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Civics

1. Villages and Cities

I. Choose the correct answer:	
1. Modern facilities are available in city life.	
(a) water	(b) food
(c) medical	(d) agricultural
2. The shops are the l	boon to the society.
(a) fair price	(b) book
(c) provisional	(d) medical
3. Villages stand for their	
(a) land	(b) transport
(c) fresh air	(d) food
4. Nowadays villagers are	to cities: en
(a) migrating	(b) visiting
(c) travelling	(d) putting an end
5. People prefer nowadays to live.	
(a) villages	(b) foreign countries
(c) towns	(d) cities
6. More opportunities are available in cities.	
(a) agricultural	(b) religious

More Book Back (c) employment	Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 (d) social
7. In recent years, agricultura	al lands have been converted into
(a) residential flats	(b) temples
(c) government buildings	(d) complexes
II. Fill in the blanks:	
1. The main occupation of th	e people in the village is
Ans: agriculture	
2. transport facilities are available in	
Ans: cities	
3. Agricultural workers migrate from village to	
Ans: towns and cities 4. Cities with large population are called	
Ans: Corporations	
5. Most of the people living in villages are	
Ans: agriculturists	
III. Match the following:	
1.	
1. City	(a) Occupation
2. Villages	(b) City life
3. Agriculture	(c) Reasonable price

4. Expensive food variety (d) Corporation

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5. Fair price shops

(e) Agriculture

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(c);

2.

1. Flyovers

(a) recent trend

2. Fresh air

(b) basic need

3. Fair price shops

(c) cities

4. Food

- (d) villages
- 5. Migration to cities
- (e) consumer

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(e); 4. (b); 5.(a);

2. Republic

I. Choose the correct answer:

- 1. Europeans came to India for
- (a) trade

(b) war

(c) education

- (d) ruling Gen
- 2. means, Government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- (a) Democracy

(b) Monarchy

(c) Constitution

- (d) Economic status
- 3. People can approach to get justice.
- (a) the Councillor

- (b) the Court
- (c) the Commissioner
- (d) CBI
- 4. Portuguese, French and Dutch are

(a) Africans	(b) Asians
(c) Australians	(d) Europeans
5. India is a	
(a) Continent	(b) Plateau
(c) Republic	(d) State
6 Day is observed	on every Monday.
(a) Grievance	(b) Republic
(c) Independence	(d) Teacher's
II. Fill in the blanks:	
1. The type of Government followed in our country is	
Ans: democratic	
2. Law and order is maintained by	
Ans: the Police Department	
3. Officer from the rank of Village Administrative Officer to the	
participate in camps in remote village once a month.	
Ans: District Collector	
4. Independent India was in favour of forming a government.	
Ans: democratic	
5 is an example for Republic.	
Ans: India	
6 is the head of the Indian Government	

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Ans: Prime Minister	Questions Uneck nere - https://goo
7. Democracy means	by the people.
Ans: government	
8. India got independence on	
Ans: 15 th August, 1947	
9. Republic Day is celebrated	d on
Ans: 26 th January	
III. Match the following:	
1.	
1. Zamindars	(a) Head of the Government
2. Republic	(b) Crimes
3. Monday	(c) Land owner
4. Police Department	(d) Grievance Day
5. Prime Minister	(e) Administrative setup
Ans: 1.(c); 2.(e); 3.(d); 4.(b)); 5.(a);
	Geography
1. Rot	tation and Revolution of the Earth
I. Choose the correct answer	er:

1. The earth is inclined at an angle of degree.

(a) $33^{1/2}$

(b) $66^{1/2}$

(c) 90

2. Rotation results in	
(a) Seasonal changes	(b) Day and night changes
(c) Northern and Southern movem	nent
3. In a leap year February has	days.
(a) 28	(b) 29
(c) 27	
4. The Earth is always in	
(a) revolution	(b) the same place
(c) motion	(d) bright look
5. Earth's axis is a/an	line that connects the North Pole with the South Pole.
(a) imaginary	(b) real
(c) false	(d) vertical
6 means the southern movement.	
(a) Uthrayan	(b) Dakshinayan
(c) South Pole	(d) Rotation
II. Fill in the blanks:	
1.The Earth takes for one rotation.	
Ans: 23 hours 56 minutes	
2. The day begins at	
Ans: 12 O' Clock midnight	

3. The Earth is inclined at an angl	e of from its central axis.
Ans: 23 ^{1/2 o}	
4. A year consists of	days.
Ans: 365.24	
5. During December Tamil Nadu	has
Ans: winter	
6. The Northern movement of risi	ng Sun is known as
Ans: Uthrayan	
7. The Southern movement of rising Sun is known as	
Ans: Dakshinayan	
III. Martch the following:	
l.	
1. Day and night	(a) Equal day and night
2. Leap year	(b) Revolution
3. March 21	(c) Elliptical orbit
4. Seasons	(d) Once in four years
5. Earth's movement	(e) Rotation
Ans: 1.(e); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b). 5(c);	
2.	
1. March 21 st	(a) Astronomer
2. Southern movement of rising S	un (b) February 29 th

3. Angle of Earth's inclination	(c) Dakshinayan
4. Leap year	(d) Rquinox
5. Aryabhatta	(e) $23^{1/20}$ to central axis
Ans: 1.(d); 2.(c); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(a);
	History
1	. The Vedic Period
I. Choose the correct answer:	
1. The period of Rig Veda	
(a) BC 1600- BC 1000	(b) BC 1000- BC 600
(c) BC 1500- BC 1000	
2. The unit currency used during Rig Vedic Period	
(a) Nishka	(b) Rupee
(c) Dollar	
3. The woman who excelled in education in the Later Vedic Period	
(a) Gargi	(b) Abala
(c) Kosa	
4. The main occupation of Aryans during the Rig Vedic period was	
(a) weaving	(b) fishing
(c) agriculture	
5. Wealth was calculated in terms of in Later Vedic period.	
(a) sheep	(b) cows

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(c) hens	
6. Cotton clothes were worn by people of	
(a) Early Vedic age (b) Tamilians	
(c) Dracidians	
7. Caste system was also known as	
(a) Danur Veda (b) Sati	
(c) Varna Dharma	
8. People who were traders and farmers were	
(a) Brahmanas (b) Kshatriyas	
(c) Vaishyas	
II. Fill in the blanks:	
1.The head of the village was	
Ans: Grahmini	
2. Widows was in practice during the Early Vedic Period.	
Ans: remarriage	
3. Assembly that consisted of the Representatives of people was	
Ans:Samiti	
4. According to, he widow would throw herself into the funeral pyre	
of her husband.	
Ans: Sati	
5. The head of Jana was	

6. The Aryans migrated to India through the passes.
Ans: Khyber and Bolan
7. Caste system became rigid during
Ans: Later Vedic period
8. The basic unit of the society during the Vedic period was
Ans: Family
9. Brahmin students stayed in the and learnt.
Ans: Gurukul
III. True or False
1. Sabta Sindhu is called the 'Land of Seven Rivers'.
Ans: True
2. The Commandar in chief was the Senai.
Ans:True winmeen
3. Widows' remarriage was not allowed in Rig Vedic Age.
Ans: False
4. The basic unit of the society was family.
Ans: True
5. Tiger was unknown to the Dravidians.
Ans: False

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1.

1. Satamana

(a) Shiva

2. Praja

(b) Rajan

3. Rudra

(c) Vishwapathy

4. Head of Jana

(d) Coins

5. Head of Visu

(e) People of the kingdom

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(c);

2.

1. Barter system

(a) Woman scholar

2. Gargi

(b) Exchange of goods

3. Kshatriyas

(c) Commander

4. Swarna

(d) Unit of currency

5. Senai

(e) Warrior class

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(d); 5.(c);

2. Jainism and Buddhism

I.Choose the correct answer:

- 1. The one who laid strong foundation to Jainism.
- (a) Vardhamana Mahavira
- (b) Athinathan

- (c) Rishabadeva
- 2. The principle stressed by Jainism.

(a) idol workship	(b) not to all
(c) untouchability	
3. A place in Tamil Nadu where y	ou can see Jain sculptures.
(a) Girnar	(b) Kazhugumalai
(c) Hathigumba	
4. The place where Buddha was en	nlightened.
(a) Kundagrammam	(b) Deer park
(c) Gaya	
5. One of the most important kings who followed Buddism.	
(a) Chandra Gupta	(b) Ashoka
(c) Bindusara	
6. The teachings of Mahavira is known as	
(a) Triratna	(b) Eight Fold path
(c) None	(d) Both (a) and (b)
7. The statue of Gomatheswara at Saravanabelagola is at	
(a) Karnataka	(b) Kerala
(c) Andhra Pradesh	(d) Mumbai
8. Jina means	
(a) Conqueror	(b) guru
(c) priest	(d) bishop
9. The Buddhists' religious texts are called	

(a) Tripitakas	(b) Chaityas
(c) Viharas	(d) None
II. Fill in the blanks:	
1 was known as Co	nqueror or Jina.
Ans: vardhamana Mahavira	
2. The principles stressed by Jainism are called	
Ans: Triratna or Three Gems	
3 is the place where	e Gomatheswara statue is situated.
Ans: Saravanabelagola	
4. The principles of Buddha are ca	alled
Ans: Eight Fold Paths	
5. The organisation of the Buddhis	st marks is called
Ans: Sangam	
6. The Dharma Chakra in our Nati	ional Flag is taken from the pillar.
Ans: Ashoka	
7. Ahimsa means	
Ans: Non- violence	
8. The son of Buddha was	
Ans: Rahul	
9. The prayer halls of the Buddhis	t monks are called
Ans: Chaityas	

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III. True or False:

1.Mysore is the place where Gomatheswara statue is situated.

Ans: False

2. The son of Buddha was Rahul.

Ans: True

3. The founder of Jainism was Buddha.

Ans: False

4. Mahavira was the 24th Thiruthankara.

Ans: True

5. There are 24 spokes in the Ashoka Chakra.

Ans: True

IV. Match the following:

1.

1. Tripitakam (a) Worshipped Buddha

2. Hinayana (b) Buddha's first sermon

3. Silapathigaram (c) Who accepted Buddha's principles

4. Deer Park (d) Jain literature

5. Mahayana (e) Religious text of Buddhists.

Ans: 1.(e); 2.(c); 3.(d); 4.(b); 5.(a);

2.

1. Ajanta and Ellora (a) Idol worship

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2. Dharma Chakra

(b) Cave paintaings

3. Gauthama Buddha

(c) Enlightment

4. Mahayana

(d) Siddhartha

5. Pipal tree

(e) Ashoka pillar

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(e); 3.(d); 4.(a); 5.(c);

