



Download Toppr - India's best learning app for classes 5th to 12th

360° learning with our adaptive platform



Online Classes

Learn for free with short videos and live classes



Adaptive Practice

Practice smart with questions created for your unique needs



Mock Tests

Be exam ready by solving all India tests and previous years' papers



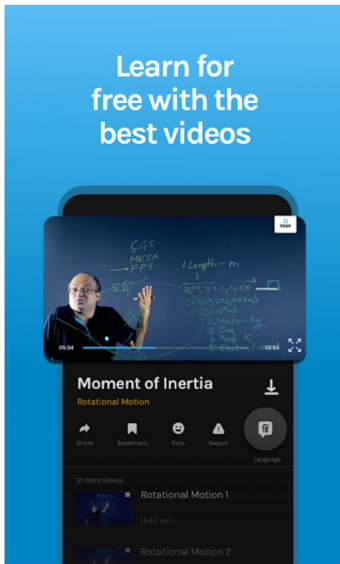
Live Doubts

Chat with tutors and get your doubts resolved instantly, 24x7

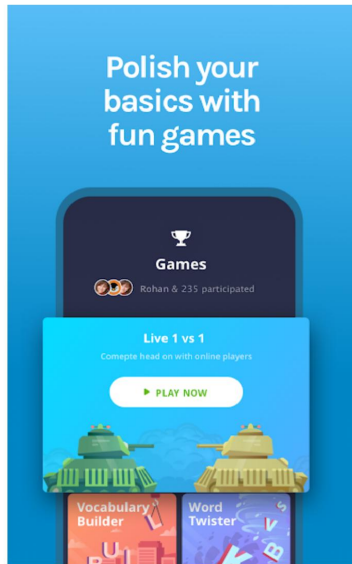


Live Classes

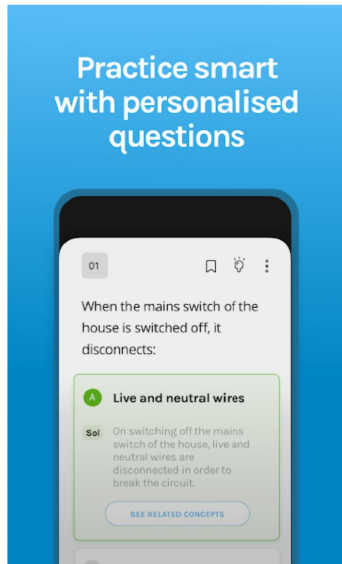
Learn concepts and get tips from the best teachers with free Live Classes



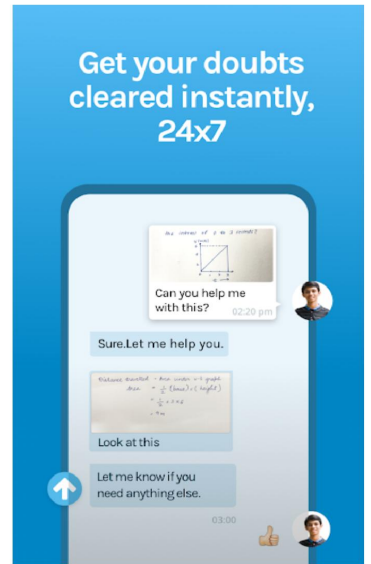
Learn for free with the best videos



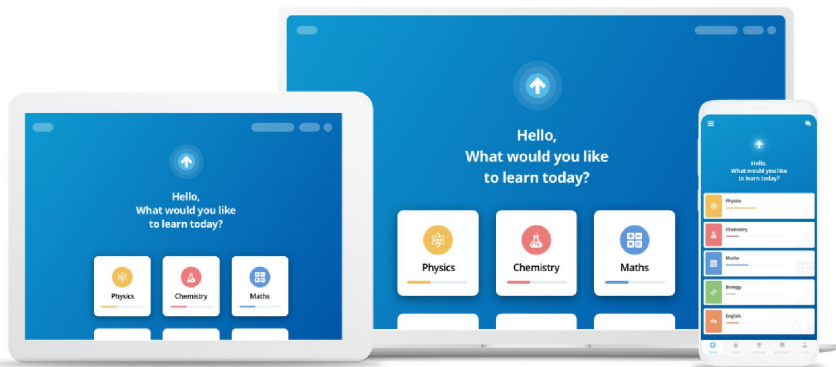
Polish your basics with fun games



Practice smart with personalised questions



Get your doubts cleared instantly, 24x7



Download the app for FREE now

GET A 5-DAY FREE TRIAL



9,184,321 HAPPY STUDENTS

492,461,127 QUESTIONS ATTEMPTED

3,986,828 TESTS TAKEN

8,017,171 DOUBTS ANSWERED

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Subject-wise

- [Class 6 Mathematics](#)
- [Class 6 Science](#)
- [Class 6 English](#)
- [Class 6 Social Science – History](#)
- [Class 6 Geography](#)
- [Class 6 Civics](#)
- [Class 6 General Knowledge](#)

Q.1. Which of the following not correctly matched?

A Shunga built a stupa at Sanchi

B Kanishka built a stupa at Peshawar.

C Satavahanas built a stupa at Amaravati

D Ishkavakas built a stupa at Nagarjunakonda

SOLUTION

The Great Stupa in Sanchi, India was originally built by the ruler **Ashoka the Great** in the **3rd century BCE**. The center of this stupa boasted of a plain hemispherical brick like structure. This structure was laid to over the remains of the Buddha. Sanchi Great Stupa also features an attractive and magnificent chhatra. Shunga enlarged the stupa.

Q.2.

The Bhakti Movement started in India during the _____.

A 7th Century A.D.

B 13th Century A.D.

C 16th Century A.D.

D 14th Century A.D.

SOLUTION

The origin of Bhakti movement in the Hindu religion is dated back to AD 7th Century. The Bhakti movement believed in pure and complete devotion to the God and in this movement different saints spread this message. It started in South India (in the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala) with the Nayanars and Alwars movement. Over a period of time, the concept and the movement spread to different parts of India through different saints.

Q.3. Which of the following is not the Megasthenes statement?

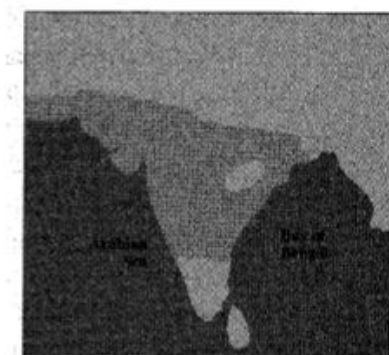
- A** Division of Indian Social into seven castes
- B** Absence of slavery in India
- C** Three different phases of life of Ashok was kamasoka, chandasoka and Dhamasoka.
- D** The city of pataliputra was surrounded by a wooden palisade.

SOLUTION

Indica was authored by Megasthenes who was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator in Chandragupta Maurya's court. It depicts administration in Mauryan Empire, 7-caste system and absence of slavery in India. and other sources of mauryan empires are chanakya's arthashastra, mudra rakshasa by vishaka datta and samrat ashoka's pillar edicts stupas etc.

Q.4.

In 23 B.C., the above shaded portion would have been controlled by whom?



A The Mughal Empire

B The Chagatai Khan.

C The Mauryan Empire

D The Gupta Empire

E The Delhi Sultanate

SOLUTION

In 23 B.C, the above shaded portion controlled by The Mauryan Empire. The Maurya Empire was one of the largest empires . it expands in north upto boundaries of Himalayas , to east into Assam , to the west upto Balochistan & Hindukush and southern regions also by the Empero Chandrgupta and Bindusara.

Q.5.

Match the following:

i. Gautam Buddha	a. Namghar
ii. Shankaradeva	b. Worshipper of Vishnu
iii. Nizamuddin Auliya	c. questioned social difference
iv. Nayanars	d. sufi saint
v. Alvars	e. worshipper of Shiva

A i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b, v-e

B i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-e, v-b

C i-c, ii-a, iii-e, iv-d, v-b

D i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d, v-e

SOLUTION

Alvars were the South Indian poet-saints who worshiped Vishnu while the Nayanars were the saints devoted to Shiva. Nizamuddin Auliya, also remembered as Hazrat Nizamuddin was a sufi saint under the Chisti (Sunni Sufi) order. Namghar literally meaning the house of prayer were places of congregational worship introduced by Shankaradeva, a Vaishnav saint in Assam. Gautam Buddha questioned social differences in the society and espoused social justice.

Q.6. Which of the following inscriptions of Ashoka mentioned the name Ashoka?

A Major Rock edict at Girnar

B Minor Rock inscription at Maski

C Bairat inscription

D Lamghan inscription

SOLUTION

There are total 33 inscriptions (text/writing) on pillars, boulders and cave walls made by Emperor Asoka during his rule, spread across his whole kingdom. These inscriptions were made to spread knowledge about his welfare programmes, moral codes for people and his efforts to spread Buddhism. Interestingly these inscriptions do not carry his name rather refer to him as Devanampriyam (beloved of God) and Priyadarshi (Loved by all). It was in the edict at Maski (Raichur, Karnataka) that we were able to identify who was Devanpriyam and Priyadarshi where the name of Asoka was mentioned alongside these titles.

Q.7.

Padmavati, the lady during the Mauryan period was associated with _____.

A Chandragupta Maurya

B Bindusara

C Ashoka

D Dasaratha

SOLUTION

Rani Padmavati was the third wife of Mauryan king Ashoka.

Q.8. In which edict or inscription, Ashoka declared his faith in Buddha, Dhamma and Samgha and called Buddha the Bhagavat?

A Maski Minor Rock Edict

B Rummindei Minor Pillar Edict

C Sarnath Pillar Edict

D Bhabra Minor Rock Edict

SOLUTION

In the Bairat or Bhabra minor rock edict, Ashoka declared his faith in Buddha, Dhamma and Samgha and called Buddha the Bhagavat. It is near Jaipur in Rajasthan. In this edict, Ashoka refers himself as Piyadassi Raja Magadhe (Piyadassi, King of Magadha). Bairat was both a centre of religious activity and an important city of the region, with a large population.

Q.9. Mauryas were succeeded by different dynasties in different parts. Which of these is not correctly matched?

A Central India - Sungas & Kanvas

B Kalinga - Chetis

C Deccan - Kanishka

D Deccan - Satavahana

SOLUTION

Mauryas were succeeded by a number of native rulers, such as Sungas, the Kanvas and the Satavahanas in eastern India, Central India, and the Deccan. In Deccan, they were succeeded by Satavahanas who ruled from the second century BC onwards. Kushanas ruled over most of the northern Indian subcontinent, Afghanistan, and parts of Central Asia during the first three centuries of the Common Era.

Q.10. Whose compositions are called as 'Doha'?

A Gura Nanak

B Kabir

C Surdas

D Meerabai

SOLUTION

Dohas are two line poems in Hindi. Kabir composed poems in a pithy and earthy style, fused with imagery. His poems were in vernacular Hindi, borrowing from various dialects including Avadhi, Braj, and Bhojpuri. They cover various aspects of life and call for a loving devotion to God.