



Multiple Choice Questions

- The region we often call the Indian Subcontinent has**
 - Fixed boundaries since ancient times
 - Never changed its name
 - Had many names and changing boundaries
 - Existed only after independence
- The most ancient Indian text mentioned in the chapter is**
 - Mahabharata
 - Vishnu Purana
 - Rig Veda
 - Ramayana
- The term Sapta Sindhava means**
 - Land of seven mountains
 - Land of seven rivers
 - Land of seven kings
 - Land of seven oceans
- The word Sindhu originally refers to**
 - A mountain range
 - A kingdom
 - The Indus River
 - The ocean
- Which text uses the terms Bhāratavarṣha and Jambudvīpa?**
 - Rig Veda
 - Vishnu Purana
 - Mahabharata
 - Arthashastra
- Bharatavarsha means**
 - Land of rivers
 - Land of forests
 - Country of the Bharatas
 - Island of fruits
- Emperor Aśhoka used the name Jambudvīpa around**
 - 500 CE
 - 250 BCE
 - 1000 BCE
 - 1500 CE
- The Persians referred to India as**
 - Indike
 - Yindu
 - Hind / Hidu / Hindu
 - Bharat
- The Greek name Indoi was derived from**
 - Ganga
 - Himalayas
 - Sindhu
 - Jambudvīpa

10. The Indian Constitution begins with the phrase

- (a) Bharat Mata Ki Jai (b) United States of India
(c) India, that is Bharat (d) Sovereign India

Fill in the blanks :

11. The name Jambudvīpa means the island of the _____ tree.
12. In north India, Bhāratavarṣha is commonly written as _____.

True / False

13. The Mahābhārata lists many regions covering different parts of the Subcontinent.
14. In ancient Persian, the word Hindu referred to the Hindu religion.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What does the term Indian Subcontinent mean?
16. Name any one foreign group that interacted with India in ancient times.

Short Type Questions

17. Explain how the name Bhārata is described in the Vishnu Purana.
18. Why did different foreigners use different names for India? Explain briefly.

Essay Type Questions

19. Describe how Indians named their land in ancient times. Mention Sapta Sindhava, Bhāratavarṣha, and Jambudvīpa.
20. Explain how foreigners named India. Describe the Persian, Greek, and Chinese names and their origins.

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** The name India used today comes from the Indus River.
Reason (R): Many foreign visitors adapted the word Sindhu according to their own languages.
Choose the correct option:
a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A
b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
c) A is true, but R is false
d) A is false, but R is true

**CBSE CLASS-6 | Geography****Chapter-5 | India, That Is Bharat****Worksheet-1
Answer & Solution**

1. (c) Had many names and changing boundaries
2. (c) Rig Veda
3. (b) Land of seven rivers
4. (c) The Indus River
5. (c) Mahabharata
6. (c) Country of the Bharatas
7. (b) 250 BCE
8. (c) Hind / Hidu / Hindu
9. (c) Sindhu
10. (c) India, that is Bharat
11. Jamun
12. Bharat
13. True
14. False
15. The Indian Subcontinent refers to the large geographical region that includes India and nearby areas with shared history and geography.
16. Persians / Greeks / Chinese (any one).
17. The Viṣṇu Purāṇa describes Bhārata as the land lying north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains. This shows India's natural boundaries and geographical unity.
18. Foreigners used different names for India because they adapted the word Sindhu into their own languages. As a result, Persians, Greeks, and Chinese used different forms of the same name.
19. Ancient Indians gave different names to their land. The Rig Veda called the north-west region Sapta Sindhava, meaning land of seven rivers. Later texts like the Mahābhārata used Bhāratavarṣha, meaning the country of the Bharatas, which came to represent the entire Subcontinent. Another name, Jambudvīpa, meaning the island of the jamun tree, was also used to describe India as a whole.
20. Foreigners named India based on the Indus River. The Persians called it Hind or Hindu from Sindhu. The Greeks adapted this as Indoi or Indike. The Chinese used names like Yindu or Yintu, also derived from Sindhu. Over time, these names led to the modern term India.
21. **Correct option: (a)**
Explanation: Both statements are true. The name India comes from the Indus (Sindhu) River, and foreign visitors changed the pronunciation according to their languages, which explains the origin of the name.