CHAPTER -Lanforms and Life MCQ CLASS 6

Which landform is formed due to volcanic activity?

A. Delta

B. Plateau

C. Plain

D. Valley

Ans: B

Assertion (A): Mountains act as natural barriers.

Reason (R): They obstruct winds and influence rainfall.

A. Both A and R are true, R explains A

B. Both true, R does not explain A

C. A true, R false

D. A false, R true

Ans: A

Terrace farming is mainly practised to:

A. Increase rainfall

B. Prevent soil erosion

C. Improve soil fertility

D. Reduce irrigation

Ans: B

Which of the following is an effect of river erosion in upper course?

A. Delta formation

B. Flood plains

C. Waterfalls and gorges

D. Meanders

Ans: C

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Which is the correct pair?

A. Plateau – Dense forests

B. Plains – Mining

C. Mountains – Tourism

D. Deserts – Terrace farming

Ans: C

Which landform is formed by river deposition at its mouth?

A. Gorge

B. Delta

C. Canyon

D. Waterfall

Ans: B

Assertion (A): Plains are densely populated.

Reason (R): They have fertile soil and flat land.

A. Both A and R true, R explains A

B. Both true, R not explanation

C. A true, R false

D. A false, R true

Ans: A

The wearing away of land by natural agents is called:

A. Deposition

B. Weathering

C. Erosion

D. Compression

Ans: C

Which agent is mainly responsible for shaping deserts?

A. River

B. Glacier

C. Wind

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D. Sea waves

Ans: C

Match the following:

Column A Column B

1. Glacier a. Mushroom rock

2. Wind b. Moraine

3. River c. Meander

Options:

A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c

B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

D. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

Ans: A

Which is an incorrect statement?

A. Mountains affect climate

B. Plateaus are always fertile

C. Plains support agriculture

D. Landforms influence human life

Ans: B

Which landform is rich in minerals?

A. Plains

B. Plateaus

C. Valleys

D. Deltas

Ans: B

Cause–Effect:

Heavy rainfall → Soil erosion

This is an example of:

A. Weathering

B. Deposition

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C. Erosion

D. Compression

Ans: C

Which landform is ideal for terrace farming?

A. Plains

B. Plateaus

C. Mountains

D. Deserts

Ans: C

The process of laying down sediments is called:

A. Erosion

B. Weathering

C. Deposition

D. Folding

Ans: C

2: THE BEGINNING OF CIVILISATION

The earliest civilisation of the Indian subcontinent developed along the:

A. Ganga River

B. Narmada River

C. Indus River

D. Godavari River

Ans: C

Assertion (A): Agriculture led to permanent settlements.

Reason (R): People no longer needed to move in search of food.

A. Both A and R true, R explains A

B. Both true, R not explanation

C. A true, R false

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D. A false, R true

Ans: A

Which activity became common after domestication of animals?

A. Hunting

B. Nomadic life

C. Ploughing

D. Food gathering

Ans: C

Which tool helped early humans in cultivation?

A. Hand axe

B. Sickle

C. Bow

D. Spear

Ans: B

An incorrect statement about early civilisation is:

A. Pottery was used for storage

B. Trade began in villages

C. Writing developed before farming

D. Communities lived together

Ans: C

Civilisation first developed near:

A. Mountains

B. Forests

C. Rivers

D. Deserts

Ans: C

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Assertion: Early humans lived in groups.

Reason: Cooperation was needed for survival.

Ans: A

Which discovery marked the beginning of civilisation?

A. Fire

B. Wheel

C. Agriculture

D. Tools

Ans: C

The shift from food gathering to food producing is called:

A. Industrial Revolution

B. Neolithic Revolution

C. Cultural change

D. Urbanisation

Ans: B

Incorrect statement:

A. Settled life began with farming

B. Pottery developed after agriculture

C. Early humans lived in cities

D. Domestication of animals occurred

Ans: C

Match the following:

Column A Column B

1. Stone tools a. Paleolithic

2. Farming b. Neolithic

3. Copper tools c. Chalcolithic

Ans: A

3: INDIA'S CULTURAL ROOTS

The word 'Veda' means:

A. Religion

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B. Knowledge

C. Ritual

D. Prayer

Ans: B

How many Vedas are there?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Ans: C

Assertion: Vedic hymns were orally transmitted.

Reason: Writing was not common then.

Ans: A

UNESCO recognised Vedic chanting because it is:

A. Written heritage

B. Oral heritage

C. Visual art

D. Architecture

Ans: B

Which concept means 'I am divine'?

A. Tat tvam asi

B. Aham brahmasmi

C. Karma

D. Moksha

Ans: B

Incorrect statement:

A. Buddha taught ahimsa

B. Mahavira founded Jainism

C. Vedas rejected rituals

D. Upanishads discussed Atman

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Ans: C

Match the following:

Thinker	**Teaching**
Buddha	**Middle Path**
Mahavira	**Ahimsa**
Vedanta	**Brahman**

4: UNITY IN DIVERSITY

The Vedic hymns were mainly composed in:

A. Prakrit

B. Pali

C. Sanskrit

D. Tamil

Ans: C

Assertion (A): Vedas were preserved orally.

Reason (R): Special methods ensured accurate memorisation.

A. Both A and R true, R explains A

B. Both true, R not explanation

C. A true, R false

D. A false, R true

Ans: A

Who founded Buddhism?

A. Mahavira

B. Ashoka

C. Siddhartha Gautama

D. Chanakya

Ans: C

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Which concept means ‘non-violence’?

A. Dharma

B. Karma

C. Ahimsa

D. Moksha

Ans: C

Which is NOT a teaching of Jainism?

A. Ahimsa

B. Aparigraha

C. Anekantavada

D. Yajna

Ans: D

India is called a land of unity in diversity because of:

A. Same culture

B. Same language

C. Variety of cultures

D. Same religion

Ans: C

Assertion: Diversity strengthens India.

Reason: It promotes mutual respect.

Ans: A

Which is NOT a form of diversity in India?

A. Language

B. Climate

C. Currency

D. Food habits

Ans: C

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Unity in diversity helps in:

A. Division

B. National integration

C. Conflict

D. Isolation

Ans: B

Incorrect statement:

A. Festivals differ across regions

B. Constitution promotes equality

C. Diversity causes weakness

D. India has many languages

Ans: C

(Chapter 12) GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY – PART 3 (Urban Areas)

Urban local bodies are meant for:

A. Rural administration

B. State governance

C. Urban administration

D. National governance

Ans: C

Assertion (A): Cities are divided into wards.

Reason (R): Wards help in better local administration.

Ans: A

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Which city has the oldest municipal corporation in India?

A. Delhi

B. Mumbai

C. Chennai

D. Kolkata

Ans: C

A Municipal Corporation is formed in cities with population above:

A. 1 lakh

B. 5 lakh

C. 10 lakh

D. 20 lakh

Ans: C

Match the following:

Population	Urban Body
1–10 lakh	Municipal Council
Above 10 lakh	Municipal Corporation

Ans: Correct pairing

Which is NOT a function of urban local bodies?

A. Garbage disposal

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B. Defence of the country

C. Water supply

D. Collection of taxes

Ans: B

Ward committees mainly help in:

A. Law making

B. Monitoring local problems

C. Foreign trade

D. Defence

Ans: B

Assertion (A): Urban local bodies strengthen democracy.

Reason (R): They encourage people's participation.

Ans: A

Indore is famous for:

A. Oldest corporation

B. Cleanliness drive

C. Port activities

D. Textile industry

Ans: B

Citizens' duties include:

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A. Ignoring civic rules

B. Waste segregation

C. Avoiding participation

D. Not paying taxes

Ans: B

(Chapter 11) GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY – PART 2 (Rural Areas)

Panchayati Raj is a system of:

A. Central government

B. State government

C. Local self-government

D. Judiciary

Ans: C

Assertion (A): Panchayats bring governance closer to people.

Reason (R): People directly participate in decision-making.

Ans: A

How many tiers are there in Panchayati Raj system?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Ans: C

The head of a Gram Panchayat is called:

A. Mayor

B. Collector

C. Sarpanch

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D. Councillor

Ans: C

Gram Sabha consists of:

A. Government officers

B. Children only

C. Adult voters of village

D. Panchayat staff

Ans: C

Match the following:

Level Institution

Village Gram Panchayat

Block Panchayat Samiti

District Zila Parishad

Ans: Correct matching

Which officer maintains land records?

A. Sarpanch

B. Patwari

C. Mayor

D. Collector

Ans: B

Which is an incorrect statement?

A. Panchayats promote democracy

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B. Seats are reserved for women

C. Gram Sabha has no power

D. Panchayats help development

Ans: C

Bal Panchayats encourage participation of:

A. Elders

B. Officers

C. Children

D. Teachers

Ans: C

Reservation for women in Panchayats is:

A. One-fourth

B. One-third

C. Half

D. None

Ans: B

(Chapter 14) ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AROUND US

Economic activities are those which:

A. Give personal satisfaction

B. Create monetary value

C. Are done for leisure

D. Do not involve work

Ans: B

Assertion (A): Agriculture is a primary sector activity.

Reason (R): It involves direct use of natural resources.

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A. Both A and R true, R explains A

B. Both true, R does not explain A

C. A true, R false

D. A false, R true

Ans: A

Which of the following belongs to the secondary sector?

A. Fishing

B. Forestry

C. Textile factory

D. Banking

Ans: C

Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Mining	a. Tertiary
2. Manufacturing	b. Primary
3. Transportation	c. Secondary

Options:

A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

D. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c

Ans: A

Which is an incorrect statement?

A. Primary sector depends on nature

B. Secondary sector provides services

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C. Tertiary sector supports other sectors

D. Economic sectors are interdependent

Ans: B

Which activity converts raw material into finished goods?

A. Fishing

B. Construction

C. Manufacturing

D. Banking

Ans: C

The service sector is also known as:

A. Primary sector

B. Secondary sector

C. Tertiary sector

D. Industrial sector

Ans: C

Assertion (A): All three sectors are interconnected.

Reason (R): Finished goods need raw materials and services.

Ans: A

Which of the following is a tertiary activity?

A. Mining

B. Farming

C. Truck driving

D. Weaving

Ans: C

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AMUL is an example of:

A. Private enterprise

B. Cooperative

C. Government company

D. Multinational company

Ans: B

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