

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Final Term Examination (19 February 2026)

Class VI

Subject - Social Science (Set - A)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

History (27 Marks)

I) Answer the following:

(5×1=5)

Q1. Define Gana.

Q2. Which religious groups laid great importance on right conduct and non violence?

a) Buddhism b) Jainism c) Both iv) None of these

Q3. The word _____ literally means approaching and sitting down near.

Q4. Buddhist monks were also known as _____

a) Bhikkhus b) Jainas c) Hinayana d) Digambaras

Q5. Define Pilgrimage

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

(2×2=4)

Q6. How was the empire different from kingdom?

Q7. What are the Triratna or three jewels of life to achieve?

III) Answer the following questions:

(2×3=6)

Q8. What are three universal truths of basic teachings of Buddhism?

Q9. Most Mahajanapadas had huge walls of wood, brick or stone built around them. Why?

IV) Answer any ONE of the following in detail:

(5×1=5)

Q10. Write a note on Trading system in Mahajanapadas?

OR

How did Asoka promote Buddhism?

V) Case Study based questions:

(1×4=4)

Inamgaon - A special burial site

It is a site on the river Gohd, a tributary of the Bhima. It was occupied between 3600 and 2700 years ago. Here, adults were generally buried in the ground laid out straight with the head towards the north. Sometimes burials were within the houses. Vessels that probably contained food and water were placed with the dead.

Archaeologists have found seeds of wheat, barley, rice, pulses, millets, peas and sesame. Bones of a number of animals, many bearing cut marks that show that they may have been used as food have also been found. These include cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, dog, horse etc. There is evidence that fruits such as ber, amla, jamun, dates and a variety of berries were collected.

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Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a) Where is Inamgaon situated?
- b) What were placed with the dead?
- c) What seeds have archaeologists found in Inamgaon?
- d) What does the cut marks on bones of animals Show?

V) On a Political Map of India, mark the following locations of Rock and Pillar edicts of Ashoka.

(3×1=3)

- a) Kalsi b) Meerut c) Sopara

Geography (27 Marks)

I) Answer the following:

(5×1=5)

Q1. What is the National Fruit of India?

Q2. _____ has largest number of districts.

Q3. Coniferous forests are found on the slope of _____.

Q4. Camels and wild asses are found in

- a) Great India Desert b) Gir Forest c) Himalayan region d) None of these

Q5. Define Erosion.

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

(2×2=4)

Q6. Name any four north – eastern regions of India.

Q7. Why are tropical rain forests called evergreen?

III) Answer the following questions :

(2×3=6)

Q8. Write a note on plains.

Q9. What is Delta? Which delta is formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra river?

IV) Answer any ONE of the following in detail:

(5×1=5)

Q10. Why wildlife of India is declining rapidly?

OR

What are the characteristics of mountains?

V) Case Study based questions:

(1×4=4)

Asia

It is the largest continent in terms of both area as well as population. A major part of this continent lies in the Northern Hemisphere. It is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean in the East, the Arctic Ocean in the North and the Indian Ocean in the South. It is called 'Continent of Extremes' because the Himalayas (Highest mountain range in the world), Tibet (Highest peak) and Dead Sea (Lowest part of the Earth) are found on this continent.

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of the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a) Which is the largest continent on the Earth?
- b) In which hemisphere does the major part of Asia lie?
- c) Why Asia is called 'Continent of Extremes'?
- d) Name the oceans surrounding Asia.

v) On the Political Map of India, mark the following physical divisions of India. (3×1=3)

- a) Indian desert b) Eastern ghats c) Deccan Plateau

Civics (26 Marks)

I) Answer the following:

(1×6=6)

Q1. Define Constituency.

Q2. What is corruption?

Q3. What does the word Panch mean?

- a) four b) six c) two d) five

Q4. Who works at the lowest level of the revenue collection system?

- a) Tehsildar b) Patwari c) Collector d) Kanungo

Q5. The _____ is the head of all the wards altogether.

Q6. _____ is responsible for building and maintaining the infrastructure of a village.

(3×2=6)

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

Q7. What is the difference between Municipal Corporation and Municipal Council?

Q8. What is a Panchayat Samiti?

Q9. What is the role played by the Police department?

(3×3=9)

III) Answer the following questions:

Q10. Write a short note on the Swachh Bharat Mission?

Q11. What is the fundamental duty of Patwari?

Q12. What were the benefits that women got through 73rd and 81st Amendment of the Constitution.

(5×1=5)

IV) Answer any ONE of the following in detail:

Q13. For what purposes the record collected by Patwari can be used?

OR

Write the essential functions performed by Zila Parishad?

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