Cromagnons. They habitude to bury the dead.

Every today in the villages of Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu, people have the habit of making fire without use of match box.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The process of evolution is _____.
- (a) Direct
- (b) indirect
- (c) gradual
- (d) fast
2. Tanzania is situated in the continent of _____.
- (a) Asia
- (b) Africa
- (c) America
- (d) Europe

Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement: Migration of man of different parts of the world resulted in changes of physic and colour.

Reason: Climate changes.

- (a) Statement is correct

- (b) Reason is wrong
 (c) Statement and Reason is correct
 (d) Statement and Reason is wrong

Find out the Right pair:

1. Australopithecus - Walked on both legs
2. Homo habilis - Upright man
3. Homo erectus - Wise man
4. Homo sapiens - Less protruding face

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ unearthed the footprints of early humans in Tanzania.
2. Millions Of years ago, our ancestors led a _____ life.
3. The main occupations of the ancient humans were _____ and _____.
4. The invention of _____ made farming easier.
5. Rock paintings are found at _____ in Nilgiris.

State true or false:

1. Anthropology is the study of coins.
2. Homo erectus (Java man) had the knowledge of fire.

3. The first scientific invention of humans was wheel.
4. Goat was the first animal to be domesticated by humans.

Answers:**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Gradual
2. Africa

Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement and Reason are correct.

Find out the Right pair:

Australopithecus - Walked on both legs

Fill in the blanks:

1. Anthropologies
2. Nomadic
3. Hunting and gathering
4. Wheel
5. Karikaiyur

State True or False:

1. False

Correct Statement: Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history.

2. True
3. True
4. False

Correct Statement: Dog was the first animal to be domesticated by humans.

6th Social Science Lesson 3**3] Indus Civilisations****Do You Know?**

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was started in 1861 with Alexander Cunningham as Surveyor. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi.

Mehergarh – the Precursor to Indus Civilisation:

Mehergarh is a Neolithic site. It is located near the Bolan Basin of Baluchistan in Pakistan. It is one of the earliest sites known. It shows evidence of farming and herding done by man in very early times. Archaeological evidence suggests that Neolithic culture existed in Mehergarh as early as 7000 BC (BCE).

Bronze Age: It is a historical period characterised by the use of articles made of bronze.

Why burnt bricks are used in construction? They are strong, hard, durable, and resistant to fire and will not dissolve in water or rain.

A granary with walls made of mud bricks, which are still in a good condition, has been discovered in Rakhigarhi, a village in Haryana, belonging to Mature Harappan Phase.

The word 'civilisation' comes from the ancient Latin word civis, which means 'city'.

This little statue was found at Mohenjo-Daro. When Sir John Marshall saw the statuette known as the dancing girl, he said, "When I first saw them I found it difficult to believe that they were pre-historic modelling. Such as this was unknown in the

ancient worlds up to the age of Greece. I thought that these figures had found their way into levels some 3000 years old to which they properly belonged”.

KVT Complex (Korkai-Vanji-Thondi) spread over Afghanistan and Pakistan has many places, names of those were mentioned in Sangam literature. Korkai, Vanji, Thondi, Matrai, Urai and Kudalgarh are the names of places in Pakistan. Gurkay and Poompuhar in Afghanistan are related to the cities and ports mentioned in the Sangam Age. The names of the rivers Kawri and Pruns in Afghanistan and the rivers Kaweri Wala and Phonai in Pakistan also occur in the Sangam literature.

Indus people used the red quartz stone called Carnelian to design jewellery.

Copper was the first metal discovered and used by humans.

The earliest form of writing was developed by Sumerians.

Radiocarbon Dating Method: A Standard Tool for Archaeologists: Also known as C_{14} method, the radiocarbon method uses the radioactive isotope of carbon called carbon₁₄ to determine the age of an object.

Archaeological site at Mohenjo-Daro has been declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Choose the correct answer:

1. What metals were known to the people of Indus Civilisation?

- (a) Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron
- (b) Copper, silver, iron, but not bronze
- (c) Copper, gold, iron, but not gold
- (d) Copper, silver, iron, but not gold

2. Indus Civilisation belonged to

- (a) Old stone age
- (b) Medieval stone age
- (c) New stone age
- (d) Metal age

3. River valleys are said to be the cradle of civilisation because

- (a) Soil is very fertile
- (b) They experienced good climate

(c) They are useful for transportation

(d) Many civilisations flourished on river valleys

Match the Statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement: Harappan civilisation is said to be an urban civilisation.

Reason: It has well planned cities with advanced drainage system.

- (a) Statement and reason are correct
- (b) Statement is wrong
- (c) Statement is true, but the reason is wrong
- (d) Both statement and reason are wrong

2. Statement: Harappan civilisation belongs to Bronze Age.

Reason: Harappans did not know the use of iron.

- (a) Statement and reason are correct
- (b) Statement wrong
- (c) Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong
- (d) Both statement and reason are wrong

3. Statement: The engineering skill of Harappans was remarkable.

Reason: Building of docks after a careful study of tides, waves and currents.

- (a) Statement and reason are correct
- (b) Statement is wrong
- (c) Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong
- (d) Both statement and reason are wrong

4. Which of the following statements about Mohenjo-Daro is correct?

- (a) Gold ornaments were unknown.
- (b) Houses were made of burnt bricks
- (c) Implements were made of iron
- (d) Great Bath was made water tight with the layers of natural bitumen

5. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Uniformity in layout of town, streets and brick sizes
- (2) An elaborate and well laid out drainage system

(3) Granaries constituted an important part of Harappan Cities

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 & 2
- (b) 1 & 3
- (c) 2 & 3
- (d) All the three

6. Circle the odd one:

Oxen, sheep, buffaloes, pigs, horses

7. Find out the wrong pair:

- (a) ASI - John Marshall
- (b) Citadel - Granaries
- (c) Lothal - Dockyard
- (d) Harappan civilisation - River Cauvery

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is the oldest civilisation.
2. Archaeological Survey of India was founded by _____.
3. _____ were used to store grains.
4. Group of people form _____.

State true or false:

1. Mehargarh is a Neolithic site.
2. Archaeological survey of India is responsible for preservation of cultural monuments in the country.
3. Granaries were used to store grains.
4. The earliest form of writings was developed by Chinese.

Match the following:

1. Mohenjo-Daro - raised platform
2. Bronze - red quartz stone

3. Citadel - alloy

4. Carnelian - mound of dead

Answers:

Choose the correct answer:

1. Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron. 2. Metal Age 3. Many civilisations flourished on river valleys.

Match the Statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement and reason are correct.
2. Statement and reason are correct
3. Statement and reason are correct
4. Houses were made of burnt bricks and Great Bath was made water tight with the layers of natural bitumen.
5. All the three
6. Pigs
7. Harappan civilisation - River Cauvery

Fill in the blanks:

1. Mesopotamian Civilisation 2. Alexander Cunningham 3. Granaries 4. Community

Say True or False:

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False

Correct Statement: The earliest form of writing was developed by Sumerians.

Match the following:

1. Mound of dead 2. Alloy 3. Raised platform 4. Red quartz zone

6th Social Science Lesson 4

4] Ancient Cities of Tamilagam

Do You Know?

Mesopotamian civilisation is the earliest civilisation in the world. It is 6500 years old.

Thoonga Nagaram: Madurai had Naalangadi and Allangadi. Naalangadi – Day Market; Allangadi –

Evening Market. Madurai is known as Thoonga Nagaram (the city that never sleeps). Madurai was a safe place where women purchased things from Allangadi without any fear.

Poompuhar was a port. Madurai was a trading town. Kanchi was an educational centre.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following region has a city more than 6500 years old?

- (a) Iraq
- (b) Indus Valley
- (c) Tamilagam
- (d) Thondaimandalam

2. Which one of the following is a Tamil city?

- (a) Iraq
- (b) Harappan
- (c) Mohenjo-Daro
- (d) Kancheepuram

3. Which city is not related to the Bay of Bengal?

- (a) Poompuhar
- (b) Thondi
- (c) Korkai
- (d) Kancheepuram

4. Water management system of Tamils is known from

- (i) Kallanai
- (ii) Tanks in Kancheepuram
- (iii) Prakirama Pandyan Tank
- (iv) River Cauvery

- (a) i is correct
- (b) ii is correct
- (c) iii is correct
- (d) i and ii are correct

5. Which is not the oldest city among the following ones?

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Kancheepuram
- (c) Poompuhar
- (d) Chennai

6. Which city is related to Keezhadi excavation?

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Kancheepuram
- (c) Poompuhar

(d) Harappa

Tick the appropriate answer. Match the statement with the reason:

1. Statement: Goods were imported and exported from the city Poompuhar.

Reason: Bay of Bengal was suitable for trading with neighbouring countries.

- (a) Statement is correct, but reason is wrong
- (b) Statement and its reason is correct
- (c) Statement is wrong, but reason is correct
- (d) Both are wrong

2. i. Thirunavukkarasar said "kalviyil karaiillatha". This statement refers to the city Kancheepuram.

ii. Hiuen Tsang said, "Kancheepuram is one among the seven-sacred places of India".

iii. Kalidasa said, "Kancheepuram is the best city among the cities".

- (a) Only i is correct
- (b) Only ii is correct
- (c) Only iii is correct
- (d) All are correct

3. Find out the correct statement:

- (a) Naalangadi - Night shop
- (b) Allangadi - Day-time shop
- (c) Ancient Roman coin factory was found at Poompuhar.
- (d) Pearls were exported from Uvari near Korkai.

4. Find out the wrong statement:

- (a) Megasthenes had mentioned Madurai in his account.
- (b) Hiuen Tsang came to the Tamil city of Kancheepuram.
- (c) Kovalan and Kannagi lived in Kancheepuram.
- (d) Iraq is mentioned in Pattinapalai.

5. Find out the correct pair:

- (a) Koodal Nagar - Poompuhar
- (b) Thoonga Nagaram - Harappa
- (c) City of Education - Madurai
- (d) City of Temples - Kancheepuram

6. Find out the wrong pair:

- (a) Vadamalai - Gold
- (b) Western Ghats - Sandal
- (c) Southern Ghats - Pearls
- (d) Eastern Sea - Ahil

Fill in the blanks:

1. Kanchi Kailasanathar temple was built by _____.
2. _____ is known as the city of temples.
3. Masathuvan means _____.

State true or false:

1. Cultural relationship with the outside world developed in Poompuhar because of its trade relationship with it.
2. Women also purchased from Allangadi of Madurai without fear.
3. Many rock cut temples were made during the Pallava period.

4. Bodhi Dharmar belonged to Kancheepuram.

Answers:

Choose the correct answers:

1. Indus Valley 2. Kancheepuram 3. Kancheepuram
4. Kallanai and Tanks in Kancheepuram
5. Chennai 6. Madurai

Tick the appropriate answer. Match the statement with the reason:

1. Statement and its reason are correct 2. All are correct
3. Pearls were exported from Uvari near Korkai 4. Kovalan and Kannagi lived in Kancheepuram.
5. City of Temples – Kancheepuram 6. Eastern Sea - Ahil

Fill in the blanks:

1. Pallava King Raja Simha 2. Kanchi 3. A big trader

State True or False:

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True

6th Social Science Lesson 5

5] The Universe and Solar System

Do You Know?

The study of the Universe is called Cosmology. The term Cosmos is derived from the Greek word 'Kosmos'.

A light-year is the distance travelled by light in a year. Light travels at a velocity of 300,000 km per second. Sound travels at a speed of 330 m per second.

1.3 million Earths can fit inside the Sun. imagine how big the Sun is.

The distance between the Sun and the Earth is about 150 million kilometre. A flight flying at a speed of 800 km per hour from the Earth would take 21 years to reach the Sun.

On 24th September, 2014 Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission – MOM) , launched by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) , reached the orbit of Mars to analyze its atmosphere and topography. ISRO has now become the fourth space agency to reach Mars after the Soviet Space programme, NASA and the European Space Agency.

ISRO launched India's first ever Moon mission, Chandrayaan – 1 in 2008.

The Midnight Sun is a natural phenomenon that occurs in the summer months in places north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle, when the Sun remains overhead 24 hours a day.

The velocity of the Earth's rotation varies from 1,670 km per hour at the equator to 845 km per hour at 60° N and S latitudes and zero at the poles.

Perihelion is the Earth's closet position to the Sun. aphelion is the farthest position of the Earth from the Sun.

The Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve in the Indian Ocean covers an area on 10,500 sq.km in the ocean.

Fill in the blanks:

1. The Universe was formed after _____ explosion.
2. _____ is the unit used to measure the distance between two celestial bodies.
3. _____ is the centre of the solar system.

4. The word planet means _____.
5. _____ planet has many natural satellites.
6. India's first ever mission to the moon is _____.
7. Earth is inclined by _____ degrees.
8. The Equator faces the Sun directly on _____ and _____.
9. At the time of Perihelion, the Earth is _____ to the Sun.
10. The line which divides day and night on the Earth's surface is _____.

Choose the best answer:

1. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called
 - (a) Revolution
 - (b) Seasons
 - (c) Rotation
 - (d) Circulation
2. The Tropic of Capricorn faces the Sun directly on
 - (a) March 21
 - (b) June 21
 - (c) September 23
 - (d) December 22
3. The galaxy in which our solar system is found is
 - (a) Andromeda
 - (b) Megallanic clouds
 - (c) Milky Way
 - (d) Starburst
4. The only celestial body where man has successfully landed
 - (a) Mars
 - (b) Moon
 - (c) Mercury
 - (d) Venus
5. Which of the following planets can float on water?
 - (a) Jupiter
 - (b) Saturn
 - (c) Uranus

(d) Neptune

Circle the odd one out:

1. Venus, Jupiter, Neptune, Saturn
2. Sirius, Andromeda, Milky Way, Megallanic clouds
3. Pluto, Eris, Ceres, Io
4. Comet, Asteroids, Meteorites, Dwarf planets
5. Rover, Orbiter, Aeroplane, Space shuttle

Match the following:

1. Hottest Planet - Mars
2. Ringed Planet - Neptune
3. Red Planet - Venus
4. Somersaulting Planet - Saturn
5. Coldest Planet - Uranus

i) Consider the following statements:

1. Venus rotates from east to west.
2. The Tropic of Cancer faces the Sun on June 21.
3. Mars has rings around it.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2 only

ii) Which of the statement(s) is/are true?

Statement I: Earth is called a watery planet.

Statement II: The rotation of the Earth causes seasons.

- (a) I is true, II is wrong
- (b) I is wrong, II is true
- (c) Both the statements are true
- (d) Statements I and II are wrong

Name the following:

1. Cluster of stars.
2. The nearest galaxy to the solar system.
3. The brightest planet.
4. The living sphere.
5. The year which has 366 days.

Answers:**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Big Bang 2. Light Year 3. Sun 4. Wanderer 5. Jupiter 6. hanrayaan I 7. 23 1/2

8. 21st March and 23rd September 9. closest 10. Terminator Line

Choose the best answer:

1. Rotation 2. December 22 3. Milky Way 4. Moon 5. Saturn

Circle the odd one out:

1. Venus 2. Sirius 3. Io 4. Dwarf planets 5. Aeroplane

Match the following:

1. Venus 2. Saturn 3. Mars 4. Uranus 5. Neptune

i) Consider the following statements:

Statement 1 and 2 is True

ii) Which of the statement(s) is/are true?

Statement I is true, II is wrong

Name the following:

1. Galaxy 2. Megallanic clouds / Andromeda 3. Venus 4. Earth 5. Leap year

6th Social Science Lesson 6**6] Land and Oceans****Do You Know?**

Land classification-Sangam period: Kurinji – Mountain and its environs; Mullai – Forest and its surroundings; Marutham – Agricultural land and its adjoining areas; Neithal – Sea and its environs; Palai – Desert region.

Isthmus: A narrow strip of land which connects two large landmasses or separate two large water bodies.

Dharmapuri Plateau, Coimbatore Plateau and Madurai Plateau and Madurai are found in Tamil Nadu.

The plains have been the cradle of civilisations from the earliest times. For example: the Indus in India, the Nile valley in Egypt are some of the early civilisation which developed and flourished.

Erosion is the process of removal of surface material from the Earth's crust. The eroded materials are transported and deposited on the low lying areas. This process is called as Deposition.

If Mount Everest, which is the highest peak (8,848 metres) , was placed into the Mariana Trench, still there would be 2,146 metres of water left. The depth in metres from the Mean Sea Level denoted as m.

The Spanish navigator Ferdinand Magellan named the ocean Pacific, meaning calm or tranquil.

Palk Strait connects the Bay of Bengal and Palk Bay.

6° Channel separated Indira Point and Indonesia. 8° Channel separates Maldives and Minicoy islands. 9°

Channel separates Lakshadweep Islands and Minicoy islands. 10° Channel separates Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is the smallest ocean on Earth?

- (a) The Pacific Ocean
- (b) The Indian Ocean
- (c) The Atlantic Ocean
- (d) The Arctic Ocean

2. The Malacca Strait connects

- (a) The Pacific and Atlantic Oceans
- (b) The Pacific and Southern Oceans
- (c) The Pacific and Indian Oceans
- (d) The Pacific and Arctic Ocean

3. Which of the following oceans is the busiest ocean?

- (a) The Pacific Ocean
- (b) The Atlantic Ocean
- (c) The Indian Ocean
- (d) The Arctic Ocean

4. The frozen continent is

- (a) North America
- (b) Australia
- (c) Antarctica

(d) Asia

5. A narrow strip of water that connects two large water bodies

(a) A Strait

(b) An Isthmus

(c) An Island

(d) A Trench

Fill in the blanks:

1. The world's largest continent is _____.

2. _____ is the mineral rich plateau in India.

3. The largest ocean is _____.

4. Deltas are _____ order landforms.

5. The Island continent is _____.

Circle the odd one out:

1. Africa, Europe, Australia, Sri Lanka.

2. The Arctic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean.

3. Plateau, Valley, Plain, Mountain.

4. The Bay of Bengal, the Bering Sea, the China Sea, the Tasman Sea.

5. The Andes, the Rockies, the Everest, the Himalayas.

Match the following:

1. The South Sandwich Trench - The Atlantic Ocean

2. The Milwaukee Trench - The Southern Ocean

3. The Mariana Trench - The Indian Ocean

4. The Eurasian basin - The Pacific Ocean

5. The Java Trench - The Arctic Ocean

i) Consider the following statements:

1. Plains are formed by rivers.

2. The 'South Sandwich Trench' is founded in the Indian Ocean.

3. Plateaus have steep slopes.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 3

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 2 only

ii) Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

Statement I: Mountains are second order landforms.

Statement II: The Mariana Trench is the deepest trench in the world.

(a) I is true; II is wrong

(b) I is wrong; II is true

(c) Both the statements are true

(d) Statements I and II are wrong

Answers:

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Arctic Ocean 2. The Pacific and Indian Oceans

3. The Atlantic Ocean 4. Antarctica

5. A Strait

Fill in the blanks:

1. Asia 2. Chhotanagpur Plateau 3. The Pacific Ocean

4. Third 5. Australia

Circle the odd one out:

1. Sri Lanka 2. The Mediterranean Sea 3. Valley 4.

The Bay of Bengal 5. The Everest

Match the following:

1. The Southern Ocean 2. The Atlantic Ocean 3. The Pacific Ocean 4. The Arctic Ocean

5. The Indian Ocean

i) Consider the following statements:

Statement 1 and 3 is correct

ii) Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

Both the statements are true

6th Social Science Lesson 7

7] Understanding Diversity

Do You Know?

Mawsynram located in Meghalaya, is the land of highest rainfall. Jaisalmer located in Rajasthan, is the land of lowest rainfall.

The Constitution of India recognises twenty-two languages. The Government of India has declared Tamil as the first classical language in 2004. Apart from Tamil, five other Indian languages have been declared as the classical languages, by the Government of India. Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya were announced as classical language in 2005, 2008, 2008, 2013, and 2016 respectively.

About 60 percent of the total epigraphically inscriptions found by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are from Tamil Nadu, and most of these are in the Tamil script.

Folk dances of India	
State	Popular dance
Tamil Nadu	Karagattam, Oyillattam, Kummi, Therukoothu, Bommalattam, Puliattam, Kolattam, Thappattam
Kerala	Theyyam and Mohiniattam
Punjab	Bhangra
Gujarat	Garba and Dandia
Rajasthan	Kalbelia and Ghoomer
Uttar Pradesh	Ras Lila
Uttarkhand	Chholiya
Assam	Bihu

V.A. Smith called India as an 'Ethnological museum', as a great variety of racial types exist.

India is known for 'unity in diversity'. This phrase was coined by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, in his book Discovery of India.

Choose the correct answer:

1. India consists of _____ States and _____ Union territories.

(a) 27, 9

(b) 29, 7

(c) 28, 7

(d) 28, 9

2. India is known as a

(a) Continent

(b) Sub continent

(c) Island

(d) None of these

3. Mawsynram, the land of highest rainfall is located in

(a) Manipur

(b) Sikkim

(c) Nagaland

(d) Meghalaya

4. Which one of the following religion is not practised in India?

(a) Sikhism

(b) Islam

(c) Zoroastrianism

(d) Confucianism

5. Recognised official languages of India, as per VIIth Schedule of Indian Constitution

(a) 25

(b) 23

(c) 22

(d) 26

6. Onam festival celebrated in

(a) Kerala

(b) Tamil Nadu

(c) Punjab

(d) Karnataka

7. Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of

(a) Kerala

(b) Tamil Nadu

(c) Manipur

(d) Karnataka

8. 'Discovery of India' – a book was written by

(a) Rajaji

(b) V.O.C

(c) Nethaji

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

9. The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' was coined by

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Ambedkar

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

(d) Rajaji

10. V.A. Smith called India as _____

(a) Great Democracy

(b) Unique land of diversities

(c) Ethnological museum

(d) Secular nation

Fill in the blanks:

1. Geographical features and climatic conditions determine the _____ activities of a region.

2. Jaisalmer, the land of lowest rainfall is located in _____.

3. Tamil was declared as classical language in the year _____.

4. Bihu festival is celebrated in _____.

Match the following:

1. Negroids - Religion

2. Coastal areas - India

3. Zoroastrianism - Fishery

4. Unity in diversity - Indian race

Answers:

Choose the correct statements:

1. 29, 7 2. Sub continent 3. Meghalaya 4. Confucianism 5. 22 6. Kerala

7. Kerala 8. Jawaharlal Nehru 9. Jawaharlal Nehru 10. Ethnological museum

Fill in the blanks:

1. Economic 2. Rajasthan 3. 2004 4. Assam

Match the following:

1. Indian race 2. Fishery 3. Religion 4. India

6th Social Science Lesson 8

8] Achieving Equality

Do You Know?

End of Apartheid: After 27 years in prison, former South African President, Nelson Mandela, was freed in 1990 and successfully achieved the end of apartheid in South Africa, bringing peace to a racially divided country and leading the fight for human rights around the world.

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar: He is popularly known as Baba Saheb. He was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer. He earned his M.A. in 1915 and then obtained a D. Sc at the London School of Economics before being awarded Ph.D by Columbia University in 1927. He served as the chairman of drafting committee of the constituent assembly and hence regarded as the father of Indian Constitution. He was independent India's first Law Minister. He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1990.

Literacy rate – 2011 Census					
High			Low		
S. No	District Name	Percentage	S. No.	District Name	Percentage
1	Kanyakumari	92.14%	1	Dharmapuri	64.71%
2	Chennai	90.33%	2	Ariyalur	71.99%
3	Thoothukudi	86.52%	3	Vilupuram	72.08%
4	The Nilgiris	85.65%	4	Krishnagiri	72.41%

Sex Ratio – 2011 Census (Number of females per 1,000 males)	
High	Low

S. No	District Name	Sex Ratio	S. No	District Name	Sex Ratio
1	The Nilgiris	1041	1	Dharmapuri	946
2	Thanjavur	1031	2	Salem	954
3	Nagapattinam	1025	3	Krishnagiri	956
4	Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli	1024	4	Ramanathapuram	977

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following is not the reason for Prejudice?

- (a) Socialization
- (b) Economic Benefits
- (c) Authoritarian personality
- (d) Geography

2. Discrimination done on the basis of gender is referred to as

- (a) Gender discrimination
- (b) caste discrimination
- (c) Religious discrimination
- (d) inequality

3. Gender-based stereotypes are often portrayed in

- (a) Films
- (b) Advertisements
- (c) TV Serials
- (d) All of these

4. Name the book/s written by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

- (a) India 2020
- (b) Wings of Fire
- (c) Ignited Minds
- (d) All of these

5. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was conferred Bharat Ratna in the year

- (a) 1997

(b) 1996

(c) 1995

(d) 1994

6. Viswanathan Anand became India's first grandmaster in the year

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1986
- (c) 1987
- (d) 1988

7. In which sport Ilavazhagi excels

- (a) Chess
- (b) Wrestling
- (c) Carom
- (d) Tennis

8. Which article of the Constitution says discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them is not permitted?

- (a) 14(1)
- (b) 15(1)
- (c) 16(1)
- (d) 17(1)

9. B.R. Ambedkar was conferred Bharat Ratna in the year

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1989
- (c) 1988
- (d) 1987

10. As per the 2011 Census the highest literate district in Tamil Nadu

- (a) Namakkal
- (b) Salem
- (c) Kanyakumari
- (d) Sivagangai

Fill in the blanks:

1. People have false belief and an idea on others is called _____.

2. A.P.J Abdul Kalam was born in _____.

3. _____ was the first recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, India's highest Sport honour.

4. _____ was the independent India's first Law Minister.

5. As per the 2011 Census the lowest Sex ratio was in _____.

Match the following:

1. Prejudice - abolition of untouchability
2. Stereotype - treating someone less fairly than others
3. Discrimination - equality before law
4. Article 14 - false view or idea about something
5. Article 17 - judge other people negatively

Answers:

Choose the correct answers:

1. Geography 2. Gender discrimination 3. All of these
4. All of these 5. 1997
6. 1988 7. Carom 8. 15(1) 9. 1990 10. Kanyakumari

Fill in the blanks:

1. Prejudice 2. Rameswaram 3. Viswanathan Anand
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Dharmapuri district

Match the following:

1. Judge other people negatively 2. False view or idea about something
3. Treating someone less fairly than others 4. Equality before law
5. Abolition of untouchability

6th Social Science Lesson 9

9] Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India

Do You Know?

Vedic Age: It is a period in the History of India between 1500 BC (BCE) – 600 BC (BCE) . It gets its name from four 'Vedas'.

Slash and burn agriculture: It is a farming method that involves clearing the land by cutting and burning all the trees and plants on it. Cultivation is done there for a short time and then abandoned. People then move to a new piece of land for cultivation.

Four Vedas: Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva.

National Motto: "Satyameva Jayate" "(Truth alone triumphs)" is taken from Mundaka Upanishad.

Classification of Vedic Age: Two phases of Vedic Age: Early Vedic Period (1500 – 1000 BC (BCE)) ; Later Vedic Period (1000 – c.600 BC (BCE)) .

Bali: A tax consisting of 1/6 of the agricultural produce or cattle for a person.

Sabha: A council of elders; **Samiti:** Assembly of people.

Metals Known to Rig Vedic People: Gold (Hiranya) ; Iron (Shyama) ; Copper/Bronze (Ayas) .

The term 'Megalith' is derived from Greek. 'Megas', means great and 'lithos' means stone. Using big

stone slabs built upon the places of burial is known as Megalith.

Periplus mentions the steel imported to Rome from Peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.

Megalithic Monuments in Tamil Nadu: The people who lived during the last stages of the New Stone Age began to follow the Megalithic system of burial. According to this system, the dead body was placed in a big pot along with burial goods. The Megalithic monuments bear witness to a highly advanced state of civilisation with the knowledge of iron and community living. Dolmens are Megalithic tombs made of two or more upright stones with a single stone lying across the burial site. Megalithic Dolmens have been found in Veeraraghavapuram village, Kanchipuram district, Kummalaruthupatti, Dindigul district, and in Narasingampatti, Madurai district.

Menhir: In Breton Language 'Men' means "stone" and 'hir', "long". They are monolithic pillars planted vertically into the ground in memory of the dead. Menhir at Singaripalayam in Tirupur District and at Vembur in Theni District points to the existence of an ancient settlement along the banks of River Uppar. Menhirs are found at Narasingampatti,

Madurai district, Kumarikalpalayam and Kodumanal in Erode district.

Hero Stones: A Hero Stone is a memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honourable death of a hero in a battle or those who lost their lives while defending their village from animals or enemies. Hero stones are found at Maanur village near Palani, Dindigul district, Vellalankottai, Tuticorin district, and Pulimankombai, Dindigul district.

Choose the best answers:

1. Aryans first settled in _____ region.

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Middle Gangetic
- (c) Kashmir
- (d) North east

2. Aryans first settled in _____ region.

- (a) China
- (b) North Asia
- (c) Central Asia
- (d) Europe

3. Our National Motto "Sathyameva Jayate" is taken from _____

- (a) Brahmana
- (b) Veda
- (c) Aranyaka
- (d) Upanishad

4. What was the ratio of land revenue collected during Vedic Age

- (a) 1/3
- (b) 1/6
- (c) 1/8
- (d) 1/9

Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion: The Vedic Age is evidenced by good number of texts and adequate amount of material evidence.

Reason: Shrutis comprise the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.

(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

2. Statement I: Periplus mentions the steel imported into Rome from peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.

Statement II: Evidences for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli.

(a) Statement I is wrong

(b) Statement II is wrong

(c) Both the statements are correct

(d) Both the statements are wrong

3. Which of the statement is not correct in the Vedic society?

(a) A widow could re-marry

(b) Child marriage was in practice

(c) Father's property was inherited by his son

(d) Sati was unknown

4. Which is the correct ascending order of the Rig Vedic society?

(a) Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra < Jana

(b) Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra

(c) Rashtra < Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis

(d) Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra

Fill in the blanks:

1. Vedic culture was _____ in nature.

2. _____ was a tax collected from the people in Vedic period.

3. _____ system is an ancient learning method.

4. Adhichanallur is in _____ district.

State true or false. If false, correct the statement:

1. The Roman artefacts found at various sites provide the evidence of Indo-Roman trade relations.

2. A Hero Stone is a memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honourable death of a hero.

3. The army chief was called Gramani.
4. The Black and Red ware pottery became the characteristic of the Megalithic period.
5. Evidence for iron smelting has come to light at paiyampalli.

Match the following:**Site - Finds**

- (a) Keezhadi - (1) Ivory dice
- (b) Porunthal - (2) Tip of ploughs
- (c) Kodumanal - (3) Spindles
- (d) Adichanallur - (4) Gold ornaments

- (a) 4 3 2 1
- (b) 3 4 1 2
- (c) 1 3 4 2
- (d) 1 2 3 4

Answers:**Choose the best answers:**

1. Punjab 2. Central Asia 3. Upanishad 4. 1/6

Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both the statements are correct
3. Child marriage was in practice
4. Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra

Fill in the blanks:

1. Blood relation 2. Bali 3. Gurukulam Method 4. Thoothukudi

State true or false:

1. True
2. True
3. False - Correct statement: Gramani was the leader of the village.
4. True
5. True

Match the following:

1. Ivory dice 2. Tip of ploughs 3. Spindles 4. Gold ornaments

6th Social Science Lesson 10**10] Great Thinkers and New Faiths****Do You Know?**

Original name – Vardhamana; Place of Birth – Kundhagrama near Vaishali, Bihar; Parents – Siddharth, Trishala; Place of Death – Pavapuri, Bihar.

The word Jain derives from the Sanskrit word Jina, which means conquering self and the external world.

What is Karma? The belief that a person's actions in this life determine the quality of his or her later part of the current life and the next incarnation.

Omniscience: It is the ability to know everything or be infinitely wise.

Moksha: Liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

Gautama Swami, a chief disciple of Mahavira, compiled the teaching of Mahavira, called Agama sidhantha.

Original name – Siddhartha; Place of Birth – Lumbini Garden, Nepal; Parents – Suddhodana, Maya devi; Place of Death – Kushi Nagar, UP.

Chaitya: A Buddhist shrine or a meditation hall;
Viharas: Monasteries/living quarters for monks;
Stupas: Built over the remains of Buddha's body, they are monuments of great artistic value.

Frescoes (paintings): Frescoes on the ceilings and walls of the Ajanta caves in Aurangabad, Maharashtra – depict the Jataka Tales.

Middle path: It refers to neither indulging in extreme attachment to worldly pleasure nor committing severe penance.

Buddhist Councils: First – Rajagriha; Second – Vaishali; Third – Pataliputra; Fourth – Kashmir.

Jataka Story: The Jatakas are popular stories about the previous birth and life of Buddha, as human and as an animal. They teach morals.

The Woodpecker and the Lion (A Jataka Story):

Once upon a time, there lived a woodpecker and a lion. One day, the lion hunted a big bison and sat down to eat it. It so happened that while having his meal, a big bone got stuck in the lion's throat. He was not able to remove it and was in great pain. A kind hearted woodpecker offered to help the lion. The woodpecker, however, told the lion that he would only take out the bone if the lion promised not to eat him while removing the bond.

The lion gladly agreed and opened his mouth in front of the woodpecker. The woodpecker hopped inside the lion's mouth, and easily pulled out the bone. The lion kept his promise and let the woodpecker fly away. Soon the lion recovered completely and killed another bison. The woodpecker also thought of joining the lion and asked a small share of meat. To her utter disappointment the lion blatantly refused to share his meal with her. The Lion said, "How dare you ask me for more favours? I have already done so much for you!" The woodpecker did not understand what the lion was talking about. The lion then clarified, "You should be thankful to me that I did not devour you when you were taking out the bone from my throat. Now do not expect anything else from me and go away." The woodpecker said to himself, "It was indeed a mistake to help such an ungrateful creature!" Nevertheless, it is not worth being angry or holding grudge against someone as unworthy as him.

Choose the best answers:

1. What is the name of the Buddhist scripture?

- (a) Angas
- (b) Tripitakas
- (c) Tirukkural
- (d) Naladiyar

2. Who was the first Tirthankara of Jainism?

- (a) Rishabha
- (b) Parsava
- (c) Vardhamana
- (d) Buddha

3. How many Tiruthankaras were there in Jainism?

- (a) 23

- (b) 24

- (c) 25

- (d) 26

4. Where was the third Buddhist Council convened?

- (a) Rajagriha
- (b) Vaishali
- (c) Pataliputra
- (d) Kashmir

5. Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon?

- (a) Lumbini
- (b) Saranath
- (c) Taxila
- (d) Bodh Gaya

Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement: A common man could not understand Upanishads.

Reason: Upanishads were highly philosophical.

- (a) Statement and its Reason are correct
- (b) Statement is wrong
- (c) Statement is true, but the Reason for that is wrong
- (d) Both Statement and Reason are wrong

2. Statement: The Jatakas are popular tales.

Reason: Frescoes on the ceiling and walls of Ajanta caves depict the Jataka Tales.

- (a) Statement and its Reason are correct
- (b) Statement is wrong
- (c) Statement is true, but the Reason for that is wrong
- (d) Both Statement and Reason are wrong

3. Find out the correct answer: Buddha Viharas are used for

(1) Education (2) Stay of Buddhist monks (3) Pilgrims' stay (4) Prayer hall

- (a) 2 is correct
- (b) 1 and 3 are correct
- (c) 1, 2, 4 are correct

(d) 1 and 4 are correct

4. Consider the following statements regarding the causes of the origin of Jainism and Buddhism.

I. Sacrificial ceremonies were expensive.

II. Superstitious beliefs and practices confused the common man.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) Only I

(b) Only II

(c) Both I & II

(d) Neither I nor II

5. Which of the following about Jainism is correct?

(a) Jainism denies God as the creator of universe

(b) Jainism accepts God as the creator of universe

(c) The basic philosophy of Jainism is idol worship

(d) Jains accept the belief in Last Judgement

6. All the following statements are true if Siddhartha Gautama except:

(a) He is the founder of Hinduism

(b) He was born in Nepal

(c) He attained Nirvana

(d) He was known as Sakyamuni

Circle the odd one:

Parsava, Mahavira, Buddha, Rishabha

Find out the wrong pair:

(a) Ahimsa - not to injure

(b) Satya - to speak truth

(c) Asteya - not to steal

(d) Brahmacharya - married status

Fill in the blanks:

1. The doctrine of Mahavira is called _____

2. _____ is a state of freedom from suffering and rebirth.

3. _____ was the founder of Buddhism.

4. Thiruparthikundram, a village in Kanchipuram was once called _____

5. _____ were built over the remains of Buddha's body.

State true or false. If false, correct the statement:

1. Buddha believed in Karma.

2. Buddha had faith in caste system.

3. Gautama Swami compiled the teachings of Mahavira.

4. Viharas are temples.

5. Emperor Asoka followed Buddhism.

Match the following:

1. Angas - Vardhamana

2. Mahavira - Monks

3. Buddha - Buddhist shrine

4. Chaitya - Sakya muni

5. Bhikshus - Jain text

Answers:

Choose the correct answers:

1. Tripitakas 2. Rishabha 3. 24 4. Pataliputra 5. Saranath

Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement and its Reason are correct

2. Statement and its Reason are correct

3. Stay of Buddhist monks

4. Both I & II Statements are correct.

5. Jainism accepts God as the creator of universe.

6. He is the founder of Hinduism.

Circle the odd one: Buddha

Find out the wrong pair: Brahmacharya - married status

Fill in the blanks:

1. Tri Ratna 2. Nirvana 3. Gautama Buddha 4. Jaina Kaanchi 5. Stupas

State true or false:

1. True

2. False

Correct Statement: Buddha opposed the caste system.

3. True

4. False

Correct Statement: Viharas are monasteries/living quarters for monks

5. True

Match the following:

1. Jain text
2. Vardhamana
3. Sakyamuni
4. Buddhist shrine
5. Monks

6th Social Science Lesson 11

11] From Chiefdoms to Empires

Do You Know?

The term 'gana' means 'people of equal status.' 'Sangha' means 'assembly.' The gana-sanghas covered a small geographical area ruled by an elite group. The gana sanghas practiced egalitarian traditions.

A 'kingdom' means a territory ruled by a king or queen. In a kingdom (monarchy), a family, which rules for a long period becomes a dynasty. Usually these kingdoms adhered to orthodox Vedic traditions.

16 Mahajanapadas: Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Kasi, Kuru, Kosala, Avanti, Chedi, Vatsa, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Gandhara and Kamboja.

Nalanda – UNESCO World Heritage Site: Nalanda was a large Buddhist monastery in ancient kingdom of Magadha. It became the most renowned seat of learning during the reign of Guptas. The word Nalanda is a Sanskrit combination of three words Na + alam + daa meaning "no stopping of the gift of knowledge."

Megasthenese: He was the ambassador of the Greek ruler, Seleucus, in the court of Chandragupta. He stayed in India for 14 years. His book Indica is one of the main sources for the study of Mauryan Empire.

Grandeur of Pataliputra: The great capital city in the Mauryan Empire, which had 64 gates to the city with 570 watch towers.

"Ashoka shines and shines brightly like a bright star, even unto this day." – H.G. Wells, Historian.

Lion Capital of Ashoka: The Emblem of the Indian Republic has been adopted from the Lion Capital of one of the Ashoka pillars located at Sarnath. The wheel from the circular base, the Ashoka Chakra is a part of the National Flag.

An Edict is an official proclamation issued by authority or a king.

The script of the inscriptions: At Sanchi – Brahmi; At Kandahar – Greek and Aramaic; At North Western part – Kharoshthi.

The Junagarh/Girnar Inscription of Rudradaman records that the construction of a water reservoir known as Sudarshana Lake was begun during the time of Chandragupta Maurya and completed during Ashoka's reign.

Yakshas were deities connected with water, fertility, trees, the forest and wilderness. Yakshis were their female counterpart.

Main Exports: Spices, Pearls, Diamonds, Cotton textiles, Ivory Works, Conch Shells.

Main Imports: Horses, Gold, Glassware, Linen.

Ancient name and its modern name: Rajagriha – Rajgir; Pataliputra – Patna; Kalinga – Odisha.

Elsewhere in the world – The Great Wall of China: It is an ancient series of fortification. During third century BC (BCE) emperor Qin-Shi Huang linked these walls on Northern border to protect his empire.

Temple of Zeus at Olympia: An ancient temple in Olympia, Greece, dedicated to the god Zeus, constructed during fifth century BC (BCE), it is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Choose the best answers:

1. The Kingdom which was most powerful among the four Mahajanapadas

- (a) Anga
- (b) Magadha
- (c) Kosala
- (d) Vajji

2. Among the following who was the contemporary of Gautama Buddha?

- (a) Ajatasatru
- (b) Bindusara
- (c) Padmanabha Nanda

(d) Brihadratha

3. Which of the following are the sources of Mauryan period?

(a) Artha Sastra

(b) Indica

(c) Mudrarkshasa

(d) All

4. Chandra Gupta Maurya abdicated the throne and went to Saravanbelagola along with Jaina Saint

(a) Badrabahu

(b) Stulabahu

(c) Parswanatha

(d) Rushabhanatha

5. _____ was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator.

(a) Ptolemy

(b) Kautilya

(c) Xerxes

(d) Megasthenese

6. Who was the last emperor of Mauryan Dynasty?

(a) Chandragupta Maurya

(b) Ashoka

(c) Brihadratha

(d) Bindusara

Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement (A): Ashoka is considered as one of India's greatest rulers.

Reason (R): He ruled according to the principle of Dhamma.

(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

2. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

Statement 1: Chandragupta Maurya was the first ruler who unified entire India under one political unit.

Statement 2: The Arthashastra provides information about the Mauryan administration.

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both a and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. Consider the following statements and find out which of the following statement(s) is/are correct.

(1) Chandragupta Maurya was the first king of Magadha.

(2) Rajagriha was the capital of Magadha.

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order.

(a) Nanda – Sishunaga – Haryanka – Maurya

(b) Nanda – Sishunaga – Maurya – Haryanka

(c) Haryanka – Sishunaga – Nanda – Maurya

(d) Sishunaga – Maurya – Nanda - Haryanka

5. Which of the following factors contributed to the rise of Magadha Empire?

(1) Strategic location

(2) Thick forest supplied timber and elephant

(3) Control over sea

(4) Availability of rich deposits of iron ores

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) All of these

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was the earliest capital of Magadha.

2. Mudrarkshasa was written by _____

3. _____ was the son of Bindusara.

4. The founder of the Maurya Empire was _____
5. _____ were appointed to spread Dhamma all over the empire.

State true or false:

- The title Devanam Piya was given to Chandragupta Maurya.
- Ashoka gave up war after his defeat in Kalinga.
- Ashoka's Dhamma was based on the principle of Buddhism.
- The lions on the currency notes is taken from the Rampurwa bull capital.
- Buddha's relics were placed in the centre of the Stupas.

Match the following:

- Gana - (a) Arthashastra
- Megasthenese - (b) Religious tours
- Chanakya - (c) People
- Dharmayatra - (d) Indica

- (a) 3 4 1 2
 (b) 2 4 3 1
 (c) 3 1 2 4
 (d) 2 1 4 3

Answers:**Choose the best answers:**

- Magadha, 2. Ajatasatru, 3. Artha Sastra, Indica and Mudrarkshasa, 4. Badrabahu
- Megasthenese, 6. Brihadratha

Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Only statement 2 is correct.
- Only statement 2 is correct.
- Haryanka – Sishunaga – Nanda – Maurya
- Statement 1, 2 and 4 only correct.

Fill in the blanks:

- Rajgriha, 2. Vishakadatta, 3. Ashoka, 4. Chandragupta Maurya, 5. Dhamma Mahamattas

State true or false:

- False

Correct statement: The title Devanam Piya was given to Ashoka.

- False

Correct statement: Ashoka gave up war after he won the Kalinga war.

- True

- False

Correct statement: The lions on the currency notes is taken from the Ashoka pillars from Sarnath.

- True

Match the following:

- People, 2. Indica, 3. Arthashastra, 4. Religious tours

6th Social Science Lesson 12**12] Resources****Do you Know?**

Anything becomes a resource only when its use is discovered. The needs of human beings are ever changing. According to the ever changing needs, resources keep changing. Time and Technology are two important factors that determine whether a substance is a resource or not. For example: Sun's energy to generate electricity was made possible

after the invention of solar panels (technology) ; and the receding of coal and petrol was in need of an inexhaustible resource (time) .

Marine yeast has greater potential than the terrestrial yeast. They can be used in baking, brewing, wine, bio-ethanol and pharmaceutical protein production.

Tropical rain forests are called the 'World's largest Pharmacy' as 25% of the natural vegetation are medicinal plants (e.g.) Cinchona.

Ambergris is an extract from the sperm whale. A pound (0.454 kg) of sweet – smelling ambergris is worth US \$63,000 and used in perfume industries.

Match the following:

1. Natural resource - Minerals
2. International resources - Sustainable development
3. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle - Air
4. Non-renewable - Manufacturing
5. Universal resource - Ambergris
6. Secondary activities - Forest

Fill in the blanks:

1. Sugarcane is processed to make _____
2. Conservation of resources is _____ use of resources.
3. Resources which are confined to certain regions are called _____
4. _____ resources are being used in the present.
5. _____ resources are the most valuable resources.
6. Collection of resources directly from nature is called _____

Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement: Solar energy is the best substitute for thermal energy in tropical regions.

Inference 1: Coal and petroleum resources are receding.

Inference 2: Solar energy will never deplete.

Now choose the right answer:

- (a) Only conclusion 1 follows

(b) Only conclusion 2 follows

(c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows

(d) Both 1 and 2 follow

2. Statement: If you don't conserve resources, human race may become extinct.

Inference 1: You need not conserve resources.

Inference 2: You need to conserve resources.

Now choose the right answer:

(a) Only conclusion 1 follows

(b) Only conclusion 2 follows

(c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows

(d) Both 1 and 2 follow

3. Statement: Man switched over to agriculture.

Inference 1: Food gatherers experienced scarcity of food.

Inference 2: Food gathered was not nutritious.

Now choose the right answer:

(a) Only conclusion 1 follows

(b) Only conclusion 2 follows

(c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows

(d) Both 1 and 2 follow

Answers:

Match the following:

1. Air 2. Ambergris 3. Sustainable development 4. Minerals 5. Forest 6. Manufacturing

Fill in the blanks:

1. Sugar 2. Careful 3. Localized resources 4. Actual resources 5. Natural

Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Both 1 and 2 follow

2. Only conclusion 2 follows

3. Only conclusion 1 follows