

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

REVISION SHEET

SOCIAL- SCIENCE

CLASS- VI

FEBRUARY'25

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

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

Ashoka's dhamma did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice. He felt that just as a father tries to teach his children, he had a duty to instruct his subjects. He was also inspired by the teachings of the Buddha. There were a number of problems that troubled him. People in the empire followed different religions, and this sometimes led to conflict. Animals were sacrificed. Slaves and servants were ill-treated. Besides, there were quarrels in families and amongst neighbours. Ashoka felt it was his duty to solve these problems. So, he appointed officials, known as the dhamma mahamatta who went from place-to-place teaching people about dhamma. Besides, Ashoka got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars, instructing his officials to read his message to those who could not read it themselves. Ashoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about dhamma to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt, Greece, and his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghmitra to Sri Lanka.

(a) Who was Ashoka?

(b) What problems troubled Ashoka?

(c) How did Ashoka spread the message of Dhamma?

Q2. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.

Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior. When we think that only one particular way is the best and right way to do things we often end up not respecting others, who may prefer to do things differently. For example, if we think English is the best language and other languages are not important, we are judging these other languages negatively. As a result, we might not respect people who speak languages other than English. We can be prejudiced about many things: people's religious beliefs, the colour of their skin, the region they come from, the accent they speak in, the clothes they wear etc. Often, our prejudices about others are so strong that we don't want to form friendships with them. At times, we may even act in ways that hurt them.

(a) What does the prejudice lead to?

(b) What prejudices do we have towards the people living in rural areas?

(c) Why shall we not be prejudiced?

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q3. Give one reason as to how the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 has benefitted women?

Q4. Enlist any two features of temple at Bhitargaon.

Q5. Why Christmas is celebrated in Australia during the summers?

Q6. What is revolution?

Q7. "Farmers often require a copy of their land's record". Write any one reason for the same.

Q8. What made Bachchu Manjhi – A Cycle-Rickshaw Puller shift to an urban area?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q9. Most prashastis also mention the ancestors of the ruler. What information do you get from Samudragupta's prashasti?

Q10. Enlist the Rules for spinning and weaving from the Arthashastra.

Q11. Differentiate between the two groups of islands of India. (2 points only)

Q12. Enlist few features of any one continent located in Southern hemisphere.

Q13. Describe the working conditions of a 'Call Centre'.

Q14. People in rural areas earn their living in various ways. Write down any 3 ways for the same.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q15. "There were at least three different kinds of people living in most villages in the southern and northern parts of the subcontinent". Elaborate the statement.

Q16. India is a country of vast geographical expanse. Justify the statement.

MCQ's

Q17. Kalinga is the ancient name of coastal _____.

- a. Orissa b. Andhra Pradesh 3. Kerala 4. Maharashtra

Q18. The best-known Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II. Which out of the given statement is not true about him?

- a. He led expeditions along both the Northern and the Southern coasts.
- b. His court poet was Ravikirti.
- c. Pulakeshin evidently got the kingdom from his uncle.
- d. His Prashasti tells us about his ancestors.

Q19. Which statement is true about The iron pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi.

- a. It is a remarkable example of the skill of Indian craftspersons.
- b. It is made of iron, 7.2m high
- c. It weighs over 3 tonnes.
- d. All of these

Q20. The Durga temple at Aihole, built about _____ years ago.

- a. 1400 b. 1650 c. 1100 d. 1500

Q21. The _____ is the narrow zone of contact between the land, water and air.

- a. Biosphere b. Hydrosphere c. Lithosphere d. Atmosphere

ASSERTION AND REASONING

Q22. **Assertion(A): The Patwari maintains and updates the records of the village.**

Reason(R): The Patwari is known by different names in different states. In some villages such officers are called Lekhpal, in others Kanungo or Karamchari or village officers etc.

- (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

Q23. **Assertion(A): The axis of the Earth is a manmade physical line.**

Reason(R): The axis of earth makes an angle of 66 and a half degree with its orbital plane.

- (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

MAP WORK

Q24. On the political map of India mark the following places.

- a. Kaushambi
- b. Pataliputra
- c. Neighbouring country of India in north west
- d. A union territory in western India