

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
First Term Examination (21 September 2023)

Class VI
Subject - Social Science
(Set - A)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

HISTORY (26 MARKS)

I) Answer the following:

(5×1=5)

Q1. What are Edicts?

Q2. Who is an Archaeologist?

Q3. On banks of which river were earliest human remains found in India?

- a) Satluj b) Ravi c) Narmada d) Ganga

Q4. The most important feature of the Palaeolithic age is

- a) Living in bands b) discovering fire c) discovering microliths d) evolving from hominids

Q5. What is Monogamy?

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

(3×3=9)

Q6. Write short note on Aryans and their origin?

Q7. How did the early humans discover fire and how did they recreate it?

Q8. What did earlier people write on?

III) Answer the following in detail : (any one)

(5×1=5)

Q9. How do artefacts help in studying history? Explain with an example.

OR

Q10. Write a note on the economic life of the people in early as well as later Vedic Period.

IV) Mark the following places on the Political Map of India :

(3×1=3)

- a) Mehrgarh b) Inamgaon c) Burzahom

V) Case Study

(4)

Caste system was an open system during Early Vedic Period and was not bound by blood. This means that a person could change his varna depending upon the occupation he chose for himself. So, a Brahmin's son could be a vaishya and vice versa. Few hymns of the Rig Veda indicate that members of one family could choose different occupations. It was quite possible that only the Brahmins or Kshatriyas changed occupations among themselves, but not with vaishyas and shudras. Along with these, there were also dasas and dasyus, a term which in the beginning was referred to an opponent but later was used for slaves.

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

- Q1. What is open caste system? (1)
- Q2. What was the earlier name for slaves? (1)
- Q3. Which two castes were believed to change their occupation among themselves? (1)
- Q4. Which Veda tells us about the caste system during Early Vedic Period? (1)

GEOGRAPHY (26 MARKS)

(6×1=6)

I) Answer the following:

- Q1. What is Photosynthesis?
- Q2. Define current?
- Q3. The earth rotates from
- a) east to west b) only eastwards c) west to east d) North to South
- Q4. Name any two Jovian Planets.
- Q5. _____ is the galaxy in which our solar system is located.
- Q6. The 0° latitude is _____
- a) Equator b) Tropic of Cancer c) prime Meridian d) Tropic of Capricorn

(4×3=12)

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

- Q7. Why is longitude 0° also called the Greenwich Meridian?
- Q8. What is the cause for change of the seasons?
- Q8. How is Mars similar and yet different from the earth?
- Q10. What are effects of Revolution?

(5×1=5)

III) Answer the following questions in detail :

- Q11. Write down four differences between latitudes and longitudes.

OR

- Q12. Write a note on summer and winter solstices in detail.

(3×1=3)

IV) Mark the following states on Political Map of the India:

- a) Odisha b) Haryana c) Tamil Nadu

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE (28 MARKS)

(5×1=5)

I) Answer the following :

Q1. What is diversity?

Q2. Who are Breadwinners?

Q3. The constitution of India guarantees _____

a) equality before law b) equal work opportunities

c) abolition of untouchability d) all of these

Q4. _____ means rule by a king or a queen.

a) Democracy b) Monarchy c) Dictatorship d) None of these

Q5. Around 200 languages and _____ odd dialects are spoken in India.

(3×3=9)

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

Q6. What does pluralism mean?

Q7. What is the most common form of stereotyping? Give examples.

Q8. Write a short note on Government?

(2×5=10)

III) Answer the following questions in detail (Do any two) :

Q9. What is a law? Why do we need laws?

Q10. What does the Constitution of India guarantee the different social groups?

Q11. What do you understand by religious diversity? Explain in detail.

(4)

IV) Case Study

After the second World war, a policy of racial segregation was enforced on the people of South West Africa, called apartheid, 'meaning the state of being apart'. Under this policy, certain sections of the South African government discriminated against the non-white people of their country. They were not granted their basic rights and were treated with utter disrespect.

A huge protest and resistance took place against apartheid for years and years by many national and international groups. With the participation and actions of leaders, such as Nelson Mandela, the apartheid ended in 1994.

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

(1)

Q1. What does Apartheid mean?

(1)

Q2. How were the people of South West Africa discriminated?

(2)

Q3. How and when did Apartheid ended?

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
First Term Examination (21 September 2023)

Class VI

Subject – Social Science
(Set - B)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

HISTORY (26 MARKS)

(5×1=5)

I) Answer the following:

Q1. Define Inscriptions.

Q2. What are Bands?

Q3. Write down the definition of 'Hymns'.

Q4. Choose the correct option for 'Gurukul'.

- a) Guru's house b) parents house c) friends place d) None of these

Q5. The Lascaux Caves were first studied by

- a) Marcel Ravidat b) Henri Brenil c) Georges Agnel d) None of these

(3×3=9)

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

Q6. Explain the two sources of history?

Q7. Why are the early humans also called hunter – gatherers?

Q8. Write a short note on Rig Veda and its idea.

(5×1=5)

III) Answer the following in detail : (any one)

Q9. Write a detailed note on the Deccan India as a Stone Age Site.

OR

Q10. Explain religious life of both early & later Vedic life in detail.

(3×1=3)

IV) Mark the following places on the Political Map of India :

- a) Chirand b) Kurnool Caves c) Hunsgi

(4)

V) Case Study

Historical structures which tell us about the life and times of people of an era gone by are called monuments. They not only give us an insight into the architectural style adopted by different dynasties, but also tell us a lot about the social and religious practices of the people of those kingdoms. For example, the Taj Mahal used the Mughal style of architecture and its also shows that the Mughals were a wealthy race who spent a lot of resources in constructing these monuments.

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

(1)

Q1. What are Historical structures?

(1)

Q2. Which two practices tell us about the people of these kingdoms?

B-1

Q3. Name the Mughal style of architecture.

(1)

Q4. Which dynasty had spent a lot resources to construct monuments.

(1)

GEOGRAPHY (26 MARKS)

(6×1=6)

I) Answer the following:

Q1. How long does it take sunlight to reach on the surface of the Earth?

Q2. How many time zones were there in India before 1947?

- a) one b) two c) ten d) none of these

Q3. The earth's axis is inclined at an angle of

- a) 90° b) 30° c) 5° d) North to South

Q4. Define anticlockwise.

Q5. Name any two "Terrestrial Planets".

Q6. When does the summer solstice occurs?

(4×3=12)

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

Q7. Why are the meteors also known as shooting stars?

Q8. What is Universal Time?

Q9. Why does Venus appear extremely bright?

Q10. Why is earth considered a unique planet?

(5×1=5)

III) Answer the following questions in detail :

Q11. Write the effects of rotation.

OR

Q12. Explain heat zones in detail.

(3×1=3)

IV) Mark the following states on Political Map of India:

- a) Himachal Pradesh b) Kerala c) Gujarat

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE (28 MARKS)

(5×1=5)

I) Answer the following :

Q1. What do you understand by women's suffrage?

Q2. Who framed the constitution of India?

- a) Nelson Mandela b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar c) Mahatma Gandhi d) None of these

Q3. Monarchy government is seen in

- a) USA b) Bhutan c) India d) Australia

Q4. Name any two factors that show diversity in India.

Q5. A stereotype belief about a person living in village is that he _____

- a) is educated b) is illiterate c) can speak English well d) is rich

II) Answer the following questions in brief ;

(3×3=9)

Q6. How does India show its secularism?

Q7. Give two examples of discrimination.

Q8. Define term Universal Adult Franchise.

III) Answer the following questions in detail (Do any two) ;

(2×5=10)

Q9. What are the limitations of stereotypes?

Q10. Why do we need a government? List a few functions of a government.

Q11. What are the main features of a democracy?

(4)

IV) Case Study

A Glimpse of India

India is a beautiful country. The northernmost valleys of Kashmir and the dry, high passes of Ladakh are very different from the great deserts of Rajasthan in the west and the beautiful beaches of south. The northern part is the abode of many beautiful hill stations like Nainital, Garhwal, Shimla, Mussoorie, etc. A traveller can also explore the beauty and peace of uncrowded beaches in the coastal areas, where the sea and the sun together make a perfect sight, while the coastal life of fishermen gives a glimpse of another kind of life.

India is popular for its tradition and culture too. You can travel to the famous pilgrimage places at Badrinath, Amarnath, Varanasi or Madurai, and explore not only the religious shade of the country but also its splendid art and architecture. Another way of exploring the country's architecture is by visiting the forts and palaces of Rajasthan, which gives a glimpse of Rajput art, while the forts and tombs of Delhi and Agra offer an insight into Mughal art.

A travel enthusiast can witness a variety of places, climates, natural beauty and man-made marvels here, and discover what a truly diverse country India is!

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Q1. Name two famous pilgrimage places of India.

(2)

Q2. Which part of India is famous for its beautiful hills?

(1)

Q3. What gives the glimpse of Rajput art?

(1)

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Final Examination (5 March 2024)

Class VI
Subject – Social Science
(Set - A)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

HISTORY (26 MARKS)

I) Answer the following:

(1×5=5)

Q1. Which of the following is not an Upanishad?

- a) Brehadaranyaka b) Chandogya c) Tripitaka d) Katha

Q2. Shrenis were association of _____.

- a) rulers b) craftspeople c) farmers d) herders

Q3. Define moats?

Q4. What is fortification?

Q5. Who wrote Indika?

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

(3×3=9)

Q6. Write a note on Sanghas?

Q7. Describe administrative system during Ashoka's rule.

Q8. Write a note on utility of ring wells.

III) Answer the following in detail : (do any one)

(5×1=5)

Q9. Write a note on extent of Mauryans empire under any two emperors.

OR

Q10. Why was Mathura an important city?

IV) Mark the following places on the Political Map of India :

(1×3=3)

- a) Sanchi b) Maski c) Kalsi

V) Case Study

(4)

Arikamedu, on the southeast coast of India – Pondicherry (present-day Puducherry), is the most famous archaeological site in southern India. It emerged as an important port city, under the Chola dynasty. The northern part of the city, nearing the sea, was a harbour and inhabited by people of Graeco – Roman origin and the southern part was industrial and was lived by native people.

The city was a manufacturing hub of textiles particularly of muslin cloth, fine terracotta objects, jewellery made from beads of precious and semi precious stone, glass and gold. The city had an extensive glass bead manufacturing facility and is considered as 'mother of all bead centres' in the world. A massive brick structure which may have been a warehouse was found at the site. Roman lamps, glassware and gems;

pattery from the Mediterranean region such as amphorae and stamped red-glazed pottery from Italy, known as Arretine Ware have been found here.

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

- Q1. Which is the most famous archaeological site in Southern India? (1)
- Q2. Name any two objects manufactured in this city? (2)
- Q3. Why this city was called 'Mother of all bead centres'? (1)

GEOGRAPHY (26 MARKS)

I) Answer the following:

(1×6=6)

Q1. This is the southernmost tip of Indian mainland.

- a) Sri Lanka b) Indian Ocean c) Cape Comorin d) Indira Point

Q2. Study of mountain is called _____.

- a) Orology b) Geology c) Geography d) Zoology

Q3. Corbett National Park is located in _____.

- a) Rajasthan b) Gujarat c) Uttrakhand d) M.P.

Q4. What is a tributary?

Q5. Define estuary?

Q6. What is a wildlife sanctuary?

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

(3×4=12)

Q7. Differentiate between erosional plains and depositional plains.

Q8. Explain Eastern and Western Ghats.

Q9. Write a note on Mountain Forests.

Q10. Why are forests important?

III) Answer the following questions in detail : (do any one)

(5×1=5)

Q11. Differentiate between Tropical evergreen rainforests and deciduous forests.

OR

Q12. Explain three parts of Northern plains.

IV) Mark the following states on Political Map of the India:

(1×3=3)

- a) Northern Plains b) Western Ghats c) Great Indian Desert

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE (28 MARKS)

I) Answer the following :

(1×5=5)

Q1. Gram Panchayat is administrative unit that work at _____ level.

- a) block b) village c) district d) state

Q2. Most of India's working population works in _____ sector.

- a) Organised b) Primary c) Unorganised d) None of these

Q3. What is octroi?

Q4. Define Provident Fund.

Q5. Who is a head of Municipal Corporation?

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

(3×3=9)

Q6. What is Gram Sabha and what is its source of income?

Q7. Who is a Municipal Councillor? What are his duties?

Q8. What are Secondary Occupations? Give example.

III) Answer the following questions in detail (Do any two) :

(5×2=10)

Q9. Explain functions of Municipality?

Q10. What is organised sector? Explain its features with examples.

Q11. Explain functions of Gram Panchayat.

(4)

IV) Case Study

When we hear the word 'Sarpanch', we think of a man. In villages, women are often housewives with no say in other matters, but Sukhantibai broke this stereotype. Sukhantibai lives in Handitola village in Chhattisgarh. She was elected 'sarpanch' because of her selfless nature and dedication. She takes care of her house and is very participative in all village activities. Her goal is cleanliness and development of her village. She has succeeded in installing tubewells, water pipelines and toilets in the village.

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

- Q1. Why was Sukjantibai elected as a sarpanch? (1)
- Q2. What is her goal as a sarpanch? (1)
- Q3. What has Sukhantibai successfully done for her village? (1)
- Q4. In which village, Sukhantibai lives? (1)

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Final Examination (5 March 2024)

Class VI
Subject – Social Science
(Set - B)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

HISTORY (26 MARKS)

I) Answer the following:

(1×5=5)

Q1. Who among these was a patron of Jainism.

- a) Bimbisara b) Ashoka c) Harshavardhana d) Satyakama Jabala

Q2. In Southern region, large landowners were also known as _____.

- a) Uzhavars b) Vellalars c) Adimai d) Kadaisiyar

Q3. Define dynasty?

Q4. What are corals?

Q5. Who wrote Arthashastra?

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

(3×3=9)

Q6. What was Vinaya Pitaka? What did it say about Buddhist Sangha?

Q7. What were the welfare measures taken by Ashoka?

Q8. How Iron helped in development of agriculture?

III) Answer the following in detail : (do any one)

(5×1=5)

Q9. What was Ashoka's dhamma? Who were appointed by Ashoka to spread dhamma. What problems did he wanted to solve by introducing dhamma.

OR

Q10. Explain various sources through which we know about second Urbanisation

IV) Mark the following places on the Political Map of India :

(1×3=3)

- a) Ujjaini b) Taxila c) Kosala

V) Case Study

(4)

Lands may be confiscated from those who do not cultivate them; and given to others; or they may be cultivated by village labourers (gramabhritaka) and traders (vaidehaka), lest those owners who do not properly cultivate them might pay less (to the government). If cultivators pay their taxes easily, they may be favourably supplied with grains, cattle, and money.

The king shall bestow on cultivators only such favour and remission (anugrahapariharau) as will tend to swell the treasury, and shall avoid such as will deplete it.

He shall offer facilities for cattle breeding and commerce, construct roads and set up market towns (panyapattana). He shall also construct reservoirs (setu) filled with water The king shall exercise

his right to ownership (swamyam) with regard to fishing, ferrying and trading in vegetables (haritapanya) in reservoirs or lakes (setushu).

The king shall provide the orphans, (bala), the aged, the infirm, the afflicted, and the helpless with maintenance When a capable person other than an apostate (patita) or mother neglects to maintain his or her child, wife, mother, father, minor brothers, sisters, or widowed girls (kanya vidhavascha), he or she shall be punished with a fine of twelve panas.

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

- Q1. From whom land can be confiscated? (1)
Q2. What supplies were given to those cultivators who paid taxes easily? (1)
Q3. What facilities were offered by king? (1)
Q4. How much fine was imposed on those capable people who neglects their relatives? (1)

GEOGRAPHY (26 MARKS)

(1×6=6)

I) Answer the following:

- Q1. The Central highlands are bordered by these mountains in South.
a) Aravallis b) Nilgiris c) Vindhyas d) Purvanchal
Q2. The one week long celebration in which large number of trees are planted is called _____.
a) Chipko Movement b) Van Mahotsav c) Earth day d) None of these
Q3. Deccan Plateau is a _____ plateau.
a) Piedmont b) Volcanic c) Continental d) None of these
Q4. What is a lagoon?
Q5. Define fissure?
Q6. What is a National Park?

(3×4=12)

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

- Q7. Differentiate between Volcanic mountains and Dome mountains.
Q8. Explain Eastern coastal plains and Western coastal plains.
Q9. Why are mountains important?
Q10. What are the main features of plains?

(5×1=5)

III) Answer the following questions in detail : (do any one)

- Q11. Differentiate between Moist deciduous and Dry deciduous forests.

OR

- Q12. "India is a land of geographical diversity." Comment.

(1×3=3)

IV) Mark the following states on Political Map of the India:

- a) Northern Mountains b) Eastern Ghats c) Peninsular Plateau

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE (28 MARKS)

I) Answer the following :

(1×5=5)

Q1. Who can attend a Gram Sabha Meeting?

- a) a person below 18 years b) a person above 20 years
c) a person above 18 years d) a person above 25 years

Q2. People who work as carpenters are _____ labour.

- a) skilled b) unskilled c) migrant d) None of these

Q3. What is plague?

Q4. Define Pension.

Q5. Who is a head of Municipality?

(3×3=9)

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

Q6. Describe composition and tenure by Gram Panchayat?

Q7. What are the sources of income of Municipal Council?

Q8. What are tertiary occupations? Give example.

(5×2=10)

III) Answer the following questions in detail (Do any two) :

Q9. Explain functions of Municipal Corporation.

Q10. What is unorganised sector? Explain its features with example.

Q11. What are the functions of Zila Parishad.

IV) Case Study

(4)

Rajat lives in Anand Nagar, a small town in Gujarat. Once in his neighbourhood, the garbage kept lying for weeks and nobody bothered to clean it. Things became so bad that children even stopped playing. Parents feared that they would fall sick. A wise lady, named Gangabai, suggested that they should go to their Ward Councillor and ask for help. The residents described this situation to him and the ward councillor promised to solve the problem immediately. When there was no response for a couple of days, a larger group of residents protested in front of the Corporation Office.

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Q1. Rajat lives in which state? (1)

Q2. What problem occurred in his neighbourhood? (1)

Q3. What did Gangabai suggested to the residents to solve their problem? (1)

Q4. What did residents do after there was no response from ward councillors? (1)