

CBSE
Class VI Social Science
Sample Paper – 1
Term II

Time: 2½ hours

Total Marks: 75

General Instructions:

- i. There are 12 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
 - iii. 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 **5 to 10** are **2 marks questions**.
 - v. Question numbers **11** and **12** are **5 marks questions**.
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Section A
History

Question 1 – Where is the Iron Pillar located? [1]

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Bihar
- c) Delhi
- d) Uttar Pradesh

Question 2 – Who wrote Harshavardhana's autobiography? [1]

- a) Kalidasa
- b) Ashoka
- c) Banabhatta
- d) Xuanzang

Question 3 – Who was the most important ruler of the Satavahanas? [1]

- a) Gautami Balasri
- b) Gautama Buddha
- c) Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni
- d) None of the above

Question 4 – An edict is [1]
a) A large rock
b) A top part of a pillar
c) An official order
d) A single piece of stone standing by itself

Question 5 – The people of the Harappan Valley procured gold from [1]
a) Afghanistan
b) Gujarat
c) Karnataka
d) Rajasthan

Question 6 – Mention two features of the Ajanta paintings. [2]

Question 7 – State the extent of the Pallavas Empire. [2]

Question 8 – Describe two regions where early men lived in India. [2]

Question 9 – Why were some of the earliest works in Tamil known as Sangam literature? [2]

Question 10 – What does Upanishad mean? [2]

Question 11 – What are the main teachings given by Buddha? [5]
OR
State the main principles of Ashoka's dhamma.

Question 12 – Write a short note on Nalanda. [5]
OR
What was Arikamedu? Write a short note on it.

Section B
Civics

Question 1 – Name the person/persons who inherit the property after the father’s death.[1]

- a) Sons
- b) Daughters
- c) Wife
- d) Sons, daughters and wife

Question 2 – Who implements the decision taken by the Councillors? [1]

- a) Commissioner
- b) Administrative staff
- c) Both of them
- d) None of the above

Question 3 – Providing crops with water is known as? [1]

- a) Harvesting
- b) Weeding
- c) Irrigation
- d) Planting

Question 4 – How many street vendors work in Indian urban areas? [1]

- a) 50 lakh
- b) 75 lakh
- c) 1 crore
- d) 2 crore

Question 5 – In a Municipal Corporation, the elected members are called [1]

- a) Ward Councillors
- b) Ward Staff
- c) Secretary
- d) All of the above

Question 6 – Discuss any two functions of the government. [2]

Question 7 – How did Surat become one of the cleanest cities of India? [2]

Question 8 – Name the various other sources of income which the rural people depend on? [2]

Question 9 – What new change has been made in the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005? [2]

Question 10 – What is the main source of income for the people of Pudupet? [2]

Question 11 – State the various duties of Tehsildars. [5]

OR

What is being done for the hawkers/street vendors by the Government?

Question 12 – When do farmers commit suicide in some areas? Explain in brief. [5]

OR

How do street workers earn their living?

Section C Geography

Question 1 – Ebony is grown in which type of the following forests? [1]

- a) Coniferous forests
- b) Tropical Thorn forests
- c) Tropical rainforests
- d) Deciduous forests

Question 2 – The Southernmost Himalayas are known as [1]

- a) Siwaliks
- b) Himadri
- c) Himachal
- d) Aravalli

Question 3 – The internal forces of the Earth are called [1]

- a) Exogenetic forces
- b) Denudational forces
- c) Gradational forces
- d) Endogenetic forces

Question 4 –North Temperate Zone lies between which of the following latitudes? [1]

- a) Equator and Tropic of Capricorn
- b) Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle
- c) Equator and Antarctic Circle
- d) Equator and tropic of Cancer

Question 5 –Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than [1]

- a) 50 cm
- b) 100 cm
- c) 89 cm
- d) 70 cm

Question 6 – What is a plateau? Name the oldest plateau of India. [2]

Question 7 – Identify the main gases and their percentages in the atmosphere. [2]

Question 8 – Give any two differences between a map and a globe. [2]

Question 9 – What type of vegetation is found in deserts? Give an example. [2]

Question 10 – Why is it that in winter the temperature remains quite low in northern India? [2]

Question 11– How are plateaus useful to us?

OR

Define a mountain and state its important uses. [5]

Question 12 – What are landforms and how are they created?

OR

State the main features of the tropical rainforests? [5]

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Sample Paper - 1 Solution
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Section A
History

Answers

1. **(c)** – Delhi
2. **(d)** – Xuanzang
3. **(c)** – Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni
4. **(c)** – An official order
5. **(c)** – Karnataka

Answer 6

The two features of the Ajanta paintings are

- a) Most of the Ajanta paintings were done in the light of torches, as caves used to be dark from the inside.
- b) The colours used in the paintings were made of plants and minerals and are vivid even after 1500 years.

Answer 7

The Pallavas ruled over northern Tamil Nadu and parts of southern Andhra Pradesh. They had their capital at Kanchipuram, which was a temple town and a centre of learning.

Answer 8

Two regions where the early men lived in India are:

River Indus and its tributaries: About 4,700 years ago, some of the earliest cities flourished alongside the River Indus and its tributaries.

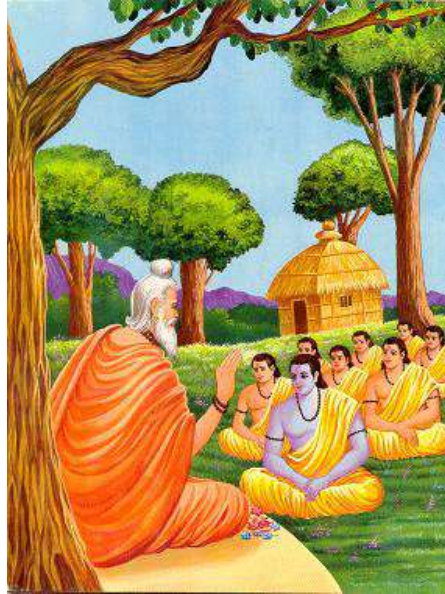
River Ganga and its tributaries: In ancient times many kingdoms developed on the banks of the River Ganga and its tributaries. Magadha was the most powerful kingdom among these.

Answer 9

Sangam texts were composed 2300 years ago. These texts were called Sangam because they were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies (known as sangams) of poets which were held in the city of Madurai.

Answer 10

The word 'Upanishad' consists of three syllables. 'Upa' means near, 'ni' means down and 'shad' means to sit. Hence, Upanishad means 'to sit at the feet of the Guru (teacher) to receive the teaching'.



Answer 11

The main teachings of Buddha were the four noble truths and the eight-fold path or ashtangika marga.

The Four Noble Truths

1. The world is full of suffering.
2. The main cause of suffering is desire.
3. One must get rid of desire to end suffering.
4. To end desire, and hence suffering, one must follow the eight-fold path.

The Eight-fold Path

1. Right thought
2. Right belief
3. Right speech
4. Right action
5. Right means of livelihood
6. Right effort
7. Right memory
8. Right meditation

OR

The main principles of Ashoka's dhamma were

- People should be peaceful, tolerant and live in harmony.
- Everyone should follow ahimsa or non-violence and non-injury towards all living things.
- People should love one another and respect all religions.
- People should be truthful, kind and generous towards all.
- People should obey elders, and elders should treat children with understanding.

Answer 12

Nalanda in Bihar was the most famous Buddhist monastery of its period. It was a unique centre of Buddhist learning. Chinese pilgrims such as Xuanzang visited the Indian subcontinent and spent time studying in the Nalanda University. Xuanzang described the university as follows:

1. The teachers were men of highest ability and talent, and they followed the teachings of the Buddha in all sincerity.
2. The rules of the monastery were strict, and everyone had to follow them.
3. Discussions were held throughout the day, and the old and the young mutually helped one another.
4. Learned men from different cities came here to settle their doubts.

New entrants were asked difficult questions by the gatekeeper, who allowed them to enter only after they were able to answer his questions. Seven out of every ten were not able to answer.

OR

Arikamedu, near Puducherry, is an important archaeological site. It was excavated in the 1940s by the British archaeologist Sir Mortimer Wheeler.

Arikamedu was a coastal trading centre, a major port and a coastal settlement where ships unloaded goods from distant lands. It was an important bead-making centre. It was a prosperous settlement and owed its prosperity to a thriving trade with the Roman Empire. Textiles, beads, semi-precious stones and glass-shell bangles were the major exports from the port. The imports included wine and olive oil.

Section B

Civics

Answers

1. **(d)** – Sons, daughters and wife
2. **(c)** – Both of them
3. **(c)** – Irrigation
4. **(c)** – 1 crore
5. **(a)** – Ward Councillors

Answer 6

Two functions of the government are:

- All the administrative functions such as building railways, postal services, roads, public schools and hospitals are performed by the government.
- The government of a nation protects its boundaries and maintains peaceful relations with other countries.

Answer 7

Before 1994, Surat was regarded as one of the dirtiest cities in India. In 1994, Surat faced a plague scare which killed several people, and more than 30,000 people deserted the city. This is when the Municipal Corporation of Surat decided to completely clean the city. Since then Surat continues to remain as one of the cleanest cities in India.

Answer 8

The other sources of income which rural people depend on are

- Collecting forest resources
- Animal husbandry
- Dairy produce
- Fishing

Answer 9

The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005, states that along with the sons, daughters and their mother will inherit equal share of the land after the death of the father.

Answer 10

People in Pudukottai earn their living by fishing. Their houses are close to the sea, where rows of catamarans and nets lay around. At about 7 o'clock in the morning, there is a lot of activity on the beach because the catamarans return with their catch and women gather to buy and sell fish.

Answer 11

The various duties undertaken by Tehsildars are

- a. To supervise the work of the Patwari and ensure that the records are properly kept.
- b. To make sure that land revenue is collected.
- c. To make certain that farmers can easily obtain a copy of their records.
- d. To provide students the caste certificate.
- e. To hear disputes relating to various issues.

OR

The Government is now recognising hawkers/street vendors as a general benefit and hawking as a right of people to earn their livelihood.

The Government is trying to do the following:

- Modify the law which banned street vendors, such that they have a place to work without hampering either traffic or people.
- Make hawking zones for towns and cities.
- Allow mobile vendors to move around freely.
- It also has said that the hawkers need to be part of committees which are set up to take these and other decisions relating to them.

Answer 12

The farmers commit suicide in some areas due to the following reasons:

- They have to borrow money from moneylenders to purchase basic things such as seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.
- There is a possibility of a major crop failure if the seeds are not of good quality or pests attack their crops.
- The crops can also be ruined if the monsoon does not bring enough rain.
- Because of this, farmers sometimes are unable to pay back their loans.
- For the family to survive, they may even have to borrow more money.
- The loan then becomes so large that no matter what they earn, they are unable to repay and are in debt.

OR

Street workers have no specific jobs. Their work changes according to the requirement.

1. They sometimes sell things or repair them or provide a service.
2. They work on their own.
3. They are not employed by anyone and therefore have to organise their own work.
4. They have to plan how much to purchase as well as where and how to set up their shops.
5. Their shops are usually temporary structures, sometimes just some boards or papers spread over discarded boxes or maybe a canvas sheet hung up on a few poles.

They may also use their own carts or simply a plastic sheet spread on the pavement.

Section C Geography

Answers

1. **(c)** – Tropical rainforests
2. **(a)** – Siwaliks
3. **(d)** – Endogenetic forces
4. **(b)** – Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle
5. **(b)** – 100 cm

Answer 6

A plateau is an elevated flat land. It is a flat-topped table land standing above the surrounding area.

The Deccan plateau is the oldest plateau in India.

Answer 7

The atmosphere is composed of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and other gases such as carbon dioxide, argon, hydrogen, ozone etc. which comprise 1% by volume.

Answer 8

Two differences between a map and a globe are:

| Map | Globe |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| It is a two dimensional representation of the Earth. | A globe gives us a three dimensional representation of the Earth. |
| In a map, we can study about villages, districts and cities. | A globe is useful only if we have to study continents and oceans. |

Answer 9

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. An example of a plant of thorny vegetation is cactus.

Answer 10

During the winter season, cool, dry winds blow from the north to the south. Sun rays do not fall directly in this region, so the temperature remains quite low in the winter season in northern India.

Answer 11

Plateaus are useful to us in the following ways:

- They are very useful as they are rich in mineral deposits. As a result, mining areas in the world are located in plateau areas.
- The African plateau is famous for gold and diamond mining. The Chhota Nagpur plateau in India has huge reserves of iron, coal and manganese.
- Plateau areas also have several waterfalls.
- They are also rich in black soil which is very fertile and good for cultivation.
- Some plateaus are scenic spots and so are tourist attractions.

OR

A mountain is any natural elevation of the Earth's surface. Mountains may have a small summit and a broad base. They are considerably higher than the surrounding area. Its various uses are

- i. They serve as a storehouse of water. Many rivers have their source in the glaciers in the mountains.
- ii. They have a variety of flora and fauna and provide fuel, fodder, shelter and other products such as gums and resins.
- iii. They provide an idyllic site for tourists.

Answer 12

The surface of the Earth is not uniform everywhere. At some places, it is rugged, while at other places, it is level and flat. These variations on the land surface are called landforms. Landforms are created as a result of two processes—internal processes and external processes.

- The internal process leads to the upliftment and sinking of the Earth's surface at several places.
- The external process is the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface.

OR

The main features of the tropical rainforests are

- They occur in the areas which receive heavy rainfall.
- They are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground.
- Many species of trees are found in these forests, which shed their leaves at different times of the year.
- They always appear green and thus are called evergreen forests.
- Important trees found in these forests are mahogany, ebony and rosewood.
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands, parts of the north-eastern states and a narrow strip of the western slope of the Western Ghats are home to these forests.