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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION- 2019-20**



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code:MSSF02

CLASS: VI

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

17.09.2019

Max.Marks:80

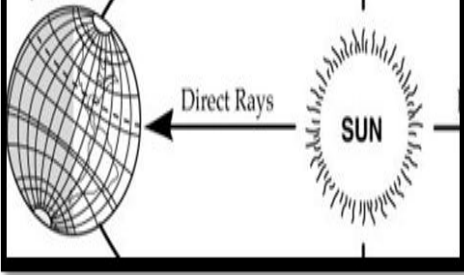
General Instructions.

1. The question paper comprises of 29 questions divided into **two Sections, A and B**. You have to attempt both the sections.
2. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
3. **All answers should be written in the answer sheet provided neatly.**
4. Question numbers 1 to 4 are **objective questions**. Questions 5 to 9 should be answered in **one point**, questions 10 to 15 in **two points**, questions 16 to 23 in three points and questions 24 to 29 in **four points**.
5. Internal choice has been provided for four point questions of four marks each .You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.

SECTION A(Objective)

<u>Qns</u>		<u>Marks</u>
1.	<u>CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER</u>	1x4=4
	a. The kingdom that was under a system of government called Gana/ Sangha. (<u>Vajji</u> , Magadha, Avanti)	
	b. In Hunsgi, most of the stone tools were made using _____. (marble, <u>limestone</u> , chalk)	
	c. The first animal to be tamed by the early man was _____. (Cat , Sheep, <u>Dog</u>)	
	d. _____ celebrates Christmas in Summer (India, United States of America, <u>Australia</u>)	
2.	<u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS.</u>	1x4=4
	a. The word <u>Janapadha</u> literally means the land where the jana set its foot and settled down.	
	b. The shape of the earth can be best described as <u>geoid</u> which means earth shaped.	
	c. The evil practice of <u>untouchability</u> has been abolished by Article 17 of Indian Constitution.	
	d. The type of government that functions in India is a <u>democracy</u>	

3.	<u>NAME THE FOLLOWING</u>	1x4=4
	a. Tiny stone tools that were used to make saws or sickles during Mesolithic Age. <u>Microliths</u>	
	b. Groups of families related to one another, belonging to two or three generations and living together in small settlements. <u>Tribes</u>	
	c. The time on the $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E Longitude is known by this name. <u>Indian Standard Time</u>	
	d. The ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map. <u>scale/ Map scale</u>	

4.	<u>OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PICTURES AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.</u>	1x3=3
		<p>a. The phenomena shown in this diagram is _____.</p> <p>b. The vertical rays of the sun falls on the (latitude) _____.</p> <p>c. It occurs on _____.</p>

SECTION –B (Subjective)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

5.	Name the four Varnas that came to existence during the Vedic Period? • Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra	1
6.	Name the sacrifice performed by brave men to be recognized as Raja. • Ashwamedha	1
7.	Why do you think stone age people buried their dead along with goats? • They believed in life after death / probably food for the dead in the next world(or any relevant answer)	1
8.	Why is voting important in a democracy? • Voting is important because through voting only, people elect leaders to represent them.	1
9.	What do you understand by Universal Adult Franchise? • It means that all adults are allowed to vote	1
10.	Most of the stone age sites are found in river valleys- Why do you think stone age man preferred to live in valleys? • They chose to live near valleys because of the availability of water and shelter. • They were able to grow grains with the availability of rivers flowing in the valleys. For e.g. Narmada valley.	2
11.	What were the features of the houses found in the archeological sites at	2

	<p>Burzahom?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People built pit houses which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them indicating these might have provided shelter in the cold weather. • Cooking hearths were found both inside and outside the huts, which suggests that, depending on the weather; people could cook food either indoors or outdoors. 	
12.	<p>What is the importance of Prime Meridian and International Date Line?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prime Meridian (0° longitude) passes through the British Royal Observatory at Greenwich near London and opposite this meridian is the longitude of 180°. • Together these two lines divide the globe into two parts – the eastern hemisphere and the western hemisphere. 	2
13.	<p>What would happen if the Earth stops rotating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The portion of the Earth facing the sun would always experience day, thus bringing continuous warmth to the region. The other half would remain in darkness and be freezing cold all the time. • In such a case life would not be possible on earth(One Mark) 	2
14.	<p>What do you understand by a 'sketch map'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes a rough drawing is required of an area to tell where a particular place is located with respect to other places. • Such a drawing is drawn without scale and is called a sketch map. 	2
15.	<p>Differentiate between Absolute monarchy and Constitutional Monarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An absolute monarchy is a form of monarchy in which one ruler has supreme authority and that authority is not restricted by any written laws or customs. Eg. Oman • A constitutional monarchy is a form of national government in which the power of the monarch is restricted by a parliament, by law or by custom. Eg. U .k 	2
16.	<p>Write a short note on Manuscripts? How did this term originate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manuscripts are books written long ago by hand. • These were usually written on palm leaves on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch which grows in the Himalayas. • The word originated from a Latin word 'Manu' which means hand 	3
17.	<p>What were the changes that happened the life of early man as result of the climate change that took place 12,000 years ago?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In many areas, this led to the development of grasslands. This in turn led to an increase in the number of deer, antelope, goat, sheep and cattle, i.e. animals that survived on grass. • This helped people to start thinking about herding and rearing these animals themselves. Fishing also became important. • Several grain bearing grasses, including wheat, barley and rice grew naturally 	3
18.	<p>What do understand by domestication? What type of plants and animals were chosen for domestication by the early man?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process in which people grow and tend plants and animals is known as 	3

	<p>Domestication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants that are healthy, high yielding with large-size grains and strong stalks are selected, preserved and sown for better quality new plants. Relatively gentle animals are selected for breeding and gradually domesticated plants and animals become different from the wild ones. 	
19.	<p>Explain how time and date change when one crosses the International Date Line. Why the International Date line is a zig-zag line?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While crossing the International Date Line from east to west a traveller will add or gain a day, while crossing it from west to east he will subtract or lose a day. The International Date Line does not cross any major landmass. It zigzags to avoid crossing a country or a major group of islands in the Pacific Ocean in order to maintain the same date and day at one time. 	3
20.	<p>Define rotation and revolution. Write one effect of rotation and revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called Revolution. The effect of rotation- Days & nights .revolution – Seasons(or any relevant answer) 	3
21.	<p>Explain the three different types of Maps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical or Relief Map: Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans etc. Political Maps: Maps showing cities, towns and villages and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries. Thematic Maps: Some maps focus on specific information such as road maps, relief maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries etc. 	3
22.	<p>What is Apartheid? Explain the discriminatory laws imposed on the different races of South Africa during the apartheid period?.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apartheid means separation on the basis of race. South African people were divided into white, black, Indian and coloured races. In South Africa different races like white, black, Indian and coloured races who were not allowed to mingle with each other According to the law, to live near each other or even to use common facilities were not allowed.(Any one) 	3
23.	<p>'Rivers can become a source of conflict in a country'- justify the statement with an example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A river may begin in one State, flow through another and end in a third. The sharing of river water between different places that the river goes through becomes an issue of conflict. For example, Cauvery water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu as both states can't get as much water as they need. 	3
24.	<p>a) Why did the hunter-gatherers lead a nomadic life?</p>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They would have eaten up all the available plants and animal resources. Therefore, they had to go elsewhere in search of food. • Secondly animals move from place to place either in search of smaller prey or in search of grass and leaves so they had to follow their movements to hunt them. • Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So, people may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants. • Lastly people, plants and animals need water to survive. So people living on the banks would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons. <p>OR</p> <p>b) What did the hunter-gatherers use the stone tool for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of these stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape bark (from trees) and hides (animal skins), chop fruits and roots. • Some may have been attached to handles of bones or wood, to make spears and arrows for hunting. • Other tools were used to chop wood, which was used as firewood. • Wood was also used to make huts and tools. 	
25.	<p>a) How did the farmers become herders?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, men and children would attract animals by leaving food for them near their shelters and then tame them. • People encouraged animals that were relatively gentle to come near their camps. • These animals such as sheep, goat, cattle and pig lived in herds and most of them were herbivorous. • People reared and protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals <p>OR</p> <p>b) How did the hunters learn farming? What were the factors that forced them to shift from nomadic life to a settled life?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men, women and children observed several things: the places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground, and new plants sprouted from them. • They began looking after plants, protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow and seeds could ripen to be used as food. • A seed takes several days, weeks or months to grow and in some cases years. • When people began growing plants, they had to stay and tend the plants in the same place for a long time, till the grains ripened. Thus, they started living a settled life. 	4
26.	<p>a) How is local time determined? The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation of 3600.</p>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This means that the earth spins 150 (360/24) in one hour or 10 in 4 minutes. • Therefore, a place 10 east of another place will have sunrise 4 minutes earlier. • Thus, each longitude has its own time which is called the local time of that longitude. <p>OR</p> <p>b) What is Standard Time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Time of a place is based on the longitude of that place. It means places situated on different meridians will have different local times. • It creates much confusion and problem for people to function. • To solve these problems every country fixes its central meridian, which is considered the standard meridian of that country. • The local time of this meridian is considered standard for the whole country. It is called Standard Time. 	
27.	<p>a) What do you understand by a Leap year?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earth takes 365 and a quarter days (one year) to revolve around the sun. • We consider a year as consisting of 365 days only and ignore six hours for the sake of convenience. • Six hours saved every year are added to make one day (24hours) over a span of four years and this surplus day is added to the month of February. <p>OR</p> <p>b) Describe Winter Solstice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 22nd December, the Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun as the South Pole tilts towards it. • As the sun's rays falls vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn(23¹/₂° S), a large portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light. • Therefore, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere with longer days and shorter nights. • The reverse happens in the Northern Hemisphere and this position of the Earth is called the Winter Solstice 	4
28.	<p>a) Describe the functioning of a democratic form of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a democracy it is the people who give the government the power to make decisions. • They do this through elections in which they vote for particular persons and elect them. • Once elected, these persons form the government. • In a democracy the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people. <p>OR</p> <p>b) What do you understand by the term 'Suffrage'? Describe the women's</p>	4

	<p>suffrage movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term Suffrage means right to vote • Women's struggle to vote got strengthened during the First World War and this movement is called the women's suffrage movement. • The suffragettes demanded the right to vote for all women and to get their demands heard; they chained themselves to railings in public places. • Many suffragettes were imprisoned and went on hunger strikes, and they had to be fed by force. 	
29.	<p>a) Explain how elections help us to check the power of the government.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>b) Why do conflicts occur in a country? What is its consequence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts occur when people of different cultures, religions, regions or economic backgrounds do not get along with each other. • When some among them feel they are being discriminated against. • People may use violent means to settle their differences. • This leads to fear and tension among others living in an area. 	4

END OF QUESTION PAPER