

CBSE
Class VI Social Science
Sample Paper – 2
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. Questions from **11 and 12** are **3 marks questions**.
- vi. **Question 13** is for **4 marks**.
- vii. Attach the filled-up maps inside your answer-book.

Section A
History

Question 1 – Rajgriha was the capital of which mahajanpad? [1]

- a) Vajji
- b) Magadha
- c) Kosala
- d) Avanti

Question 2 – Ashoka's first rock inscription was found at [1]

- a) Girnar
- b) Mathura
- c) Rampurva
- d) Champa

Question 3 – Jataka tales was written by [1]

- a) Jain monks
- b) Buddhist monks
- c) Hindu sadhus
- d) None of the above



- Question 4** – Who was the best-known Chalukya ruler? [1]
- a) Cholas
 - b) Pulakeshin II
 - c) Pallavas
 - d) Chalukyas

- Question 5** – Identify the stupa in the image? [1]



- a) Dhamek stupa
 - b) Bharhut stupa
 - c) Sanchi stupa
 - d) Great stupa
- Question 6** – What are megaliths? Mention two important facts about them [2]
- Question 7** – What impact did the Kalinga war have on Ashoka? [2]
- Question 8** – Why was Mathura considered a religious centre? [2]
- Question 9** – Why did some kings try to control large portions of the Silk Route? [2]
- Question 10** – Name the important men which had a say in the local administration. [2]
- Question 11** – State various common features of a stupa. [3]
- Question 12** – Write 2–3 lines about Harshavardhana? [3]
- Question 13** – Describe the process of obtaining silk. [4]

Section B
Civics

Question 1 – At which place do daily wage workers wait with their tools for people to come and take them for work? [1]

- a) Railway station
- b) Office area
- c) Labour chowk
- d) Waiting ground

Question 2 – Which village is located close to the sea coast in Tamil Nadu? [1]

- a) Konerikuppam
- b) Elayanarvelur
- c) Keelambi
- d) Kalpattu

Question 3 – Who prepares the budget and spends money for the city? [1]

- a) Ward Councillors
- b) Administrative Staff
- c) Commissioner
- d) Police

Question 4 – Patwaris are known by different names. What are they? [1]

- a) Ward Councillors
- b) Karamchari
- c) Village Officer
- d) All of the above

Question 5 – In which months is the process of transplanting done? [1]

- a) November–December
- b) July–August
- c) September–October
- d) March–April

Question 6 – What are the various tasks undertaken by the Municipal Corporation? [2]

Question 7 – What do you mean by migration? Why do village people migrate to the other places? [2]

Question 8 – How do people participate in a democracy? [2]

Question 9 – What is a call centre? [2]

Question 10 – What are the benefits received by the people for regular and permanent jobs? [2]

Question 11 – Which departments fall under the Municipal Corporation? [3]

Question 12 – What disadvantages are faced by a casual worker? [3]

Question 13 – What kinds of work are performed by Ward Councillors? State two reasons when people contact them? [4]

Section C Geography

Question 1 – Which type of mountain is formed when large areas are broken and displaced vertically? [1]

- a) Volcanic
- b) Block
- c) Young Fold
- d) Fold

Question 2 – Which two major rivers flow into the Arabian Sea? [1]

- a) Brahmaputra and Kaveri
- b) Krishna and Godavari
- c) Ganga and Yamuna
- d) Narmada and Tapi

Question 3 – Asteroids are found between the orbits of [1]

- a) Mars and Earth
- b) Mercury and Venus
- c) Jupiter and Saturn
- d) Mars and Jupiter

Question 4 – The movement of large pieces of the Earth's crust when pushed from below by heated magma is called [1]

- a) Volcanoes
- b) Gradational forces
- c) Denudational forces
- d) Plate tectonics

Question 5 – The Appalachian Mountains are formed due to [1]

- a) Formation of faults
- b) Uplift and folding of the land
- c) Volcanic forces
- d) All of the above

Question 6 – Explain the two processes carried out by running water. [2]

Question 7 – What are the two main divisions of the Earth's surface? [2]

Question 8 – Mention any two main parallel ranges of the Himalayan Mountains? [2]

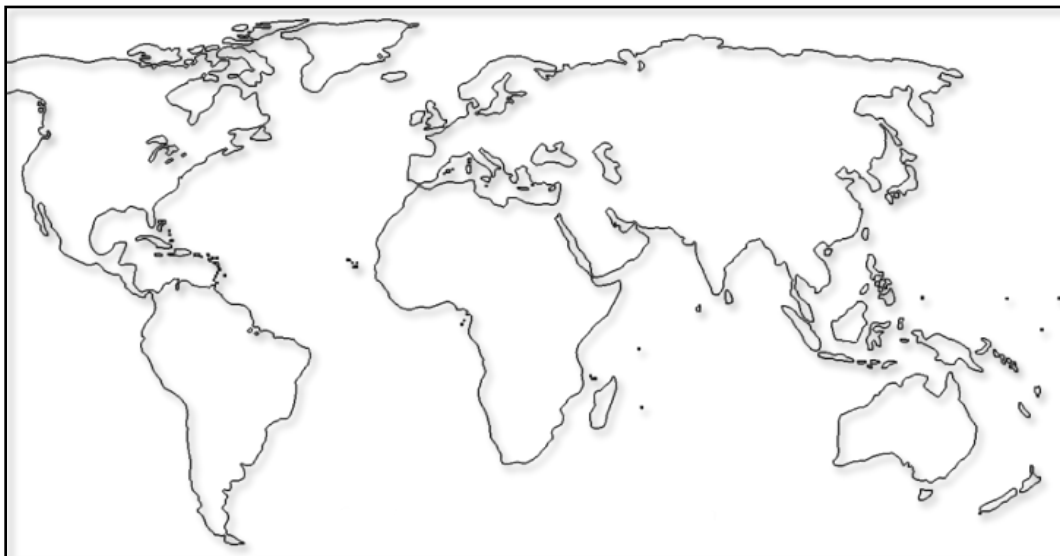
Question 9 – Give two characteristic features of the meridians of longitude. [2]

Question 10 – What is the importance of the biosphere? [2]

Question 11 – Give a brief description of the second largest ocean in the world. [3]

Question 12 – Write a short note on the second-largest continent after Asia. [3]

Question 13 – On the outline map of the world, locate any four continents. [4]



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Section A
History

Answers

1. **(b)** – Magadha
2. **(a)** – Girnar
3. **(b)** – Buddhist monks
4. **(b)** – Pulakeshin II
5. **(c)** – Sanchi stupa

Answer 6

The big boulders of stones which were arranged by the people of the Vedic Age to mark their burial sites are known as megaliths. Some important facts about megaliths are:

- The practice of erecting megaliths began about 3,000 years ago and this practice was prevalent in Deccan and North-East and Kashmir.
- Some megalithic sites were discovered at Adichanallur (present day Tamil Nadu) and Brahmagiri (present day Karnataka).

Answer 7

The Kalinga war proved to be a turning point in the life of Ashoka. The death, destruction and suffering which he saw after the war made him very sad. He realised the futility of fighting a war and vowed not to fight any more wars. He devoted the rest of his life to serve his people.

Answer 8

Mathura was considered a religious centre as there were Buddhist monasteries, Jaina shrines and an important centre for the worship of Krishna.

Answer 9

Some kings tried to control large portions of the route because they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts which were brought by traders travelling along the route.

However, in return, the kings often protected the traders who passed through their kingdoms from attacks by robbers.

Answer 10

The important men who probably had a say in local administration were

- Sarthavaha or the leader of the merchant caravans
- Prathama-kulika or the chief craftsman
- Head of the kayasthas or scribes

Answer 11

There are several kinds of stupas, round and tall, big and small, and these have certain common features. These are

- There is a small box placed at the centre or heart of the stupa which may contain bodily remains (such as teeth, bones or ashes) of the Buddha or his followers, or things they used, as well as precious stones and coins.
- The box known as a relic casket was covered with earth.
- Later, a layer of mud brick or baked brick was added on top and then the dome-like structure was sometimes covered with carved stone slabs.

Often, a path, known as the pradakshina patha, was laid around the stupa, which was surrounded with railings.

Answer 12

Harshavardhana or Harsha ascended the throne in 606 CE and ruled till 647 CE. He became king of Thanesar after the death of his father and elder brother. He shifted his capital to Kanauj and annexed the territories of Bengal and Bihar. Thus, Harsha built up a large kingdom which covered modern Punjab, eastern Rajasthan, the Gangetic Valley and Assam. Harsha was a patron of arts and learning. He was a good writer himself and wrote three plays in Sanskrit. He also gave money to the University of Nalanda. This university prospered and became a famous centre of learning.

Answer 13 –

- Silk is obtained from silkworms.
- They are reared and fed mulberry leaves.
- After nearly 40 days, the silkworms are ready to spin their cocoons.
- They make their cocoons in one continuous thread.
- A single worm can spin a continuous thread of up to 800 metre long.
- This process takes about 8 days. After this, the cocoons (with the silkworm inside them) are put in boiling water.
- Each cocoon is unwound to get the silk fibre.
- The fibres are then joined to make thread.
- Thread is then wound into a reel.
- This is raw silk.
- About 5,500 silkworms are required to produce 1 kg of raw silk.

Section B

Civics

Answers

1. **(c)** – Labour chowk
2. **(d)** – Kalpattu
3. **(a)** – Ward Councillors
4. **(d)** – All of the above
5. **(b)** – July–August

Answer 6

The Municipal Corporation is a big organisation which takes care of street lights, garbage collection, water supply and keeping the streets and markets clean. It is also responsible for ensuring that diseases do not break out in the city. It runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries and makes gardens and maintains them.

Answer 7

Migration can be termed movement of people from one place to another. Not being able to earn money throughout the year forces people in many rural areas to travel long distances in search of work. Hence, rural people migrate to different places.

Answer 8

People participate in a democracy in the following ways:

- Regular elections are held in democratic countries. People participate in these elections and choose their representatives by voting.
- These representatives then take decisions on behalf of the people keeping in mind the aspirations and the interests of the people who elect them.

Answer 9

A call centre is a centralised office which deals with problems and questions that consumers/customers have regarding goods purchased and services such as banking, ticket booking etc. These are generally set up as large rooms with work stations which include a computer, a telephone set and supervisor stations.

India has become a major destination for foreign companies to set up their call centres.

Answer 10

The benefits received by people of regular and permanent jobs are

1. Savings for old age



2. Holidays
3. Medical facilities for family

Answer 11

The work in the Municipal Corporation is divided into several departments.

The departments are

- Water Department
- Garbage Collection Department
- Garden Maintenance Department
- Roads Department
- Sanitation Department

Answer 12

The disadvantages faced by casual workers are

- They are employed when the employer gets large orders or during certain seasons.
- At other times of the year, they have to find some other work.
- They do not have permanent jobs.
- If they complain about their pay or working conditions, they are asked to leave.
- There is no job security or protection if there is ill treatment.
- They are also expected to work very long hours.

Answer 13

The Ward Councillor is the head of the ward who has been elected to perform some duties.

These are

- To make a budget and spend the money accordingly.
- To debate over issues and come out with the best possible solutions.
- To help people by solving their ward-related problems.
- To try and ensure that the particular demands of their wards are placed before the entire council.

Two reasons why people contact them when they face problems within their area are

- Repairing of roads
- Changing of street lights



Section C Geography

Answers

1. **(b)** – Block
2. **(d)** – Narmada and Tapi
3. **(d)** – Mars and Jupiter
4. **(c)** – Denudational forces
5. **(b)** – Uplift and folding of the land

Answer 6

The two processes carried out by running water are

- i. Erosion – The wearing away of the Earth's surface is called erosion.
- ii. Deposition – The surface of the Earth is rebuilt by the process of deposition.

Answer 7

The two main divisions of the Earth's surface are

- i. Continents – The large landmasses are called continents.
- ii. Ocean basins – The huge water bodies are called ocean basins.

Answer 8

The two main parallel ranges of the Himalayan Mountains are

- The Great Himalaya or Himadri
- The Siwaliks

Answer 9

Two characteristic features of the meridians of longitude are:

- The distance between two longitudes is measured in terms of degrees. Longitudes are semi-circular and distance between them decreases as they go towards the poles.
- When the latitudes and the longitudes crisscross each other at right angles, they form a geographical grid or coordinate, which help us to determine the exact location of a place.

Answer 10

Biosphere is the narrow zone of the Earth where we find land, water and air together, which contains all forms of life.



Answer 11

- The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean in the world.
- It is 'S'-shaped and is flanked by the North and South Americas on the western side, and Europe and Africa on the eastern side.
- The coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is highly indented.
- The irregular and indented coastline provides an ideal location for natural harbours and ports.
- From the point of view of commerce, it is the busiest ocean.

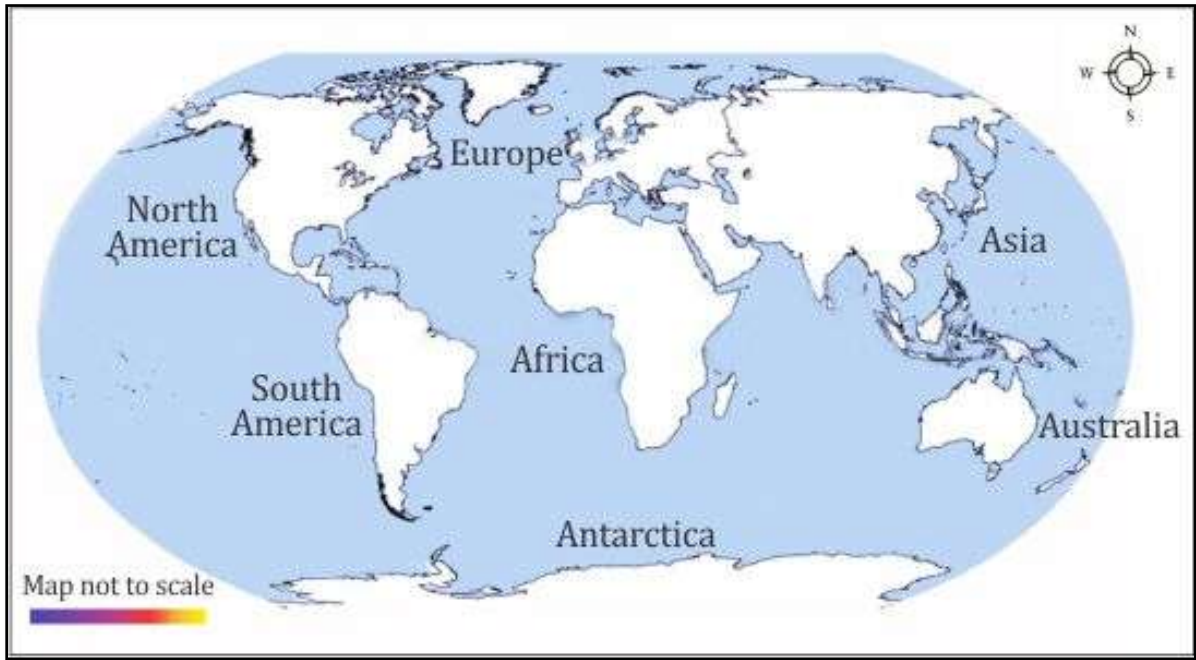
Answer 12

Africa:

- It is the second largest continent after Asia.
- The Equator or 0° latitude runs almost through the middle of the continent.
- A large part of Africa lies in the Northern Hemisphere.
- It is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass.
- The world's largest hot desert—the Sahara—is located in Africa.
- The continent is bound on all sides by oceans and seas.
- The world's longest river—the Nile—flows through Africa.

Answer 13

The following map shows all the 7 continents.



Map not to scale

