



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir
Midterm Examination (2026-27)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET 1
Marking Scheme

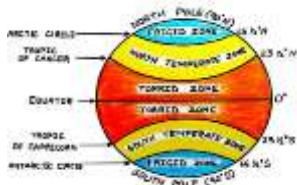
Class: VI
Date: 24.09.2026

Maximum Marks: 80
Time Allowed: 2½ Hours

	SECTION – A HISTORY (30 Marks)	Marks
	Multiple Choice Questions: - (1X7=7)	
1	The study of human beings, their cultures, traditions, and way of life is known as: B. Anthropology	1
2	Assertion (A): Early humans settled near rivers. Reason (R): Rivers provided a reliable source of water and fertile land for agriculture. A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
3	Match the following and choose the correct option: - B. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii	1
4	What is the modern equivalent of ‘Cape Kumari’ mentioned in ancient Indian texts? B. Kanyakumari.	1
5	Which text contains the description, ‘The country that lies north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountain’? C. Vishnu Purana.	1
6	What does the term ‘Tianzhu’ mean? A. Heavenly master.	1
7	Assertion (A): ‘Hindustan’ was first used in Persian inscription about 100 years ago. Reason (R): The term ‘Hindustan’ was used by most of the invaders to describe Indian subcontinent. B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	1
8	Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+1=3) 8.1 How does the use of the name ‘Bharat’ alongside ‘India’ in the Constitution reflect the country’s identity? It recognizes India’s ancient heritage while accepting its modern identity. 8.2 What important values are reflected in the constitution when the given phrase is used at the very beginning? It reflects unity, continuity, and respect for India’s history and culture. 8.3 In what ways does this phrase contribute to a sense of national unity? It reminds people that India and Bharat are one nation, strengthening national unity and pride.	3
	Very Short Answers: - (2X5=10)	
9	What are fossils, and how do they help us understand the past? (1+1) - Fossils are the preserved remains, impressions, or traces of ancient living things (such as plants or animals) from a past geological age. - They provide a physical record of the history of life on Earth, showing how different species have evolved over millions of years.	2

	Environmental Clues: Fossils help scientists and historians understand what past environments, climates, and ecosystems were like. (Any Two)	
10	How did agriculture change the lifestyle of early humans? (1+1) Agriculture helped early humans to: 1.Settle in one place 2.Grow their own food 3.Build permanent homes 4.Develop villages and communities (Any Two)	2
11	Evaluate the impact of foreign travellers and scholars, like Xuanzang, on India's historical narrative. How did their observations shape global perceptions of India? - Travellers like Xuanzang left detailed written accounts of India's universities (e.g., Nalanda), governance, social life, and geographic landmarks, providing invaluable primary sources for reconstructing Indian history. - Their accounts portrayed India to the outside world as a land of great wealth, advanced education, high moral standards, and profound philosophical learning.	2
12	Explain the term 'Sapta Sindhava' and its relevance to the Indian Subcontinent as described in the Rig Veda.(1+1) ❖ Sapta Sindhava is a term mentioned in the Rig Veda that means "the land of seven rivers." It refers to the region around the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent, associated with seven important rivers. ❖ The term is significant because it shows how the Rig Vedic people identified and described the geographical region in which they lived. It also reflects the importance of rivers in the development of early Indian civilization.	2
13	Who were the Persians, and what name did they use to refer to India?(1+1) - People from ancient Iran (Persia) who had early trade and political links with North-West India. - They called the land 'Hapta Hindu' or 'Hind'.	2
Short Answer Based Questions: - (3X2=6)		
14	Explain the significance of studying history and how it influences our understanding of present-day society. (1+1+1) - Studying history is important because it helps us understand how the present-day society has developed over time. Many systems like government, culture, and traditions have roots in the past. - History teaches us about past mistakes and achievements, helping us make better decisions today. It also helps us understand different cultures and builds respect among people. - In addition, studying history improves thinking skills and gives us a sense of identity by connecting us to our past. Overall, history helps us understand the present and shape a better future.	3
15	How did the term 'Bharatavarsha' originate and why is it significant in Indian literary traditions? (1+1+1) 1.The name derives from the legendary King Bharata or the Bharatas, a prominent Vedic tribe mentioned in the Rig Veda. 2.Over time, ancient texts like the Puranas defined Bharatavarsha geographically as the land stretching north of the Indian Ocean and south of the snowy Himalayas. 3.It symbolized a shared geographical and socio-cultural identity long before modern political statehood existed, uniting diverse communities under a single cultural framework.	3
Long Answer Based Question: - (4X1=4)		
16	What is a timeline? How did the Ice Age affect the lives of early humans? (1+1+1+1)	4

	• A timeline is a graphical representation or a list that displays a sequence of events in chronological order (the order in which they happened). • It helps people understand the relationship between different events and how much time passed between them. • The last Ice Age affected early humans by making it difficult to find food and shelter in cold climates. • Large parts of the Earth were covered in ice, limiting where humans could live. Early humans adapted by living in groups, building shelters, and developing tools to hunt animals and keep warm. • As the climate warmed and the ice melted, they began to settle near rivers and started farming, which led to the growth of more permanent communities.	
	SECTION B	
	(GEOGRAPHY 30 Marks)	
	Multiple Choice Questions: - (1X5=5)	
17	At what angle do lines of latitude and longitude intersect each other. C. Right angle	1
18	On crossing every 15° east or west from the Prime Meridian, there is an addition or subtraction of: A. One hour	1
19	Match the following and choose the correct option: - A. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii.	1
20	Assertion (A): World Oceans Day is celebrated by the United Nations on June 8. Reason (R): The day emphasizes the important role played by oceans in our daily lives. A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
21	Observe the picture given below. Identify the type of marine ecosystem. B. Coral reef ecosystem	1
22	Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+1=3) 22.1. Mention some of the harmful effects of the tsunami that occurred on 26 December 2004. • Massive loss of life, Destruction of houses and infrastructure, Flooding of coastal areas, Loss of livelihood (fishing, tourism), Environmental damage 22.2. How do oceans influence the culture and traditions of people living in coastal regions? • Coastal people depend on oceans for fishing, trade, transport, and have cultural traditions linked to the sea. 22.3 Why is it important to have an early warning system for tsunamis? • It helps people move to safer places and reduce loss of life.	3
	Very Short Answer Based Questions: - (2X4=8)	
23	Why is the Prime Meridian called the Greenwich Meridian, and what is its importance? (1+1) • The Prime Meridian is the reference line used to measure longitudes. It is called the Greenwich Meridian • Because it passes through Greenwich, an area of London in England, and in 1884, it was adopted by nations as the international standard. It is marked as 0° longitude.	2

24	A map and a globe are both used to study the earth. How is a globe different from a map? (1+1) <table><tr><td> Globe - A globe is a three-dimensional model of the Earth. - It is spherical (round) in shape. - It shows the Earth's shape accurately. </td><td> Map - A map is a two-dimensional drawing of the Earth or a part of it. - It is flat in shape. - It is easy to carry and use. </td></tr></table>	Globe - A globe is a three-dimensional model of the Earth. - It is spherical (round) in shape. - It shows the Earth's shape accurately.	Map - A map is a two-dimensional drawing of the Earth or a part of it. - It is flat in shape. - It is easy to carry and use.	2										
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25	Why are Europe and Asia sometimes considered a single continent? (1+1) - Europe and Asia are parts of the same large landmass called Eurasia. - There is no large water body separating them. Therefore, they are sometimes considered a single continent called Eurasia.	2												
26	Identify the continent without a permanent population and name the organisation responsible for disaster management in India. (1+1) Antarctica is the continent without permanent population. The National Disaster Management Authority manages disasters in India.	2												
Short Answer Based Question: - (3X1=3)														
27	Draw and label a diagram of the Earth showing the three main heat zones. 	3												
Long Answer Based Questions: - (4X2=8)														
28	Why does the local time of a place differ from the standard time of a country? (1+1+1+1) <table><tr><td>Local Time</td><td>Standard Time</td></tr><tr><td>Local time is the time of a place based on the Sun's position.</td><td>Standard time is the fixed time followed by the whole country.</td></tr><tr><td>It is calculated according to the longitude of that place.</td><td>It is based on one selected meridian (longitude) of the country.</td></tr><tr><td>Different places have different local times.</td><td>The entire country follows one common time.</td></tr><tr><td>Using many local times is confusing.</td><td>Standard time avoids confusion.</td></tr><tr><td>Example: Time at Greenwich is called GMT.</td><td>India follows IST, which is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).</td></tr></table>	Local Time	Standard Time	Local time is the time of a place based on the Sun's position.	Standard time is the fixed time followed by the whole country.	It is calculated according to the longitude of that place.	It is based on one selected meridian (longitude) of the country.	Different places have different local times.	The entire country follows one common time.	Using many local times is confusing.	Standard time avoids confusion.	Example: Time at Greenwich is called GMT.	India follows IST, which is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).	4
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29	Describe the threats faced by marine life due to pollution and overfishing. (1+1+1+1) - Pollution causes death of marine animals - Plastic harms fish, turtles, and birds. - Oil spills damage ecosystems. - Overfishing reduces fish population. - It disturbs the food chain and marine ecological balance.	4												
30	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks) On the given outline map of the world, locate, label and colour the following continents: - A) Africa B) Europe C) North America	3												



SECTION C
CIVICS (20 marks)

Multiple Choice Questions: - (1X3=3)

31	The community structure is primarily based on: C. Shared resources and mutual support.	1
32	What is the objective behind the Halma tradition? B. To conserve water.	1
33	Assertion (A): A joint family typically includes multiple generations living together. Reason (R): Joint families promote mutual support and the sharing of responsibilities among members. A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
34	Read the given text and answer the following questions: - (1+1+1=3) 34.1 In a family, what role do parents play? • In a family, parents play the role of caregivers, guides, and protectors. • They provide food, shelter, education, and emotional support to their children. 34.2 How are family relationships typically regarded in Indian culture? • In Indian culture, family relationships are usually regarded as very important and valuable. • Families are seen as the foundation of society, where members love, care for, respect, and support one another. 34.3 What is meant by the term 'Family'. A family is a fundamental social unit consisting of individuals related by blood, marriage, adoption, who live together and provide mutual support.	3

Short Answer Based Questions: - (2X2=4)

35	In what ways do children in a family learn traditions and family practices? (1+1) Children learn traditions and family practices through observations of their elders, active participation in rituals and festivals, listening to stories told by grandparents and receiving direct guidance from their parents.	2
36	What is tyaga, and why is it significant in family relationships?(1+1) • Tyaga means sacrifice or giving up one's own comfort or desires for the happiness and wellbeing of others. • In family relationships, tyaga is important because it helps family members care for, support, and cooperate with one another.	2

Answer in brief: - (3X2=6)

37	Differentiate between a nuclear family and a joint family. (1+1+1)		3		
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	Responsibilities and expenses are shared by fewer members. Less emotional and physical support because the family is small. Children may feel lonely without grandparents and extended family members. Parents may face difficulty managing work and household responsibilities alone.	Responsibilities and expenses are shared by many members. Lack of privacy for individual family members. Difficult to make decisions quickly because everyone's opinion is involved. High dependence among members can sometimes reduce independence and responsibility.	
38	In what ways do Indian families teach values like dana and tyaga to children? (1+1+1) - Indian families teach values like dana (charity and sharing) and tyaga (sacrifice) to children through daily life and family traditions. - Parents and elders encourage children to help others, share food, clothes, and belongings with those in need, and care for family members. - Children also learn these values by observing the good actions, kindness, and sacrifices made by elders in the family.		3
	Long Answer Based Question: - (4X1=4)		
39	Explain the role of oral tradition in preserving family stories and values. (1+1+1+1) - Oral tradition plays an important role in preserving family stories and values by passing them from one generation to another through storytelling, songs, and conversations. - Grandparents and elders share experiences, customs, and moral lessons with children. - This helps children learn about their family history, culture, traditions, and values such as respect, kindness, honesty, and unity. - Oral traditions also strengthen family bonds and keep cultural heritage alive		4