1. Villages and Cities

1. Modern ......................... facilities are available in city life.

(a) water  (b) food
(c) medical  (d) agricultural

2. The ...................... shops are the 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.

(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
7. In recent years, agricultural 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 the 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. City  
(a) Occupation

2. Villages  
(b) City life

3. Agriculture  
(c) Reasonable price

4. Expensive food variety  
(d) Corporation
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

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 .......................
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(a) Africans  
(c) Australians  

(b) Asians  
(d) Europeans

5. India is a ..................... .
(a) Continent  
(c) Republic
(b) Plateau  
(d) State

6. ..................... Day is observed on every Monday.
(a) Grievance  
(c) Independence
(b) Republic  
(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
Ans: Prime Minister

7. Democracy means ....................... by the people.
Ans: government

8. India got independence on ....................... .
Ans: 15th August, 1947

9. Republic Day is celebrated on ....................... .
Ans: 26th 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. Rotation and Revolution of the Earth

I. Choose the correct answer:

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

(a) 33½ (b) 66½ (c) 90
2. Rotation results in .................. .
   (a) Seasonal changes  (b) Day and night changes
   (c) Northern and Southern movement

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 angle of \(23^{1/2}^\circ\) from its central axis.

**Ans:** \(23^{1/2}^\circ\)

4. A year consists of \(365.24\) days.

**Ans:** \(365.24\)

5. During December Tamil Nadu has \(winter\).

**Ans:** \(winter\)

6. The Northern movement of rising Sun is known as \(Uthrayan\).

**Ans:** \(Uthrayan\)

7. The Southern movement of rising Sun is known as \(Dakshinayan\).

**Ans:** \(Dakshinayan\)

III. Match the following:

1. Day and night \(\text{(a) Equal day and night}\)
   2. Leap year \(\text{(b) Revolution}\)
   3. March 21 \(\text{(c) Elliptical orbit}\)
   4. Seasons \(\text{(d) Once in four years}\)
   5. Earth’s movement \(\text{(e) Rotation}\)

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

2. March 21\(^{st}\) \(\text{(a) Astronomer}\)
   2. Southern movement of rising Sun \(\text{(b) February 29\(^{th}\)}

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3. Angle of Earth’s inclination (c) Dakshinayan
4. Leap year (d) Rquinox
5. Aryabhatta (e) $23^{1/2}\degree$ to central axis

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


   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

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
IV. Match the following:

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. Barter system (a) Woman scholar  
1. Gargi (b) Exchange of goods  
2. Kshatriyas (c) Commander  
3. Swarna (d) Unit of currency  
4. 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.
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(a) idol worship (b) not to all

(c) untouchability

3. A place in Tamil Nadu where you can see Jain sculptures.

(a) Girnar (b) Kazhugumalai

(c) Hathigumba

4. The place where Buddha was enlightened.

(a) Kundagrammam (b) Deer park

(c) Gaya

5. One of the most important kings who followed Buddhism.

(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


(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 Conqueror or Jina.

Ans: vardhamana Mahavira

2. The principles stressed by Jainism are called ................. .

Ans: Triratna or Three Gems

3. .................. is the place where Gomatheswara statue is situated.

Ans: Saravanabelagola

4. The principles of Buddha are called ................. .

Ans: Eight Fold Paths

5. The organisation of the Buddhist marks is called ................. .

Ans: Sangam

6. The Dharma Chakra in our National 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 Buddhist monks are called ................. .

Ans: Chaityas
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
2. Dharma Chakra (b) Cave paintings

3. Gauthama Buddha (c) Enlightenment

4. Mahayana (d) Siddhartha

5. Pipal tree (e) Ashoka pillar

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