



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Final Examination 2023-24

CLASS: VI

Answer Key

Max: Marks: 80


Date: 10/03/2024

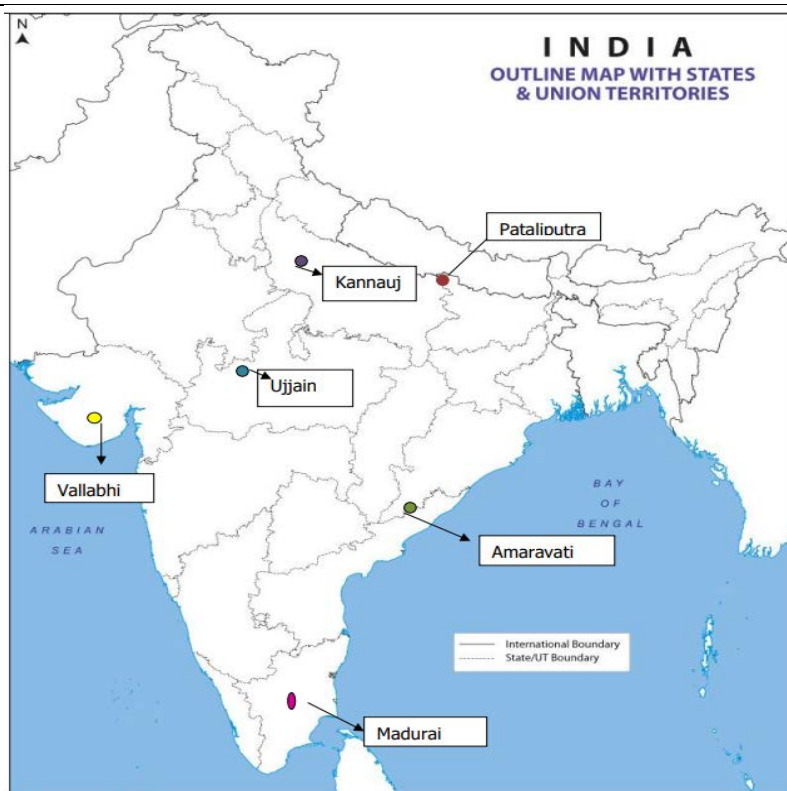
Time: 3 Hrs.

General Instructions: -

1. Ensure that you have written your name and roll number correctly.
2. This Question paper has three parts, **Section A (History) B (Civics) and C (Geography)**.
3. All questions are compulsory
4. Attach the Map along with your answer script.
5. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the Answer sheet provided.

SECTION – A (History) 30 Marks			
I	Multiple Choice Questions: -	3 Marks	
1	Who was the author of 'Arthashastra'? (a) Chanakya (b) Ashoka (c) Seleucus Nicator (d) Bimbisara	1 Mark	
2	About 3000 years ago, _____ was the metal began to use in the Indian Sub-continent (a) Copper (b) Iron (c) Bronze (d) None of these	1 Mark	
3	Mathura was an important _____. (a) Village (b) Port (c) Religious center (d) Forested area.	1 Mark	
II	Fill in the blanks: -	4 Marks	
4	Royal princes often went to the provinces as <u>governors</u> .	1 Mark	
5	<u>Kalinga</u> is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.	1 Mark	
6	The post of gramhrojaka was <u>hereditary</u> .	1 Mark	
7	Ring wells were used for <u>drainage</u> .	1 Mark	
III	Match the following: -	3 Marks	
	Column A	Column B	
8	Ashoka	a. Vellalar	1 Mark
9	Shrines	b. Son of Bindusara	1 Mark
10	Large landowners	c. Roman	1 Mark
		d. Crafts persons	
	8 – b 9 – d 10 - a		
IV	Answer in one or two sentences: -	3 Marks	
11	Who were the inhabitants in the Mauryan cities? ❖ Merchants, officials, and craftspersons lived in the Mauryan cities.	1 Mark	
12	Where were some of the largest collections of iron tools found? ❖ The largest collections of iron tools were found in the megalithic burials.	1 Mark	
13	What was the old name of Pondicherry? ❖ Arikamedu	1 Mark	
V	Answer the following: -	4 Marks	
14	Read the passage and answer the following questions: -	2 Marks	



	<p>The lions that we see on our notes and coins have a long history. They were carved in stone, and placed on top of a massive stone pillar at Sarnath. Ashoka was one of the greatest rulers known to history and on his instructions, inscriptions were inscribed on pillars, as well as on rock surfaces. The empire that Ashoka ruled was founded by his grandfather, Chandragupta Maurya, more than 2300 years ago. Chandragupta was supported by a wise man named Chanakya or Kautilya.</p> <p>a. Who founded the empire that Ashoka ruled?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The empire that Ashoka ruled was founded by his grandfather, Chandragupta Maurya. <p>b. Which animal is shown in our national Emblem of India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lion 	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
15	<p>Observe the picture given below and answer the questions: -</p>  <p>a. Identify the given picture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Punch Marked Coin <p>b. Which metal was used to make it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Silver 	<p>2 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
VI	Answer in brief: -	3 Marks
16	<p>What were the problems that Ashoka wanted to solve by introducing 'dhamma'? (any 3 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There were a number of problems in the empire that led Ashoka to introduce his 'dhamma'. ❖ People in the empire followed different religious, usually causing conflicts. Animal sacrifice was common. ❖ Slaves and servants were ill-treated by their masters. ❖ There were quarrels among civilians. To solve these problems, Ashoka introduced his 'dhamma'. 	3 Marks
VII	Answer in details: -	5 Marks
17	<p>What do you know about the Sangam literature?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Some of the earliest works in Tamil came to be known as Sangam literature. ❖ These earliest works were composed around 2300 years ago. ❖ These texts were called Sangam because they were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies of poets. ❖ These assemblies were known as Sangams. ❖ And were held in the city of Madurai. 	5 Marks
VIII	<p>On the given outline map of India, Mark the following cities of the Gupta Empire: - (A) Ujjain (B) Madurai (C) Vallabhi (D) Amaravati (E) Pataliputra</p>	5 Marks

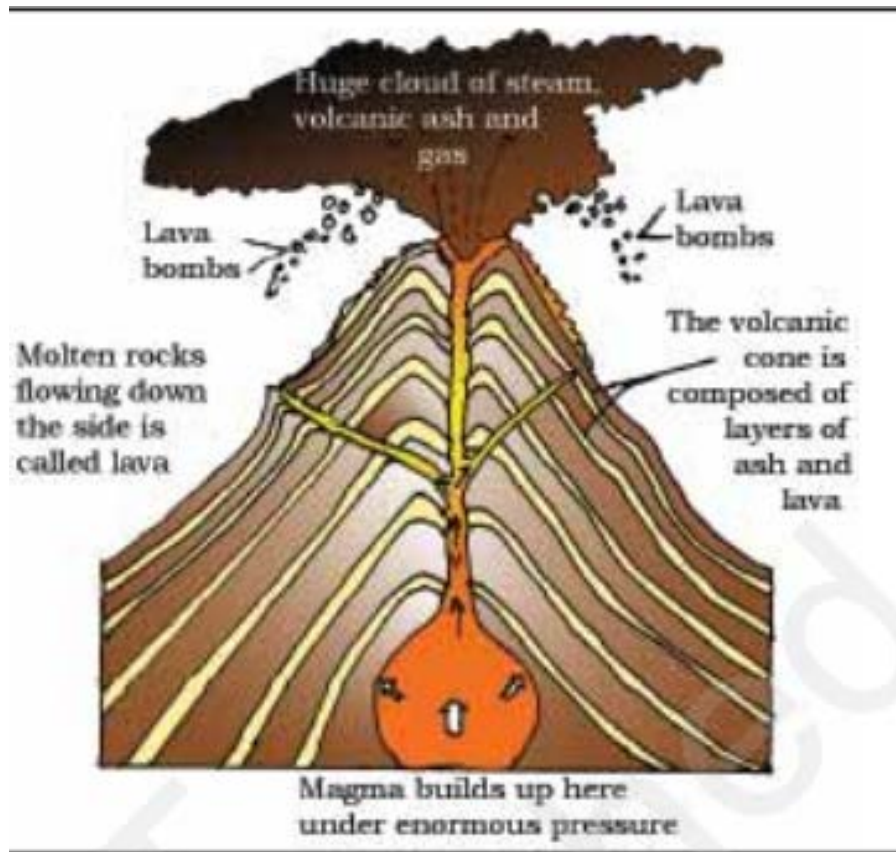
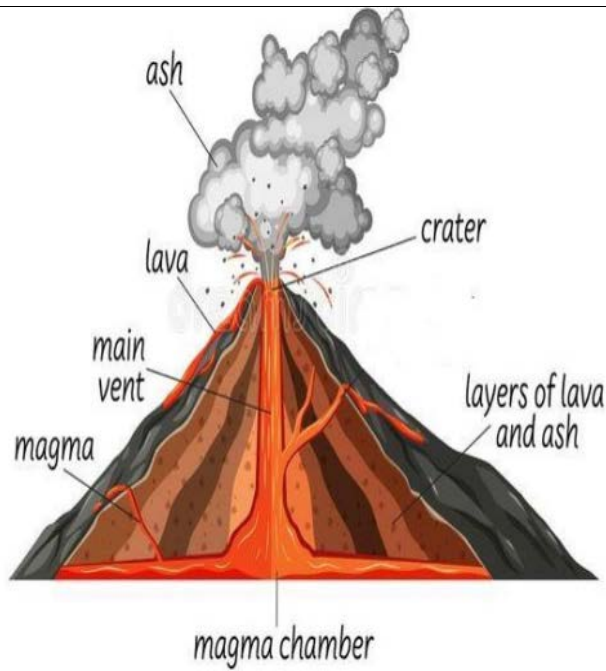


SECTION – B (Civics) 20 Marks

IX	Multiple Choice Questions: -	3 Marks
18	Who is in-charge of a Police Station? (a) Village Officer (b) Tehsildar (c) Station House Officer (d) Lekhpal	1 Mark
19	Who is the head of the 'Tehsil'? (a) Panchs (b) Revenue Collector (c) District Collector (d) None of these	1 Mark
20	Who takes the important decisions which affect the entire city? (a) Group of Councillors (b) Group of Teachers (c) Group of Doctors (d) None of these	1 Mark
X	Fill in the blanks: -	3 Marks
21	Collecting <u>garbage</u> is quite a dangerous job.	1 Mark
22	The kabaddi Walla plays a major role in <u>recycling</u> the household plastics and paper.	1 Mark
23	The Commissioner and the administrative staff is appointed by the <u>Government</u> .	1 Mark
XI	Match the following: -	3 Marks
	Column A Column B	1 Mark
24	Khasra Record (a) Water department	
25	Property taxes (b) 2005	1 Mark
26	Municipal Corporation (c) 25 - 30 %	1 Mark
	(d) Patwari	
	24 – d 25 – c 26 - a	
XII	Answer in one or two sentence:-	3 Marks
27	Where can one register a case? ❖ One can register a case in the police station which comes under his/her area or locality.	1 Mark
28	What is the work of the police in the rural areas? ❖ The police maintain law and order to establish peace in the society. ❖ By doing this, the police provide security to the general public.	1 Mark

29	Where are the land disputes settled? ❖ Land disputes are heard in Tehsildar's office.	1 Mark
XIII	Read the passage and answer the following questions: -	2 Marks
30	Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the Patwari. The Patwari is known by different names in different states - in some villages such officers are called Lekhpal, in others Kanungo or Karamchari or Village Officer etc. Each Patwari is responsible for a group of villages. The Patwari maintains and updates the records of the village. The Patwari usually has ways of measuring agricultural fields. In some places a long chain is used. a. What is the main work of the Patwari? ❖ Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the Patwari. b. How are Patwaris known in different regions? ❖ Patwaris is known as Lekhpal, Kanungo, Karamchari or Village Officer etc.	2 Marks 1 Mark 1 Mark
XIV	Answer in brief: -	6 Marks
31	How are women benefited under the new law? ❖ Under the new law sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share in the land. ❖ This law will benefit a large number of women. ❖ Now, if ever a women has a problem she can always depend upon her share of land or property.	3 Marks
32	Read the passage and answer the following questions: - In recent times, in order to save money, the Commissioners of several municipalities across the country had hired private contractors to collect and process garbage. This is called Sub-Contracting. This means that the work that was earlier being done by government workers is now being done by a private company. These contract workers get paid less and their jobs are temporary. Collecting garbage is also quite a dangerous job and often these contract workers do not have any access to safety measures and are not taken care of if they are injured while working. a. What do you mean by the term 'Sub- Contracting'? ❖ This means that the work that was earlier being done by government workers is now being done by a private company. b. Why the removal of garbage is dangerous to the workers? ❖ Collecting garbage is also quite a dangerous job and often these contract workers do not have any access to safety measures and are not taken care of if they are injured while working. c. Who has hired private contractors to collect and process garbage? ❖ The Commissioners of several municipalities have hired private contractors to collect and process garbage.	3 Marks 1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark
SECTION – C (Geography) 30 Marks		
XV	Multiple Choice Questions: -	3 Marks
1	India is located in the _____ hemisphere. (a) Eastern (b) Western (c) Southern (d) Northern	1 Mark
2	_____ in India is dependent on rains. (a) Mining (b) Agriculture (c) Weaving (d) Trading	1 Mark
3	Coastal places like Mumbai and _____ experience moderate climate. (a) Kolkata (b) Delhi (c) Kerala (d) Gujarat	1 Mark
XVI	Match the following: -	3 Marks

	Column A	Column B	
4	Himadri	a. Asiatic lions	1 Mark
5	National bird	b. Greater Himalayas	1 Mark
6	Gir forest	c. Peacock	1 Mark
		d. Tiger	
	4 – b	5 – c	6 - a
XVII	Answer in one or two sentence:-		3 Marks
7	State the exact location of 'The Great Indian Desert'. ❖ The Great Indian Desert lies in the western part of India		1 Mark
8	What is 'climate'? ❖ Climate is the average weather condition, which has been measured over many years.		1 Mark
9	Name the two regions of Jammu and Kashmir that are having freezing cold. ❖ Drass and Kargil.		1 Mark
XVIII	Answer the following: -		4 Marks
10	Why are the river plains thickly populated? (any 2 points) ❖ The river plains are very suitable for human habitation. ❖ People get flat land for building houses and for cultivation. ❖ The soil of river plains is very fertile. Hence people live here and cultivate land for their living.		2 Marks
11	Read the passage and answer the following questions: - A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface. The mountains may have a small summit and a broad base. It is considerably higher than the surrounding area. Some mountains are even higher than the clouds. As you go higher, the climate becomes colder. In some mountains, there are permanently frozen rivers of ice. They are called glaciers. There are some mountains you cannot see as they are under the sea. Because of harsh climate, less people live in the mountain areas. Since the slopes are steep, less land is available for farming. a. Name the three types of Mountains? ❖ The three types of mountains are fold mountains, block mountains and volcanic mountains. b. Why do less people live on the mountains? ❖ Less people live on the mountains because of harsh climate.		2 Marks 1 Mark 1 Mark
XIX	Answer in brief:-		9 Marks
12	Draw the Symbols for the following: - a. Unmetalled road - ===== b. Church -  c. Well - 		3 Marks
13	Draw, color and label the diagram of a 'Volcanic mountain.' (any one diagram)		3 Marks



14

Read the passage and answer the following questions: -

In the western part of India lies the Great Indian desert. It is a dry, hot and sandy stretch of land. It has very little vegetation. To the south of northern plains lies the Peninsular plateau. It is triangular in shape. The relief is highly uneven. This is a region with numerous hill ranges and valleys. Aravali hills, one of the oldest ranges of the world, border it on the

3 Marks

	<p>north-west side. The Vindhyas and the Satpuras are the important ranges. The rivers Narmada and Tapi flow through these ranges. These are west-flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats or Sahyadris border the plateau in the west and the Eastern Ghats provide the eastern boundary.</p> <p>a. Which is the oldest mountain range in the world? ❖ Aravali hills</p> <p>b. What is the shape of the peninsular plateau? ❖ Peninsular plateau is triangular in shape.</p> <p>c. Name the rivers flowing into the Arabian sea. ❖ The rivers Narmada and Tapi flow into the Arabian sea.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
<p>XX</p>	<p>On the given outline map of India, mark the Physical Features of India: -</p> <p>a. Northern Plains b. Himalaya c. Peninsular Plateau</p> <div data-bbox="215 604 837 1482" data-label="Image"> <p style="text-align: center;">Major Physical Divisions of India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INDIA POLITICAL</p> <p>1 Himalaya 2 Great Indian Desert 3 Northern Plains 4 Peninsular Plateau</p> </div>	<p>3 Marks</p>
<p>XXI</p>	<p>Answer in detail: -</p>	<p>5 Marks</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>Which winds bring rainfall in India? Why is it so important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Monsoon winds bring rainfall in India. ❖ Agriculture in India depends on rains. ❖ Good monsoons mean sufficient rain and a good crop. ❖ Hence, monsoon winds are very important. ❖ Our prosperity depends on these winds. 	<p>5 Marks</p>