

STD :6



**UNIT TEST
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

TOTAL :25MARKS

UNIT:2

UNIT TEST ANSWERS

1. Central Asia

2.

***Those who cultivated in uncultivated land where given ownership of which.**

***Arranged irrigation facilities**

***Supplied seeds**

***Tax relaxation were given to farmers facing crop failure or other hardships**

***Cultivation was extended to wider areas as higher yields yielded more wealth**

***Agricultural land were given to the officers as wages**

***In addition to food grains, various crops were cultivated.**

3. Chinese, Arabs, Portuguese, Dutch and English.

4.*All the trade centers of South India are located by the sea.

***Transportation and trade facilities are the main reasons for the formation of ports in these places**

***All these ports are based on cities**

***The proximity of ports and trade with foreign countries contributed to the growth of cities**

5. Karkhanas were the centres that produced and supplied goods for the palaces of the Mughal kings and nobles.

6..Social status was determined on the basis of caste, occupation and wealth.

.Kings, lords, priests, officers etc. enjoyed higher social status

.Those who engaged in agriculture and handicraft belonged to lower social strata.

.Each caste had its own customs and rituals

.Evil customs like the sati and child marriage prevailed

7. Lilavati

8.

- **Indians did not go to other countries to acquire knowledge as there were many centers of learning in India.**
- **Students from all over the world came to these centers to seek knowledge**
- **Chess, Panchatantra stories and numerology are some of India's contributions to the world.**
- **Astronomy and Mathematics advanced during the period.**
- **Several texts were translated into Persian.**
- **There were notable centers of learning in Banaras Agra Lahore Kanchi Madurai Delhi.**

9.Iqta

10 France