



Winmeen's

**6th Social Science
2nd Term Questions**

New Book



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6th Social Science 2nd Term Additional Questions [New Book]**History****Unit -1 Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The first phase of urbanization in India to an end with the decline of _____
a) **Indus civilization** b) Vedic civilization
c) Bronze civilization d) none of the above.
2. The main source of wealth in the Rig Vedic period was _____
a) Land b) Gold coins
c) **Cattle** d) Rice
3. Sapta Sindhu means the land of _____
a) **seven rivers** b) seven villages
c) seven tribes d) seven hills.
4. Vishayapati was the head of a _____
a) rashtra b) village
c) **clan** d) jana
5. IN economic, political and military matters, the king was assisted by the _____
a) Gramani b) **Senani**
c) Purohit d) Vidhaa
6. Non-Aryans were called _____
a) Janas b) **Dasyus**
c) Sabha d) Samitha
7. IN the Latter Vedic Period the role of women in society _____
a) increased b) **declined**
c) remained the same as before d) became equal with the role of man.

8. The Staple crop of the Aryans was _____

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Millets
- d) Barley**

9. Patympalli is located in _____ district.

- a) Vellore**
- b) Madurai
- c) Sivaganga
- d) Dindital

II. Match the statement with the Reasons. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement (A): The megalithic monuments bear witness to a highly advanced state of civilization with the knowledge of iron and community living.

Reason (R): megalithic Dolmens have been found in Veeraragavapuram village, Kanchipuram District.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is 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 and R is true.

2. Statement I: This Aryans were semi nomadic pastoralist.

Statement II: The Aryans practiced slash and burn agriculture.

- a) Statement I is wrong.
- b) Statement II is wrong
- c) Both the Statements are wrong
- d) Both the Statements are correct.**

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

- a) Carpenters and potters were there.
- b) Two crops a year was raised
- c) The staple crop was wheat**
- d) Barter system was prevalent

4. Which of the statement is correct in the Vedic culture?

- a) Bath was tax consisting of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the agricultural produce or cattle for a person.
- b) Dasyus were Aryans.
- c) Kshatriyas belonged to the warrior class.**
- d) Polygamy was unknown.

III. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Vedic age gets its name from Four Vedas.
2. The Aryans moved eastward and settled in Indo Gangetic Plain.
3. Smritas are not Eternal.
4. The basic unit of the Vedic Policy was Kula.
5. Sabha means A council of Elders.
6. Samiti means Assembly of people
7. The Vedic family was Patriarchal.
8. In the later Vedic period the rules of marriage became more rigid.
9. Pottery of the Vedic period was Painted grey ware culture
10. In the Vedic period the mode of prayer was recitation of Vedic Hymns
11. The ancient method of learning was Gurukula system
12. Megalithic period in ancient Tamilakam synchronized with Pre Sangam period

IV. State True or False:

1. Vedic age is a period in History of India between 1500BC (BCE) and 600 BC (BCE) **Ans: True**
2. Ithihasas come under Shrutis. **Ans: False**
3. Smritis are constantly revised. **Ans: True**
4. Rajan was the head of a village. **Ans: False**
5. The king performed various rituals to make his position strong. **Ans: True**
6. A rigid four fold varna system emerged under the Rig Vedic society. **Ans: False**
7. Women of Vedic society played a major role in Public affairs. **Ans: False**
8. Idol worship was practiced in the Vedic period. **Ans: False**
9. Under Gurukula system the Shishyas resided with their Guru. **Ans: True**
10. The later Vedic culture in North India and the iron age in south India belong to the same period. **Ans: True**

V. Match the following:

Ashramas	Stages of Life
a. Brahmacharya	1) Married life
b. Grihastha	2) Leading a life of an ascetic.
c. Vanaprastha	3) Student life
d. Sanyasa	4) Going to the forest to meditate.
a) 3 1 4 2 b) 1 2 3 4 c) 2 3 1 4 d) 4 3 1 2	

VI. Short Questions & Answers:

1. What is slash and burn agriculture?

Slash and burn agriculture 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.

2. What are Shrutis?

- i) The Shrutis comprise the four Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.
- ii) They are considered sacred, eternal and an unquestionable truth.

3. Mention the archaeological sources of the Aryans.

Material remains such as iron impletments and pottery from the archaeological sites in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan along the Indus and the Ganges form the archaeologic sources of the Aryans.

4. Classify the Vedic Age.

Classificatio of Vedic Age

Two phases of Vedic Age i) Early vedic period 1500 – 1000 BC (BCE)_ ii) Later Vedic period 1000- c.600 BC (BCE)

5. By whom were the powers of the Rajan limited?

- i) The main responsibility of the Rajan was to protect his tribe.
- ii) His powers were limited by tribal assemblies namely Vidhata, Sabha, Samiti and Gana.

6. When did hereditary kingship begin to emerge?

- i) When the Aryans moved eastward into Ganges-Yamuna-Doub regions, the early settlements were replaced by territorial kingdoms.
- ii) Thus the hereditary kingship began to emerge.

7. How were Janapadas formed?

In later Vedic period, many Janas or tribes were amalgamated to form Janapadas or Rashtras.

8. Who formed Trevji in the early Vedic society?

- i) Within the early Vedic Society there were three divisions (Trevis) as given below.
- ii) The general public were called Vis, the warrior class was called Kshatriyas and the Priestly class was named Brahmins.

9. Mention the subjects of the study under Gurukula system?

The subjects of the study under Gurukula system included the four Vedas, Itihasa, Puranas, Grammar, Logic, ethics, astrology, maths and military science.

10. Mention the four ashramas which emerged during the later Vedic period.

Towards the end of the later Vedic period, the concept of four states in life (the four ashramas) developed.

- i) Brahmacharya (Student life)
- ii) Grihastha (married life)
- iii) Vanaprastha (Going in the forest to meditate)
- iv) Sanyasa (leading a life of an ascetic)

11. Define the term Menhir.

In Breton language 'men' means 'stone' and hir means 'long'. They are monolithic pillars planted vertically into the ground in memory of the dead.

12. Where are megaliths found in Tamil Nadu?

In Tamil Nadu megaliths are found at Mannur village near Palam, Dindigul district, Vellankottai, Tuticorin district and Pulimankombai, Dindigul district.

13. What about the Aryans and their home in India?

- i) Aryans of the Rig Vedic Period were semi-nomadic. They were basically pastoral people with cattle as their main source of wealth.
- ii) In the Rig Vedic times, the Aryan homeland was Punjab, which was at that time called Sapta Sindhu, the land of seven rivers.
- iii) Around 1000 BC (BCE) Aryans in India moved eastward and settled in Indo-Gangetic plain.

iv) Use of iron axes and plights became widespread.

14. By whom was Rajan helped to protect his tribe?

- i) The main responsibility of the Rajan was to protect his tribe
- ii) His powers were limited by tribal assemblies namely Vidhata, Sabha, Samiti and Gana.
- iii) Of these Vidhata (the tribal assembly) was the oldest.
- iv) The king appointed a purohit (chief priest) to assist him.
- v) In economic, political and military matters, the king was assisted by the Senani (army chief).
- vi) Gramani was the leader of the village.

15. How did trade become extensive under the Vedic age?

- i) Under the Vedic age, use of iron plough and axe helped to put more areas of land under cultivation.
- ii) Crops of wheat, rice and barley were cultivated.
- iii) With the growth of agriculture, the idea of private possession of land came into existence.
- iv) New crafts and arts developed leading to production of commodities for sale.
- v) Thus, trade became extensive.
- vi) Barter system was prevalent.
- vii) They used Nishka, Satmana (gold coins) and krishnala (silver coins) for business transactions.

16. State the salient features of the Gurukula system of education.

- i) The Gurukula system is an ancient learning method.
- ii) The word gurukula is a combination of the Sanskrit word Guru (teacher or master) and kula (family or home)
- iii) The Shishyas resided with their guru and served them and simultaneously learnt and gained knowledge.
- iv) Only Dvijas could be Shishyas, no women could have formal education.
- v) The students received education through oral tradition meaning rote learning, and were required to memorise everything.
- vi) The subjects of the study included the four Vedas, Itihasas, Puranas, Grammar, logic, ethics, astrology, maths and military science.

vii) The students were also trained to lead a disciplined life.

17. Write a note on Keezhadi in Sivaganga District.

- i) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) excavated an ancient town dating to Sangam Age in Keezhadi village at Tirupathur taluk.
- ii) Excavation have produced evidence for brick buildings, and well laid out drainage system
- iii) Tamil –Bahmi inscription on pottery, beads of glass, carnelian and quartz, pearl, gold ornaments and iron objects, shell bangles, ivory dice have been unearthed.
- iv) The Roman artifacts found at the site add to the evidence of ancient Indo-Roman trade relations.
- v) Periplus mentions the steel imported to Rome from Peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.

18. What are Menhirs? Where are they found in Tamil Nadu?

- i) Menhirs are monolithic pillars planted vertically into the ground in memory of the dead.
- ii) 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.
- iii) menhirs are found at narasingampatti, Madurai district, Kumarikalpalayam and kodumanal in Erode districts.

Unit-2 Great Thinkers and New Faiths

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Vardhamana was born in
 - a) Lumbini
 - b) Kundhagrama**
 - c) Sanchi
 - d) Gaya
2. kevala refers to
 - a) Buddha
 - b) Rishaba
 - c) Mahavira**
 - d) Thirthankara
3. Vardhamana means
 - a) healthy
 - b) wealthy
 - c) happy
 - d) prosperous**

4. Asteya means

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) Ahimsa | b) Not to steal |
| c) to speak truth | d) celibacy |

5. Samanam refers to

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Hindusim | b) Buddhism |
| c) Jainism | d) None of the above |

6. Sakya Muni refers to

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) Buddha | b) Mahavira |
| c) Sages | d) Thirthankara |

7. Buddha was opposed to

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a) rituals | b) sacrifices |
| c) caste system | d) all of the above |

8. Sangha means

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a) Prayer hall | b) Monument |
| c) Monastries | d) Association |

9. Mahayana sect used _____ to spread the principles of Buddhism

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) Sanskrit | b) Tamil |
| c) Prakrit | d) All of the above |

10. Buddhism received royal patronage from

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| a) Ashoka | b) Kanishka |
| c) Harsha | d) all the above |

11. The classical epic _____ gives an elaborate description about kanchipuram.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Kundalakes | b) Valayapathi |
| c) Manimekalai | d) Jeevaka Chinthamani |

II. Match the statement with the Reasons. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement: Vardhamana was known as kevals.

Reason Vardhamana attained omniscience or supreme knowledge.

a) Statement and Reason are correct.

b) Statement is wrong..

c) The reason for the statement is wrong.

d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

2. Statement: Teachings of Lord Buddha were single and reached people.

Reason: Buddha taught in a language which people used for communication.

a) Statement is wrong

b) Statement is true.

c) Statement and reason are correct

d) Both statement and reason are wrong

3. Find out the correct answer

Hinayana Sect of Buddhism followed

1) Elaborate Rituals

2) Prakrit language

3) Worship of the images of the Buddha. 4) Salvation of the individual.

a) 1 is correct

b) 2 and 4 are correct

c) 3 is correct

d) 1 and 3 are correct

4. Consider the following statements regarding the causes for the spread of Buddhism.

I. Buddha's emphasis was on observance of Dhamma.

II. Buddhist Sanghas played an important role in spreading the meaning of Buddha.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct.

a) only I

b) only II

c) Both I and II

d) Neither I nor II

5. Which of the following about Buddhism is correct?

a) The fourth Buddhist council was held at Rajagriha.

b) Buddhism spread to Tamil Nadu much later than Jainism.

- c) Hieun Tsang visited Madhurai in the Seventh century AD.
- d) Buddhism followed extreme path.
6. Underline the odd one:
- a) Chaitya b) Stupas c) **Agama Siddharta** d) Viharas
7. Find out the wrong pair.
- a) Angans - Jaintexts
- b) Satya - Truth
- c) **Digambaras** - **Progressive**
- d) Dharmapala - Great scholar
8. All the following statements are true of the teachings of Buddha except
- a) **Buddhism denied the theory of Karma.**
- b) Buddha's teachings are referred to as Dharmmas.
- c) Buddha believed in the law of universe.
- d) Buddha advanced Ahimsa.

III. Fill in the blanks:

- Historian Will Durant referred to 6th century BC as **Shower of stars**.
- Vardhamana was born in Kundhagrama near **Vaishali**, Bihar.
- The word Jain derives from the Sanskrit word **Jina**
- Basic Philosophy of Jainism is **Ahimsa**.
- Literature from the cycle of birth and death is known as **Moksha**.
- A chief disciple of Mahavira was **Gautama Swami**
- Digambaras are the **Orthodox / Conservative** followers of Jainism.
- In ancient Tamil literature, Jainism is referred to as **Samanam**
- Silappathikaram mentions about a female Jain Monk called **Gownthiyadigal**
- Siddharta was raised by his step mother **Gautami**

11. At the age of **29** Siddhartha left the palace and became a hermit.
12. Dharma Chakra Pravartana means **Turning of the wheel of law**
13. The members of the Sangha were called **Bhikshus / monks**
14. Buddhist monasteries became great centre of **Education**
15. Buddhism crossed the frontiers of **Indian sub-continent.**

IV. State True or False:

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. 'Shower of Stars'. The remark was given by Will Durant. | Ans: True |
| 2. Gender discrimination contributed to the New awakening. | Ans: True |
| 3. Mahavir did not like meditation. | Ans: False |
| 4. The real founder of Jainism was Rishaba. | Ans: False |
| 5. Pandavar Padukkai is the bed of Jain saints. | Ans: True |
| 6. Buddha sat under a neem tree for meditation. | Ans: False |
| 7. Desire causes misery. | Ans: True |
| 8. The wheel of life represents the Jain view of the world. | Ans: False |
| 9. Buddhism spread to Central Asia, Ceylon and Burma. | Ans: True |
| 10. Nalanda was a Chaitya. | Ans: False |
| 11. Buddhism and Jainism denied the authority of Vedas. | Ans: True |
| 12. The second Buddhist council was held at Vaishali. | Ans: True |

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rishaba | a) Not to own property |
| 2. Tri Rathna | b) Karuvur |
| 3. Aparigraha | c) Sarnath |
| 4. Vanchi | d) Thirthankara |
| 5. Deer Park | e) Three Jewels |

Ans: 1-d; 2-e; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c

VI. Short Questions & Answers:**1. Why is Vardhamana called Kevala?**

- i) After twelve and a half years of rigorous penance, Vardhamana attained omniscience or supreme knowledge.
- ii) Hence Vardhamana Mahavira is known as Kevala.

2. Why is Mahavira believed to be the real founder of Jainism?

- i) Mahavira reviewed the ancient Sramanic traditions and came up with new doctrines.
- ii) Therefore he is believed to be the real founder of Jainism.

3. Mention the causes for the spread of Jainism in India?

Use of peoples language, Intelligible teachings, support from rulers and traders and perseverance of Jain monks all these were the main causes for the spread of Jainism in India.

4. Mention the four sorrowful sights seen by Siddharta.

The four sorrowful sights seen by Siddharta were

- i) An uncared old man in rags with his bent back.
- ii) An sick man suffering from an incurable disease.
- iii) A dead body being carried to the burial ground by weeping relatives.
- iv) An ascetic.

5. Why was Buddha known as Sakya Muni?

- i) Siddhartha was a Kshatriya prince.
- ii) He belonged to the ruling Sakya clan.
- iii) Hence Buddha was known as Sakya Muni.

6. What are Fresco Paintings?

- i) Frescoes are paintings of the Ajanta caves in Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
- ii) They depict the Jataka Tales.

7. Explain the term middle path.

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

8. Mention the causes for the spread of Buddhism.

- i) Simplicity of the teachings of Buddha in local language appealed to people.
- ii) Buddhism rejected elaborate religious customs whereas the practice of orthodox Vedic religion instead on expensive rituals and sacrifices.
- iii) Buddha's emphasis was on the observance of Dhamma.
- iv) Buddhist Sanghas played an important role in spreading the message of Buddha.
- v) Royal patronage under Ashoka, Kanishka and Harsha also helped the causes of Buddhism.
- vi) Viharas or the Buddhist monasteries became great centers of education. One such centre was Nanda, where Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, studied for many years.

9. Explain the similarities of Buddhism and Jainism.

- i) Both Mahavira and Buddha hailed from royal families. Yet they renounced royal privileges and chose to adopt an ascetic life.
- ii) Denied the authority of Vedas.
- iii) Taught in the language of the common people.
- iv) Admitted disciples from all the castes and from both the genders.
- v) Opposed blood sacrifices
- vi) Believed in the doctrine of Karma.
- vii) Emphasized on right conduct and right knowledge instead of performing religious ceremonies and rituals as the means to achieve salvation.

10. Write about the influence of Buddhism in Tamil Nadu.

- i) Buddhism spread to Tamil Nadu much later than Jainism.
- ii) Manimekalai, one of the epics of the post-Sangam age is a Buddhist literature.
- iii) There is an elaborate description about Kanchipuram in classical epic Manimekalai.
- iv) Kanchipuram was a famous Buddhist Centre, from where Dinnaga, the famous Buddhist logician, and Dharmapala, a great scholar of Nalanda University hailed.
- v) Hiuen Tsang who visited Kanchipuram in the seventh century A.D. (CE) noticed the presence of 100 feet stupa built by Ashoka there.

11. Write a note on a) Confucianism b) Zoroastrianism.

a) Confucianism:

- i) Confucianism originated in China.
- ii) It is also known as Ruism.
- iii) The Chinese philosopher Confucius contributed his teachings.
- iv) He emphasized on the importance of the family and social harmony, rather than on spiritual values.
- v) The core of Confucianism is humanistic.

b) Zoroastrianism:

- i) Zoroastrianism is one of the worlds oldest religions that remain active.
- ii) It originated in Percia (Iran)
- iii) The Iranian speaking prophet Zoroaster exalts a deity of wisdom, Ahura Mazda as its Supreme Being.
- iv) Zend Avesta is the most important text of this religion.
- v) Zoroastrians usually pray in the presence of some form of fire.

12. Thiruparthi Kundram, Sithanavasal and Chithara Malal are closely connected with Jainism- How?

a) Thiruparthi Kundram.

- i) It is located in the suburbs of kanchipuram.
- ii) The Jain Temple here is the standing example for the existence of Jainism in Kanchipuram in ancient period.
- iii) Built in 9th Century by Pallavas, there are two Jain temples named as Trilokyanatha temple and Chandra Prabha temple.
- iv) The Subrub where these twin temples are located is called Jain Kanchi.
- v) Tourists can see beautiful paintings on the ceilings of the stone.
- vi) Temple was built out of yellow stone.
- vii) It has inscriptions belonging to the 9th century.
- viii) Currently the temple is under the control of Tamil Nadu Archaeological department.

b) Sittana Vasal:

- i) Sittanavasal is a small hamlet in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu.
 - ii) It is known for the Sittanavasal cave, a 2nd century Jain cave complex.
 - iii) From the 7th to 9th Century AD the village flourished as a Jain Centre.
 - iv) The Sittanavasal cave is also known as Arivar Kovil.
 - v) It is a Jain monastery of the 7th century, small in size.
 - vi) It is noted for its fresco paintings.
 - vii) The painting themes depict a beautiful lotus pond and figured, lilies, fish, geese, buffaloes and elephants.
 - viii) The cave temples have the sculpture of Jain Thirthankaras.
 - ix) Exhadippattam or Jain beds is a natural cave, marked by a horizontal floor space.
 - x) It is laid out with well polished rock beds that were used by Jain ascetics.
- c) The Chitharal Malai.**
- i) The Chitharal Jain monuments are also known as Chitharal malai Kovil.
 - ii) It is literally on the hill.
 - iii) It is also known as Bhagawathi temple.
 - iv) Chitharal is situated on the Thiruchanathar Malai near Chitharai village, Kanyakumari district.
 - v) Chitharal hills are locally known as Chokkanthoongi Hills.
 - vi) They were likely built by Digambara Jains in the Ninth Century, when the region was under the influence of Jainism.
 - vii) Jain influences in this region were due to the king Mahendra Varma.

Unit-3 From Chiefdoms to Empires

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The earliest gathering places of men were
 - a) Kingdoms
 - b) Janapadas
 - c) Mahajanapadas
 - d) Republics
2. Kosala, one of the Mahajanapadas belonged to

- a) **Eastern Uttar Pradesh** b) Allahabad
- c) Bihar d) Ujjain
3. Udayin belonged to _____ dynasty.
- a) Nanda b) Shishunaga
- c) **Haryanka** d) Maurya
4. The Source of information about the Mauryan Empire is from
- a) Puranas b) Edicts of Ashoka
- c) Punch marked coins **d) All of the above**
5. The name Vishnu Gupta refers to _____
- a) Ajata Satru b) Ashoka
- c) Dhana nanda **d) Chanakya**
6. Simhasena refers to _____
- a) Chandragupta b) Bimbisara
- c) Udayin **d) Bindusara**
7. Ashoka sent his son and daughter to _____ to propagate Buddhism.
- a) China b) Burma
- c) **Srilanka** d) Indonesia
8. Under the Mauryas, the king was
- a) Sovereign authority b) Head of the Judiciary
- c) Commander of the Army **d) All the three**
9. The terms Sthanika and Gopa are related to Mauryan
- a) **Council** b) Assembly
- c) Army d) Town administration.
10. Mashakas were made out of
- a) **copper** b) gold

- c) silver d) paper

11. Dasharatha Maurya was the great son of

- a) Bindusara b) Bimbisara
c) Dhana nanda **d) Ashoka**

II. Match the statement with the Reasons. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement (A): Magadha's gradual rise to political supremacy began with Bimbisar's of Haryanka dynasty.

Reason (R): Bimbisara extended the territory of Magadha Empire by matrimonial alliances.

- a) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- b) A is true but R is false.
- c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
- d) A is false but R is true.

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

Statement I: Megasthenese was an Ambassador from Greece in the court of Chandragupta Maurya.

Statement II: Megasthenese – work ‘Indica’ is one of the main sources of the Maurya Empire.

- a) Only II b) Only I c) Neither I nor II **d) Both I and II**

3. Consider the following statements and find out which of the following sentences is/are correct.

- 1) Trade flourished under the Mauryans.
- 2) Spices and Ivory works formed the main exports under the Mauryans.

- a) Only 1 b) Only 2 **c) Both 1 and 2** d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Arrange the following rulers in Chronological order.

- a) **Bimbisara, Kalasoka, Mahapadma Nanda, Chndra Gupta**
b) Chandra Gupta, Mahapadma Nanda, Bimbisara, Kalasoka
c) Kalasoka, Bimbisara, Chandra Gupta, Mahapadma Nanda
d) Mahapadma Nanda, Chandra Gupta, Kalasoka, Bimbisara

5. Which of the following factors contributed to the decline of the Mauryan Empire?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) Weak successors. | 2) Continuous revolts |
| 3) Invasion by Bactrian Greeks | 4) Regular and substantial income to the state. |
| a) 3 and 4 only | b) All of these |
| c) 1, 2 and 3 only | d) 1,2 and 4 only |

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. The term gana means people of equal status.
2. Sixteen Mahajanapadas dotted the Indo-Gangetic plain in the sixth century BC (BCE).
3. The thick forests supplied timber for construction of buildings.
4. Kalasoka belonged to Sishunaga dynasty.
5. Mahapadma Nanda was succeeded by his eight sons known as Navanandas.
6. The term Nalanda means No stopping of the gift of knowledge.
7. Megasthenes stayed in India for 14 years.
8. The teacher and advisor of Emperor Chandra Gupta Maurya was Chanakya /Vishnugupta/Kautilya
9. Chandragupta performed Sallekhana.
10. Chandragupta Maurya's son was Bindusara.
11. Bindusara was succeeded by his son Ashoka.
12. Ashoka was known as 'Devanam Piya' which means beloved of the Gods.
13. Ashoka's Dharma contained the essence of All religions.
14. The third Buddhist council was held at Pataliputra.
15. The first Buddhist council was held at Rajagriha.
16. The second Buddhist council was held at Vaishali.
17. The foundation for the new capital at Pataliputra was laid by Udayin.
18. The highest court of appeal under the Mauryans was The king.
19. Status of yakshas and Yakshis belonged to the Indigenous art under the Mauryans.
20. Three caves in Barabar hills have dedicative inscription of Ashoka.

IV. State True or False.

1. Mahavira and Buddha represented the new awakening in the sixth century BC (BCE). **Ans: True**
2. Among the four Mahajana Padas Vatsa emerged as an empire. **Ans: False.**
3. Haryanka dynasty was succeeded by Sishunaga dynasty. **Ans: False**
4. Seleucus wrote the book Indica. **Ans: False**
5. Chanakya is called the Architect of the Mauryan Empire. **Ans: True**
6. After the battle of Kalinga, Ashoka became a Buddhist. **Ans: True**
7. Ashoka emphasized on obedience and respect for parents, preceptors and elders. **Ans: True**
8. Council of Ministers referred to Mantriparishad. **Ans: True**
9. Mauryans were not aware of spy system. **Ans: False**
10. Under the Mauryan administration punishments were very mild. **Ans: False**

V. Match the following:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Panchala | - | a) Foreign Notice |
| 2. Mahavamsa | - | b) Daughter |
| 3. Ashoka | - | c) Proclamation |
| 4. Sangamithra | - | d) Mahajanapada |
| 5. Edict | - | e) Governor of Ujjain |

Ans: 1-d; 2-a; 3-e; 4-b; 5-c

VI. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Explain the term kingdom.

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

2. How were Mahajanapadas formed?

- i) Janapadas were the earliest gathering places of men.

ii) Later, Janapadas became republics or smaller kingdoms. The wide spread use of iron in Gangetic plain created conditions for the formation of larger territorial units transforming the Janapadas into Mahajanapadas.

3. Name the sixteen Mahajanapadas.

Name of the Sixteen Mahajanapadas are

Anga, Magadha, Vaji, Malla, Kasi, Juru, Kosala, Avanti, Chedi, Vatsa, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assika, Gandhara and Kamboja.

4. Write a note on Megasthenese.

- i) Megasthenese was the ambassador of the Greek ruler, Seleucus.
- ii) He lived in the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
- iii) He stayed in India for 14 years.
- iv) He wrote the book India, one of the main sources for the study of Mauryan Empire.

5. Write about Pataliputra.

- i) Pataliputra was the capital of the Mauryan Empire.
- ii) It has 64 gates to the city with 570 watch towers.

6. Why is Chanakya known as the architect of the Mauryan empire?

- i) Chanikya was te teacher and advisor to Emperor Chandragupta Mauryan.
- ii) His treatise on Statecraft 'Arthashastra' was a very great guide for rulers.
- iii) Hence he is referred to as the architect of the Mauryan empire.

7. Explain Ashoka's Dhamma.

- i) The meaning of Chamma is explained in Ashoka's Pillar Edict II.
- ii) It contained the noblest ideas of humanism, forming the essence of all religions.
- iii) He laid stress on compassion, Charity, purity, Saintliness, self control, Truthfulness, Obedience and Respect for parents, preceptors and elders.

8. Mention the different wings of the Mauryan army.

- i) Under the Mauryan army, a board of 30 members divided into six committees with five members on each monitored.

ii) Navy Armoury (transport and supply), infantry, cavalry, the war chariots and the war elephants.

9. Mention the regions which produced specialized textiles under the Mauryas.

The region which produced specialized textiles under the Mauryas were Kasi (Nenares), Vanga (Bengal), Kamarupa (Assam) and Madurai in Tamil Nadu.

10. What were the exports and imports of the Mauryans?

i) Main exports were spices, pearls, diamonds, cotton textiles, ivory words, conch shells.

ii) Main imports were horses, gold, glassware, linen.

11. Mention the two divisions of the Mauryan art.

Mauryan art can be divided into two:

i) Indigenous Art – Statues of Yakshas and Yakshis.

ii) Royal Art – Palaces and Public buildings, Monolithic Pillars, Rock cut architecture, Stupas.

12. Who were Yakshas and Yakshis?

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

13. Mention the role of iron in changing a society.

i) Iron played a significant role in this transformation of society.

ii) The fertile soil of the Gangetic Valley and the use of iron ploughshares improved agricultural productivity.

iii) Iron facilitated craft production.

iv) Agrarian surplus and increase in craft products resulted in the emergence of trading and exchange centres.

v) There were rise of towns and cities.

14. Write about the revenue system of the Mauryans,

i) The land was the most important source of revenue for the state.

ii) Bali and Bagha as taxes collected from people.

iii) The land tax (bhaga) collected was 1/6 of the total produce.

iv) Revenue from taxes on forests, mines, salt and irrigation provided additional revenue to the government.

v) much of the State revenue was spent on paying the army, the officials of the royal government , on charities and on different public works.

15. Mention the reasons for the decline of the Mauryan Empire.

i) Ashoka's successors were very weak.

ii) Continuous revolts in different parts of the empire.

iii) Invasion by the Bactrian Greeks weakened the empire.

iv) Pacifist policy of Ashoka weakened the military strength.

v) Last Maurya ruler Brihadratha was killed by his commander Pushyamitra Sunga.

16. State the salient feature of the Lion capital of Ashoka.

i) The lion capital of Ashoka is a sculpture of four Asiatic lions standing back to back on an elaborate base.

ii) This base includes other animals.

iii) A graphic representation of it was adapted as the official emblem of India in 1950.

iv) It was originally placed atop the Ashoka pillar at the important Buddhist site of Sarnath by the Emperor Ashoka, in about 250 BCE.

v) The pillar, sometimes called the Ashoka Column, is still in its original locations.

vi) But the Lion Capital is now in the Sarnath museum, in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

vii) It is 7 feet high including the base.

viii) The Ashoka Chakra is a depiction on the Buddhist Dharma Chakra with 24 spokes,

17. One of the seven wonders of Ancient world – Great wall of China – Prove.

i) The Great Wall of China is a series of fortifications made of stone, bricks tamped earth, wood and other materials.

ii) It is built along an east to west line across the historical northern borders of China.

iii) It was built to protect the Chinese states and empires against the raids and invasions of the various nomadic groups of the Eurasian Steppe.

iv) It was built by Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. Little of that wall remains.

v) The Great wall has been rebuilt, maintained and enhanced over various dynasties.

18. The temple of Zeus at Olympia is an important piece of art in Greek history. Do you agree?

i) The temple of Zeus at Olympia was an ancient Greek temple at Olympia, Greece.

ii) It was dedicated to the God Zeus.

iii) The temple was built in the second quarter of the 5th century BCE.

iv) Zeus is the Sky and Thunder God in ancient Greek religion, who rules as king of the Gods of Mount Olympus.

19. What do you know about the Lomas Rishi cave, Barabar.

i) The Lomas Rishi Cave also called the Grotto of Lomas Rishi, is one of the manmade Barabar Caves in the Barabar and Nagarjuni hills of Jehanabad district in Bihar.

ii) This rock cut cave was carved out as a sanctuary.

iii) It was built during the Ashokan period of the Maurya Empire in the 3rd century BC.

20. Nalanda served as a great source of knowledge. Prove.

i) Nalanda was a large Buddhist monastery, in the ancient kingdom of Magadha (modern day Bihar) in India.

ii) It is UNESCO World Heritage site.

iii) Nalanda flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries.

iv) The word Nalanda is a Sanskrit combination of three words Na +alam+daa meaning “no stopping of the gift of knowledge”.

v) The school attracted scholars and students from near and far with some travelling from Tibet, China, Korea and Central Asia.

21. State the importance of Girnar Inscription of Rudradaman.

i) The Junagarh/Girnar Inscription gives the information about the Sudarshana Lake.

ii) This lake was an artificial reservoir.

iii) The Construction was begun during the time of Chandra Gupta Maurya and completed during Ashoka's reign.

iv) It was built by the Mauryan kings to check floods.

v) Around 150 AD. Lake was repaired by the Shaka ruler Rudradaman I.

vi) Again it was repaired under the Skandagupta's reign by its Governor Pamadatta.

IX. Who am I

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. I Practice egalitarian traditions. | Ans: Gana Sangha |
| 2. I supply elephants for army. | Ans: Thick forests. |
| 3. I was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya. | Ans: Dhana Nanda |
| 4. I wrote a treatise on state craft. | Ans: Chanakya |
| 5. I was called by the Greeks as slayer of enemies. | Ans: Bindusara |
| 6. I carry an official order or proclamation issued by a king. | Ans: Edict |
| 7. I am the crowning element of Saranath Pillar. | Ans: Dharmachakra |
| 8. I am known as Patna now. Originally who was I? | Ans: Patliputra |

Geography

Unit-1 Resources

I. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Plants | - | a) Marine yeast |
| 2. Hunting | - | b) Houses |
| 3. Potential Resources- | | c) Biotic |
| 4. Tropical rain forest - | | d) Primary activity |
| 5. Manmade | - | e) Cinchona |

Ans: 1-c; 2-d; 3-a; 4-e; 5-b

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. All living things are **biotic** resources.
2. Collection of resources directly from nature is called **primary activities**.
3. Natural resources when processed to meet man's needs are called **man made** resources.
4. Solar panels generate **Electricity**.
5. Silicon, extracted from **sand** is used to making PV cells.

6. All resources have value.
7. Wind energy is a potential resource.
8. Man's skills and ideas are the basic requirements for secondary activities.
9. A plate that can absorb solar energy is known as solar panel.
10. Area of ocean that does not belong to any country is called open ocean.

III. Statements and Inferences:

1. Statement: All resources have value.

Inference 1: Petroleum has great economic value.

Inference 2: Air is a non-commercial resource.

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: Development is necessary without affecting the needs of the future generation.

Inference 1: Environment should be protected.

Inference 2: Excess consumption should be prevented.

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: Mining became one of the leading primary activities of early man..

Inference 1: Early man was in need of better tools other than stone..

Inference 2: Early man mined precious metals for making ornaments..

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**

IV. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Write short notes for Non Renewable resources.

- i) Natural resources which are limited can be called non renewable resources.
- ii) They become exhausted after use and the time they take to replace does not match the life cycle.

2. Write short notes for Community owned resources.

- i) Community owned resources are resources which can be utilized by all the members of the community.
- ii) Eg. Public Parks.

3. Write short notes for Secondary Activities.

- i) The transforming of raw materials into finished goods is called Secondary Activities.
- ii) Man's skills and ideas are the basic requirements for these activities.

4. How are Natural resources classified?

Natural resources can be classified into different groups depending on origin, development, renewability, distribution, ownership etc.

5. What are abiotic resources?

- i) Abiotic resources are non living things.
- ii) Land, water, air and minerals are abiotic resources.

6. What are primary activities?

Hunting, food gathering, fishing and forestry are some of primary activities.

7. What are Potential resources?

- i) Potential resources are resources that are not being used in the present.
- ii) Its quantity and location are not known.
- iii) The technology to extract such resources is also yet to be developed.

8. How is ambergris useful?

- i) Ambergris belongs to international resources.
- ii) it is an extract from the sperm whale.
- iii) A pound (0.454 kg) of sweet smelling ambergris is worth US\$ 63.000. it is used in perfume industries.

9. Explain the term resource Planning.

- i) Resource planning is a technique or skill of proper utilization of resources.
- ii) Resources planning is necessary because
 - a) Resources are limited, their planning is necessary to use them properly and saving them for future generation.
 - b) Resources are unevenly distributed over different parts of the world.
 - c) Resources should be protected from over exploitation.

10. When can sustainable development take place?

Sustainable development can take place when,

- i) The reasons of depletion are identified.
- ii) Wastage and excess consumption is prevented.
- iii) Reusable resources are recycled.
- iv) Pollution is perverted.
- v) Environment is protected.
- vi) Natural vegetation and wild life are preserved.
- vii) Alternative resources are used.
- viii) The easiest way to conserve resources is to follow the 3R's Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Civics**Unit -1 National Symbols*****I. Choose the correct answer:***

1. Wild life protection Act was passed in the year
 - a) 1970
 - b) 1971
 - c) **1972**
 - d) 1973
2. The National flower of India is
 - a) **Lotus**
 - b) Jasmine
 - c) Rose
 - d) Lily
3. The Government of Indian adopted Elephant as a natural National symbol in the year.
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1963
 - c) 1973
 - d) **2010**

4. Congress committee in 1911 was held at
 a) Chennai b) Delhi **c) Kolkata** d) Bombay
5. The symbol Indian National Currency was designed by
 a) Ravikumar **b) Udhayakumar**
 c) Krishnakumar d) Manojkumar

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Tirupur Kumaran was born in **Chennimalai**.
2. Tirupur Kumaran was honoured with the title **Kodi Kaatha Kumaran**.
3. Satyameva Jayate means **Truth alone Triumphs**.
4. Lactobacillus was accepted as our National Micro organism in the year **2012**.
5. Shershah sur introduced rupee currency Rupiya in the **Sixteenth century**.
6. During leap year the spring equinox begins on **March 21st**.
7. World biggest democracy is **India**.
8. “Aaduvome Pallu Paduvome” was sung by **T.K.Pattammal** over the AIR.
9. The first citizen of India is the **President**.
10. On Republic Day, the **President** of India hoists the National flag at the Red Fort, New Delhi.
11. The International Day of Non-violence is observed on **2nd October**.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. The First Indian Flag | - | a) Chennai |
| 2. Pingali Venkayya | - | b) Passport |
| 3. St. George's Fort | - | c) National Calendar |
| 4. National Emblem | - | d) Gudiyatham |
| 5. Meghnad Saha | - | e) Andhra Pradesh |

Ans: 1-d; 2-e; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c

IV. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Explain the ‘Beating Retreat’ Ceremony.

On January 29, the third day of the Republic day, the celebrations are brought to an end with the “Beating Retreat” ceremony. This is performed by the bands of Indian Army, Navy and Air force. The president of India is the Chief Guest of this day. Rashtrapati Bhavan will be illuminated at 6pm as a part of the celebration.

2. Write a note on Kodi Katha Kumaran.

- i) Tirupur Kumaran was born in Chennimalai of Erode district.
- ii) As a youth, he actively participated in the freedom struggle of India.
- iii) In 1932, when Gandhiji was arrested, there were protests all over India.
- iv) Tirupur Kumaran took active part in these protests.
- v) He lost his life when the police attacked violently.
- vi) He held on the Indian flag even when he died.
- vii) He was honoured with the title, ‘Kodi Kaatha Kumaran’.

3. Explain the natural national symbols.

- i) Banyan tree (1950). It is a symbol of pride and has many medical values.
- ii) Peacock (1963). It is native to Asia and the only bird which has a tail.
- iii) River Ganges (2008) is a perennial river and many royal capitals flourished on its banks.
- iv) River Dolphin (2010). It is the reliable indicator of the health of the entire river ecosystem. It is in the endangered list.
- v) King Cobra – it is the World's longest venomous snake and lives in the rain forests and plains of India.
- vi) lotus (1950) though it grows in muddy water, it blooms with beauty.
- vii) Tiger (1973) it is the largest cat species. India has 70% of tiger's population in the world.
- viii) Elephant (2010). It is native to mainland Asia and plays a critical role in maintaining the regions forests.

4. Write about Tamil Nadu's National Symbols

i)	Tamil Nadu State Language	Tamil
----	---------------------------	-------

ii)	Its National Symbol for animal	Nilgiri Tahr. This is locally Known as Nilgiri ibex or simply ibex. In Tamil the Nilgiri Tahr means Varaiaadu [வரையாடு]
iii)	Bird	Emerald Dove [Maragadha Pura - மறகத புறா] It is a common species in rain forest and similar wet woodlands, farms, gardens, Mangroves and Coastel areas.
iv)	Flower – Gloriosa Superba	(Lily Flower – வில்லி பூ) common name includes flame lily, Climbing lily, Creeping lily, glory lily, fire lily etc.
v)	Tree	Palmyrah Tree (Palm Tree – பனை மரம்)
vi)	Fruit	Jack fruit
vii)	Song	Invocation of Tamil Mother
viii)	Sport	Kabaddi
ix)	Dance	Bharathanatyam

Unit - 2 The Constitution of India

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The Chairman of the Constitution Assembly was
 - Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 - Vallabai Patel.
- The advisor of the Drafting Committee was
 - S. Radhakrishnan
 - B.N.Rao**
 - Moulana Azad
 - Sarojini Naidu
- The preface of the Constitution is called
 - Preamble**
 - Fundamental right
 - Directive principles of state policy
 - Legal document
- In a Parliamentary system, the Executive is collectively responsible to the
 - Prime Minister
 - Legislature**
 - Judiciary
 - President
- The Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution is
 - Rajendra Prasad
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Vallabhai Patel
 - Dr. B.R.Ambedkar**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In 1929, the Congress met at Lahore.
2. Poorna Swaraj means complete-self-governance.
3. It took a period of 2 years, 11 months and 17 days to complete the Indian Constitution.
4. The basic human rights are known as Fundamental rights.
5. The original copies of the Constitution are preserved in special Helium filled cases.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Secular | - | a) Equal distribution |
| 2. Socialist | - | b) Freedom of Religion |
| 3. Sovereign | - | c) Brotherhood |
| 4. Fraternity | - | d) independent |

Ans: 1-b; 2-a; 3-d; 4-c

IV. Short Questions & Answers:**1. Write about the Constitution Assembly.**

- i) In 1946, nearly 389 members of the constitution Assembly who belonged to different parties from different places came together to frame the Constitution of India.
- ii) The Chairman of the Committee was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

2. Mention the names of some of the members of the Constitution Assembly.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabai Patel, Moulana Azad, S.Radhakrishnan, Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Sarojini Naidu were the members in the Constituent Assembly.

3. Write about the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

- i) The Drafting Committee was formed with eight members.
- ii) Its Chairman was B.R.Ambedkar.
- iii) B.N .Rao was appointed as an advisor.
- iv) The committee met for the first time on 9th December 1946.
- v) On the same day, the drafting of the Constitution of India started.

4. Mention a few countries whose constitution was thoroughly examined to collect a few best features.

- i) The Constitution of nearly 60 countries including the UK, USA, former USSR, France, Switzerland etc, were thoroughly examined.
- ii) Their best features have been adopted by our constitution.

5. Mention the legal experts of the Drafting Committee.

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, N Gopalasamy, K.M.Munshi, Syed Ahmed Sadullah, P.L. Mitter, Madhava Rao, T.T.K, T.P.Khaitan were the legal experts of the Drafting Committee.

6. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Every Indian citizen has the right to vote when they attain 18 years of age, irrespective of any caste, religion, gender or economic status.

Economics

Unit -1 Economics an Introduction

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1. Things which are produced in villages are brought to Sandhai.
- 2. The permanent settlement of early man was called villages.
- 3. The root of our economy is agriculture.
- 4. The raw material for sugar is sugarcane.
- 5. Banks help in circulation of money.

II. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Exchange of goods - | a) Primary Activity |
| 2. Lumbering - | b) Trade |
| 3. Cement - | c) Post |
| 4. Buying and selling - | d) Barter |
| 5. Communication - | e) Mineral based |

Ans: 1-d; 2-a; 3-e; 4-b; 5-c

III. Find out the odd pair:

1. Harvesting products - a) Primary
2. Goods and services - b) Tertiary
- 3. Manufacturing - c) Primary**
4. Teaching - d) Tertiary

IV. Choose the correct answer and fill in the appropriate column.

1. Coal miner 2) Automobile assembling plant 3) Grocery store 4) Helicopter pilot 5) Fisherman 6) Fire fighter 7) Cashier 8) Delivery man 9) Oil well 10) Furniture maker 11) Timber cutters 12) Cotton farmer 13) Oil refinery.

S.No	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Coal miner	Automobile assembling plant	Grocery store
2	Fisherman	Furniture maker	Helicopter pilot
3	Oil well	Oil refinery	Fire fighter
4	Timber cutters		Cashier
5	Cotton farmer		Delivery man

V. Short Questions & Answers:

1. What are consumer goods?

- i) The finished goods which are bought from the market to fulfill the daily needs of the consumers is called consumer goods.
- ii) Example Rice, Cloth, Bicycle etc.

2. Mention a few primary activities.

- i) Agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing, mining, collection of fruits, nuts, honey, rubber, resin and medicinal herbs, lumbering etc. are primary activities.

3. What is economics? Why is it so important?

- i) Economics is the study of how societies, government, business establishments, households and individuals allocate their scarce resources.
- ii) The study of economics can also provide valuable knowledge for making decisions in everyday life.

iii) Economics is about the study of scarcity and choice.

iv) By studying how market work; our young people also learn how to make efficient choices in managing their own scarce resources, such as time and money.