Brain International School

Social Science Assignment

Class VI

July 2024

History

Ch-3: In the earliest cities

Q1. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

In some cities, special buildings were constructed on the citadel. For example, in Mohenjodaro, a very special tank, which archaeologists call the Great Bath, was built in this area. This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster, and made watertight with a layer of natural tar. There were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides. Water was probably brought in from a well, and drained out after use. Perhaps important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions. Other cities, such as Kalibangan and Lothal had fire altars, where sacrifices may have been performed. And some cities like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, and Lothal had elaborate storehouses.

- a) Enlist the sites other than Mohanjodaro.
- b) What was the great bath probably used for?
- c) Explain in brief about the construction of Great Bath.
- Q2. Enlist the names of few crops grown by Harappans.
- Q3. What do you know about seals and sealings?
- Q4. Match the following

a. Cotton cultivation at Mehrgarh

1. (about 2500 years ago)

b. Beginning of cities

2. (about 3900 years ago)

c. Beginning of the end of these cities

3. (about 4700 years ago)

d. The emergence of other cities

4. (about 7000 years ago)

- Q5. Give an account of Dholavira.
- Q6. Assertion(A): There was a proper Drainage system in place at cities in Harappa.

Reason(R): Drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains were covered with inspection holes to clean them.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ch-5: Kingdoms, kings, and an early republic

Q1. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Forts were probably built because people were afraid of attacks from other kings and needed protection. It is also likely that some rulers wanted to show how rich and powerful they were by building really large, tall and impressive walls around their cities. Also in this way, the land and the people living inside the fortified area could be controlled more easily by the king. Building such huge walls required a great deal of planning. Thousands, if not lakhs of bricks or stones had to be prepared. This in turn meant enormous labour, provided, possibly, by thousands of men, women and children. And resources had to be found for all of this. The new rajas now began maintaining armies. Soldiers were paid regular salaries and maintained by the king throughout the year.

- a) What all was required to build forts?
- b) Enlist one reason why armies were maintained by the king.
- c) Briefly explain two reasons why forts were built by the kings?
- Q2. Give an account of Vajjis.
- Q3. Why did Alexander's soldiers refuse to march further eastwards?
- Q4. Name the different types of taxes imposed by Mahajanapadas.
- Q5. What do you know about Varnas?
- Q6. What does the word "janapada" literally means?

Civics

Ch2: Diversity and Discrimination

Q1. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The writers of the Constitution also said that respect for diversity was a significant element in ensuring equality. They felt that people must have the freedom to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals and express themselves freely. They said that no one language, religion or festival should become compulsory for all to follow. They said that the government must treat all religions equally. Therefore, India became a secular country where people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practise and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.

- a) Why respect of diversity is considered as an important tool to ensure equality?
- b) What is secularism?
- c) How equality has been defined by writers of the constitution?

Q2. What do	o you mean by equal	ity?		
Q3. Write a	short note on 'Dalits	3'.		
Q4. Define	constitution.			
Q5. Mahars	are an important soc	eial group in the state	e of	
a) Odisha	b) Mahara	ashtra	c) West Bengal	d) Bihar
Ch-3: What	t is Government			
Q1. Assertion done.	on(A): Every count	ry needs a governm	ent to make deci	sions and get things
	When human bein tion so that decision		gether, there need	ds to be some amount
(b) Both A a (c) A is true	and R are true and R and R are true but R but R is false. but R is true			
Q2. America	an women got the rig	ght to vote in the yea	r	
a) 1931	b) 1921	,	e) 1945	d) 1920
Q3. Who ha	s the power in Mona	archy system?		
Q4. Describ	e about the democra	tic governments.		
Q5. Write al	oout Gandhiji's view	rs in the Young India	journal.	
		Geogra	<u>phy</u>	
Ch-2 Globe	-Latitudes and Lat	itudes		
_	the equator (0°), the		nd the South Pole	(90° S), there are four
Q2. Define l	local time.			
Q3. Explain	major features of m	eridians.		
Q4. What is	Standard Time?			
Q5. What di	vides the earth into	the eastern and the w	estern hemisphere	es?
Q6. Name o	ne of the following p	parallels of latitudes	as Tropic of Canco	er.
(a) 0°	(b) 23° 30′ S	(c) 23° 30′ N	(d) 66° 30′	N