

## 6th Social Science Lesson 5 Questions in English - History

## 5. Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India

1. The first phase of urbanisation in India came to an end with\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Decline of Indus Civilisation
  - b) Beginning of Indus Civilisation
  - c) Departure of Aryans
  - d) None
2. What is the era of Vedic age?
  - a) 1500 BC (BCE) – 600 BC (BCE)
  - b) 500 BC (BCE) – 1600 BC (BCE)
  - c) 1000 BC (BCE) – 900 BC (BCE)
  - d) 1500 BC (BCE) – 600 A. D
3. The Aryans were\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Nomadic pastoralists
  - b) Semi nomadic pastoralists
  - c) Agrarian
  - d) Both b and c
4. The Aryans came from\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Sri Lanka
  - b) Central Asia
  - c) Arab
  - d) German
5. What was the main occupation of Aryans?
  - a) Agriculture
  - b) Cattle rearing
  - c) Forestry
  - d) Fishing
6. Which of the following statement is correct?
  - 1) Slash and burn agriculture is a farming method that involves clearing the land by cutting and burning all the trees and plants on it
  - 2) Though cattle rearing was their main occupation, they also practised slash and burn agriculture
7. Slash and burn Cultivation is done for\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Long time
  - b) Short time
  - c) Periodically
  - d) None
8. The Vedic age belongs to\_\_\_\_\_ age
  - a) Copper
  - b) Iron
  - c) Bronze
  - d) Stone
9. What was the Nature of Civilisation of Vedic age?
  - a) Urban
  - b) Rural
  - c) Sub- Urban
  - d) None
10. What was the main source of wealth of Aryans?
  - a) Land
  - b) Gold
  - c) Cattle
  - d) All the above
11. What was the home land of Aryans during rig Vedic period?
  - a) Uttar Pradesh

- b) Madhya Pradesh  
c) Punjab  
d) Himachal Pradesh
12. Around which era Aryans moved to India moved eastward Indo-Gangetic Plain?  
a) 1000 BC  
b) 100 BC  
c) 1500 BC  
d) 1000 A. D
13. Use of iron axes and ploughs became widespread during\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Indus valley time  
b) Rig Vedic time  
c) After advent of Mughals  
d) None
14. Vedic literature can be classified into\_\_\_\_ categories  
a) 4  
b) 3  
c) 2  
d) 9
15. Which of the following is Shrutis?  
a) Brahmanas  
b) Aranyakas  
c) Upanishads  
d) All the above
16. Shrutis' means\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Listening  
b) Unwritten  
c) Written  
d) Either a or b
17. Tantras and Agamas are contained in\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Smritis
- b) Shrutis  
c) Yajur  
d) None
18. Which of the following is not eternal?  
a) Puranas  
b) Aranyakas  
c) Brahmanas  
d) All the above
19. Which of the following is eternal?  
a) Aranyakas  
b) Upanishads  
c) Brahmanas  
d) All the above
20. 'Smriti' means\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Listening  
b) Written  
c) Unwritten  
d) Either a or c
21. Satyameva Jayate" "(Truth alone triumphs) " is taken from\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Aranyakas  
b) Brahmanas  
c) Mundaka Upanishad  
d) None
22. Material remains of Aryans are found in\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Punjab  
b) Uttar Pradesh  
c) Rajasthan  
d) All the above
23. Which of the following is correctly matched?  
1) Later Vedic Period 1500 – 1000 BC  
2) Early Vedic Period 1000 – c. 600 BC

- a) 1 alone  
b) 2 alone  
c) 1, 2  
d) None
24. A group of villages was called \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Kula  
b) Grama  
c) Vis  
d) None
25. The Rig Vedic polity was \_\_\_\_\_ based  
a) Group ruling  
b) Kinship  
c) Queen ship  
d) None
26. Who was the head of Jana?  
a) Gramani  
b) Vishayapati  
c) Rajan  
d) None
27. Which among the following is a tribal kingdom of Rig Vedic period?  
a) Bharatas  
b) Matsyas  
c) Puras  
d) All the above
28. Which among the following tribal assembly limited Rajan's power?  
a) Vidhata  
b) Sabha  
c) Gana  
d) All the above
29. Which among the following is the oldest tribal assembly?  
a) Vidhata  
b) Sabha  
c) Samiti  
d) All the above
30. Which of the following is correctly matched?  
1) Sabha - a council of elders  
2) Samiti - assembly of people  
a) 1 alone  
b) 2 alone  
c) 1, 2  
d) None
31. In economic, political and military matters, the king was assisted by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Purohit  
b) chief priest  
c) Senani  
d) Gramani
32. Hereditary kingship began to emerge after the Aryan settlement in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Punjab  
b) Sind  
c) Ganges-Yamuna-Doab  
d) Rajasthan
33. Which of the following statement is correct?  
1) Many Janas or Tribes were amalgamated to form Janapadas or Rashtras in Earlier Vedic period.  
2) The importance of Samithi and Sabha diminished and the Vidhata completely disappeared.  
a) 1 alone  
b) 2 alone  
c) 1, 2  
d) None

34. The Bali is tax of \_\_\_\_\_
- Consisting of 1/6 of the agricultural produce
  - Consisting of 1/4 of the agricultural produce
  - Consisting of 1/2 of the agricultural produce
  - Consisting of 5/6 of the agricultural produce
35. Which of the following statement is correct?
- Bali was a voluntary contribution of the people to the King
  - In the later Vedic period bali was treated as tax and collected regularly
- 1 alone
  - 2 alone
  - 1, 2
  - None
36. Ayodhya, Indraprastha and Mathura emerged during \_\_\_\_\_
- Indus valley civilization
  - Later Vedic period
  - Early Vedic period
  - None
37. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- The Vedic family was matriarchal
  - the general public were called Vis
- 1 alone
  - 2 alone
  - 1, 2
  - None
38. Aryans distinguished themselves from dark complexioned non-Aryans whom they called\_
- Kshatriyas
  - Vis
  - Dasas
  - None
39. Varna system was developed during \_\_\_\_\_
- Indus Valley time
  - Early Vedic period
  - Later Vedic Period
  - None
40. Which of the following statement is correct?
- In Rig Vedic society, women relatively enjoyed some freedom.
  - The wife was respected as the mistress of the household
- 1 alone
  - 2 alone
  - 1, 2
  - None
41. Which of the following was in practice during Early Vedic period?
- Child marriage
  - Sati
  - Widow Remarriage
  - All the above
42. Polygamy become common during \_\_\_\_\_
- Early Vedic period
  - Later Vedic Period
  - Indus Valley era
  - None
43. Which of the following statement is correct?
- In the later Vedic period the role of women in society, as well as their status, even within the family, declined.
  - Education was denied to women and Inter-caste marriages were spurned during later Vedic period
- 1 alone
  - 2 alone
  - 1, 2

d) None

44. Which of the following also occupation existed during Vedic period?

a) Chariot makers

b) Carpenters

c) Potters

d) All the above

45. Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) was attributed to \_\_\_\_\_ period

a) Mughal

b) Delhi Sultanate

c) Vedic Period

d) Indus Valley period

46. The staple crop of Aryans was \_\_\_\_\_

a) Rice

b) Maize

c) Corn

d) Yava

47. Which of the following crop was not mentioned in Rig-Veda?

a) Rice

b) Barely

c) Cotton

d) Maize

48. Which of the following animal was not tamed by Aryans?

a) Elephants

b) horse

c) Tiger

d) All the above

49. Which of the following are correctly matched?

1) Satmana - gold coins

2) Krishnala - silver coins

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

50. Which of the following is correctly matched?

1) Gold – Shyama

2) Iron – Ayas

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

51. Rig Vedic Aryans worshipped mostly \_\_\_\_\_

a) Shiva

b) Vishnu

c) Earthly and celestial gods

d) Bramaha

52. Which goddess is portrayed as appearance of dawn?

a) Aditi

b) Usha

c) Parvathi

d) Saraswathi

53. Which of the following are correctly matched?

1) Praja – cattle

2) Dhana – wealth

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

54. \_\_\_\_\_ was considered a sacred animal of Vedic age people

a) Bull

- b) Cow  
c) Buffalo  
d) Lion
55. Who is called as the creator?  
a) Prajapathi  
b) Vishnu  
c) Rudra  
d) All the above
56. Which of the following statement is correct?  
1) The gurukula system is an ancient learning method.  
2) The shishyas resided with their guru and served them and simultaneously learnt and gained knowledge.  
a) 1 alone  
b) 2 alone  
c) 1, 2  
d) None
57. Which of the following was taught in gurukula?  
a) Logic  
b) Astrology  
c) Military science  
d) All the above
58. Who among the following could be Shishyas?  
a) People of the country  
b) Dvijas  
c) Both men and women of priest  
d) None
59. Which of the following is correctly matched?  
1) Brahmacharya - Student Life  
2) Grihastha - Married Life  
a) 1 alone  
b) 2 alone  
c) 1, 2  
d) None
60. Which culture of parts of sub- continent early coincided Vedic culture in northern India?  
a) Mesolithic  
b) Chalcolithic  
c) Neolithic  
d) None
61. The term Chalco means\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Bronze  
b) Copper  
c) Iron  
d) Silver
62. The term 'Megas' means\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Bronze  
b) Copper  
c) Big stone  
d) Iron
63. Megalithic Period in ancient Tamilakam synchronised with\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Post sangam age  
b) Pre sangam age  
c) Post mauriyan  
d) Pre mauriyan
64. Adichanallur is in\_\_\_\_\_ district  
a) Thoothukudi  
b) Karur  
c) Tirupur  
d) Tirunelveli
65. The domestic animals and wild animals found in Adichanallur is made of\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Iron

- b) Gold  
c) Bronze  
d) Silver
66. Keezhadi is located in\_\_\_\_\_
- a) Thoothukudi  
b) Sivagangai  
c) Theni  
d) Madurai
67. The inscriptions on pottery of keezhadi where in\_\_\_\_ language
- a) Prakrit  
b) Tamil – Brahmi  
c) Bramhi  
d) Sanskrit
68. Radio carbon dating results of Keezhadi samples showed that they were of\_\_\_\_\_
- a) 200 BC  
b) 1200 BC  
c) 2000 BC  
d) 300 BC
69. Hero Stones in Tamil Nadu are found in\_\_\_\_\_
- a) Pulimankombai  
b) Vellalankottai  
c) Maanur  
d) All the above
70. Kodumanal is located in\_\_\_\_\_ district
- a) Erode  
b) Theni  
c) Tirupur  
d) Sivaganagai
71. Spindles, whorls are discovered in\_\_\_\_\_
- a) Paiyampalli  
b) Kodumanal  
c) Porunthal  
d) Keezhadi
72. The date of Paiyampalli culture, based on radio carbon dating, is\_\_\_\_\_
- a) 1000 BC  
b) 1500 BC  
c) 2000 BC  
d) 100 BC
73. Evidence for iron smelting has come to light at\_\_\_\_\_
- a) Kodumanal  
b) Paiyampalli  
c) Porunthal  
d) Keezhadi