

JINENDER SONI
Founder, MISSION GYANChapter-7 | India's Cultural
Roots

Worksheet-1

Multiple Choice Questions

- The word Veda comes from the Sanskrit root vid, which means**
 - worship
 - knowledge
 - prayer
 - discipline
- Which of the following is the most ancient of the four Vedas?**
 - Yajur Veda
 - Sāma Veda
 - Atharva Veda
 - Rig Veda
- The Vedic hymns were mainly transmitted through**
 - Stone inscriptions
 - Palm-leaf manuscripts
 - Oral recitation
 - Royal orders
- The phrase "ekam sat viprā bahudhā vadanti" expresses the idea that**
 - Gods are many and separate
 - Truth is relative
 - Reality is one but described in many ways
 - Citivals are most important
- Early Vedic society was organised into groups called**
 - Janapadas
 - Varnas
 - Janas
 - Sanghas
- Which text introduced the concepts of ātman, karma, and rebirth?**
 - Brahmanas
 - Upanishads
 - Puranas
 - Epics
- Siddhārtha Gautama attained enlightenment at**
 - Sarnath
 - Lumbini
 - Bodh Gaya
 - Kushinagar
- The Buddha taught that human suffering is caused mainly by**
 - Poverty and illness
 - Ignorance and attachment
 - Fate and destiny
 - Social inequality
- Mahāvīra is associated with the teaching of**
 - Karma yoga
 - Bhakti
 - Ahimsa, anekāntavāda, and aparigraha
 - yajna

10. **According to the chapter, folk and tribal traditions**
- (a) Remained separate from Hinduism
 - (b) Influenced only Buddhism
 - (c) Interacted continuously with major schools of thought
 - (d) Disappeared over time

Fill in the blanks :

11. UNESCO recognised _____ chanting as a masterpiece of oral heritage.
12. Aparigraha means the principle of _____.

True / False

13. The Vedic hymns were originally written texts.
14. Buddhism and Jainism both emphasised non-violence and self-discipline.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What does the term atman mean?
16. Who were rishikas?

Short Type Questions

17. Explain the main message of the Vedic worldview in simple words.
18. Why did the Buddha leave his palace life? Mention any two reasons.

Essay Type Questions

19. Describe the main ideas of the Vedas and the Upanishads. How did they shape Indian thought?
20. Explain the key teachings of Buddhism and Jainism. How are they similar in their values?

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** Folk and tribal traditions are an important part of India's cultural roots.
Reason (R): They have continuously interacted with Vedic, Buddhist, and Jain traditions, influencing each other over time.
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-7 | India's Cultural Roots

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Answer & Solution

1. (b) knowledge
2. (d) Rig Veda
3. (c) Oral recitation
4. (c) Reality is one but described in many ways
5. (c) janas
6. (b) Upaniṣhads
7. (c) Bodh Gaya
8. (b) Ignorance and attachment
9. (c) Ahimsa, anekāntavāda, and aparigraha
10. (c) Interacted continuously with major schools of thought
11. Vedic
12. Non-possession
13. False
14. True
15. Atman is the inner self or divine essence present in every being.
16. Rishikas were female seers who composed Vedic hymns.
17. The Vedic worldview teaches that reality is one, though it may be called by many names. It emphasises truth, unity, harmony, and balance in human life and the universe.
18. The Buddha left palace life after seeing old age, sickness, and death. He wanted to find the cause of human suffering and a way to overcome it.
19. The Vedas are India's oldest texts and consist of hymns composed by rishis and rishikas. They stress truth, unity, and harmony with nature. The Upaniṣhads built upon Vedic ideas and introduced concepts like ātman, karma, rebirth, and brahman. Together, they shaped Indian philosophy by focusing on self-knowledge and spiritual understanding.
20. Buddhism teaches that suffering is caused by ignorance and attachment and can be overcome through right understanding and discipline. Jainism emphasises ahimsa, anekāntavāda, and aparigraha. Both value non-violence, self-control, and the moral improvement of individuals.
21. **Correct option: (a)**
Explanation: Both statements are true. Folk and tribal traditions have interacted with major Indian schools of thought for centuries, enriching India's cultural heritage.