

BCM School, Basant Avenue, Dugri Road, Ludhiana

Class-6

Social Science

Answerkey of Revision Assignment-2

Section-A

MCQ

1.The famous Golconda Fort is in.....

- a.Punjab b.Assam c.**Andhra Pradesh** d.Odisha

2.Assertion-Reason

Assertion-Economic activities are those that involve money.

Reason-Non-economic activities are those that do not generate money.

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.

Section- B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

3.Difference between direct democracy and representative democracy.

Ans.

Direct Democracy	Representative Democracy
1.In this citizens make decisions directly.	1.In this citizens elect representatives to make decisions.
2.Everyone vote on laws and policies.	2. Representatives vote on laws and policies on behalf of citizens
3. No representatives, citizens decide themselves	3. Citizens choose leaders to represent their interests

4. Discuss about the three organs of the Government.

Ans. The three organs of the Government are:

- a. Legislature- This organ makes laws.
- b. Executive- This organ implements these laws.
- c. Judiciary- This organ interprets the laws.

Section-C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

5. Why do we need three tiers of government?

Ans. We need three tiers of government because:

1. Local governments can solve local problems faster and better.
2. Each tier handles different tasks, like a team working together.
3. Like a balance scale, power is divided among three tiers.
4. Smaller groups can make decisions faster, like a school committee deciding on school events.
5. Citizens have representatives at each level, like having a class representative, school representative, and country representative.

6. Can you compare historians to detectives. Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. Historians and detectives have a lot in common. Here are some reasons why:

1. Searching for clues: Just like detectives search for clues at a crime scene, historians search for clues in the past. They look for evidence like old documents, pictures, and artifacts to understand what happened.
2. Solving mysteries: Detectives try to solve mysteries, like who committed a crime. Historians try to solve mysteries too, like what caused a big event or how people lived in the past.
3. Being curious: Both detectives and historians are very curious. They want to know what happened and why.

4. Using critical thinking: Detectives and historians have to think critically. They need to look at evidence carefully and make smart conclusions.

5. Telling a story: Detectives write reports about their cases, and historians write books and articles about the past. Both are telling a story about what happened.

So, historians and detectives are like two sides of the same coin. They both search for answers, solve mysteries, and tell stories.

Section-D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTION

7. In Mohenjodaro about 700 wells built with bricks have been counted. They seem to have been regularly maintained and used for several centuries. Discuss the implications.

Ans. The 700 brick wells in Mohenjodaro was a big deal because of the following reasons.

1. Many people had access to clean water, which is essential for life.
2. The wells were built with bricks, showing the people of Mohenjodaro were skilled engineers.
3. Building and maintaining so many wells required teamwork and cooperation.
4. Clean water meant less sickness and a healthier population.
5. With clean water, people could focus on other things like trade, art, and science, making Mohenjodaro a prosperous city.

The wells were used for centuries, showing the people of Mohenjodaro took care of their resources.

Section-E

8. Read the given Source carefully and answer the following questions:

Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually, the part to the west was smaller but higher. Archaeologists describe this as the citadel. Generally, the part to the east was larger but lower. This is called the lower town.

Very often walls of baked brick were built around each part. The bricks were so well made that they lasted for thousands of years. The bricks were laid in an interlocking pattern and that made the walls strong.

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.

Q. Where was the Great bath located?

Ans. The Great bath was constructed on the citadel, in Mohenjodaro.

Q. In how many parts the Harappan cities were divided?

Ans. These cities were divided into two or more parts.

Q. Why did the people use the Great Bath?

Ans. The important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

Q. Differentiate between Citadel and Lower town?

Ans. Citadel was the part to the west that was smaller but higher. The part to the east was larger but lower. This was called the lower town.

9. Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions

1. Identify the building shown in the picture.

Ans. It is the picture of Supreme Court of India.

2. Where is it located?

Ans. It is located in New Delhi.



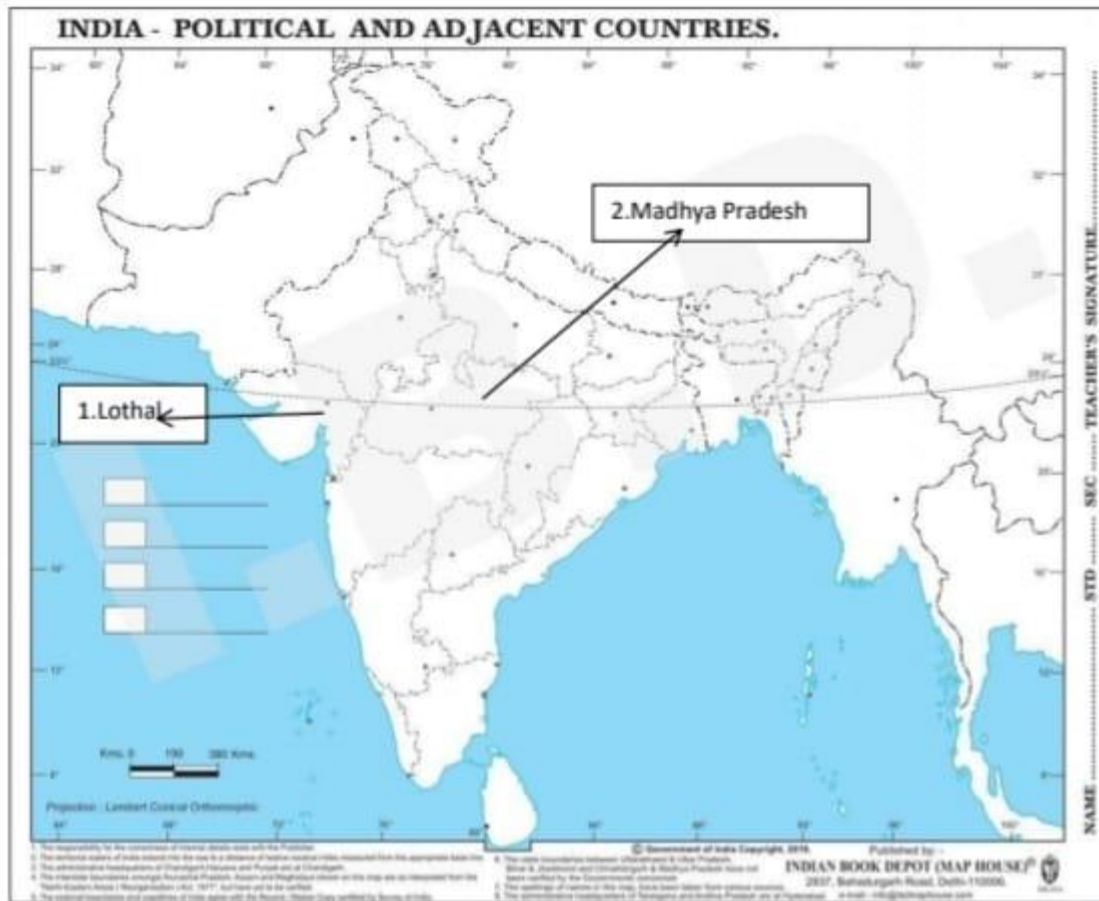
Section- F

10. MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

On the outline map of India locate the following.

1.A Harappan site located in Gujarat- Lothal

2.A landlocked state with Bhopal as its capital- Madhya Pradesh



SYLLABUS FOR SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION 2024-25

Social Science

Geography

CH-3 Motions of the Earth

History

CH-2 From Hunting-gathering to Growing food (Map)

Social and Political Life (Civics)

CH-2 Diversity and Discrimination, CH-3 What is Government?

NEW BOOK

CH-6 The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation (Map), CH-13 Value of Work

Map Work (Extra)

*Landlocked States of India, *Seven Sisters States of India,

*Northern States of India

General Knowledge

CH-13 Famous Indians and their Nicknames, CH-14 World Heritage Sites In India

CH-15 North India, CH-16 South India, CH-17 North-east India

CH-18 Central and Western India , CH-19 East India