

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Half Yearly Examination - (2023 – 2024)

Class / Section: VI ()
 Subject: Social Science
 Name: _____

MM: 80
 Time: 3 Hrs.
 Roll No.: _____

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

General Instructions:

1. 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.
4. Section C- Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D- Question no. 30 to 33 are Long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section E – Question no. 34 to 36 are case based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
7. Section F- Question no. 37 is Map based.

Section A – MCQs

(1x20= 20 Marks)

1. _____ are the places from which archaeologists have found evidence of hunter-gatherers.
 a) Location b) Jungles c) Sites d) None
2. Traces of ash have been found at _____.
 a) Mehrgarh b) Kurnool caves c) Bhimbetka d) None
3. Special tank in Mohenjodaro was _____.
 a) Lower town b) Citadel c) Great Bath d) None
4. What was probably grown 7000 years ago at Mehrgarh?
 a) Jute b) Rice c) Tomato d) Cotton
5. The _____ who organized the sacrifice was recognised as being very powerful.
 a) Priest b) Raja c) Vaishya d) Vish
6. Painted grey ware was used for _____.
 a) Serving tea b) Serving crops c) Serving food d) None
7. Which planet is known as "Earth's Twin"?
 a) Jupiter b) Saturn c) Venus d) Mars
8. Which star is also called as Pole Star?
 a) South Star b) East star c) North Star d) West star
9. Human made satellite is an _____ body.
 a) Natural b) Artificial c) Universal d) None

10. The frigid zone lies near _____.
- a) Equator b) Poles c) Tropic of cancer d) Tropic of Capricorn
11. The movement of the earth around the sun is called as _____.
- a) Rotation b) Revolution c) Inclination d) None
12. Christmas is celebrated in summer in _____.
- a) Japan b) Australia c) India d) None
13. East, West, North and South are called as _____.
- a) Cardinal points b) Intermediate points c) Compass points d) None
14. India is a country of many _____.
- a) Diversities b) Similarities c) People d) None
15. Caste system is an example of _____.
- a) Unity b) Playing c) Inequality d) None
16. In _____, people give power to government.
- a) Autocracy b) Democracy c) India d) Both b and c
17. The term suffrage means _____.
- a) Right to suffer b) Right to play c) Right to vote d) Right to protest
18. American women got right to vote in year _____.
- a) 1920 b) 1928 c) 1930 d) 1933
19. Total number of tiers in Panchayati Raj _____.
- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
20. _____ prevents Gram Panchayat from doing wrong things.
- a) Panchayat Samiti b) Zila Parishad c) Gram Sabha d) Prime Minister

Section B - Very Short Answer Questions

(2x4= 8 Marks)

21. What do you mean by Gram Sabha?
22. What do you mean by Planets and Meteoroids?
23. What do you mean by citadel and lower town?
24. What do you mean by inequality?

Section C - Short Answer Questions

(3x5= 15 Marks)

25. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in same place for a long time?
26. Is India a democratic country? Name two features of a democratic government?
27. What is torrid zone? Explain with a diagram.
28. How is a map more useful than a globe? Explain.

29. How do symbols help in reading the maps?

Section D- Long Answer Questions

(5x4= 20 Marks)

30. Briefly explain the components of Maps.

31. When did Harappan cities began to end? What could have been the reasons for it?

32. Why did the rajas of mahajanapadas build forts?

33. What is the importance of Gram Sabha? Why should members of Gram Sabha attend meetings regularly?

Section E - Case Based Questions

(4x3= 12 Marks)

34. Stone tools have been found from many sites as well. Many of these are different from the earlier Palaeolithic tools and that is why they are called Neolithic. These include tools that were polished to give a fine cutting edge, and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce. Mortars and pestles are used for grinding grain even today, several thousand years later. At the same time, tools of the Palaeolithic types continued to be made and used, and remember, some tools were also made of bone. Many kinds of earthen pots have also been found. These were sometimes decorated, and were used for storing things. People began using pots for cooking food, especially grains like rice, wheat and lentils that now became an important part of their diet. Besides, they began weaving cloth, using different kinds of materials, for example cotton, that could now be grown. In many areas, men and women still continued to hunt and gather food, and elsewhere people adopted farming and herding slowly, over several thousand years. Besides, in some cases people tried to combine these activities, doing different things during different seasons.

i) Tools which were different from earlier Paleolithic tools were called as _____.

- a) Mesolithic b) Neolithic c) Old age tools d) Both b and c

ii) Mortars and pestles were used for _____.

- a) Growing grains b) Grinding grains c) Storing food d) None

iii) Pots were used for _____.

- a) Business b) Cooking food c) Trade d) None

iv) People adopted farming and herding _____.

- a) Immediately b) Slowly c) Rapidly d) Both a and c

35. On 21st June, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. The rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer. As a result, these areas receive more heat. The areas near the poles receive less heat as the rays of the sun are slanting. The North Pole is inclined towards the sun and the places beyond the Arctic Circle experience continuous daylight for about six months. Since a large portion of the Northern Hemisphere is getting light from the sun, it is summer in the regions north of the equator. The longest day and the shortest night at these places occur on 21st June. At this time in the Southern Hemisphere all these conditions are reversed. It is winter season there. The nights are longer than the days. This position of the earth is called the Summer Solstice.

i) Which areas receive more heat?

- a) Tropic of Capricorn b) North Pole c) South Pole d) Tropic of Cancer

ii) Which portion of Earth gets good amount of light from sun?

- a) Southern Hemisphere b) Northern Hemisphere c) North Pole d) South Pole

iii) When there is winter season in Southern Hemisphere, which season is there in Northern Hemisphere?
a) Rainy b) Summer c) Winter d) None

iv) On 21st June, longest day and shortest night is there in
a) Northern Hemisphere b) Southern Hemisphere c) South Pole d) North Pole

36. Inequality comes about when a person does not have the resources and opportunities that are available to other persons. The caste system is another example of inequality. According to this, society was divided into different groups depending upon the work that people did and they were supposed to remain in those groups. So if your parents were potters you could only become a potter, nothing else. This system was considered irreversible. And because you were not supposed to change your profession, it was not considered necessary for you to know anything more than what you needed in your profession. This created a situation of inequality.

i) When people do not have opportunities available to others, it results in _____.
a) Equality b) Inequality c) Casteism d) Diversity

ii) In caste system, people were divided on the basis of _____.
a) Color b) Gender c) Society d) Work

iii) Caste system is considered as _____.
a) System b) Irreversible c) Reversible d) None

iv) A person wasn't allowed to learn anything else because _____.
a) of society b) changing profession wasn't allowed c) of policies of government d) None

Section F – Map Work

37. i) Scale of Map is 1cm = 100 kms (1)
Distance on Map is 2.5 cm.
Find the actual distance.

ii) On the outline map of India, mark the cardinal points. (2)

iii) On the outline map of India, mark Mohenjodaro. (1)

iv) On the outline map of India, mark Vajji. (1)

Give your best!