1. Local Self-Government

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Local self-government was introduced by ....................
   (a) Lord Ripon  (b) Gandhiji  (c) Indira Gandhi

2. Panchayat Union Chairperson is elected by ....................
   (a) Ward members  (b) People  (c) Union president

3. India is ....................... populated.
   (a) sparsely  (b) densely  (c) thinly  (d) all the three

4. Tamil Nadu has the fascinating names of .........................
   (a) villages  (b) towns  (c) cities  (d) states

5. There is a Village ................... in every village.
   (a) Board  (b) Taluk  (c) Union  (d) Council

6. Taxes paid by the people is the main ................... to the government.
   (a) salary  (b) income
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7. The city with a large population and big infra-structure is called ................. .

(a) Town  (b) Municipality  
(c) Panchayat  (d) Corporation

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The term of office for the Mayor is ...................
   
   Ans: five years

2. Every district has a ......................... Panchayat.
   
   Ans: District

3. India is a vast country with a large ................. .
   
   Ans: population

4. The Mayor holds office for a period of ....................... .
   
   Ans: five years

5. The Administrative officer of the Corporation is the ......................
   
   Ans: Commissioner

6. Panchayat Unoin are supervised by the District ....................... Development Agencies.
   
   Ans: Rural

7. The ....................... Plan is submitted to the State Planning Commission.
   
   Ans: Draft

III. Match the following:
1. Village Councils meet (a) Town Panchayat
2. Village Council (b) Mayor
3. Chairperson of the Corporation (c) Corporation
4. Population of more than 10,000 (d) On public holidays
5. Chennai (e) In every village

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

2. Working people (a) Municipality
2. Tax on wealth (b) Mayor
3. More than one lakh people (c) Public holidays
4. Corporation (d) Professional tax
5. Meeting of the Village Council (e) Property tax

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

2. Democracy, Human Resources And Women Empowerment

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. In a Republic, citizens
(a) have equal investments (b) own equal property
(c) have equal rights

2. The first Indian woman doctor.
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(a) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar  (b) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(c) Kalpana Chawla

3. Occupations in which women are not involved
(a) Cricket  (b) Pilot
(c) None of the above

4. Avvai home
(a) home for the destitute and widows  (b) orphanage for girls
(c) home for the unemployed women

5. Citizens enjoy equal rights in .........................
(a) Republic country  (b) Autocratic country
(c) Communist country  (d) None

6. In early days, people blindly believed that men were ..................
(a) superior  (b) inferior
(c) equal  (d) unequal

7. Dr. Muthulakshmi was born in .................
(a) Kanyakumari  (b) Chennai
(c) Pudukottai  (d) Trichy

8. Dr. Muthulakshmi received ......................... award in 1956.
(a) Padma Vibushan  (b) Padma Shri
(c) Padma Bhushan  (d) None

9. Custom of dedicating girls to the deity was known as .................. system.
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(a) Sati
(b) Devadasi
(c) Sama
(d) None

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ....................... creates an equal society.
   Ans: Republic

2. Age at which men and women can vote is ......................
   Ans: 18

3. “Madhar thammai izhivu seyyum
   Madamaieyk koluthuvom” these lines were sung by ......................
   Ans: Subramanya Bharathiyar

4. The government governed by the people is called ......................
   Ans: Democratic Republic

5. Citizens enjoy ...................... rights in a Republic.
   Ans: equal

6. ....................... are capable of managing the family like men.
   Ans: Women

7. ....................... was the first woman doctor from Madras Medical College.
   Ans: Muthulakshmi

8. ....................... is known as Chennai now.
   Ans: Madras

III. Match the following:
1. To eradicate the inequality in the society (a) beliefs passed through the generation
2. Men alone are suitable for all (b) it proclaims the fame of Position Dr. Muthulakshmi
3. Women depend on male companion (c) wrong attitude
4. To stop the custom of child marriage (d) social justice
5. Cancer Institute at Adyar (e) prohibition act

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

2.
1. Dr. Muthulakshmi (a) Self-Respect Movement
2. Royal Cancer Hospital (b) Chennai
3. E. V. R. Periyar (c) London
4. Madras (d) Devadasi system

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

Geography

1. The Earth We Live In

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Land that is surrounded by water on all the four sides is called ....................
   (a) Strait 
   (b) island
   (c) peninsula
2. The world’s deepest Mariana trench is located in the .......... Ocean.

(a) Pacific   (b) Atlantic
(c) Arctic

3. Sri Lanka is an ................. .

(a) Island   (b) Peninsula
(c) strait

4. The highest mountain range in the world is ............... .

(a) Alps mountains   (b) Himalayas
(c) Western ghats   (d) Eastern ghats

5. Land forms with high peaks is .......... .

(a) Plateaus   (b) Plains
(c) Mountains   (d) Islands

6. The land form relatively flat is ................. .

(a) Plain   (b) Plateau
(c) Mountain   (d) None

7. Gobi desert and Himalayas are located in ................. .

(a) Asia   (b) Africa
(c) America   (d) Australia

8. The deepest ocean in the world ................. .

(a) Pacific Ocean   (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean   (d) Bay of Bengal
9. The longest river in the world is ...................
   (a) River Amazon  (b) Crust  
   (c) Surface  (d) None

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The highest mountain range in the world is ...................
   Ans: Himalayas

2. .................. is the highest plateau in the world
   Ans: The Plateau of Tibet

3. .................. is the longest river in the world.
   Ans: River Nile

4. The largest desert in the world is .................. desert.
   Ans: Sahara

5. The world’s longest mountain range is ...................
   Ans: The Andes

6. .................. is the world’s largest range reef.
   Ans: The Great Barrier Reef

7. A group of islands is called an ...................
   Ans: archipelago

8. The sea to the west of Kerala is ...................
   Ans: Arabian sea

9. .................. is the third largest ocean in the world.
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Ans: Indian Ocean

10. The Solid portion of the earth is called ................. .
Ans: Lithosphere

11. The water portion of earth is called ............... .
Ans: Hydrosphere

12. 85% of Earth’s minerals are found in the ................... .
Ans: Mantle

13. India and Sri Lanka are connected by ................. .
Ans: Palk Strait

III. Match the following:

1.
1. Asia  (a) Mountain
2. Ooty  (b) Island continent
3. France (c) Plateau
4. Pacific (d) Island
5. Flattened Top  (e) Tamil Nadu
6. Himalayas (f) The biggest continent
7. Australia (g) Europe
8. Japan  (h) Ocean

Ans: 1.(f); 2.(e); 3.(g); 4.(h); 5.(c); 6. (a); 7.(b); 8.(d);
1. Stretch of mountains (a) Research station
2. Land with flattened top (b) Mountain range
3. Low lying land (c) Sri Lanka
4. Dakshin Gangotri (d) plain
5. Island (e) Plateau

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

2. Maps And Globe

I. Choose the best answer:

1. The imaginary lines that are drawn from the east to the west on a globe is called .................
   (a) Latitude (b) Earth’s axis (c) Longitude

2. Longitude is called as the ...................
   (a) Greenwich Meridian (b) Latitude (c) Earth’s axis

3. Map that shows the continents, countries, capitals is called as .....................
   (a) physical (b) political (c) thematic

4. The shape of the Earth is called as a ...................
   (a) square (b) cone (c) Geoid (d) cylinder
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5. A map without scale is called a .................... map.
   (a) Physical  (b) Political  (c) Sketch  (d) World

6. .................... should be indicated at the bottom of map.
   (a) Details  (b) Scale  (c) States  (d) Countries

7. .................... is the book of maps.
   (a) Dictionary  (b) Encyclopaedia  (c) Timetable  (d) Atlas

8. Ptolemy was a .................... astronomer.
   (a) Greek  (b) Portuguese  (c) Italian  (d) French

9. The map that shows temperature, forest and mineral resources is ................ map.
   (a) Physical  (b) Political  (c) Thematic  (d) None

10. A small true model of the earth is called ....................
    (a) globe  (b) small earth  (c) map  (d) none

11. The Equator is ....................
    (a) $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ latitude  (b) $0^\circ$ latitude
    (c) $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ longitude  (d) $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ latitude
II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ....................... is the $0^\circ$ latitude.

Ans: Equator

2. The direction is indicated in .................. of the map.

Ans: right hand corner

3. ......................... symbols are used throughout the world.

Ans: Conventional

4. ......................... is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

Ans: Hyderabad

5. The longitude that passes through Greenwich is called .................. .

Ans: Greenwich longitude

III. Match the following:

1. 

1. Greenwich (a) book of maps
2. Equator (b) Thematic maps
3. Atlas (c) Physical features
4. Mountains, river and seas (d) $0^\circ$ latitude
5. Mineral resources (e) London

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

2. 

1. Blue print (a) Earth
2. Symbols (b) Greek astronomer
3. The top direction (c) 0° longitude
4. Mineral resource (d) Plan
5. $23^{1/2}$ inclination (e) Right corner of the map
6. Ptolemy (f) North
7. Greenwich (g) Thematic map

**Ans:** 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(f); 4.(g); 5.(a); 6.(b); 7.(c);

3.

1. Scale (a) Representation of Earth
2. Physical map (b) Temperature, forests, mineral resources
3. Maps (c) Countries, states, districts
4. Political map (d) Distance between two points
5. Thematic map (e) Mountains, plateaus, rivers

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

4.

1. Globe (a) Lines from north to south
2. Latitude (b) 0° latitude
3. Longitude (c) Greek astronomer
4. Equator (d) Model of Earth
5. Ptolemy (e) Lines from east to west

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

1. The one who built the fort of Pataliputra.
   (a) Ashoka (b) Bimbisara (c) Ajathasatru

2. The book written by Megasthenese.
   (a) Arthasastra (b) Indica (c) Mudra-rakshasa

3. Ashoka ascended the throne in ................. .
   (a) BC 232 (b) BC 273 (c) BC 255

4. The place where the Third Buddhist Council was held ................. .
   (a) Pataliputra (b) Kashmir (c) Kapilavastu

5. ..................... was the first capital of Magadha.
   (a) Rajgir (b) Pataliputra (c) Siravasthi (d) None

6. Bimbisara belonged to ..................... dynasty.
   (a) Sisunaga (b) Mauryan (c) Haryanka (d) Ashoka
7. The first emperor who established the welfare state for people was ...............
(a) Kanishka  (b) Alexander
(c) Ashoka   (d) Chandragupta

8. Ashoka’s stone edicts are written in .................... language.
(a) French  (b) Hindi
(c) Prakrit  (d) Tamil

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. ...................... was the first Nanda king.
   Ans: Mahapadmananda

2. Chandragupta was a follower of ....................... .
   Ans: Jainism

3. Sisunaga defeated the ......................... dynasty.
   Ans: Haryanka

4. For the convenience of Mauryan administration ..................... was the northern province.
   Ans: Taxilla

5. Buddhism became world religion by the efforts of ....................... .
   Ans: Ashoka

6. Ajatasatru laid a fort at ......................... .
   Ans: Pataliputra

III. Match the following:
1. Swarnagiri  (a) BC 324-299
2. Magadha dynasty  (b) East province
3. Ashoka’s Pillar  (c) Mahamatras
4. Dosali  (d) Bell shaped
5. Higher officials  (e) South Province

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

2. Kushana Empire

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The official language of the Gupta’s ..........................
   (a) Tamil  (b) Pali  (c) Sanskrit  (d) Greek

2. ....................... was defeated by Pulikesin II.
   (a) Harsha  (b) Sasanka  (c) Kumara Gupta  (d) Chandra Gupta

3. ....................... empire was the last empire in North Indian before conquest.
   (a) Harsha  (b) Ashoka  (c) Chandra gupta  (d) Kumara Gupta

4. The Chinese traveller who visited India during Gupta’s period was ....................
   (a) Hieun  (b) Fahien  (c) Enlai  (d) None
5. ................. was the first important king of the Gupta dynasty

(a) Chandra Gupta I  (b) Kumara Gupta
(c) Pulikesin II  (d) Harisena

6. Who was considered as the most powerful king of the Kushanas?

(a) Pulakesin II  (b) Kanishka
(c) Sasanka  (d) Kumara Gupta

7. The Gandhara Art is a mixture of Indo .................. style.

(a) Pallava  (b) Gupta
(c) Greek  (d) Pandya

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ..................... established the Kushana Dynasty.

Ans: Kadphises I

2. The book Buddha Charita was written by ............... .

Ans: Ashvagosha

3. ..................... was the physician of the Gupta period.

Ans: Dhanavantri

4. ..................... was the king of Thaneshwar.

Ans: Harshavardhana

5. The period of Guptas was called the .................. of India.

Ans: Golden Age

6. The books written by Harsha are Nagananda and .................. .
7. ....................... was the capital of Harsha.
   Ans: Kanauj

8. Bana wrote the book called ....................... .
   Ans: Harsha Charita

9. Nalanda University was founded by .............................. .
   Ans: Kumara Gupta

10. The Chinese traveller who visited India during Gupta’s period was ....................... .
    Ans: Fahien

11. The world famous paintings and sculptures of the Guptas are found at  ................. .
    Ans: Ajanta

III. True or false:

1. Peshawar was the capital of Kanishka.
   Ans: True

2. Si-Yu-Ki was written by Hieun Tsang.
   Ans: True

3. Ajilasim was the Greek architect.
   Ans: True

4. Mehrauli pillar belongs to the age of Guptas.
   Ans: True

5. Ashvaghosha wrote Sutralankar.
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**Ans: True**

**IV. Match the following:**

1. Fourth Buddhist Council (a) Established Kushan Empire
2. Samudra Gupta’s period (b) Kumara Gupta
3. Kanishka’s period (c) Kanishka
4. Pannar (d) Yueh-Chi tribe
5. Harsha (e) AD 335- AD 375
6. Kushan (f) AD 78- AD 101
7. Ashoka II (g) Harshacharitra
8. Nalanda University (h) Kashmir
9. Kadphise I (i) Priyadharshika

**Ans:** 1.(h); 2.(e); 3.(f); 4.(g); 5.(i); 6.(d); 7.(c); 8.(b); 9.(a);

2.

1. Vasmithra (a) Kanishka
2. Aryabhatta (b) Sanskrit scholar
3. Kalidasa (c) Mahavibha
4. Ajilasim (d) Mathematician
5. Saka era (e) Great architect

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