

SIMPLIFIED MATERIAL (2025-26)

Class: 6th Subject: Social Science

Part-A (Geography)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Which planet is nearest to the sun?

a) **Mercury** b) Saturn c) Earth d) Mars

2. How much time does the Earth take to revolve around the sun?

a) 365 days b) **365 Days 6 hours** c) 366 days d) 88 days

3. How many days does the moon take to revolve around the Earth?

a) 88 days b) **27 days 5 hours** c) 28 days d) 27 days

4. What is the distance of the moon from the earth?

a) 380,000km b) **384,400km** c) 312,103km d) 348,780km

5. What is the total circumference of the earth?

a) Approximately 30,000 km b) **Approximately 40,000 km**
c) Approximately 50,000 km d) Approximately 60,000 km

6 Which of the following is a leap year?

a) 2018 b) 2011 c) **2020** d) 2001

7. Which season is found in Northern hemisphere on 25 December?

a) Summer season b) **Winter season**
c) Spring season d) Autumn season

8. On which days are the days and nights of equal duration throughout the world?

a) **21 March and 23 September** b) 21 June and 22 December
c) 25 December d) None of the above

9. On June 21, the sun shines vertically on the Tropic of Cancer, which is called _____.

a) **Summer solstice** b) Winter solstice c) Spring equinox d) Fall equinox

10. Due to which motion of the earth do the winds turn towards their right or left hand while blowing?

a) **Rotation of the earth** b) Revolution of the earth
c) Both a and b d) None of these

11. The globe is the best and a _____ model of the earth.

a) Two-dimensional b) **Three-dimensional**
c) One-dimensional d) Appropriate

12. We can calculate local time of a place with the help of _____.

a) Latitudes b) **Longitudes**
c) Globe d) Maps

13. What do we call the latitude situated at an angular distance of 23 ½ degree South in the Southern hemisphere?

a) **Tropic of Capricorn** b) Equator
c) Tropic of Cancer d) None of the above

14. How many longitudes are there on the globe?

a) 180 b) 181 c) 90 d) **360**

15. Which latitude passes through Australia?

a) Tropic of Cancer b) Equator c) **Tropic of Capricorn** d) None of these

16. What are the maps called which give information about the mountains, plateaus and plains of a country?

a) Physical maps b) Historical maps c) Distributional maps d) Atlas

17. Which conventional symbols are used on map to show international border?

a) - - - - - b) =====

c) _____ I _____ I d) +++++++

18. Which conventional symbols are used to show a state capital or a union territory of a country?

a) ● b) ☈ c) ® d) Ω

19. What are the maps called that depict different crops, minerals and population etc.?

a) Physical maps b) Historical maps c) Distributional maps d) Atlas Map

20. Which direction is shown at the top of each map?

a) East b) West c) North d) South

21. In which ocean is the world's deepest trench-the Marina Trench situated?

a) Indian Ocean b) Atlantic Ocean c) Pacific Ocean d) Arctic Ocean

22. Which is the busiest ocean in the world which most of the important sea route pass?

a) Indian Ocean b) Atlantic Ocean c) Pacific Ocean d) Arctic Ocean

23. In which continent are Rocky Mountains situated?

a) South America b) North America c) Asia d) Australia

24. Which landform resembles the shape of a table?

a) Plain b) Mountain c) Island d) Plateau

25. Which mountain range is there in African continent?

a) Atlas b) Alps c) Himalayas d) Rockies

26. Which country has the longest border line with India?

a) China b) Bangladesh c) Pakistan d) Nepal

27. What is the height of Mount Everest which is considered as the highest mountain peak of the world?

a) 8811m b) 8844m c) 8888m d) 8848m

28. How many countries are having common boundaries with India?

a) 7 countries b) 8 countries c) 9 countries d) 10 countries

29. Which is the largest state of India in area?

a) Maharashtra b) Gujarat c) Uttar Pradesh d) Rajasthan

30. How many islands are there in Andaman group of islands?

a) 100 b) 102 c) 120 d) 130

One Mark Questions: (Fill in the blanks)

1. Our Earth is flat sphere, therefore it is called geoid.

2. The circumference of the earth is 40,000 km.

3. The diameter of Earth on equator is 12756 km and diameter of earth at poles is 12712 Km.
4. The Earth rotates from West to East.
5. The axis is an imaginary line around which the earth turns.
6. The path along which Earth travels around the Sun is called the Planetary Path.
7. The polar areas experience six months long day and six months long night.
8. Tropic of Capricorn is depicted by 23½° parallels of Latitude
9. Latitudes and Longitudes make a grid on a Globe.
10. The distance between any two parallels is always equal.
11. Greenwich Meridian is also known Zero Meridian.
12. In India, the Longitude of 82½° E is considered the Standard Meridian.
13. The time difference between Greenwich Mean Time and Indian Standard Time is 5 hours and 30 minutes.
14. Australia is the smallest continent of the world.
15. Africa is the second biggest continent.
16. Arctic Ocean has encircled the North Pole.
17. Southern Ocean has encircled South America continent.
18. 2/3 of the earth is covered by water.
19. Antarctica continent is called white continent.
20. Biosphere realm is affected by the three realms of the Earth.
21. Rajasthan state is the largest state of India.
22. Goa is the smallest state of India.
23. Indira point is the Southernmost point of India.
24. From Kashmir to Kanyakumari India is one.
25. Arunachal Pradesh is in Eastern part of India.

Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence:-

1. Which planet is closest and farthest from the Sun?

Ans: Mercury is the nearest and Neptune is the farthest planet to the sun.

2. According to the size of the planets, which planet is the largest and which is the smallest?

Ans. Jupiter is the largest planet and Mercury is the smallest planet. Our earth comes on the fifth position.

3. Write note on the following :-

- a. **Sphere**- Our earth is spherical in shape, which is called Earth sphere (Geoid).
- b. **Equator**- It is an imaginary line that runs from East to West in the centre of the Earth. It divides the earth into two equal parts.
- c. **Axle/ Axis**- The axis is actually an imaginary line. It is considered to pass through the center of the Earth from one pole of the earth to the other pole.

d. Lunar Eclipse- When the earth comes in between the Sun and the moon, and the shadow of the earth falls on the moon, is called lunar eclipse.

4. Where do the vertical rays of the Sun fall on June 21st?

Ans. On June 21st, the vertical rays of the Sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.

5. On September 23rd, which season is experienced in the Northern Hemisphere?

Ans. Autumn

6. On September 23rd, which season is experienced in the Southern Hemisphere?

Ans. Spring

7. When is the winter solstice?

Ans. On 22nd December

8. What is the Prime Meridian, from where it passes?

Ans. The 0° Longitude is known as Prime Meridian. It passes through Greenwich, England.

9. How many Longitudes is the Earth or Globe divided into?

Ans. 360 Longitudes.

10. Which is the largest circle of Globe, name it?

Ans. 0° Circle of Equator is the largest circle of the Globe.

11. What is the name given to the Semi-circles that connect both the poles?

Ans. Longitudes.

12. What is a map?

Ans. A map is a representation of the earth or a portion of it drawn to a scale on flat surface.

13. What is a globe?

Ans. A true representation of the earth or a model is called a globe.

14. What is Lithosphere?

Ans. Lithosphere includes all types of land masses, big or small, even or uneven, high mountains and deep valleys, vast plains and plateaus.

15. Name the main landforms of the earth.

Ans. The main landforms of the earth are mountains, plateaus and plains.

16. What is mountain range?

Ans. A mass of land considerably higher than the surrounding area having steep sides and conical tops is called a mountain. The mountains usually occur in a chain, this is called a mountain range.

17. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

Ans- 1. Pakistan 2. Afghanistan 3. China 4. Nepal 5. Bhutan 6. Bangladesh 7. Sri Lanka 8. Myanmar

18. In how many states and Union Territories India is divided from administrative point of view?

Ans. India is divided in 28 states and 8 Union Territories.

19. Write down the name of the three seas or oceans that engulfed Indian Peninsula.

Ans. 1. Indian Ocean 2. Arabian Sea 3. Bay of Bengal

Answer the following questions in 30 to 50 words:-

1. What do you mean by the universe? Enlist the different forms of the universe.

Ans. The sun, the planets, the earth, the moon and small/ big stars, dust and gases are collectively called Universe.

Forms of the Universe – Akash Ganga, the Sun, the planets and satellites, Asteroids, Comets, Meteors and Meteorites etc.

2. What is the difference between a planet and a satellite?

Ans. The planet: The planets are the solidified gaseous balls moving around the sun in a particular direction, in the space. Many of the planets appear glowing due to the reflection of the sunlight. Our Earth is the Planet.

The Satellite: The Satellites are those small gaseous or solid heavenly bodies that move around the planets. Moon is the satellite of the Earth.

3. What do you understand by Solar System?

Ans. The Sun, its planets and satellites form the Solar System. There are eight planets in the Solar System. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The sun is the creator of these planets.

4. What is rotation of Earth?

Ans. Earth completes its round along its axel in 24 hours in the direction west to east.

This is called Rotation of the earth.

5. What causes the cycles of season?

Ans. The phenomenon or change of seasons caused chiefly by the revolution of the earth around the sun and the inclinations of the earth's axis at an angle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the plane of its orbit.

6. Why Globe is called as model of the Earth?

Ans. Our Earth is very large in size. We cannot see the whole of earth in its actual size and shape in one go. Therefore, we use its model, which is called globe. On the Globe the shapes, size, distances and directions of the continents and ocean are correctly represented. That is why the globe is called as model of the Earth.

7. What is the importance of Longitude?

Ans. Like Latitudes, Longitudes also have special importance.

1. With the help of Longitudes, we are able to know the East-West distance of a place.

2. With Longitudes, we can calculate the local time of a place.

8. Write the difference between a map and a globe.

Ans. Globe is a true model or representation of the earth. A map is a representation of the earth or a portion of it drawn to a scale on flat surface.

9. Enlist the different types of maps.

10. What do you understand by the conventional symbols?

Ans. To read a map, the knowledge of the signs and symbols is very important. These signs which show details on maps are called conventional symbols. There is some sort of agreement all over the world regarding the use of these symbols. These are pictorial representation used to show natural and man-made features. Colours are used in maps to show mountains, uplands, plains, rivers, forests and snow-covered hills.

11. What is the use of directions in the maps?

Ans- With the help of directions, we can easily locate the places. The top of a map is North direction and the lower part is in the south direction. From this we can also estimate the other directions. Directions are shown on the map with the help of arrows.

12. Why maps were made? Give their importance.

Ans. Maps are indispensable in our modern life. The position of the places are shown in the maps in relation to latitudes and longitudes. The importance of maps is given below-

1. With the help of the maps the distance of one place to another, distance of time and location of a place can be easily located.
2. With the help of the maps the trade centres, routes, slope of the land, rivers, physical features etc. can also be easily located.
3. Maps guide the travellers and are also useful for the army

13. How does the atmosphere help the life system to live?

Ans. The atmosphere plays a special role in the continuation of life on the Earth -

1. The atmosphere contains oxygen, which is essential for humans, animals, and other living beings to breathe.
2. The ozone layer in the atmosphere prevents harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun from reaching the Earth.
3. The atmosphere helps to keep the Earth's temperature stable.
4. The atmosphere plays an important role in the water cycle, including the formation of clouds and rain.

14. What is meant by a continent?

Ans. The large landmasses that are surrounded by oceans and seas from three or four sides are called continents.

15. How many continents are there on the earth, name them? Which is the largest continent?

Ans. There are seven continents on the earth - 1. Asia 2. Africa 3. North America 4. South America 5. Antarctica 6. Europe 7. Australia.

Asia is the largest continent.

16. Write the name of the oceans. Also tell by which colour are these oceans represented on the globe?

Ans. There are four oceans on the earth -

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

The oceans are presented by blue colour on the globe.

17. What is Biosphere? Give brief explanation regarding this.

Ans. Biosphere is made up of the realms of the earth where life exists. All plants, animals and other living organisms live in this zone. This is also called as zone of life. It extends slightly below the surface of land into the water and slightly above the surface into the air.

18. Being an important inmate of the Biosphere, what precautionary steps are to be taken by man?

Ans. Being the inmate of the Biosphere, man should take some steps so that the safety of the biosphere can be ensured-

1. Checking the growth of human population is necessary to reduce the burden on the biosphere.
2. Careful use of natural resources by man can help in keeping the biosphere clean.
3. Man should adopt the principle of 'live and let live'. Only then we can ensure our continued survival on the earth.

19. Which Latitude divides India into two parts? Name the two parts.

Ans- The Tropic of Cancer divides India into two equal parts. Northern part is called as Subtropical India and Southern part is called as Tropical India.

Five Marks Questions (Answer the questions in 80 to 100 words)

1. Distinguish between the Rotation and Revolution

<u>Rotation</u>	<u>Revolution</u>
1. In the rotation, the Earth rotates on its axis.	1. In the Revolution, the Earth revolves around the Sun.
1. Earth completes its cycle of rotation on its axis in 24 hours.	2. Earth completes its cycle of revolution in $365\frac{1}{4}$ days
3. It forms days and nights.	3. With this motion, day and night become smaller and bigger and seasons are formed.

2. Give Reasons:-

A. On June 21st, the South Pole is in continuous darkness.

Ans. On June 21st, the North Pole is inclined towards the Sun, and the South Pole is away from its rays. The Sun's rays do not reach the South Pole. That is why there is continuous darkness at the South Pole.

B. Why do the Sun, the Moon and the stars appear moving round the earth, from east to west?

Ans. The Earth rotates on its axis from west to east. As a result, we see the Sun, Moon and stars appearing to move in the opposite direction, from east to west.

C. What is the meaning of leap year? Why is there one more day in a leap year than a normal year?

Ans. The Earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution around the Sun. As a result, every year, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day accumulates. To account for this, we add one extra day to the year every four years. This is called the leap year.

3. What is the difference between Longitudes and Latitudes?

Ans. Longitudes and Latitudes together help to indicate geographical location. The difference between them is as follows:

Latitudes	Longitudes
1. These are imaginary lines drawn from east to west.	1. These are imaginary lines drawn from north to south.
2. These lines are parallel to each other.	2. These lines are not parallel and are semi-circular to some extent.
3. There are 181 Latitudes drawn on the globe.	3. There are 360 Longitudes drawn on the globe.
4. With the help of these lines, we can find the distance of a place from the equator.	4. With the help of these lines, we can find the time of a place.

4. Which lines help us to divide earth into Heat zones? Give reasons why there are Heat Zones?

Ans. Latitude lines help us divide the Earth into different heat zones. The Earth is spherical in shape. The vertical rays of the Sun occupy less space but have a high intensity of heating, whereas the slanted rays occupy more space but have a lower intensity of heating. That's why heat zones are formed.

5. In coloured maps, with which colour do we show mountains, uplands, plains, rivers, forests and snow- covered hills?

Ans-

Sr. No.	Physical Feature	Colour
1.	Mountains	Brown
2.	Uplands	Yellow
3.	Plains	Green
4.	Rivers	Blue
5.	Forests	Green
6.	Snow covered hills	White

6. How does scale of the map help us to study the maps?

Ans. We cannot show thousand kilometres distance on small maps. So, we show this on small scale. For example we can show 1000 km surface distance in proportion on 10 cm scale. This scale will be as: 1cm. = 100 Km.

7. What is the importance of key in a map?

Ans. We cannot show roads, railways cities, rivers etc. in their actual sizes on maps. So, we use symbols to show these. By looking at these signs, we can find out the location of different roads and places.

8. What is the importance of Hydrosphere to man?

Ans. The hydrosphere includes all the water present on Earth such as oceans, rivers, lakes, snow and groundwater. It is very important for humans because:

1. Water is the most essential element for the survival of humans, animals and plants. It is obtained from the hydrosphere.
2. Water is essential for irrigation in agriculture. Crop production is not possible without it.
3. Water is used as a raw material in many industries.
4. Water is needed in daily life for bathing, washing clothes and other household needs.
5. Rivers and sea routes are important for transportation and trade.
6. Rivers, lakes and oceans also provide food in the form of fish.

Part-B (History)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Which language is the word 'history' derived from?
a) Greek b) Latin c) Russian d) English

2. Books written about the rules and regulations of ancient times are called _____.
a) Dharmasastras b) Social Science c) Political Science d) Economics

3. Where did humans live in ancient times?
a) In houses b) In caves c) In palaces d) None of these

4. How many parts has the long period of human life been divided into?
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five

5. What was used for sale and purchase of land in ancient times?
a) Copper plates b) Ashtagas c) Gold d) Silver

6. What did early man make with the help of pointed stones and colours?
a) House paintings b) Sea paintings c) Hunting images d) Images of trees

7. In which of the following states of India do we discover rock-drawings?
a) Uttar Pradesh b) Madhya Pradesh c) Himachal Pradesh d) Punjab

8. What is the Ancient Stone Age called in English language?
a) Mesolithic period b) Paleolithic period c) Neolithic period d) None of these

9. What was invented by the early man?
a) Wheel b) Mobile c) Telephone d) Television

10. Who discovered Fire?
a) Scientist b) Early man c) Engineer d) Doctor

11. Which country did the people of the Indus Valley civilization have trade relations with?
a) Mesopotamia b) Egypt c) China d) Europe

12. Where was the Nile Valley situated?
a) Egypt b) India c) China d) Iran

13. Which state was Lothal port of Harappan civilization located in?
a) Gujarat b) Punjab c) Rajasthan d) Uttar Pradesh

14. From which country did the Greeks get the knowledge of cotton?
a) China b) India c) Egypt d) America

15. Which river did the Egypt's civilization flourish on?
a) River Nile b) River Ravi c) River Indus d) Ganga River

16. What were the powerful kings known as?
a) Rajan b) Samrat c) Minister d) None of these

17. Which branches of mathematics were advanced during the Vedic period?
a) Linear mathematics b) Trigonometry c) Both 'a' and 'b' d) None of these

18. In the Vedic period, what was the advisor of the king called?
a) Gramini b) Senani c) Purohita d) All of these

19. In the Vedic period, which river was considered to be the most sacred?

a) Yamuna **b) Sarasvati** c) Ganga d) Yumana

20. Bimbisara was ruler of _____.

a) Kandhar **b) Magadha** c) Awadha d) Avanti

21. Which province was made his new capital by Ajatasatru?

a) Vaishali **b) Patliputra** c) Rajagriha d) Kandhar

22. Where was Mahatma Buddha born?

a) Lumbini b) Ayodhya c) Vaishali d) None of these

23. How many Tirthankaras are there in Jainism?

a) 24 b) 26 c) 22 d) 30

24. When was the Haryanka Dynasty won by Shisunaga?

a) 414 BC. b) 441 BC. c) 431 BC. d) 451 BC.

25. What was the name of Megasthenes's book?

a) Arthashastra **b) Indica** c) Grammar d) Rajgarih

26. Where did Ashoka send his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra as Buddhist missionaries?

a) Burma b) China **c) Sri Lanka** d) Egypt

27. Where is Sanchi Stupa situated?

a) Uttar Pradesh **b) Madhya Pradesh** c) Bihar d) Gujarat

28. When did Ashoka become king?

a) 273 B.C. b) 283 B.C. c) 275 B.C. d) 270 B.C.

29. Which religion was followed by Ashoka after the war of Kalinga?

a) Buddhism b) Hinduism c) Islam d) Sikh

30. Which dynasty was Kanishka the famous King of?

a) Mauryas **b) Kushanas** c) Satvahanas d) Mughal

31. Pan chao was the general of _____.

a) China b) Russia c) Egypt d) Sri Lanka

32. Name the capital of Chera kingdom.

a) Cochin **b) Vanji** c) Malabar d) None of these

33. In which state of India did the Christian-Indian communities live?

a) Kerala b) Bihar c) Punjab d) Uttar Pradesh

34. Which religion was adopted by King Milinda?

a) Jainism **b) Buddhism** c) Hinduism d) Islam

35. Which state are Ajanta caves located in?

a) Gujarat **b) Maharashtra** c) Madhya Pradesh d) Bihar

36. The _____ were called 'Vishayas'.

a) Districts b) Province c) Entire State d) Villages

37. What were the Gold coins called during Gupta period?

a) Dinara b) Nigama c) Takka d) Currency

38. Who wrote the play 'Sakuntala' and 'Meghaduta'?

a) Harisena **b) Kalidasa** c) Amar Singh d) Tulsi Dass

39. Which of the following was Chandragupta a devotee of?

a) Krishna b) Shiva **c) Vishnu** d) Ram

40. In which state was the 'Nalanda University' situated?

a) Uttar Pradesh **b) Bihar** c) Kashmir d) Gujarat

41. Under whose leadership was Kanauj Buddhist Council organized?

a) **Harshavardhana** b) HieunTsang c) Banabhatta d) Magsthenes

42. Which city was made capital by Harshavardhan after ascending the throne?

a) Nalanda **b) Kanauj** c) Thanesar d) Delhi

43. Who among these remained as a royal guest of Harshavardhana?

a) Banabhatta b) Grihavarman **c) Hieun-Tsang** d) Megasthenes

44. Which was the first capital of the Pushyabhuti dynasty?

a) Nalanda b) Kanauj **c) Sthaneshvara** d) Kashmir

45. What was the name of the son of Pallava's ruler Mahendravarman-I?

a) Singhavarman **b) Narasimhavarman-1** c) Pulakeshin-II d) Kirtivarman

46. Which of the following temple was not built by Chalukyas?

a) Virupaksha Temple **b) Kailasanath Temple** c) Pampanath Temple d) Somnath Temple

47. Where is Vatapi (modern Badami) located?

a) Andhra Pradesh b) Tamil Nadu **c) Karnataka** d) Punjab

48. Whose son was Narasimhavarman-I?

a) Singhavarman b) Kirtivarman **c) Mahendravarman-I** d) Pulakeshin varman

49. Which of the following places is located on the sea-shore?

a) **Mahabalipuram** b) Kanchipuram c) Pampanatha d) Virupaksha Temple

50. What was the route connecting China with Europe known as?

a) Water Route **b) Silk Route** c) Land Route d) Road Route

51. Which dynasty ruled Iran in 600 B.C.?

a) **Achimede** b) Puhar c) Pliny d) None of these

52. Who was the famous writer of Rome?

a) Hieun-Tsang b) Harisena **c) Pliny** d) Megasthenes

53. Which research was encouraged by the Chera, Cholas and Pandyas?

a) **Ship building** b) Alcohol Making c) Temple Building d) To build a monument

54. The words of _____ language are included in Indonesian language.

a) **Tamil and Sanskrit** b) Arabic and Sanskrit c) Tamil and Arabic d) Sanskrit and Hindi

One Mark Questions: (Fill in the blanks)

1. History is the study of past.
2. Arthashastra named book was written by Kautilya.
3. Books, literary sources, ancient ruins and things are called historical sources.
4. In Punjab Sanghol, Rohira, Sunat and Kotla Nihang khan have yielded remains of this civilization.
5. A large bath-house has been found at Mohinjodaro.
6. Men and women were fond of jewellery and fashion.
7. There were several small tribes in the Early Vedic Period.
8. The society was divided into four divisions, called the Varnas.
9. The main food items of the Vedic people were wheat, rice and pulses.
10. The Vedic people were fond of outdoor games.
11. Bimbisara ruled from 543 B.C. to 492 B.C.

12. **Agriculture and cattle rearing** were main occupations of people.
13. There have been **24** Tirthankaras in Jainism.
14. Gautama Budha's real name was **Siddhartha**.
15. Lord Mahavir Ji spent Grihastha life till **30** years.
16. Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador of **Seleucus Nikator**.
17. Kautilya's **Arthashastra** and Megasthenes's **Indica** tell us about Mauryan administration.
18. In Madhya Pradesh stupa of **Sanchi** is very famous.
19. Satavahanas rulers were the followers of **Hinduism**.
20. The capital of the Pandya kingdom was **Madurai**.
21. **Kanishka** was the famous king of Kushan dynasty.
22. Chandragupta-II issued a very large number of coins in **gold, silver** and **copper**.
23. The districts were called **Vishayas**.
24. **Sakuntala** Play and **Meghaduta** poem written by Kalidas are very famous.
25. Harshavardhana made **Kanauj** his capital.
26. **Hieun Tsang**, a famous Chinese visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana.
27. An account of Harshavardhana's achievement is recorded by his court poet in his biography named **Harshcharita**.
28. **Pulakeshin-II** and **Kirtivarman** were the famous rulers of Chalukya dynasty.
29. Pallavas had their capital at **Kanchipuram** near Chennai in Tamilnadu.
30. During the reign of Ashoka and Kanishka, Buddhist missionaries were sent to **Sri Lanka, Burma, China** and **Central Asia** for preaching Buddhism.

Write true or false in front of the following sentences:-

1. Fire was invented by a scientist. (**False**)
2. Cave paintings of Stone Age are found at many places. (**True**)
3. Neolithic period means modern times. (**False**)
4. Parushni is the name of a river. (**True**)
5. Indra was the Vedic age God of rain. (**True**)
6. Seleucus defeated Chandra Gupta Maurya. (**False**)
7. Ashoka built great pillars of iron. (**False**)
8. Ashok adopted Buddhism after Kalinga war. (**True**)
9. Chandragupta constructed Sudarshana Lake. (**True**)
10. Gautamiputra Satakarni ruler, ruled from 106 A.D. to 131 A.D. (**False**)
11. Music, dancing, poetry recitations and gambling were popular forms of amusement. (**True**)
12. Gendopharns was a Scythians king. (**False**)
13. Kanishka called the fourth Buddhist council. (**True**)
14. Maharaja Gupta was the first Gupta king. (**True**)
15. Vikramaditya was the title of Samudragupta. (**False**)
16. Fa-hein was a Greek writer. (**False**)
17. Aryabhata was a famous scientist. (**True**)
18. Harshavardhana ascended the throne in 606 A.D. (**True**)

19. Pulakesin-II was king of Bihar. (**False**)
20. Rajyavardhana was the father of Harshavardhana. (**False**)
21. Kanchipuram was the capital of the Chalukyas. (**False**)
22. Kailasanath temple was built by the Pallavas. (**True**)
23. India had no contact with Egypt. (**False**)
24. Huge rock-cut statues of the Buddha were found at Bamiyan in Afghanistan. (**True**)
25. The Chera, Chola and Pandyas rulers encouraged shipbuilding and overseas exploration. (**True**)

Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence:-

1. Name some important cities of the Harappan Civilization.

Ans. Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Kalibangan and Banawali.

2. Which rivers flow in the land of Sapta-Sindhu?

Ans. Sapta-Sindhu means 'the land of seven rivers'. The seven rivers flowing at that time were as follows-

1. Indus	2. Jhelum	3. Chenab	4. Ravi
5. Beas	6. Satluj	7. Sarasvati	

3. What do you understand by Mahajanapada?

Ans. The establishment of several important republican and monarchical states in Northern India known as Janapadas around 600 B.C. The more powerful states amongst these were called 'Mahajanapadas'. There were 16 Mahajanapadas in ancient India. In the Buddhist and Jain literature, their count is to be 16.

4. Write names of any four important Mahajanapadas.

Ans. Kasi, Kosala, Vatsa, Avanti.

5. Who was the first great Chola ruler?

Ans. Karikala was the first great Chola ruler.

6. What is Silk Route?

Ans. The route connecting China with Europe was known as the Silk Route because Silk was the major items of trade on this route.

7. Name some important seaports of the Satavahana period.

Ans. Kaveripattnam, Mahabalipuram, Puhar, Korkai, Suraparaka and Bhrigukachehha.

8. How did India come in contact with Iran?

Ans. In 600 B.C., rulers of Achimed's dynasty of Iran occupied parts of North-Western India. Thus, India came in contact with Iran.

9. What was exported from India to Rome?

Ans. Spices, precious stones, clothes, perfumes, ivory, iron, dyes, parrots, peacocks etc. were exported from India to Rome.

10. What articles were imported from Europe?

Ans. Gold and silver coins, metals, wine and glassware etc.

Three marks Questions :-

1. What is difference between Pre-history period and History period?

Ans. The Period for which we have no written records is called 'Pre-history'. The Period for which we have written records is known as 'History'.

2. Name the works which are included in the Vedic Literature.

Ans. Vedic literature literary sources are the Vedas, Brahamanas and Aranyakas, Upanishads, Sutras, the Epics (the Ramayana and the Mahabharata) and the Puranas.

3. How did the invention of wheel help man?

Ans. 1. With the invention of wheel, the man learnt to carry loads easily.

2. He learnt making vessels with the help of wheel.

4. Write about two cities of Harappan Civilization in Punjab.

Ans. Sanghol: - Sanghol is situated in Fatehgarh Sahib district. We have found many utensils and statues of Indus Civilization from here.

Rohira: - Rohira is in Sangrur district. The utensils, baked bricks and toys made of clay are found here.

5. Write a note on the town planning of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans. In the upper part of the town there were public buildings and the houses of the ruling class. The common people had their houses in the lower town. The cities had wide and straight roads and streets. Houses were made of baked bricks and wood.

6. What do you know about Jainism?

Ans. Jainism is an old, independent and scientific religion of India. Lord Reshabhdeva was the first founder of this religion. He is called Tirthankara. There have been 24 Tirthankaras in Jainism. Lord Mahavira Swami Ji was its 24th Tirthankara. Jains accept the existence of God in every living being. Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Conduct are its basic principles known as 'Triratna'. Jainism believes in main five doctrines- Ahinsa, always speak truth, not to steal, celibacy to lead a self-disciplined life and aprigreh (not to hoard more than needed).

7. Why Ashoka is called 'the great'?

Ans- Ashoka is considered one of the greatest rulers in the world and is famous for his message of peace and humanity. After the death of his father, Bindusara, he became the king in 273 B.C. In 261 B.C. he conquered Kalinga (Orissa). A very large number of people were killed in this war, many were injured. Ashoka became sad by the bloodshed and gave up war forever and became the follower of Buddhism. He gave up hunting. He built roads, hospitals, wells and rest houses for the welfare of people.

8. Write a note about Kautilya.

Ans. Chanakya was the other name of Kautilya. He was a teacher at the Taxila University and a great scholar. After making Chandragupta the king of Magadha, Chanakya became the Prime Minister of the Mauryan Empire. He wrote the book 'Arthashastra' which tell us about the Mauryan Empire.

9. Write a note about Kanishka.

Ans- Kanishka was the most famous Kushana king. He was a great conqueror and his empire was extended upto Bihar. His empire included areas of Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Punjab, Afghanistan and Bactria. He fought wars bravely. He was a follower of Buddhism. He called a conference of Buddhist scholars in Kashmir, known as the Fourth Buddhist Council. He built a large number of Buddhist Stupas and monasteries. He got built many beautiful statues of Buddha.

10. Write a note on Kalidasa.

Ans. The famous Sanskrit poet Kalidasa wrote several dramas and poems. Kalidasa, the great poet, was one of the 'Nine Jewels' in the court of king Vikramaditya II. His play Sakuntala and poem Meghaduta are very famous.

11. Write a note about Harshavardhana.

Ans. Harshavardhana was the most important ruler of the Pushyabhuti dynasty. He became the king in 606 A.D. After ascending the throne, Harsh Vardhan made his capital Kanauj and became

the emperor of both the kingdoms (Maukhari and Pushyabhuti). He was a great conqueror, a great scholar and a writer. Harsha was a follower of Saivism but he respected others faiths also. He convened an assembly of Buddhists at Kanauj under the presidency of Hieun Tsang. He died in 647 AD.

12. What do you know about Hieun Tsang?

Ans. Hieun Tsang was a famous Chinese scholar. He visited India during the time of Harsha and was the royal guest in his court. Harshavardhana convened an assembly of Buddhists at Kanauj under the presidency of Hieun Tsang.

13. What do you know about the Chalukyas of South India?

Ans. The Chalukyas came to power in the Deccan in the early 6th century AD. Pulakeshin -I, and Kirtivarman were the famous rulers of this dynasty. The most famous ruler of this dynasty was Pulakeshin-II. He conquered many areas in south India and defeated the Pallavas of Tamil Nadu.

Five marks Questions:-

1. How do the inscriptions help us to know about history?

Ans. Inscriptions written on stone -pillars, rocks, copper-plates, clay tablets and walls of temples are important sources of history. They record important events of the time when they were written. For example the famous king Ashoka got his message of welfare for all human beings engraved on rocks and stone pillars and put them all over the country.

2. Write a short note on literary sources of history.

Ans. Literary sources of history included Vedas, Brahmaanas and Aranyakas Upanishads, Sutras, the Epics (the Ramayana and the Mahabharata) and the books written by the Buddhists and Jains etc. Besides telling us about the religion these works also throw light on the events and society of the time. Arthashastra named book was written by Kautilya and even Aryabhatta and Varahamihira wrote about their discoveries.

3. Write five important characteristics about the Neolithic Age.

Ans. The third and the last phase of Stone Age is called the New Stone Age or the Neolithic period. Followings were the important characteristics of the Neolithic age-

1. Man had started staying at one place. After discovering the fire, he started to cook food.
2. His tools were sharp and lighter in weight.
3. He also learnt to make vessels of clay to store his food and also to cook.
4. He learnt to draw figures on the walls of caves.
5. He also learnt to make beads of stones and ivory and used them as jewellery.

4. What do you know about the social life of the Indus Valley people?

Ans. As an urban civilization, it had a highly developed society. Wheat, Barley, rice, pulses, fruits, vegetables and milk were the main items of their food. The society was inhabited by rich and poor people, farmers and laborers. People wore cotton and woolen clothes. Both men and women were fond of jewellery and other fashions. Rich people used gold, silver and precious stones while poor people made their jewellery out of bone, terracotta and semi precious beads. People were fond of various games.

5. What were the causes of the decline of the Harappan Civilization?

Ans. Scholars have different point of views regarding the decline of Indus Civilization-

1. Aryans invaded and destroyed this civilization.
2. The Civilization would have declined due to the continuous floods in the Indus and its tributaries.
3. Drying up of the river Sarasvati would have forced people to migrate to the Gangetic plains

6. What do you know about the social life of the Vedic Age?

Ans-The society was divided into four divisions, called the Varnas, on the basis of professions-Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras. Family was the lowest unit of the society. Father was the head of the family. Women were educated and they had a lot of respect and freedom in the society. Wheat, rice, pulses, milk, butter, ghee etc. were the main food items. Vedic people were fond of outdoor games like Chariot races, horse riding, hunting etc. Singing, dancing and playing chess were other favourite pastimes.

7. Write five sentences about the political life of the Early Rig Vedic Age?

Ans. 1. There were several small tribal states in the early Vedic Period.

2. King was the head of the state.

3. Normally, throne was succeeded by the king's son.

4. There were two important bodies for the help of the king probably like the modern Parliament - Sabha and Samiti.

5. Purohita, Gramini and Senani were the officers to help the king.

8. Which are the main teachings of Buddhism?

Ans. 1. The world is full of sorrow.

2. The cause of sorrow is desire.

3. We can conquer sorrow by conquering desire.

4. The conquering of desire can be achieved through the Eightfold Path.

5. Taught to follow the middle path.

6. Buddhism taught noble things in life like not to kill anybody, not to tell lies, not to use intoxicants, not to accept or keep money not to eat at odd hours, not to covet others property etc.

9. What do you know about Mauryan art?

Ans. The Mauryan rulers were lovers of art. Chandragupta Maurya built a magnificent palace. Ashoka got a large number of Stupas built. The Stupa of Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh is very famous. Best pieces of Ashoka's art work were huge stone pillars, some of them were 34 feet high, made of sand stone from Chunar. These pillars had sculptures of animals like bull, elephant, lion on the top. One such sculpture of four lions seated back to back was on the top of the pillar at Sarnath. It is our national emblem now.

10. Write about the conquests of Samudragupta.

Ans. Samudra Gupta defeated eight kings of Northern India called Aryavarta and annexed their kingdoms to the Gupta Empire. He led a campaign of conquests in Southern India and defeated twelve kings. Several other border kingdoms and republican states also accepted his authority. Some foreign powers like the Sakas of Western India, the Kushanas of Gandhara, Sri Lanka and some others also submitted to Samudragupta by entering into treaties with him. Samudragupta was a great warrior and ruler.

11. Why is Gupta period called the Golden Age of India?

Ans. 1. The administration in Gupta period was good and the kings worked for public welfare.

2. The Chinese traveller Fa Hein writes that the people were prosperous and honest.

3. There was no crime or theft of any kind.

4. The taxes were light.

5. Under the patronage of Gupta period technology and science also made tremendous progress.

6. Aryabhata was a famous scientist of that time.

7. Respect was given to all the religions.

12. Write about the art and architecture of the Pallavas.

What do you know about the Pallavas?

Ans. The Pallavas were ruling in Tamil Nadu and parts of Andhra Pradesh. They had their capital at Kanchipuram near Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The Pallavas dynasty was established by Singhavarman in the last quarter of the 6th century AD. Mahendravarman-1 and Narasimhavarman-1 were the famous rulers of this dynasty. The Pallavas were ultimately defeated and ousted by the Cholas in 9th century A.D.

13. Write a note about the temples of the Chalukyas.

Ans. The Chalukyas were the great patrons of art and built many famous temples at Aihole, Vatapi and Pattadkal. The Virupaksha and the Pampanatha temples are most famous. These temples were dedicated to Hindu gods Brahma, Vishnu and Siva and had beautiful panels of scenes from the Ramayana story. The Chalukyas patronised Jainism and made donations to Jain saints.

Part-C (Civics)

Multiple choice Question:-

1. Which is the first basic society for a child?
a. School b. Neighbourhood **c. Family** d. Friends

2. What is the basic unit of society?
a. Family b. Neighbourhood c. Village or city d. Community

3. Which material was used to make weapons for hunting by the early man during the ancient period?
a. Iron **b. Stone** c. Wood d. All of these

4. After which occupation did the community life begin?
a. Hunting b. Animal rearing **c. Agriculture** d. None of these

5. What is a common purpose organized group residing at one place called?
a. Family b. Neighbourhood c. Village or City **d. Community**

6. India is an agriculture based country. What percentage of Indian population live in villages?
a. 65% b. 45% **c. 75%** d. 55%

7. How many districts are there in our state Punjab?
a. **23** b. 12 c. 20 d. 21

8. What age group is fixed under provision for "Free and Compulsory Education"?
a. 6-18 years **b. 6-14 years** c. 8-14 years d. All of these

9. Which is the smallest institution of administration system under democracy?
a. Village Panchyat b. Panchayat Samiti c. Zila Parishad d. None of these

10. What is the minimum age limit for contesting elections of Block Samiti?
a. 25 years b. 18 years **c. 21 years** d. No age bar

11. What kind of administration would be suitable for a town where the population is below 20,000?
a. Municipal Council **b. Nagar Panchyat** c. Zila Parishad d. Municipal Corporation

12. Who is the head of the Municipal Corporation?
a. Sarpanch b. President **c. Mayor** d. Commissioner

13. What is the minimum age required for contesting Municipal Council/Municipal Corporation?

a. **21 years** b. 25 years c. 18 years d. All of these

14. Who is the highest authority to perform the administrative functions at the district level?
 a. D.E.O. b. D.T.O. **c. Deputy Commissioner** d. None of these

15. Name a road which helps in smooth traffic flow to go round a town instead of going through it?
 a. Tunnel b. Link Road c. Slip Road **d. By Pass Road**

16. Which of the following is not a public property?
 a. Road b. Hospital c. Bus stand **d. Home**

17. Which of these is not a personal property?
 a. Home b. Scooter **c. Train** d. Car

18. As per our which duty we protect the public property of our country?
 a. **Moral Duties** b. Religious Duties c. Legal Duties d. All of these

19. Which of the following is not a historical monument?
 a. Qutab Minar b. Taj Mahal c. Red Fort **d. Sea Coast**

20. What is the function of the Legislature?
 a. **To make laws** b. To implement laws c. To defend laws d. All of these

One Mark Questions: (Fill in the blanks)

- There are 28 states and 8 Union Territories in India.
- Panchayat Samiti is the middle institution of the Panchayati Raj.
- The term of Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti is 5 years.
- There are 23 Zila Parishads in Punjab.
- The highest institution of the Panchayati Raj is Zila Parishad.
- Nagar Panchayat is set in a town.
- Urban local self-government's functions are looked after by the State Government.
- To be a councillor, the candidate should be of 21 years of age.
- An area changing from rural to urban is known as town.
- All objects that we possess as individual make personal property.
- Old historical buildings are called historical monuments.
- We must not spoil/ damage the public property.
- Things owned collectively make public property.
- Everything in the family is family property.

Write true and false in front of the following sentences:-

- The economic condition of the villages was very bad during British rule. (**True**)
- Seats are not reserved for women in the Gram Panchayat. (**False**)
- There are District Officials of various departments to run district administration properly. (**True**)
- Zila Parishad is also known as Zila Panchayat. (**True**)
- A foreigner can cast his vote in the election of Municipal Corporation of your city. (**False**)
- There are 9 Municipal Corporations in Punjab. (**False**)

7. The President of Municipal Corporation is known as Mayor in Punjab. (**True**)
8. There are district level officials of various departments to run the district administration. (**True**)
9. The Chief Government Officer of District Administration is not the Deputy Commissioner. (**False**)
10. Parks and hospitals are our personal property. (**False**)
11. We should not damage our National Property as it is our own. (**True**)
12. Historical monuments are protected by a government law passed in 1958. (**True**)
13. Public utility services are provided by the government for the convenience of the people. (**True**)

One Mark Questions (Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence)

1. Which is the basic unit of society?

Ans. Family

2. What is the difference between human being and other organisms?

Ans – Human being has the most intelligence of all living beings. Other creatures do not have the power to think like humans.

3. How many villages are there in India?

Ans. The number of villages in India is approximately 6 lac.

4. Which is the lowest and the highest institution of Panchayati Raj system?

Ans. The lowest institution of Panchayati Raj system is Village Panchayat and the highest is Zila Parishad.

5. What is the minimum and maximum number of members of a Gram Panchayat in Punjab?

Ans. In Punjab, the minimum number of members of a Gram Panchayat can be 5 and the maximum number can be 13.

6. Name the Urban local Self- Government Institutions.

Ans. Urban Local Self- Government has three Institutions -

1. Nagar Panchayat 2. Municipal Council 3. Municipal Corporation.

7. What age is required for the candidates to be a councillor?

Ans. At least 21 years of age

8. Name four offices of Municipal Corporation.

Ans. 1. Commissioner 2. Health Officer 3. Education Officer 4. Accounts Officer

9. Who heads district administration?

Ans. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) heads the district administration.

10. Why do we love our personal property?

Ans. We love our personal property because it is created from our own money.

11. Name the three monuments of India.

Ans. 1. Red fort (New Delhi) 2. Taj Mahal (Agra) 3. Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur, Karnataka)

12 Give the name of two kinds of public property.

Ans. 1. Public Utility Services 2. Historical monuments.

13. What is Public Property? Whose responsibility is it to handle it?

Ans. Public Property is that property which belongs to all of us. It is created from the public funds. It is our moral duty to take care of it.

Three Marks Questions (Answer the following questions in 30 to 50 words)

1. Why is human being called a social animal?

Ans. Man cannot live alone. All human beings are dependent on each other for their needs. That's why human being is called a social animal.

2. Write any two functions of Zila Parishad.

Ans. 1. Zila Parishad advises the Panchayat Samiti.

2. Prepares plans for rural development.

3. Give two functions of Municipal Council or Corporation.

Ans. 1. Providing water, electricity, health centers, sanitation and lighting in the town.

2. Maintenance of roads and bridges and making the city beautiful.

4. Give two functions of urban local self-government.

Ans. 1. To provide water, electricity, sanitation and lighting in the town.

2. Maintenance of roads and bridges, approval of housing plans and removal of illegal occupants.

5. Why should one cover head with helmet while cycling on road?

Ans. Cycle is a light and small vehicle. There could be a danger to the cycle riders on the road. For protection, we should cover our head with helmet while cycling on road.

6. How people misuse the public property?

Ans. People misuse public property by spreading filth in public places, damaging public vehicles and breaking roadside lights.

7. From whose money school property is made?

Ans. School property is made from Govt. funds. Govt. collects money from us in the form of taxes. Thus, school property is made from our own money.

8. Give one basic difference between personal property and public property.

Ans. Personal property is our own only. Whereas, public property belongs to all of us.

Five Marks Questions (Answer the questions in 80 to 100 words)

1. Why and how society is essential for man?

Ans. 1. Man is a social being and he lives in a society.

2. It fulfills our needs of food, clothing, housing and education etc.

3. It provides protection and shelter to us.

4. It enables us to exchange our ideas and knowledge with others.

2. Write a short note on natural environment.

Answer- Natural environment means the environment created by nature around humans and other living beings. In the early times, man was completely dependent on natural

resources. He lived in caves and subsisted by hunting. The discovery of natural resources like fire, copper, bronze and iron has accelerated the pace of human life.

3. Which facilities are available in the villages presently?

Ans. 1. Schools and colleges have been opened in villages to educate people.
2. Government provides good quality seeds and pesticides for the development of agriculture.

3. Primary Health Centres with specialist doctors have been opened in villages.

4. Which is the most important functions of the Panchayat Samiti?

Ans- The most important work of the Panchayat Samiti is to make necessary rules for the Gram Panchayats. It also carries out various tasks for the development of the Panchayats:

1. Arranges good quality seeds, fertilizers and promotes dairy farming to increase agricultural yield.
2. Encourages small-scale industries such as animal husbandry, fish farming, pottery making etc.
3. Builds roads, bridges and other infrastructure to connect villages.
4. Provides drinking water and establishes health centers.
5. Supervises the work of the Panchayats within its area.

5. Name any four sources of income of Urban Local Self Government.

Ans. 1. Taxes - Such as house tax, property tax, entertainment tax etc.
2. Fees – Fees from approval of house plans and vehicles tax.
3. Fine- Fine from those who break the law of Urban Local Self Government.
4. Government Grants and Loans - Grants/Assistance received from the government

6. Write short note on urban development after independence.

Ans. After independence many villages got developed as towns and cities and then there was gradual urbanization. A number of factories were set up in cities. People migrated in large number from villages to cities in search of employment.

7. What is our responsibility towards school property?

Ans. 1. We should not scribble on classroom furniture and walls.
2. We should keep our school neat and clean.
3. We should not spoil the sports goods and library books and make proper use of drinking water.

8. How can you help to preserve the historical monuments?

Ans. 1. We should not scribble on the walls of our historical monuments.
2. We should not litter the places by throwing garbage.
3. We should protect these places against theft.

Source Based Questions (Practice)

Man is a social being. He likes to live in the society due to his nature and to fulfil his basic needs. He has to abide by certain rules and regulations while living in the society. He has to follow some rules while wandering in home, school, office, sports club, cultural centre, bus stand, railway station etc. Man can develop only by following these rules. Also society runs smoothly under certain discipline. Infact, the existence of a cultured society lies in by living in discipline and

following the norms of society. As family is the fundamental unit of the society. rules are formed to run the family properly. There is a head of the family. He distributes the work among the members of the family. Members have to obey the head of the family. If the members of family don't care the advice of the head and work according to their will, the family will be spoiled.

Answer the following questions after reading the above paragraph:-

i. Why do people like to live in society? (2)

ii. How can a cultured society survive? (2)

iii. Where do we follow the rules as per the above paragraph? (2)

2. People have lived along the banks of river Narmada for several hundred thousand years.

Some of the earliest people who lived here were skilled gatherers, – that is, people who gathered their own food. These people knew about the vast wealth of plants in the surrounding forests, and collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals. Some of the areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barely about 8000 years ago are located here. People also began rearing animals like sheep, goat, and cattle, and lived in villages. These were some of the other areas where agriculture developed.

Answer the following questions after reading the above paragraph:-

i. Why were people called food gatherers? (2)

ii. Which area started to develop due to people living in villages? (2)

iii. How many years ago did people start growing wheat? (2)

3. India is a democratic country. The Government of India is elected by the people and is answerable and responsible to its people. The Constituent Assembly wanted to establish not only political democracy but also economic and social democracy. Therefore, provision for economic and social justice has been made in the constitution. For example, 'Right to Equality' provides equality before Law. It provides equality of opportunity in matters of public employment also. Special provisions are made for the people belonging to backward and poor groups so that they may be able to earn their livelihood like other people of India. Besides this, people have the freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peacefully and without arms, to form associations or unions to criticize the wrong policies of government and freedom of belief and faiths which are the main elements of a democratic country.

After reading the above paragraph answer the following questions:-

i. For which class of people have the special provisions been made in the country?

ii. What are the main elements of a democratic country?

iii. What is meant by the Right to Equality?

4. In the Middle Stone Age, primitive man climbed the ladder of progress based on his experiences and discoveries. He began to whine and sharpen his tools. His tools proved to be very helpful in cutting wood and hunting. The communal life of man began in the Middle Stone Age. Now he had started living in one place by making huts. A chief was elected to settle disputes on becoming a family. By the Middle Stone Age, the life of the primitive man had already started to be comfortable and stable. Gradually he also started using wood, ivory and bone in making tools. Honey, seeds, nuts and fish also now became part of his diet. He learned to cooperate by living in groups to survive and obtain food.

Answer the following questions after reading the above paragraph:-

- i. What materials did early man use to make tools?
- ii. Why did early humans start living in groups?
- iii. What was included in the diet of primitive man?

5. Democracy is people's own government. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people". Democracy originated in the Greek city of Athens. In the modern times, Democracy is considered to be the best form of government. As the basic features of democratic country is the 'Public will or opinion' on the basic of which the government is run. At present most of the countries of the world have adopted the democratic system of governance. For the success of democracy, every citizen should be sensible, intelligent, enlightened, educated, prudent, responsible and interested in public affairs. A democratic government is one in which universal adult suffrage is enjoyed by all adults without any discrimination and the people are free in all respects. Liberty, equality and fraternity are the main fundamental principles of democratic government.

After reading the above paragraph answer the following questions:-

- i.Which government is considered to be the best form of government in modern times? (2)
- ii.Which qualities are required for citizens for the democracy to succeed? (2)
- iii. What are the main basic principles of democratic government? (2)



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