

FR. AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI

S.St. QUESTION BANK

CLASS VI

HISTORY

Ch-2: On The Trail of the Earliest People

Very Short Answer Questions:

Choose the right option:

1. Places where people lived were known as:
 - A. Factory
 - B. Habitation
 - C. habitation- cum- factory
 - D. none of these
2. This age was a period of transition and change
 - A. Palaeolithic
 - B. Neolithic
 - C. Mesolithic
 - D. Chalcolithic
3. Early humans may have used fire to:
 - A. Light caves
 - B. Keep warm
 - C. Keep wild animals away
 - D. All of these
4. Which period is known as the 'Bronze Age'?
 - A. Palaeolithic
 - B. Mesolithic
 - C. Neolithic
 - D. Chalcolithic
5. Which of the following means 'stone' in Greek?
 - A. Palaeo
 - B. Meso
 - C. Neo
 - D. Lithic

Fill in the blanks:

1. The Stone age lasted for _____ years.
2. _____ was the first metal to be used.
3. Primitive man first learnt to _____.
4. Sited are places where remains of _____ have been found.

5. While _____ looked after the herd, _____ tended the field.

Short answer questions:

1. What are the four periods of the Stone Age?
2. Why did the hunter gatherers travel from one place to the other?
3. Write a short note on discovery of fire.
4. How did the settled community life begin?
5. What are microliths?
6. How did the invention of wheels help humans?
7. Name some of the animals that were domesticated early on.
8. Habitation sites were occupied for longer periods of time. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Long Answer Questions:

1. Palaeolithic sites can be classified into three types. Discuss with examples.
2. Describe the Mesolithic period in brief.
3. Compare the tools used in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.
4. When did humans change from hunter gatherers into farmers and herders?
5. What do we know about Neolithic people?

Ch 3: From Gathering to Growing Food

Very Short Answer Questions:

Choose the right option:

1. Which of the following became a major part of people's diet in the Neolithic period?
A. Rice
B. Wheat
C. Lentils
D. Both A. and B.
2. Palaeolithic age was followed by the _____ age and then by the _____ age.
3. The period between the old stone age and the new stone age was marked by a series of _____ and _____.
4. In the Chalcolithic age, copper was used along with _____ implements.

Tick the right statement and cross the wrong ones:

1. Man discovered fire in the Palaeolithic period.
2. Man led a nomadic life on the Neolithic age.
3. Copper was mixed with tin or zinc to produce bronze.
4. Agriculture led to a settled life.

Short Answer Questions-

Answer the following questions:

1. Which two discoveries revolutionised early man's life?
2. Which animals did the new Stone Age man tame first? How did they prove useful?
3. Name the tools and implements used by man when he became a food producer.
4. What metals were first discovered in India? Into which two ages do we divide the metal age in India?
5. In what respect did the Old Stone Age implements differ from the implements used in the new stone age?
6. Distinguish between food gatherers and food producers.

Long Answer question:

1. What is the importance of the discovery of agriculture in history?
2. Why is the discovery of wheel termed as a turning point in man's history?
3. Describe how the Stone Age man turned from food gatherer to food producer.
4. In what ways did the domestication of animals help early man?
5. Write a note on the development of the religious belief of man in the metal age.
6. How was the discovery of metals useful to the early man?

Ch 4: In the Early Cities

Very Short answer questions:

Choose the correct option:

1. The Indus Valley Civilization was developed around:
 - A. 2500 BC
 - B. 2600 BC
 - C. 2700 BC
 - D. 2800 BC
2. Which was the first Indus city discovered by the archaeologists?
 - A. Harappa
 - B. Mohanjodaro
 - C. Lothal
 - D. Kalibangan
3. Where is Banawali?
 - A. Gujarat
 - B. Punjab
 - C. Haryana
 - D. Rajasthan
4. In which city has the remains of drains been found?
 - A. Banawali
 - B. Harappa
 - C. Mohanjodao
 - D. Lothal
5. The seals of Harappa were made of:
 - A. Clay

- B. Mud
 - C. Stone
 - D. Terracotta
6. The Harappan people worshipped the:
- A. Pashupati
 - B. Mother Goddess
 - C. Peepul tree
 - D. All of these
7. The Harappan script resembles the _____ script:
- A. Chinese
 - B. Persian
 - C. Sumerian
 - D. Egyptian
8. When did the Harappan cities start declining?
- A. 1900 BC
 - B. 1800 BC
 - C. 2010 BC
 - D. 2020 BC
9. Besides India, where have the Harappan seals been found?
- A. Mesopotamia
 - B. China
 - C. Sumer
 - D. Egypt
10. Which civilization developed on the bank of river Hwang-ho?
- A. Indus valley
 - B. Chinese
 - C. Babylonian
 - D. Sumerian

Fill in the blanks:

1. Many early civilizations developed around _____ valleys.
2. _____ made of bricks were usually made on both sides of the streets.
3. _____ and _____ were important activities.
4. The Harappans also hunted _____ and _____ fruits for food.
5. The Harappans are also believed to have had _____ links with cities in _____.

Short answer questions:

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Describe the features of Harappan cities.
2. How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in Harappan Civilization?

3. Write about the occupations in the Harappan society.
4. What do you know about the Great Bath in Mohenjodaro?
5. For what purpose may the following have been used?
 - i. Tank in Lothal
 - ii. Altar in Kalibangan
 - iii. Harappan seals

Long Answer Questions:

1. What do you know about the Harappan society and religion? Discuss in detail.
2. The Harappans were skilled in crafts. Do you agree? Explain your answer.
3. Discuss the decline of Harappan cities.
4. The Harappans travelled to distant lands. Where did they go and why?
5. Throw some light on the town planning of the Indus valley people.

Geography

Ch 1: Earth in the Solar System

Very short answer questions:

Choose the right option:

1. Milky way is also known as:
 - A. Akash Ganga
 - B. Akash Yamuna
 - C. Akash Tapti
 - D. Akash Narmada
2. The study of celestial bodies in space is called:
 - A. Astrology
 - B. Astrophysics
 - C. Astronomy
 - D. None of these
3. Meteors are also called:
 - A. Planets
 - B. Satellites
 - C. Shooting
 - D. Planetoids
4. How many planets are there in our solar system?
 - A. Seven
 - B. Eight
 - C. Nine
 - D. Ten
5. Which planet takes the longest time to revolve around the sun?

- A. Mercury
 - B. Earth
 - C. Uranus
 - D. Neptune
6. How many satellites does Jupiter have?
 - A. 62
 - B. 63
 - C. 64
 - D. 65
 7. When did India launch its first artificial satellite?
 - A. 1975
 - B. 1985
 - C. 1986
 - D. 2005
 8. Halley's comet appears every _____ years.
 - A. 56
 - B. 66
 - C. 76
 - D. 86

Fill in the blanks:

1. The _____ includes everything that exists in space.
2. The _____ is shaped like a disc that bulges at the centre.
3. Some of the stars appear to be arranged in a pattern called _____.
4. Celestial bodies that revolve around planets in fixed orbits are called _____.
5. The _____ revolves around the Earth.

Give geographical terms for the following:

1. The study of celestial bodies and their movements-_____
2. Self luminous bodies which have their own heat and light-_____
3. Celestial bodies that do not have their own heat and light-_____
4. Celestial bodies that revolve around planets-_____
5. A group of stars arranged in a unique pattern- _____

Short Answer questions:

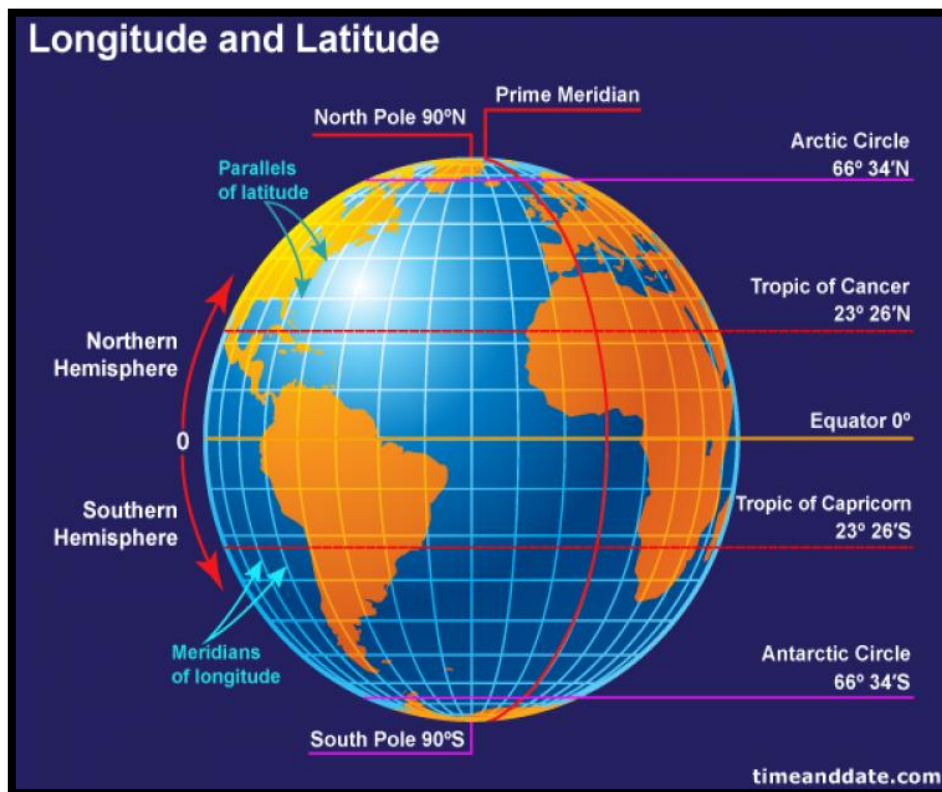
1. What is Universe?
2. What is meant by the solar system?
3. What are meteoroids?
4. Why is the sun important?
5. Why is the earth a unique celestial body?
6. The earth is described as geoid in shape. Why?
7. What are constellations? Can you mention some examples?

8. We always see only one side of the moon. Why?

Long Answer questions:

1. What is the difference between planets and stars?
2. Why is Earth called a blue planet?
3. Do you think earth is the only planet that supports life? Give reasons.
4. What are satellites? Differentiate between natural and man made satellites.
5. Why is the universe expanding and what will be its result?

CH 2: Latitudes and longitudes



IMPORTANT TERMS:

- Globe
- Prime meridian
- Equator
- Latitudes
- Longitudes
- Heat Zones

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE:

Choose the correct option:

1. The heat zone that lies between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is
 - a) frigid
 - b) torrid
 - c) angular
 - d) equatorial
2. The Tropic of Capricorn is situated at an angular distance of:
 - a) $23^{1/2} \text{ }^\circ\text{N}$
 - b) $23^{1/2} \text{ }^\circ\text{E}$
 - c) $23^{1/2} \text{ }^\circ\text{S}$
 - d) $23^{1/2} \text{ }^\circ\text{W}$
3. Longitudes help us to find
 - a) distance
 - b) place
 - c) climate
 - d) time
4. The Arctic Circle is situated at an angular distance of
 - a) $66^{1/2} \text{ }^\circ\text{N}$
 - b) $66^{1/2} \text{ }^\circ\text{E}$
 - c) $66^{1/2} \text{ }^\circ\text{S}$
 - d) $66^{1/2} \text{ }^\circ\text{W}$
5. The Temperate zone is located in the
 - a) Northern Hemisphere
 - b) Southern Hemisphere
 - c) Eastern Hemisphere
 - d) None of these

Match the columns:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Equator | a) near the poles |
| 2) Frigid zone | b) Indian Standard Time |
| 3) Prime meridian | c) 0° |
| 4) IST | d) Torrid zone |
| 5) Maximum heat | e) imaginary line |

Fill in the blanks:

1. The Tropic of Cancer is located at _____.

2. The 0° meridian is also known as _____.
3. _____ is an imaginary line running across the globe and dividing it into two equal parts.
4. The distance between the longitudes decreases towards _____.
5. The two points on the globe through which the needle passes are _____ and _____.

Give a geographical term for the following:

1. Imaginary circles drawn horizontally between the North Pole and the South Pole.
2. Imaginary semi-circles drawn vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole.
3. Time recorded according to the position of the Sun in the sky.
4. Local time at the central meridian of a country.
5. Network of intersecting latitudes and longitudes.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE:

1. What are the three heat zones of the Earth?
2. Why does the torrid zone receive the maximum amount of heat?
3. Why does the local time vary from one longitude to another?

Distinguish between:

4. Latitudes and longitudes
5. Local time and standard time
6. Indian Standard Time and Greenwich Mean Time

LONG ANSWER TYPE:

1. Describe the latitudes and heat zones in brief.
2. Why is it 10.30 am in India when it is 10 am in Pakistan?

HOTS QUESTIONS (HIGH ORDER THINKING SKILLS):

1. Is the Earth's tilt important? Discuss.
2. When people travel across time zones, they have to adjust their watches. Why?

CIVICS

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY



IMPORTANT TERMS:

- Diversity
- Unity
- Inequality

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE :

Choose the correct option:

1. Ladakh is located in
 - a) Kerala
 - b) Jammu and Kashmir
 - c) Both of these
 - d) None of the above
2. Pandit Nehru talked about
 - a) unity in diversity
 - b) diversity
 - c) unity
 - d) none of these
3. Diversity refers to

- a) differences in religion
 - b) differences in language
 - c) differences in food habits
 - d) all of these above
4. India's national anthem has been composed by
- a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - b) Rabindranath Tagore
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) Sarojini Naidu
5. Jawaharlal Nehru spoke about Indian unity in his book
- a) Wings of fire
 - b) My experiments with truth
 - c) Discovery of India
 - d) Around the world in 80 days

Match the columns:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ladakh | a) Arab traders |
| 2. Kerala | b) Tibetan national epic |
| 3. Jallianwala Bagh | c) Pashmina shawls |
| 4. Kesar Saga | d) Amritsar |
| 5. Little Tibet | e) Ladakh |

Fill in the blanks:

- _____ and _____ determine the diversity in a place or region.
- Ladakh is rich in _____
- Kerala is located in _____
- _____ coined the phrase 'unity in diversity'.
- _____ and _____ that emerged during the freedom struggle serve as reminder of our country's diversity.

State true or false and correct the false statements:

1. India's diversity is a rich source of strength.
2. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in Amritsar.
3. Apostle of Christ came to Ladakh.
4. Caste system divided the society into groups.
5. Ladakh is a hot desert.
6. Diversity is a condition where all people are not equal.
7. Caste system is an example of diversity.
8. Diversity does not allow us to learn new things.
9. In India, people speak the same language, wear the same clothes and eat the same food items.
10. Inequality occurs when a person does not have access to resources and opportunities available to others.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE:

1. What do you understand by the term Diversity?
2. What makes India a diverse country? Explain with examples.
3. Examine the main occupations practised in Kerala.
4. Why is sheep domesticated in Ladakh?
5. How does Ladakh attract tourists?
6. Examine the religious composition of Ladakh.
7. What attracted foreign traders to Kerala?
8. India is a diverse country in terms of religion. Discuss.
9. Do you think diversity is an important part of our society? If yes, then why?
10. Which factors determine diversity?

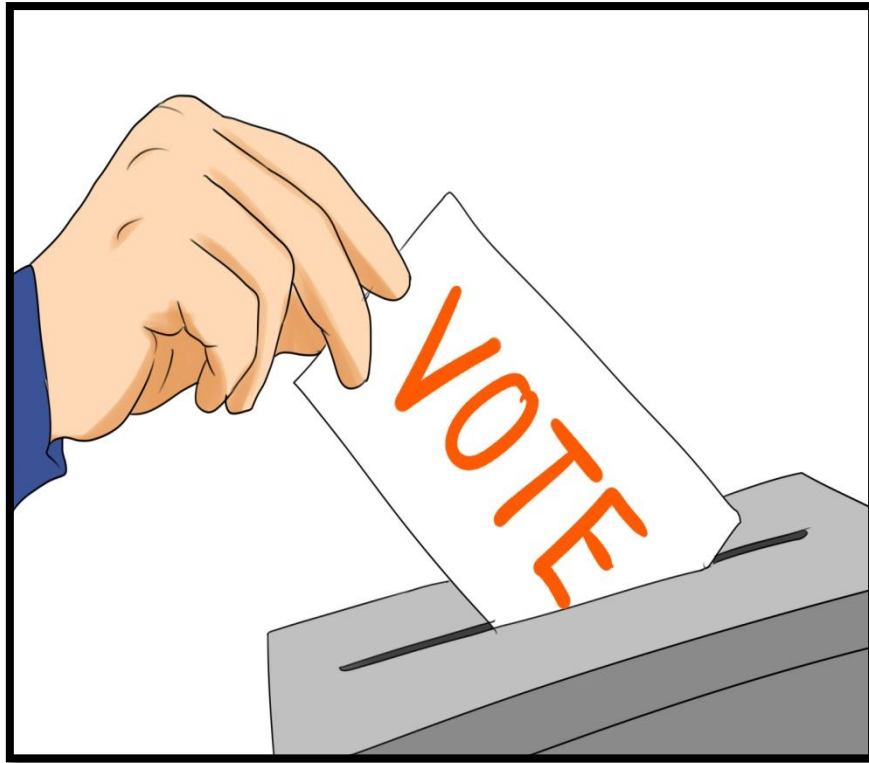
LONG ANSWER TYPE:

1. How does diversity get reflected? Can people with different social, cultural and economic backgrounds become friends?
2. Elaborate on the difference between diversity and equality.

HOTS QUESTIONS (HIGH ORDER THINKING SKILLS) :

1. In a diverse country like India, how important is unity and why?
2. Do you think the world is also a diverse place? If yes/no then why?

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT



IMPORTANT TERMS:

- Democracy
- Monarchy
- Representative democracy
- Universal adult franchise
- Suffrage
- Constitution

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE:

Choose the correct option:

1. Towns are looked by
 - a) state government
 - b) national government
 - c) local government
 - d) none of these
2. National policies are made by
 - a) Local government
 - b) National government
 - c) State government
 - d) none of these
3. India's constitution is

- a) rigid
 - b) written
 - c) unwritten
 - d) none of these
4. Women in Britain got right to vote in
- a) 1925
 - b) 1927
 - c) 1928
 - d) None of these
5. A Government is a
- a) political body
 - b) cultural body
 - c) local body
 - d) religious body

Match the columns:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Democracy | a) Suffrage |
| 2. Young India | b) citizens participate actively |
| 3. Right to vote to women | c) Gandhiji |
| 4. All adults have the right to vote | d) people have no say |
| 5. Monarchy | e) Universal adult franchise |

Fill in the blanks:

1. Government in a country functions at _____ levels. These are _____, _____ and _____.
2. _____ is a set of fundamental rules that governs a country.
3. Government has the power to make and enforce its _____.
4. Great Britain has _____ form of government.
5. In a _____ the government has to explain and defend its decisions to the people.

State true or false and correct the false statements:

1. Women did not have the right to vote in eighteenth century.
2. Dictatorship is practised in America.
3. Women had to wage a long struggle for getting the right to vote.
4. Bhutan is absolute monarchy.
5. Pakistan only has a democratic government.
6. Our Constitution cannot be amended.

7. A government functions at four levels.
8. In monarchy, power is hereditary.
9. The state government looks after the national security.
10. A democracy is a form of government with a monarch as the head of the government.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE:

1. What are the two major types of government?
2. What are the various levels of government?
3. What is Universal Adult Franchise?
4. Give two examples of democracy.
5. Explain Monarchy as a system of government.
6. Define democracy.
7. Explain any two elements of democracy.
8. Why do you think government has to make rules for everyone in the form of laws?
9. How is democracy different from monarchy?
10. List the ways in which you think the government affects your daily life.

LONG ANSWER TYPE:

1. List some important functions of a government.
2. Which form of government is best for a country and why?

HOTS QUESTIONS (HIGH ORDER THINKING SKILLS):

1. What will happen in absence of a government in a country?
2. What do you understand by the following statement given by Lord Acton:
“Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Great men are almost always bad men.”