

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN: HYDERABAD REGION
COMMON SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT- II
SESSION 2013-14
SUB:- Social Science

CLASS: VI

Max. Marks: 60
TIME: 2 ½ Hours

General Instructions:

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Question nos 1 to 8 (Part A) are MCQs.
3. Answer to questions carrying three marks (Part B, Question no. 9 to 17) should not exceed 30 words.
4. Answer to questions carrying five marks (Part C, Question no. 18-21) should not exceed 40 words.
5. Question 22 is a Map based question.
6. Attach the maps with the Answer script.

सामान्य निर्देश:

- अ. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
- आ. प्रश्न संख्या १ से ८ (खण्ड-क) बहुविकल्पी।
- इ. तीन अंकों वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर (खण्ड-ख, प्रश्न संख्या ९ से १७) ३० शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
- ई. पाँच अंकों वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर (खण्ड-ग, प्रश्न संख्या १८ से २१) ४० शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
- उ. प्रश्न २२ मानचित्र पर आधारित है।
- ऊ. उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ मानचित्र को सलग्न कीजिए।

Part A

खण्ड-क

Pick up the correct answers from the given multiples.

सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- Q. 1 Shrenis were associations of
- (a) Rulers
 - (b) Craft persons
 - (c) Farmers
 - (d) Herders

1 M

श्रेणी _____ का संघ होता था ।

- (क) शासकों
- (ख) शिल्पकारों
- (ग) कृषकों
- (घ) पशुपालकों

Q. 2 "Arthshastra" was written by _____

1 M

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Chandragupta
- (c) Buddha
- (d) Kautilya

“अर्थशास्त्र “ नाम की किताब _____ ने लिखी ।

- (क) अशोक
- (ख) चन्द्रगुप्त
- (ग) बुद्ध
- (घ) कौटिल्य

Q. 3 The capital of Pallavas was _____.

1 M

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Kanchipuram
- (c) Nalanda
- (d) Pataliputra

पल्लवों की राजधानी _____ थी ।

- (क) मदुरे
- (ख) कांचीपुरम
- (ग) नालंदा
- (घ) पाटलिपुत्र

Q. 4 Maps showing distribution of forests are

1 M

- (a) Physical Map
- (b) Thematic Map
- (c) Political Map
- (d) Outline Map

वन वितरण दर्शाने वाले मानचित्र को _____ कहा जाता है ।

- (क) भौतिक मानचित्र
- (ख) थिमेटिक मानचित्र
- (ग) राजनीतिक मानचित्र
- (घ) रेखा मानचित्र

Q. 5 Which is the largest continent?

1 M

- (a) Africa
- (b) Asia
- (c) Australia
- (d) Europe

सबसे बड़ा महाद्वीप कौनसा है ?

- (क) अफ्रीका
- (ख) एशिया
- (ग) आस्ट्रेलिया
- (घ) यूरोप

Q. 6 The mountain range that separates Europe from Asia is

1 M

- (a) The Andes
- (b) The Himalayas
- (c) The Urals
- (d) Satpuras

कौन सी पर्वत श्रृंखला एशिया एवं यूरोप को अलग करती है ?

- (क) एंडीज़
- (ख) हिमालय
- (ग) युराल
- (घ) सतपुर

Q. 7 Collection of land revenue from the Farmers is responsibility of

1 M

- (a) Patwari
- (b) Police
- (c) Tehsildar
- (d) District Collector

किसानों से भूमि कर कौन वसूल करता है ?

- (क) पटवारी
- (ख) पुलिस
- (ग) तहसीलदार
- (घ) जिला अधिकारी

- Q. 8 Big cities will have _____ to run Administration. 1 M
- (a) Municipality
(b) Municipal Corporation
(c) Block Samithi
(d) Zila Parishad

बड़े शहरों में प्रशासन चलाने वाले संस्थान को _____ कहते हैं ।

- (क) नगर पालिका
(ख) नगर निगम
(ग) ब्लॉक समिति
(घ) जिला परिषद

Part B

खण्ड –ख

Answer the following questions:-

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- Q. 9 List the different types of people you read about in kalpattu who depend on farming. Who is the poorest among them and why? 3 M

कलपट्टु में विभिन्न तरह के लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं । उनकी एक सूची बनाइए । उनमें सबसे गरीब कौन है और क्यों हैं ?

- Q. 10 Why did the Rajas of Mahajanapadas build forts? 3 M

महाजनपद के राजाओं ने किले क्यों बनवाए ?

- Q. 11 What were the main teachings of Mahavira? 3 M

महावीर की प्रमुख शिक्षाएँ क्या थी ?

- Q. 12 Describe the functions of Grambhojaka. Why do you think he was powerful? 3 M

ग्राम- भोजकों के काम बताओं । वे शक्तिशाली क्यों थे ?

- Q. 13 Why did Kings want to control the silk route? 3 M

राजा सिल्क रूट पर अपना नियंत्रण क्यों कायम करना चाहते थे ?

- Q. 14 Explain the following:- 3 M
(a) Iron Pillar at Delhi
(b) Prashasti

निम्नलिखित की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

(क) दिल्ली के लौह स्तंभ

(ख) प्रशस्ति

- Q. 15 Distinguish between a map and a plan. 3 M

मानचित्र एवं खाका के बीच अंतर बताएँ ।

- Q.16 Why river plains are thickly populated? 3 M

नदियों द्वारा निर्मित मैदान सघन जनसंख्या वाले क्यों होते हैं ?

- Q. 17 What is the difference between evergreen forests and deciduous forests? 3 M

सदाबहार वन तथा पर्णपाती वन में क्या अंतर है ?

Part C

खण्ड-ग

Answer the following questions:-

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :-

- Q. 18 What is the link between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat? 5 M

ग्राम सभा और ग्राम पंचायत के बीच क्या संबंध है ?

- Q. 19 In what ways is a permanent and regular job different from a casual job? Discuss. 5 M

एक स्थायी और नियमित नौकरी, अनियमित काम से किस तरह अलग है ?

- Q. 20 What is the work of a Tehsildar? 5 M

तहसीलदार का क्या काम होता है ?

- Q. 21 What are the four major domains of the earth? Explain about any two. 5 M

पृथ्वी के चार प्रमुख परिमंडल कौन से हैं ? किन्हीं दो को वर्णन कीजिए ।

Q. 22 (a) Two places marked on the Political Map of India. Identify these places with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. 2 M

- (i) Sanchi
- (ii) Lumbini

भारत के राजनीतिक मानचित्र में दिए गए स्थानों पर निम्नलिखित स्थान अंकित कीजिए :-

- (क) साँची
- (ख) लुम्बिनी

(b) Locate and label the following features on the same map. 3 M

- (i) Deccan plateau
- (ii) Great Indian Desert
- (iii) Western Ghats

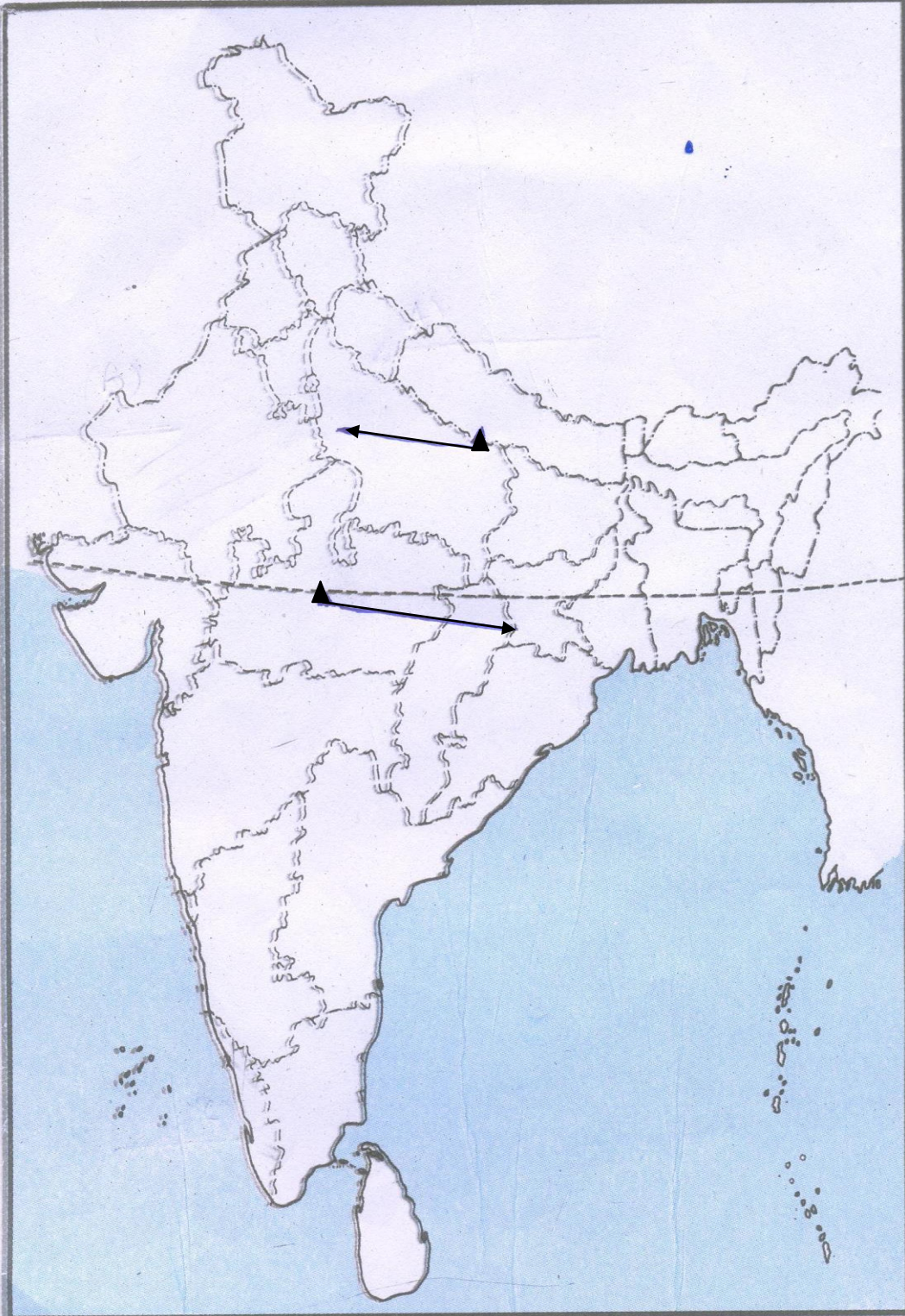
नीचे दिए गए स्थानों को मानचित्र में अंकित कर उनके नाम लिखिए।

- (क) दक्खन पठार
- (ख) भारतीय महमरुस्थल
- (ग) पश्चिमी घाट

ಇಂಡಿಯಾ
ಪಾಲಿಟಿಕಲ್

INDIA
POLITICAL

भारत की
राजनीति



Name::

Std. : Sec. : Roll No. :

Teacher's Sign

Marking Scheme

Subject: Social Studies

Class: VI

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b – craft persons
2. d – Kautilya
3. b – Kanchipuram
4. b – Thematic map
5. b – Asia
6. c – Urals
7. a – Patwari
8. b – Municipal Corporation

II. 9 a. Blacksmith

- b. Carpenter
- c. Basket Makers
- d. Barbers
- e. Washermen
- f. Pot Makers
- g. Landless farm labourers etc.
- h. among all landless farm labourers are poorest

Any other relevant points to be considered.

10. a. Rajas of Mahajanapadas fortified their capitals.

- b. These forts were built with wood, Brick or stone built around them.
- c. These forts were built to provide protection to people from the attacks of neighbouring rulers.
- d. Some rulers built forts to show their power and rich.
- e. To control the people effectively who were living inside the fort.

Any other relevant points may be considered

11. a. Vardhamana Mahavira was the founder of Jainism.

His main teachings are as follows

- b. Men & Women who wanted to know the truth must leave their homes
- c. Follow the rules of “Ahimsa”.
- d. He taught in Prakruti language, so that common people can understand.
- e. Should be absolutely honest.
- f. Observe celibacy.
- g. Men have to give up including their cloths.
- h. Asked not to steal

Any other relevant points may be considered

12. a. In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as the Grama bhojaka

- b. Usually men from the same family held the position for generations.
- c. He was often the largest landowner.
- d. He had slaves and hired workers to cultivate land.
- e. King often used him to collect taxes from the village.
- f. He functioned as a judge.
- g. Sometimes acted as a policeman.

Any other relevant points may be considered

13. a. Some kings tried to control large portions of Silk route.
- b. This was because they could benefit from taxes.
 - c. Tributes, gifts were brought by trades travelling along the route.
 - e. In return, they often protected the traders who passed through their

kingdoms from attacks by robbers,

Any other relevant points may be considered

14. Iron Pillar at Delhi.

- a. It is remarkable example of the skill of Indian Craftsperson.
- b. It is made of Iron, 7.2m high, and weighs over 3 tonnes.
- c. It was made about 1500 years ago.
- d. It is believed that King Chandra of Gupta Dynasty ordered to prepare.
- e. The Pillar has not rusted in all these years.

Any other relevant points may be considered

Prashasti

- a. A special inscription is known as Prashasti.
- b. It is a Sanskrit word meaning “in praise of”.
- c. Prashasti’s are made only for kings and rulers.
- d. Prashasti’s praised the achievements of Kings and rulers.
- e. Prashasti’s are now important sources of history.

Any other relevant points may be considered

15. (a) A Map

- a. A map is representation or a drawing of the earth’s surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to scale.
- b. Maps useful to us in various ways.
- c. There are small scale maps and large scale maps.
- d. Maps provide only few details. Ex: India’s Political Map.

Any other relevant points may be considered

(b) A Plan

- a. A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
- b. A large scale map gives lot of Information.
- c. Length and Breadth of a room can be represented.

Ex: A building plan.

Any other relevant points may be considered

16.
 - a. Plains are very fertile.
 - b. Construction of transport network easy.
 - c. Plenty of Water resources are available.
 - d. Suitable for growth of variety of crops.
 - e. Suitable climate. Ex: Northern plains of India.

Any other relevant points may be considered.

17. Evergreen Forests:

- a. These forests occur in the areas of heavy rainfall.
- b. They are so dense that sunlight doesn't reach the ground.
- c. They always appear green and are called evergreen forests.
- d. They have no season of shedding their leaves.
- e. Mahogany, ebony and rosewood are important species of plants.

Ex: Found in Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Any other relevant points may be considered

Deciduous Forests.

- a. Large part of our Forests come under this category.
- b. These forests are also called as monsoon forests.

- c. They shed their leaves at a particular time of the year.
- d. Sal, teak, peepal, neem and Shisham are important trees found here.
- e. Found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Orissa in parts of Maharashtra.

Any other relevant points may be considered.

18. Gram Sabha

- a. It includes all the voters in the Gram Panchayat.
- b. Gram Sabha elects the ward members.
- c. Gram Sabha approve the Panchayat budget and works.
- d. It controls Gram Panchayat from doing wrong things.
- e. Keeps an eye on elected people.
- f. It prevents misusing money and favouring certain people.

Any other relevant points may be considered.

Gram Panchayat

- a. Gram Panchayat is elected by Gram Sabha.
- b. It includes ward members and Sarpanch.
- c. Gram Panchayat plans for developmental works of the Village Panchayat.
- d. Gram Panchayat looks after cleaning street roads, drinking water supply, street lights, drainage system etc.
- e. It is the bottom level of Panchayat Raj.

Any other relevant points may be considered.

19. Permanent and Regular Job

- a. Permanent job holder gets salary regularly.
- b. Will have job security.
- c. Gets benefits such as:-
 - 1. Savings for old age.
 - 2. Holidays.
 - 3. Medical facilities
 - 4. Transport allowances
 - 5. House rent allowance

Any other relevant points may be considered.

Casual Job

- a. No Job security
- b. Do not receive salary regularly
- c. No medical facilities
- d. No Housing allowances
- e. No Retirement benefits provided

Any other relevant points may be considered.

20. The work of Tehsildar

- a. Sub-divisions of District are known as Tehsils or Taluka.
- b. The head of Tehsil is known as Tehsildar.
- c. They have to hear disputes.
- d. They supervise the work of Patwari's and ensure that land records are updated and revenue is collected.
- e. They make sure that farmers get a copy of their land record.
- f. They issue caste, income and nativity certificates.
- g. They resolve land disputes.

h. Conduct general elections.

i. Conduct enquiries.

Any other relevant points may be considered.

21. Four Major Domains of the Earth

- a. Lithosphere
- b. Hydrosphere
- c. Atmosphere
- d. Biosphere

Lithosphere: The crust of the earth i.e. all the continents and ocean floors. It is source of all mineral resources including soil.

Hydrosphere: All the water bodies which includes oceans, seas, rivers, ponds, lakes and water present in the underground air and bodies of plants and animals.

Atmosphere: The blanket of air which is surrounding to the earth surface. It is a mixture of Gases such as Nitrogen (78%), Oxygen (21%) and other gases. It is further divided into five layers.

- 1. Troposphere
- 2. Stratosphere
- 3. Mesosphere
- 4. Thermosphere
- 5. Exosphere.

Biosphere: It is a thin layer situated at the zone of contact of land, water and air. It includes all the plants and animals including human beings.

22. Map Pointing

a= 2 marks

b= 3 marks