



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA ANNUAL EXAMINATION

Class: VI

Subject: Social Science

Date: 25.02.2023

M.M: 80

Time: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- Question paper comprises Three Sections – A, B, C, there are 34 questions in the question paper. Section A is of History, Section B of Civics and Section C of Geography. All questions are compulsory.
- Question no. 1 to 6, 12 to 16 and 22 to 26 are Objective / MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Question no 7, 8, 17,18 ,27 and 28 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Question 9, 19, 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- Question no. 10, 20,21, 32,33,34 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Question no. 11& 31 are map based, from History and Geography (5 marks each).

SECTION-A (HISTORY)

- _____ was considered as Black Gold in the Roman Empire. (1)
(A) Ruby (B) Pepper
(C) Gold (D) Black Diamond
- King Ashoka was a unique ruler in ancient India, as _____. (1)
(A) He did not fight any wars.
(B) He fought innumerable wars in his lifetime.
(C) He gave up conquest after winning a war and spread the message of peace.
(D) He could gently ask the kings to surrender their kingdom and accept his supremacy.
- _____ was the main source of information about Ashoka's greatness. (1)
(A) Manuscripts (B) Inscriptions (C) Paintings (D) old remains
- Define why was the idea of Bhakti appreciated by the ordinary people? State any one reason. (1)
- Discuss why was Shri Satakarni keen on controlling the coastal regions? (1)
- 'Ashoka's 'Dhamma' did not involve worship of a God' Justify the statement. (1)
- Write any two points about Vikram Samvat. (2)
- Explain any two features of Mahayana Buddhism. (2)
- Name the ruler about whom Harishena has written in his Prashasti? What information did you collect about the ruler from this Prashasti? (3)
- Discuss the central administrative policies of Mauryan Empire. (5)
- On the given map of India, locate / shade and label the following: (5)
 - Aryavarta
 - Dakshinapatha
 - Inner circle of neighbouring state
 - Outer state
 - The place where the king Harsha acquired the throne for the first time.

SECTION-B (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

12. Which among the following activities is done by the Government? (1)
(A) Allocation of classwork activities to school students.
(B) Settling fights among two neighbors in a housing society.
(C) Organizing aids and assistance in flood affected areas.
(D) Organizing school trips
13. Identify the level of government that decides to introduce health and hygiene education in all state board schools. (1)
(A) State Government (B) Local Government
(C) Zila parishad (D) Judiciary
14. When do farmers require a copy of land's record along with its map? (1)
(A) A farmer wants to sell his produce in the market.
(B) A farmer wants to purchase fertilizer for his field.
(C) A farmer wants to spray insecticides on his farm.
(D) A farmer wants to divide his land among his sons and daughter.
15. In what ways are the work of the Panchayat and the work of the Patwari related to each other? (1)
16. Define the provision of 'The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005'. (1)
17. Enlist any two things that are included in Patwari's work. (2)
18. Suggest any two ways in which the Municipal Corporation will get funds for different development projects. (2)
19. Explain the Suffrage Movement. How was it accomplished? (3)
20. Explain how a District Collector manages matters related to land in her district. (5)
21. 'The role of Municipal Corporation important is very important in the cities' What do you know about Municipal Corporation? Enlist any 4 tasks that the Municipal corporation does. (5)

SECTION-C (GEOGRAPHY)

22. _____ colour is used for showing plateau on the relief map. (1)
(A)Red (B) Brown (C) Yellow (D) Green
23. _____ is a cardinal point of the direction of the map. (1)
(A)North West (B) North East (C) South West (D) East
24. The largest river of the world is _____. (1)
(A)Nile River (B) Amazon river (C) Ganga river (D) Indus river
25. The lower blocks of the block mountains are called _____. (1)
(A)Horst (B) Graben (C) Volcano (D) Fold mountain
26. The shape of the peninsular plateau is _____. (1)
(A)Triangular (B) Square (C) Circular (D) Rectangular
27. Why do we have standard time in India? Write any three points. (3)
28. Define the term Atmosphere. Describe any two points of significance of atmosphere to us. (3)
Draw a neat diagram of showing all the layers of atmosphere.
29. What are the different types of mountains? Name them. Draw the neat and label the diagrams of three types of mountains (3)
30. Define the term Plains. How are plains formed? Mention any four uses of plains. (3)

31. On the outline map of India, mark and label the following: (3)
- 1) Myanmar
 - 2) New Delhi
 - 3) Deccan plateau
32. A) How far summer solstice different from winter solstice? Write any three points. (5)
B) What do you understand by Leap year?
33. A) Define the term Hydrosphere. Why is the earth called the blue planet? Write any two reasons. (5)
B) Write any two points of difference between Isthmus and strait.
34. A) Describe the three parallel ranges of Himalayas? (One point for each range). (5)
B) Why are the Northern plains most densely populated regions of India? Write any two points.