General Instructions:

1. The question paper has 20 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Write the same question number as given in the question paper while answering the question.
4. Attach/paste the map carefully inside the answer sheet.
5. Questions from serial number 1 to 6 are multiple choice questions (MCQ) of 1 Mark each.
6. Questions from serial number 7 to 11 are for 2 marks.
7. Questions from serial number 12 to 17 are for 3 marks.
8. Questions from serial number 18 & 19 are for 5 marks.
9. Question 20(a) and 20(b) are for 3-3 marks respectively.
10. Students are expected to read questions carefully before writing the answers.

In Question number 1 to 3 choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is not necessary for a sketch? (1)
   (a) Memory  (b) Observation.  (c) Directions  (d) Scale
   स्केच के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा आवश्यक नहीं हैं?
   (क) मेमोरी  (ख) अवलोकन  (ग) दिशा  (घ) स्केल
2. Who among the following could participate in Gana’s assemblies? (1)
(a) Women  (b) Slaves  (c) Kammakaras  (d) Raja

निम्नलिखित में से कौन गण परिषद की सभाओं में भाग ले सकता था?
(क) महिला  (ख) दास  (ग) कामकर  (घ) राजा

3. What is the latitudinal extension of India from South to North? (1)
(a) 68.7° East – 97.25° East
(b) 8.4° North – 37.6° North
(c) 37.6° North – 8.4° South
(d) 66.8° South – 97.4° South

dक्षिण से उत्तर तक भारत का अक्षांशीय विस्तार क्या है?
(क) 68.7° पूर्वी – 97.25°पूर्वी
(ख) 8.4° उत्तर – 37.6° उत्तर
(ग) 37.6° दक्षिण – 8.4° दक्षिण
(घ) 66.8°दक्षिण – 97.4° दक्षिण

In question number 4 to 6 correct & rewrite the given statements.

प्रश्न संख्या 4 से 6 दिये गए वाक्यों को सही करें और पुनः लिखिए।

4. Hindu Succession Amendment Act was enacted in 2003. (1)

हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार संशोधन अधिनियम 2003 में लागू हुआ।

5. Sowing, weeding and harvesting are non-farming activities. (1)

बुआई, निराई और कटाई गैर-कृषि गतिविधियाँ हैं।

6. Raw silk is extracted from the Palm tree. (1)

कच्चा रेशम पांढ से निकाला जाता है।

7. What were the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of Dhamma? (2)

धम्म के संदेश को बताने के लिए अशोक द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले साधन क्या थे?

8. Write any two changes in agriculture during Mahajanpada period. (2)

महाजनपद काल के दौरान कृषि में आए दो परिवर्तन लिखिए।
9. Nearly 80% of all rural families in our country are agricultural labourers. Some of them own small plots of land whereas others are landless. They are not able to earn money throughout the year. Therefore, people are forced to move to distant places in order to find work. These are cases of either permanent migration or seasonal migration. Thulasi is also a landless worker. Thulasi has two daughters who are the joy of her life. One of them fell ill last year and was taken to a hospital in the city. Thulasi had to take a loan from Ramalingam for the medical expenses. She had to sell her cow in order to repay the loan.

➢ Why do you think agriculture labourers like Thulasi are forced to accept low wages?

10. My name is Bachchu Manjhi. I am a rickshaw puller. I stay with my friends in a rented room. They work in a nearby factory. I earn between Rs. 80-100 every day, out of which I spend Rs. 50-60 on food and rent. The rest I save for my family. I visit my village two or three times a year to see my family.

➢ Bachchu Manjhi has to think twice before taking a leave from his work. Why? (2)

11. Read the paragraph given below and answer the following questions:

➢ तुलसी जैसे कृषि मजदूरों को कम मजदूरी को स्वीकार करने के लिए मजदूर व्यक्ति किया जाता है?

➢ बच्चू मांझी अपने काम से छुट्टी लेने से पहले दो बार सोचते हैं, क्यों?

➢ उपनिषादों ने अनुमानित व्यक्ति को पढ़े और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

Upanishads were part of the later Vedic texts. Upanishad literally means ‘approaching and sitting near’ and the texts contain conversations between teachers and students. Often, ideas were presented through simple dialogues. Many of these thinkers felt that there was something permanent in the universe that would last even after death. They described this as
the \textit{atman} or the individual soul and the \textit{brahman} or the universal soul. They believed that ultimately, both the \textit{atman} and the \textit{brahman} were one. (3)

(a) What is the meaning of Upanishad?
(b) Write any two important ideas discussed in the Upanishad.

12. Name the most famous Kushana ruler. What was his role in the spread of Buddhism? (3)

13. There are several major pilgrimages in India today. Write a short note on any one of it. (3)

14. According to the given information, identify the type of Map: (3)
   (a) Map showing mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc.
   (b) Map showing specific distributions of roads, rainfall, forests, industries, etc.
   (c) Map showing cities, towns, villages, states and boundaries etc.

15. Find the following from the given Map: (3)
   (a) The latitudinal extension of India.
   (b) Total distance from north to south of India (in km).
   (c) Two neighbouring countries of India.
16. Describe the role of police station in resolving disputes. (3)

विवादों को निपटाने में पुलिस थाने की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए?

17. Complete the sentences given below: (3)

(a) In a municipal corporation the elected members are called __________________.
(b) House owners have to pay ________________ tax to the municipal corporation.
(c) Groups of Councilors deal with issues that affect the ____________________.

दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिएः
(i) नगर निगम के चुने गए सदस्यों को.........................कहते हैं।
(ii) मकान मालिकों को नगर निगम को.................................कर देना पड़ता है।
(iii) पार्षदों के समूह उन मुद्दों से निपटते हैं जो..............................पर असर डालते हैं।

18. What is Biosphere? Draw a diagram and describe various features of a Biosphere. (5)

जीवमंडल क्या है? जीवमंडल का एक चित्र बनाइए और इसकी विभिन्न विशेषताओं को लिखिए।

19. Mention any five problems that may be discussed in the meeting of Gram Sabha. (5)

किन्हीं पाँच समस्याओं को लिखिए जिन पर ग्राम सभा की बैठक में चर्चा हो सकती है।
20. (i) Write the name of any two neighbouring countries situated in south of India. (6)
(ii) Name the biggest delta of the world.
(iii) Name the coral island of India.
(iv) Name the country where Ashoka’s inscriptions have been found.
(v) Bull animal sculpture was found in the Rampurwa. Which state is Rampurwa situated in?
(vi) Write the name of the script in which Ashokan inscriptions are written.

20.(A) On outline map of India, Mark the following:
(i) Andaman Island
(ii) Western Ghats
(iii) Godavari river

20.(B) On the same outline map of India, mark the following locations where Asokan inscriptions were found.

i) Maski
ii) Girnaar,
iii) Bahapur

Note: Only for visually impaired students in lieu of Q.No. 20(A) & (B)
Map for Question No. 20 (A) and 20 (B)
Q.1. The Buddha told Kisa Gautami “Bring me a handful of mustard seeds, and I will bring your child back to life. The seeds must come from the house of a family where nobody had died”. What do you think the Buddha was trying to tell the sorrowing mother? 

Q.2. When the members of the same family become rulers one after another, the family is often called a dynasty. Name any one important ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. Similarly, who is the family head of your dynasty?
Q.3. What is a peninsula? Is India a peninsula?
प्रायद्वीप क्या होता है? क्या भारत एक प्रायद्वीप है?

Q.4. Which is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass. Name the World’s longest river which passes through this continent.
कौन सा महाद्वीप एक मात्र ऐसा द्वीप है जिससे होकर कर्क्षण, मध्य तथा दोबुधत तीनों रेखाएं गुजरती है? इस महाद्वीप से होकर गुजरने वाली सबसे लम्बी नदी का नाम लिखिए।

Q.5. How does the snow capped Himalayas in the north act as sentinels?
भारत के उत्तर में बर्फ से ढका हिमालय किस प्रकार एक सूचक का कार्य करता है?

Q.6. What will you do to get removed the garbage lying all over the streets of your colony?
Which government organization can help you in this regard?
अपने मोहल्ले में फैले कुप्पे को हटाने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे? कौन सी सरकारी संस्था इसमें आपकी मदद कर सकती है?

Q.7. Write the names of our two neighbouring island countries located in the south.
भारत के दक्षिण में स्थित दो द्वीपीय पड़ोसी देश कौन से हैं? उनके नाम लिखो।

Q.8. Karim visited his friend Shankaran who resided in a village of Kerala, during summer vacations. The station master gave him a map to help him locate his friend’s house easily. He found that all instructions in the map were written in Malyalam language which he did not know, however, one can easily identify the symbols given, over which, there is an agreement. Help him identify the given symbols. An example is given.
करीम अपने दोस्त शंकरन के घर गया और केरल की गांव में गया। रेलवे मार्चर ने उसे एक माप दिया जिससे वह आसानी से अपने मित्र के घर पहुँच सके। नक्शा खोलने पर उसने पाया कि सभी संकेत मलयालम में लिखे हुए हैं जो उसे नहीं आते, पर उसमें बने प्रतीकों को पहचानना जा सकता है। दिये गए प्रतीकों को पहचानने में उसकी मदद करो।

Q.9. Observe the picture given below. It shows two kinds of dustbins. Mention any two types of items of garbage which you will throw in dustbin A and dustbin B. According to you what will be the benefit of sorting the garbage this way?
दिखाए चित्र को देखिए। इसमें दो प्रकार के कुप्पे दिख रहे हैं। किन्हीं दो चीजों के नाम लिखो जो आप कुप्पे A और कुप्पे B में डालेंगे। आपकी अनुसार इस प्रकार कुप्पे की छटाई करने से क्या लाभ होगा?
Q.10. Every year, for at least about four months during the monsoon, the fishermen of Pudupet village of Kerala cannot go to the sea because this is the breeding time for the fish. How do you think their livelihoods are affected because of this? How would they earn their living during such lean times?

Q.11. Given below are statements/facts regarding Gram Panchayat. Mark them right (✓) or wrong (×) as the case may be:

(i) Gram Panchayat is elected by Gram Sabha.
(ii) Gram Sabha is constituted for 6 years.
(iii) Gram Panchayat’s meetings are not held regularly.

Q.12. Maria wants to visit the circus with her father. Consider the map given below and help her answer the given questions:

(i) In which direction is the circus from Maria’s house?
(ii) Which building is located to the east of Shyam’s house?
(iii) In which direction is the mango orchard from the school?
Q.13. Rulers of Mahajanpadas instead of depending on occasional gifts started collecting regular taxes. For example a peasant gave $\frac{1}{6}$th of his produce as tax which was known as bhaga. If you were a resident of this mahajanpada, write how did the people given below pay their taxes:

(i) Deenu Smith  
(ii) Dhannamal Trader  
(iii) Herder Santram

Q.14. Why did Ashoka criticize a variety of useless rituals in his inscriptions? Mention any two such rituals which you have seen explaining why you do not agree of them.

Q.15. Read the statements given below carefully and explain the reason for the same briefly.

(i) Australia is also called the island continent.  
(ii) Antartica has no permanent settlements.  
(iii) Despite living on blue planet we face shortage of water.

नीचे दिये कथनों को पढ़े और कारण संक्षेप में लिखें–

(i) ओस्ट्रेलिया को द्वीपीय महाद्वीप भी कहा जाता है।  
(ii) अंटार्कटिका में किसी भी तरह का स्थाई मानव निवास नहीं है।  
(iii) नीले ग्रह पर रहने के बाद भी हम पानी की कमी महसूस करते हैं।
Q.16. The major function of Gram Panchayat is to implement the development programmes relating to its area. Write any two such programmes. What are the various sources of income of a Panchayat?

Q.17. Read the para given below and answer the given questions:

Shekhar’s Story

We don’t own much land, only two acres. We manage to do all work on our own. At times, especially during the harvest season I take the help of small farmers and in turn help them harvest their field. The trader gave me seeds and fertilizers. To pay back his loan I have to sell my paddy to him at a price lower than market. Out of 60 bags of paddy that I get from my field, after settling the loan, whatever is left will last only 8 months. So I need to earn some money. I work in Ramalingam’s rice mill. We also have a hybrid cow whose milk we sell in the local milk co-operative. This way we get a little extra money for our everyday needs.

(i) Why do Shekhar and other farmers like him sell their paddy to the trader instead of selling it in market?

(ii) Besides farming which other extra work does he do? Why does he do such extra work?

Q.18. According to Buddha cause of all suffering and unhappiness are never ending cravings and desires. Sometimes even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied and want even more (or want other things). Explain giving one example from your own life. According to the Buddha how can we get rid of this constant craving?
Q.19. Nirmala is an irregular worker in a small factory while Sudha works as a manager in a government organization. Fill the details in the given table according to the clues given regarding their working conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basis आधार</th>
<th>Nirmala/निर्माला Irregular Worker/ अनियमित मजदूर</th>
<th>Sudha/ सुधा Permanent Worker/ र्खाई कर्मचारी</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Working hours काम करने के घंटे</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Earning कमाई</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Work place and facilities काम करने की जगह और सुविधाएँ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Holidays छुट्टियाँ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Job Security काम की सुरक्षा</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.20. On a political map of India plot the following:-

(A)
(i) Magadh
(ii) Girnar
(iii) Sarnath

(B)
(i) any one neighbouring country
(ii) Telangana
(iii) The Himalayas.

भारत के मानचित्र पर निर्मलिखित को दर्शाइए--

(A)
(i) मगध
(ii) गिरनार
(iii) सारनाथ
(B)

(i) कोई एक पड़ोसी देश
(ii) तेलंगाना
(iii) हिमालय पर्वत

Note: Only for visually impaired students in lieu of Q.No. 20(A) & (B)

नोट:— केवल प्रश्न संख्या 20 के बदले दृष्टिबाधित छात्रों के लिए।

(i) Write the names of any two places where Ashoka’s inscriptions have been found.
किन्हीं दो स्थानों के नाम लिखिए जहाँ अशोक के अभिलेख पाए गए हैं।

(ii) Write the names of any three neighbouring countries of India.
भारत के किन्हीं तीन पड़ोसी देशों के नाम लिखिए।

(iii) Write the name of the capital of Magadha.
मगध की राजधानी का नाम लिखिए।
Model Test Paper
Class VI
Social science
Neo-Nishtha

Time: 2 ½ Hours

M.M : 50

General Instructions:

(1) All Questions are Compulsory.
(2) Q. No. 1 to 6 carry 1 mark each.
(3) Q. No. 7 to 11 carry 2 marks each.
(4) Q. No. 12 to 17 carry 3 marks each.
(5) Q. No. 18 and 19 carry 5 marks each.
(6) Q. No. 20 (part a & b) carries 6 marks.
(7) Students are expected to read the questions carefully before writing the questions.
(8) Write the answers in the given space.

Q.1 Avanti, Gandhara, Kosala, Magadha, Kuru, Anga were the Mahajanpada. State which one of the following was not a Mahajanpada?

(i) Avanti  (ii) Kosala  (iii) Kaveri  (iv) Magadha

अवन्ति, गंधर्वा, कोसल, मगध, कुरु, अंग महाजनपद थे। बताएं कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक महाजनपद नहीं था?

(i) अवन्ति  (ii) कोसल  (iii) कावेरी  (iv) मगध
Q.2 The Buddha belonged to a small gana known as the Sakya gana, and was a kshatriya. State which one of the following is incorrect? 1
(a) Buddha belonged to Sakya gana.
(b) Buddha was a kshatriya.
(c) Buddha’s gana was the largest.
(d) Buddha belonged to a small gana.

Q.3 Emperors need more resources than kings because empires are larger than kingdoms, and need to be protected by big armies. 1

Correct the sentence and write:
Kingdoms are larger than empires.

Q.4 India is bound by the lofty Himalayas in the North, the Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian ocean in the south. 1

Fill in the blank.
Bay of Bengal is in the ______________ part of India.

Q.5 Sequence of the countries according to population in descending order is:
China, India, United States of America, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Nigeria,
Bangladesh, Russia, Japan. Which country is the sixth largest country according to population?................................................................. 1

Q.6 The Gram Panchayat meets regularly and one of its main tasks is to implement development programmes. The work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the Gram Sabha.

Mention the main function of the Gram panchayat?........................................ 1

Q.7 Read the following paragraph and write whether true or false. 2

About 2,500 years ago, some janpadas became more important than others, and were known as mahajanpadas. Very soon Magadha emerged as the most important mahajanpada. It was a powerful kingdom which was ruled by powerful rulers.

(a) Some janpadas later became mahajanpadas.

(b) The rulers of Magadha were very weak.

Q .8 Read the Paragraph and answer. 2

The last and 24th tirthankara of the Jainas, Vardhamana Mahavira spread his message around 2500 years ago. He was a kshatriya prince of the lichchhavis, a group that was part of the vajji sangha .

a) Who was the last tirthankara of the jainas? ..........................

b) Lichchhavi was part of which sangha? ..........................
अनुच्छेद को पढ़े और उत्तर दें।
जैन धर्म के अंतिम और 24वें तीर्थकर वर्षानाचार महावीर थे जिन्होंने अपने विचारों का प्रचार 2500 वर्ष पूर्व किया था। वे लिखती के क्षत्रीय राजकुमार थे जो कि बजिज संघ का भाग था।
(क) जैन धर्म के अंतिम तीर्थकर कौन थे?  
(ख) लिखती किस संघ का भाग था?

Q.9 Observe the picture and answer the following.

a) Which building is in front of the school Gate?
b) Whose flat is the nearest to the ridge area? (Rahul / Varsha / Akhil / Ramesh)

चित्र को देखें और उत्तर दें—
Q.10. Read the paragraph and answer -

Maps are useful to us for various purposes. Distance, Direction and symbol are three components of maps. Maps are drawings, which reduce the entire world or a part of it to fit on a sheet of paper.

(a) What are the three components of maps? .................................................................
(b) Is it possible to show the entire world on a map? .........................................................

Q.11. Read the paragraph and tick the correct answer.

There are seven countries that share land boundaries with India. These are Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nepal. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait.

(a) Which country does not share land boundaries with India?

(i) Afghanistan  (ii) Indonesia  (iii) Pakistan  (d) China

(b) The Palk strait lies between the countries

(i) Sri Lanka and Maldives
(ii) India and Maldives
(iii) India and Sri Lanka
(iv) Sri Lanka and Indonesia

निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़ें और निशान लगाएं।

भारत की स्थलीय सीमाएँ सात देशों से जुड़ी हैं। ये हैं - पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, चीन, भूटान, बंग्लादेश, मयमार और नेपाल। पाक जलसंधि भारत को श्रीलंका से अलग करती है।
Q.12. Read the paragraph and fill in the blanks –

Buddha and Mahavira taught around 2500 years ago. Buddha taught for the first time at Sarnath, near Varanasi. Mahavira taught that men and women must follow the rules of ahimsa. His followers were known as Jainas.

(a) Buddha taught for the first time at ________________________.
(b) The followers of Mahavira were known as ____________________.
(c) Buddha taught around ____________________ years ago.

Q.13. Read the paragraph and match the following :-

Symbols are important component of a map. Many colours are used for symbols. For example, generally blue is used for showing water bodies, brown for mountain, yellow for plateau and green is used for plains.

(a) Blue (b) Green (c) Brown (d) Yellow
(1) Plateau (2) Mountain (3) Plains (4) Water bodies
Q.14. Observe the following pictures and write the work done the people in these pictures. Hints are given in the box. :-

निम्नांकित चित्रों को देखकर उनमें लोगों के द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्यों को लिखें।

बॉक्स से मदद ले।

Making pottery, repairing bicycles, making basket, Ploughing fields, selling goods.
Q.15. Fill in the following table with the help of box to show the products/goods sold by these shops –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the shop</th>
<th>Products /Goods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Fruits shop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>Grocery store</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii</td>
<td>Stationary shop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apple, Rice, Pencil, Orange, Eraser, Banana, Mango, Eggs, Register, Pen, Copy,

Q.16. The following Figure shows the work done by Ramesh, a farmer. Observe the figure carefully and answer the questions that follow :-

![Figure showing the work done by Ramesh, a farmer.](image-url)
(a) In which month is harvesting done by Ramesh?
(b) Mention three months in which Ramesh does not do any work.
(c) In which month is transplanting done by Ramesh?

नीचे दिये गये डायग्राम में रमेश नामक किसान के द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्यों को देखें और उत्तर दे—

(क) रमेश द्वारा कटाई कब की जाती है?
(ख) उन तीन महीनों के नाम लिखें जब रमेश कोई काम नहीं करता है?
(ग) उस महीने का नाम लिखें जब रमेश द्वारा रोपाई की जाती है?

Q.17. Mention any three works around your area through which people earn money.

(a) ........................................................................................................................................
(b) ........................................................................................................................................
(c) ........................................................................................................................................

अपने आस-पास लोगों के द्वारा किये जाने वाले कोई भी तीन काम लिखें जिससे वे पैसा कमाते हैं।

(क) ........................................................................................................................................
(ख) ........................................................................................................................................
(ग) ........................................................................................................................................
Q.18. Read the paragraph and answer the following

Panchayati Raj system is a unique system in India. There are three levels of Panchayati Raj in India. Gram Panchayat is the first tier or level. Second level is the Block level, which is called Panchayat samiti. The Panchayat samiti has many Gram panchayat under it. Above the panchayat samiti is the District Panchayat or the Zila parishad. The Zila parishad makes developmental plans at the district level.

(a) The second level of Panchayati Raj is known as...........................
(b) Who makes development plans at district level? .........................
(c) How many levels of panchayati Raj system are there in India? ..............
(d) Which one is the highest level? (Panchayat samiti/gram panchayat/zila Panchayat). .......................
(e) Which level of Panchayati Raj is above the Panchayat Samiti? ..............

अनुवाद को पढ़ें और उत्तर दें।
पंचायती राज व्यवस्था भारत की एक अद्वितीय व्यवस्था है। भारत में पंचायती राज के तीन स्तर हैं। ग्राम पंचायत इसकी पहली सीढ़ी अथवा स्तर है। दूसरा स्तर विकास खंड का होता है जिसे पंचायत समिति कहते हैं। एक पंचायत समिति में कई ग्राम पंचायतें होती हैं। पंचायत समिति के ऊपर जिला पंचायत या जिला परिषद् होती है। जिला परिषद् एक जिले के स्तर पर विकास की योजनाएँ बनाती हैं।
(i) पंचायती राज का दूसरा स्तर कहलाता है........................................
(ii) जिला स्तर पर विकास की योजनाएँ कौन बनाता है?.................................
(iii) भारत में पंचायती राज के कितने स्तर हैं?........................................
(iv) कौन सा सबसे बड़ा स्तर है? (पंचायत समिति/ग्राम पंचायत/जिला परिषद) ...........
                                                                                   ........................................
(v) पंचायत समिति के ऊपर पंचायती राज का कौन सा स्तर है?.................................

Q.19. Read the paragraph and match the following

Mouryana Empire was founded by Chandragupta Mourya. Chankya was his minister who wrote a book called the Arthashastra. Ashoka was the most famous Mouryana emperor. He fought a war to conquer Kalinga, the ancient name of coastal Orissa. The capital of the empire was Patliputra. Ashoka
tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions that were written in Brahmi script.

(a) Chandragupta Mourya  (i) Orissa
(b) Chankya  (ii) Script
(c) Patliputra  (iii) Founder of the empire
(d) Kalinga  (iv) Arthashastra
(e) Brahmi  (v) Capital

Q.20. Map work – 6

Map work is divided in two parts. Observe the given map carefully and answer the questions.

(a)
Mention three neighbouring states of Madhya Pradesh.

(A) ____________________

(B) ____________________

(C) ____________________

(b)

Mention the name of any three mahajanpadas.

(A) ____________________

(B) ____________________

(C) ____________________
मानचित्र कार्य
मानचित्र कार्य दो भागों में विभाजित हैं। मानचित्र को ध्यान से देखें और उत्तर दें।

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के तीन पड़ोसी राज्यों के नाम लिखें।

अ) ______________________

ब) ______________________

स) ______________________
20. (a) Write the Name of three states of India.

(b) Read the following paragraph and answer.

More than 2300 years ago, a ruler named Alexander, who lived in Macedonia in Europe, wanted to become a world conqueror.

(i) Alexander lived in which country?
(ii) Who wanted to become a world conqueror?
(iii) Alexander ruled how many years ago?
20. (क) भारत के तीन राज्यों के नाम लिखिए।
(ख) निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़ें और उत्तर दें।
2300 साल से भी पहले की बात है, यूरोप के मेसिडोनिया का राजा सिकंदर विश्व-विजय करना चाहता था।
(i) सिकंदर किस देश में रहता था?
(ii) कौन विश्व-विजय करना चाहता था?
(iii) सिकंदर कितने वर्ष पहले राजा था?