

CBSE
Class VI Social Science

Time: 2½ hours

Total Marks: 75

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
 - (iii) In each section, questions from serial number **1 to 5 are multiple choice questions** (MCQs) of **1 mark each**. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
 - (iv) Questions from serial number **6 to 10 are 2 mark questions**.
 - (v) Questions **11 and 12** are for **3 marks**, whereas serial number **13** is a **4 mark question**.
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SECTION A
History

Question 1 – In which place did people first begin to grow crops? [1]

- a) Garo Hills
- b) Western Ghats
- c) Sulaiman and Kirthar Hills
- d) Thar desert

Question 2 – When were trains first used? [1]

- a) 220 years ago
- b) 100 years ago
- c) 150 years ago
- d) 175 years ago

Question 3 – Apart from farming, name an important invention of the Neolithic Age? [1]

- a) Discovery of fire
- b) Invention of transport
- c) Invention of the wheel
- d) All of the above

Question 4 – Harappan houses comprised how many storeys? [1]

- a) Multi-storey
- b) Three to four storeys
- c) One to two storeys
- d) All of the above

Question 5 – Which period is known as the Vedic Age? [1]

- a) 3000–1500 BCE
- b) 2500–1300 BCE
- c) 2000–1000 BCE
- d) 1500–600 BCE

Question 6 – How were rulers chosen in the past? [2]

Question 7 – What does the word ‘Veda’ mean? [2]

Question 8 – How was the drainage system of the Harappan cities? [2]

Question 9 – What kinds of evidences indicated the settled life of Neolithic people? [2]

Question 10 – Why were early humans known as hunter-gatherers? [2]

Question 11 – Why did people travel from one part of the subcontinent to another? [3]

Question 12 – What was the *ashvamedha* ceremony? [3]

Question 13 - What were megaliths? State its features. [4]

SECTION B

Civics

Question 1 – The major religion followed in Ladakh is one of the religions listed below: [1]

- a) Buddhism
- b) Hinduism
- c) Islam
- d) Christianity

Question 2 – The government refers to Dalits as [1]

- a) Scheduled Tribes
- b) Other Backward Class
- c) Scheduled Castes
- d) General

Question 3 – In a democracy, who gives the government power? [1]

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) Ministers
- c) The President
- d) The common people

Question 4 – People express their views to the government through which of the following terms listed below? [1]

- a) Rallies
- b) Campaigns
- c) Strikes
- d) All of the above

Question 5 – Villages is divided into various [1]

- a) Divisions
- b) Areas
- c) Wards
- d) Zones

Question 6 – Who is in charge of a police station? [2]

Question 7 – Who all fall under the list of BPL? [2]

Question 8 – What are the other ways for people to participate in the various processes of the government other than voting? [2]

Question 9 – How do you define Universal Adult Franchise (UAF)? [2]

Question 10 – What does the first page of the Indian Constitution state? [2]

Question 11 – History and geography are often tied to the cultural life of a region. Explain with examples. [3]

Question 12 – How were people discriminated against based on caste? [3]

Question 13 - What are the responsibilities of the government towards the country? [4]

SECTION C

Geography

Question 1 - Name the delta formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers. [1]

- a) Inland Delta
- b) Sundarbans Delta
- c) Nile Delta
- d) Ganges Delta

Question 2 – The Indian islands in the Bay of Bengal are called [1]

- a) Maldives
- b) Lakshadweep Island
- c) Andaman and Nicobar islands
- d) None of the above

Question 3 - How many days does the Earth take to complete one revolution around the Sun? [1]

- a) 366 days
- b) 365
- c) 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days
- d) None of the above

Question 4 - By how many hours is India ahead of Greenwich? [1]

- a) 5 hours and 20 min
- b) 5 hours and 30 min
- c) 5 hours
- d) 6 hours and 30 min

- Question 5** - Which among the following places has a moderate climate? [1]
- a) Mumbai
 - b) Kashmir
 - c) Kargil
 - d) Bikaner
- Question 6** - Which is the largest and smallest state of India in terms of area? [2]
- Question 7** - Why does only half of the Earth receive light from the Sun? [2]
- Question 8** - What would happen if the Earth did not rotate? [2]
- Question 9** - What do we mean by a grid and what is its use? [2]
- Question 10** - Where are Mangrove forests found? [2]
- Question 11** - What type of vegetation is found in deserts? Give examples. [3]
- Question 12** - When does autumn and spring season take place in India and why? [3]
- Question 13** - What is the difference between rotation and revolution? [4]

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Solution

Time: 2½ hours

Total Marks: 75

SECTION A
History

Answers

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. D

Answer 6 – Rulers were chosen in the following manner:

- i) Some of the Rajas were probably chosen by jana–the people.
- ii) However, about 3000 years ago, Rajas were chosen if they performed very big sacrifices.

Answer 7 - Veda is a Sanskrit word which means ‘wisdom’ or ‘knowledge’. The Vedas are the oldest sacred texts of the Hindus and the primary source of information about the Vedic Age.

Answer 8 – The drainage system of the cities was very well planned and developed. Drains were built alongside the road. Kitchens and bathrooms had drains which were connected to the street drain. The drains were covered with brick slabs which were cleaned from time to time.

Answer 9 – Different evidences indicating settled life are as listed below:

- i) Cooking hearths found inside and outside huts.
- ii) Mortars and pestles for grinding grains.
- iii) Earthen pots for cooking.
- iv) Traces of pit houses in Burzahom (Kashmir).

Answer 10 – Early humans were known as hunter-gatherers because of the way in which they used to get their food. They hunted animals for meat, caught birds and fish, gathered seeds, fruits, nuts, berries, roots, honey, leaves, eggs etc.

Answer 11 - People travelled from one subcontinent to another because of the following reasons:

- i) In search of livelihood.
- ii) To escape from natural disasters such as floods or droughts.
- iii) To conquer other lands.
- iv) Merchants travelled (caravans and ships) to sell their goods, while religious teachers walked village to village or town to town to give instruction and advice.
- v) To discover new places driven by the spirit of adventure.

Answer 12 – The ashvamedha ceremony or the horse sacrifice was one of the most important royal rituals of the Vedic period. It was often performed by powerful kings. The king wishing to perform this ceremony set a horse free to roam through the kingdoms of other rulers, guarded by his men. If a king allowed this sacred horse to pass through his territory, then it indicated that he had accepted the superiority of the first king. However, if the king stopped the horse, then it meant that he was challenging the authority of the first king. A battle followed thereafter.

Answer 13 - The word 'megalith' means 'big stone'. Megaliths were stone boulders which were carefully arranged by people to mark burial sites. The features of megaliths are as listed below:

- i) Burials were performed and megaliths were placed on the surface to mark the burial spot and to serve as signposts.
- ii) The megalith graves were of different shapes and sizes.
- iii) They were generally built from heavy and large stone boulders.
- iv) Many objects were found in the graves, including human skeletons, pottery, agricultural tools, weapons and ornaments.
- v) These graves also contained a large number of pots, which were filled with ash and charred bones at some places.
- vi) The graves which contained a large number of pots and ornaments probably belonged to those who were either rich or important in society.

SECTION B

Civics

Answers

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. C

Answer 6 – Station House Officer or S.H.O. is in charge of the police station.

Answer 7 – BPL means Below Poverty Line. People whose annual income is less than what the government has decided will fall in the BPL list.

Answer 8 – The other ways for people to participate are as listed below:

- i) People take interest in the working of the government by criticising it when required.
- ii) People also participate through dharnas, rallies, strikes and signature campaigns.

Answer 9 – UAF means that every adult of 18 years and above, irrespective of their religion, caste, education, religion, colour, race, economic conditions and state are free to vote. It is based on the concept of equality.

Answer 10 – The first page of the Indian Constitution clearly states that all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity.

Answer 11 - Let us take the example of Kerala and Ladakh. Although Kerala and Ladakh are totally different in geographical features, the histories of both the regions have similar cultural influences. Both the regions have been influenced by Chinese and Arab traders. However, the history of being influenced by the traders was because of the geographical location of the regions. The geography of Kerala allowed for the cultivation of spices and Ladakh helped in the production of wool. These specialties drew the traders to these regions. Thus, this proves that history and geography are often tied up in the cultural life of a region.

Answer 12 – In earlier days, in the caste system, communities/groups of people were placed in a sort of ladder where each caste was either above or below the other. Those who placed themselves at the top of this ladder called themselves upper caste and saw themselves as superior. The groups who were placed at the bottom of the ladder were seen as unworthy and called untouchables.

Answer 13 - The government has various responsibilities and they are listed as follows:

- i) To make decisions about where to build roads or how to reduce the price of onions when they get expensive or ways to increase the supply of electricity.
- ii) To take action regarding many social issues.
- iii) To protect the boundaries of the country and maintain peaceful relations with other countries.
- iv) To run postal and railway services.
- v) To organise aid and assistance for people who have been affected by natural calamities like a tsunami or earthquake.

SECTION C

Geography

Answers

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. A

Answer 6 – Rajasthan is the largest state and Goa is the smallest state in terms of area.

Answer 7 - The Earth receives light from the Sun. Due to the spherical shape of the Earth, only half of it gets light from the Sun at a time and the other half remains in darkness.

Answer 8 – If the Earth did not rotate, the portion of the Earth facing the Sun would always experience day and would be hot continuously. The other half would remain in darkness and be freezing cold. Life would not be possible in such extreme conditions.

Answer 9 – Grid is the network of lines formed by the combination of parallels of latitudes and longitudes on the globe. It is useful for locating various places exactly on the globe or the map.

Answer 10 – Mangrove forests are found mainly in Sunderbans in West Bengal and in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Answer 11 - Thorny vegetation is found in deserts. The leaves are reduced to spines in order to prevent the loss of water. Some have small leaves to reduce water loss from leaf surfaces and deep roots to draw water from the sub-soil. Examples of thorny vegetation are cactus.

Answer 12 – India is located in the Northern Hemisphere. On 23rd September, it is autumn in the Northern Hemisphere and on 21st March, it is spring in the Northern Hemisphere. This is because the direct rays of the Sun fall on the Equator. At this position, neither of the poles are tilted towards the Sun. So, the entire Earth experiences equal days and nights.

Answer 13 –

Rotation	Revolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Movement of the Earth on its own axis.- It takes about 24 hours or one day to complete one rotation.- It causes day and night.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Movement of the Earth around the Sun.- The Earth takes 365 days to complete one revolution.- It causes seasons.