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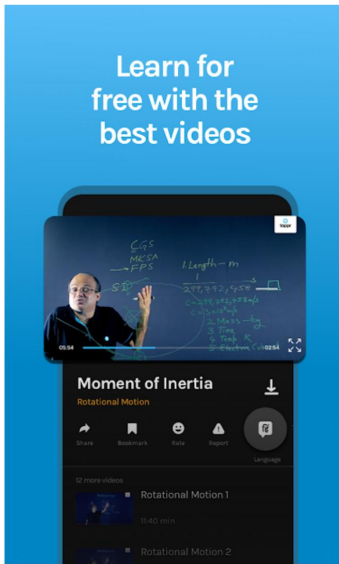
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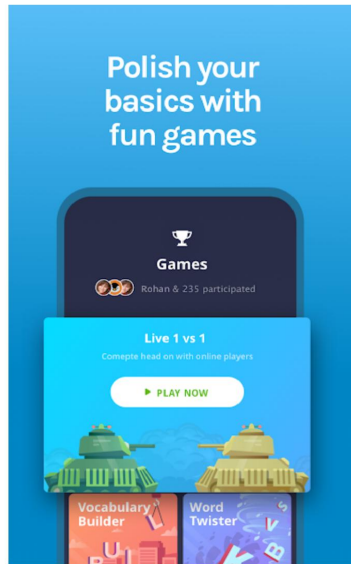


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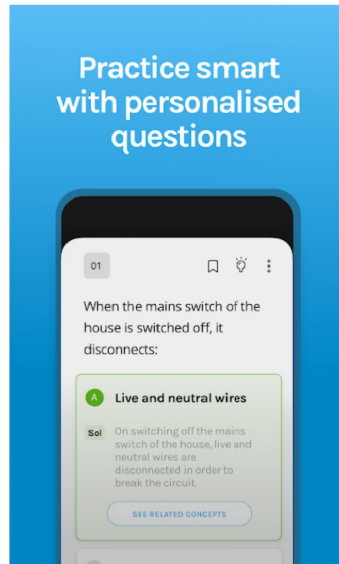
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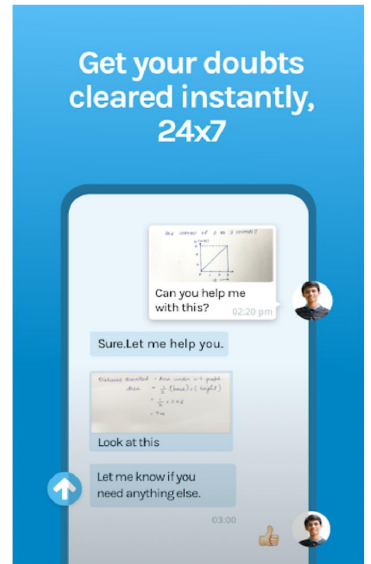
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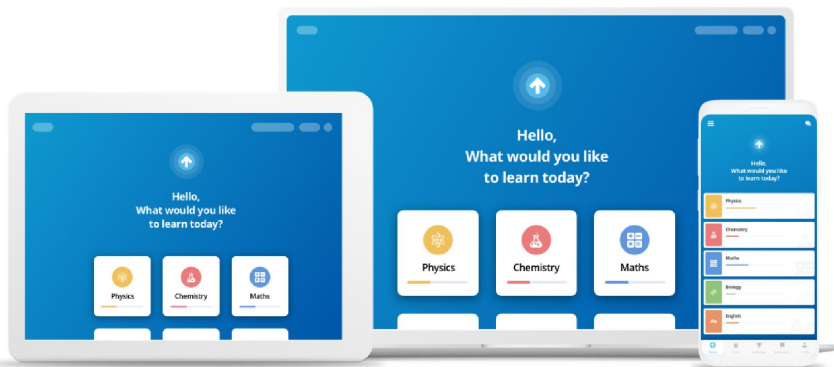
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Q.1.

The _____ are an example of Buddhist literature.

A Mudrarakshasa

B Arthashastra

C Kavirajamarga

D Tripitikas

SOLUTION

Tripitaka is the traditional term for the Buddhist scriptures. It is the earliest collection of buddhist writings. The three pitakas are Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

Sutta Pitaka: It contains the essence of the Buddha's teaching regarding the Dhamma.

Vinaya Pitaka: It is made up of rules of discipline laid down for regulating the conduct of the Buddha's disciples.

Abhidhamma Pitaka: It contains detailed analysis of the basic natural principles that govern mental and physical processes.

Q.2. In which of the following cities famous Vishwanath temple is situated?

A Kanchi

B Varanasi

C Tirupati

D Madhura

SOLUTION

Vishwanth temple which is one of the most famous temples of India is located in Varnasi which was previously called Kasi. This temple was built in the year 1780 by Ahilyabhai Holkar. This temple is located to lord Shiva. This temple stands on the western banks of river Ganga.

Q.3.

_____ and _____ are examples of archaeological sources.

This question has multiple correct options

A Monuments

B Writings

C Legends

D Inscriptions

SOLUTION

The Archaeological Source can be divided into three groups, namely, Archaeological Remains and Monuments, Inscriptions and Coins.

Archaeological Remains and Monuments: They are subjected to scientific examination of radio-carbon method for its dates.

Inscriptions: They are seen on rocks, pillars, stones, slabs, walls of buildings, and body of temples. The most famous inscriptions are of Ashoka.

Coins: Some of the coins contain religious and legendary symbols which throw light on the culture of that time. Some also contain the figures of kings and gods.

Q.4.

After the arrival of the _____ in India, the writing of history was, naturally, profoundly affected.

A Dutch

B Portuguese

C French

D British

SOLUTION

The historian started giving a philosophical touch to every event he described. This was termed History. Every incident was narrated in a way beneficial to the writers. For ex: the British, while writing, projected all the freedom struggles as mutiny or riots. But the Indian writers rejected them as mutiny and instead called them a struggle for independence.

Q.5. Very Short Answer Type Question.

How do scientists help in finding out whether the discovered sites were settlements of farmers and herders?

SOLUTION

Scientists study evidence of plants and animal bones, in order to find out whether the discovered sites were settlements of farmers and herders.

Q.6.

The _____ survived as oral tradition for many generations.

A Vedas

B Tripitikas

C Agamas

D Vedandgas

SOLUTION

Later, they were put down in written form.

Q.7.

_____ are the remains of ancient plants or animals that have turned into hard rock.

A Bhoj patras

B Fossils

C Petrographs

D Tamra patras

SOLUTION

Fossils are impression, or trace of an animal or plant of a past geologic age that has been preserved in Earth's crust. The oldest fossils in the fossil record date from 3.5 billion years ago. They are great sources for learning about how animals and plants lived and behaved millions of years ago.

Q.8. Name any two archaeological sources of information .

A Monuments

B Inscriptions

C Both A and B

D None of these

SOLUTION

Monuments and Inscription are two archaeological sources of information. Archaeological sources include buildings, houses, pottery, seals, coins, monuments, writings and paintings on stones or walls, tools, jewellery, bones, leftovers, pieces of metals and other artefacts. Monuments are old buildings or other old structures which are important for their historic connection or legacy and inscriptions are writings on seals, temple walls, stones or pillars, wooden tablets, bricks and images.

Q.9. Describe the Archaeological excavation of Mehrgarh .

A They mainly cultivated barley and wheat

B Mud -brick structures found

C They made pottery on wheel

D All of the above

SOLUTION

Archaeological excavation of Mehrgarh has revealed that the earliest settlers were involved in domestication of animals and agriculture. They mainly cultivated barley and wheat. Many mud - brick structures, which are compartmented, have been discovered at Mehrgarh. Most likely they were granaries. During the early period these people used stone tools. Polished stone - axes, flint blades and pointers have been found from this site.

Q.10. What is the name of the French Archaeologist who discovered Mehrgarh ?

A Serge Lancel

B Jean - Francois Jarrige

C Andre Jodin

D Camille Jullian

SOLUTION

Mehrgarh was discovered by an archaeological team led by the French archaeologist Jean - Francois Jarrige the site was excavated continuously between 1974 and 1986. Early evidence has been found suggesting that a Civilization existed in Mehrgarh as early as 7000 BCE which is 3500 years before the Indus Civilization. Lot of influence in History has always been on Egypt and Turkey during the period 7000 BCE, but Mehrgarh was far advanced than both of them.