



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
TERM II EXAMINATION (2023-24)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: VI

DATE: 05/03/2024

MAX. MARKS: 80

TIME: 3 HOURS

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** – Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section E** - Questions no. from 34 to 36 are source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map skill based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 X 20 = 20)

1. Consider the following statements about the Mauryan ruler Ashoka: 1
 - I. The most famous Mauryan ruler was Ashoka.
 - II. Ashoka was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions.
 - III. Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were in Tulu and were written in the Dravidian script.
 - IV. Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga.Which of the above statements are correct?
 - a. I, II and III
 - b. I, II and IV
 - c. II, III and IV
 - d. I, III and IV
2. Harsha's attempt to cross the Narmada river and march into the Deccan was halted by a ruler from the Chalukya dynasty. Name the ruler who checked Harsha's advance. 1
 - a. Vikramaditya II
 - b. Vijayaditya I
 - c. Pulakeshin II
 - d. Kirtivarman I
3. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

Assertion(A): Asia is the largest continent.

Reason(R): Asia is separated from Europe by the Ural mountains on the west.

 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.

4. Match the following:

1

Column A	Column B
I. Banabhatta	1. The court poet of Samudragupta
II. Kalidasa	2. The court poet of Pulakeshin II
III. Harishena	3. Abhijnana Shakuntalam
IV. Ravikirti	4. Harshacharita

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- a. I – 4, II – 3, III – 1, IV – 2 b. I – 3, II – 4, III – 1, IV – 2
c. I – 4, II – 1, III – 3, IV – 2 d. I – 4, II – 2, III – 1, IV – 3

5. Maps that focus on specific information such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing the distribution of forests, industries, etc. are known as:

1

- a. Physical map b. Political map
c. Sketch map d. Thematic map

6. In a Municipal Corporation where Councillor's Committees and Councillors make decisions, who is primarily responsible for implementing these decisions?

1

- a. The Revenue inspector and the revenue staff
b. The Commissioner and the administrative staff
c. The Medical officer and the medical staff
d. The Account officer and the accounting staff

7. Analyze the statement which is NOT relevant to the term "Gram Sabha".

1

- a. The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by Panchayat.
b. The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things.
c. The Gram Sabha plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives.
d. Anyone who is 13 years old is a member of the Gram Sabha.

8. How many rulers were there in Dakshinapatha?

1

- a. Ten rulers b. Eleven rulers
c. Twelve rulers d. Thirteen rulers

9. In which season is Christmas celebrated in Australia?

1

- a. Summer season b. Winter season
c. Autumn season d. Spring season

10. Pepper was particularly valued in the Roman Empire, so much that it was known as:

1

- a. black silver b. black gold
c. white gold d. white silver

11. Aman and Rajesh were discussing about the Gram Panchayat Secretary. They knew the government appoints the secretary, but couldn't recall his responsibilities. They asked their elder brother for help. What's the best clue their elder brother could give them to help them remember the Secretary's responsibilities?

1

- Clue (I) Responsible for calling the meeting and keeping a record of the proceedings.
 - Clue (II) Responsible for organizing sports events for children.
 - Clue (III) Responsible for distributing free of cost medicines to the poor people.
- a. Clue (I) b. Clue (I) and (III)

c. Clue (I) and (II)

d. Clue (II)

12. The associations of craftsmen and merchants were known as _____ . 1
a. ur b. parishad
c. shrenis d. ganas
13. What is the full form of SHO? 1
a. Station Home Operation b. State Home Officer
c. State House Operation d. Station House Officer
14. Which is the busiest ocean from the point of view of commerce? 1
a. Southern Ocean b. Atlantic Ocean
c. Arctic Ocean d. Indian Ocean
15. The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the _____ . 1
a. circle of illumination b. circle of light
c. circle of darkness d. circle of hope
16. Identify the title given to the village headman in the northern part of the India. 1
a. Vellalar b. Uzhavar
c. Grihapatis d. Grama bhojaka
17. Choose the term that best describes the practice where private contractors are hired by the municipalities across the country to collect and process garbage. 1
a. Public-contracting b. Sub-contracting
c. Waste collaboration d. Management collaboration
18. In which of the following cities were the Sangam assemblies held? 1
a. Sanchi b. Hampi
c. Madurai d. Ujjain
19. A sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides is called _____. 1
a. Tax b. Discount
c. Income d. Salary
20. Which of the following records, maintained by the Patwari, contains information about land ownership, cultivated land area, types of crops, and irrigation facilities? 1
a. Khiraj b. Prashasti

c. Khasra

d. Tarikh

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)

21. Explain the two main factors that helped to increase agricultural production around 2500 years ago. 2
22. Mention two ways through which the Municipal Corporation earns the money to do its work. 2
23. Write any two differences between isthmus and strait. 2
24. State any two functions of Gram panchayat. 2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)

25. Explain any three duties of the Patwari. 3
- OR**
- “Land records are important for farmers”. Give three importance of land records to farmers.
26. What would happen if the earth did not rotate? Explain in three points. 3
27. Write any three evidences that show Arikamedu (in Puducherry) was an important trading city. 3
28. Give three main differences between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat. 3
29. “The control of roads and rivers considered important during the Mauryan age.” Justify your response with three points. 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)

30. Who was Samudragupta? What are the four main source of history about him? 5
- OR**
- What changes do you find in the army during the time period of new empires? Explain five significant changes.
31. Discuss the concept of a leap year in five points. 5
- OR**
- State any five differences between the Summer and Winter Solstices.
32. Who is a Municipal Councillor? Write any four functions of a municipal councillor. 5
- OR**
- List five different tasks that the Municipality does.

33. Explain any five significant features of the continent of Antarctica.

5

OR

Why is the Biosphere important for living organisms? Explain in five points.

SECTION-E

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (4 x 3 = 12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale. Maps are of different types. Some of them are physical or relief maps, political maps, thematic maps. Maps are drawings, which reduce the entire world or a part of it to fit on a sheet of paper. Or we can say maps are drawn to reduced scales. But this reduction is done very carefully so that the distance between the places is real. It can only be possible when a small distance on paper represents a large distance on the ground. Therefore, a scale is chosen for this purpose. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map. When large areas like continents or countries are to be shown on a paper, then we use a small scale. It is called a small scale map. When a small area like your village or town is to be shown on paper, then we use a large scale. It is called a large scale map.

34.1 What do you mean by the term 'the scale of the map'? 1

34.2 What is a map? 1

34.3 Explain the situations under which a small scale map is preferred over a large scale map, and conversely, when a large scale map is more suitable than a small scale map? 2

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Mauryan empire was so large that different parts were ruled differently. The area around Pataliputra was under the direct control of the emperor. This meant that officials were appointed to collect taxes from farmers, herders, craftspersons and traders, who lived in villages and towns in the area. Many of these officials were given salaries. Messengers went to and fro, and spies kept a watch on the officials. And of course the emperor supervised them all, with the help of members of the royal family, and senior ministers. There were other areas or provinces. Each of these was ruled from a provincial capital such as Taxila or Ujjain. Although there was some amount of control from Pataliputra, and royal princes were often sent as governors, local customs and rules were probably followed.

35.1 Who founded the Mauryan empire? 1

35.2 Who were frequently appointed as governors to provinces such as Taxila or Ujjain, in the Mauryan empire? 1

35.3 What roles did officials, and spies play in the administration of the region around Pataliputra? 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

There are more than six lakh villages in India. Taking care of their needs for water, electricity, road connections, is not a small task. In addition to this, land records have to be maintained. A large machinery is in place to deal with all this. All states in India are divided into districts. For managing matters relating to land these districts are further sub-divided. These subdivisions of a district are known by different names such as tehsil, taluka, etc. At the head is the District Collector and under her are the revenue officers, also known as tehsildars. They have to hear disputes. They also supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected. They make sure that the farmers can easily obtain a copy of their record, etc. The Tehsildar's office is where land disputes are also heard.

- 36.1 Who is the head of a district in India? 1
- 36.2 What are the different names used to refer to the subdivisions of a district in the context of managing land-related matters? 1
- 36.3 Mention any two duties of the Tehsildar. 2

SECTION-F
MAP - SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

- 37a. Two places **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline map of India. 2
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
A. Old name of Allahabad.
B. Capital of Chalukyas.
- 37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **3** of the following: 3
(i) Kanyakumari
(ii) River Narmada
(iii) Chennai
(iv) Chilka Lake

*****THE END*****