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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION- 2018-19**



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code:MXSS05

CLASS: VI

Expected answers

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

25.09.2018

Max .Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises of **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**

SECTION A

- | Qns | | Marks |
|-----|---|-------|
| 1. | <u>NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER.</u> | 6 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The position of the Earth on 23rd September- <u>Autumnal/Fall Equinox</u> b. Separation on the basis of race- Apartheid c. The term Suffrage means- Right to Vote d. The ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map- Scale e. The time followed all over India- Indian Standard Time f. The leader of African National Congress who fought for freedom in South Africa- Nelson Mandela. | |
| 2. | <u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS.</u> | 6 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The name <u>Hunter-Gatherer</u> comes from the way in which they got their food. b. <u>Longitudes</u> helps us to determine the time at a place. c. The Earth revolves around the Sun in an <u>elliptical</u> orbit. d. <u>Cowries</u> were used to make ornaments and were brought from Red Sea. e. The Great Bath has been discovered in <u>Mohanjodaro</u>. f. South Africa became a <u>Democratic</u> country in 1994. | |
| 3. | <u>WRITE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.</u> | 4 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A year with 365 days is called a Leap Year. False b. Cracks on Oracle bones were studied by fortune tellers in Germany. False | |

- c. GMT is now officially known as Universal Time Coordinate. **True**
 d. Daojali Hading provides the evidence of tools made from fossil wood. **True**

4. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

5

- a. In the present day Harappa is located in _____
 i. India **ii. Pakistan** iii. Afghanistan
- b. The oldest Veda is the _____.
i. Rig Veda ii. Sama Veda iii. Yajur Veda
- c. The term 'Anarchy' means a government ruled by _____.
 i. One **ii. None** iii. Few
- d. We can find the direction of a place with the help of a _____.
 i. Scale **ii. Compass** iii. Grid
- e. The largest democracy in the world _____.
 i. United Kingdom ii. Switzerland **iii. India**

5. **MATCH THE FOLLOWING.**

6

Sl.	COLUMN A	Sl.	COLUMN B	ANSWER
1	Yajnas	A	Cardinal Points	1. C
2	The period of rotation	B	North Pole	2. D
3	Middle Stone Age	C	Sacrifice	3. F
4	Government ruled by people	D	Earth Day	4. E
5	The four major directions	E	Democracy	5. A
6	90° North Latitude	F	Mesolithic	6. B

6. **OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PICTURES AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.**

3



A. Square or rectangular houses of **Mehrgarh** had four or more compartments.



B. A **Physical Map** shows natural features of the Earth.



C. **Seals** give us information about the Indus civilization.

**SECTION –B (Subjective)
 HISTORY**

7. **Name the earliest cities of Indus Valley civilization where fire altars were seen.** 1
 • The fire altars were seen in **Kalibangan, Lothal** and **Mehrgarh.** (Any Two)
8. **Why did the hunter- gatherers choose to live near valleys?** 1
 • They chose to live near valleys because of the availability of water and shelter.
9. **Mention a feature of the houses found in the archeological sites at Burzahom?** 1

- 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. **(Any One)**

10. **Why were seals and sealing used in the Harappan civilization?** 2
- Seals may have been used to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another.
 - After a bag was closed or tied, a layer of wet clay was applied on the knot, and the seal was pressed on it. The impression of the seal is known as sealing.
11. **What were the factors which led to a new settled way of life?** 2
- 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.
12. **Mention the probable changes that took place during the changing environment.** 3
- 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.
13. **'Domesticated plants and animals are different from wild ones'. Justify the Statement.** 3
- The process in which people grow and tend plants and animals is known as Domestication.
 - 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.
- 14.a **Why do you think Lothal was an important centre for handicrafts?** 4
- It was situated near areas where raw materials such as semi-precious stones were easily available.
 - This was an important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal.
 - There was also a store house in the city. Many seals and sealing were found in this store house.
 - A building that was found here was probably a workshop for making beads, as pieces of stone, half made beads, tools for bead making and finished beads have all been found here.

OR

b Discuss the important features of the Great Bath.

- In Mohenjodaro, a special tank called the Great Bath was built on the citadel.

- This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster, and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar.
- There were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides. Water was brought in from a well, and drained out after use.
- The important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

15.a **Mention how stone tools had helped the hunter-gatherers.**

4

- 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.

OR

b **'Hunter-gatherers had to move from one place to another'. Give reason.**

- They would have eaten up all the available plants and animal resources. Therefore, they would have 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.

GEOGRAPHY

16. **Define Latitude.**

1

- Latitude is the angular distance between the equator and any point north or south of it on the surface of the earth.

17. **What is 'Circle of illumination'?**

1

- The circle that divides day from night on the globe is called a Circle of illumination

18. **What do you understand by 'Standard Time'?**

1

- The middle/central longitude of each time zone is taken as the standard meridian and the local time on that meridian is generally followed all over as the standard time.

19. **How are Intermediate Directions helpful to us?**

1

- We can locate any place more accurately with the help of these intermediate directions.

20. **Describe Equinox.**

2

- On 21st March and September 23rd, vertical rays of the sun fall on the Equator.
- At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole Earth experiences equal days and equal nights and is called an Equinox.

21. **What are Conventional Symbols? How are they useful to us?** 2
- Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all called conventional symbols and there is an international agreement regarding the use of these.
 - With the help of these symbols maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read.

22. **State the importance of Prime Meridian and International Date line.** 2
- 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.

- 23.a **How is local time determined?** 4
- The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation of 360° .
 - This means that the earth spins 15° ($360/24$) in one hour or 1° in 4 minutes.
 - Therefore, a place 1° 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.

OR

- b **'Time and date changes when one crosses the International Date Line'. Explain.**
- Day and date change at the International Date Line.
 - While crossing the International Date Line from east to west a traveler 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.

- 24.a **Write a short note on Summer Solstice.** 4
- On 21st June, the Tropic of Cancer receives direct rays of the sun as the Northern Hemisphere tilts towards it.
 - As the sun's rays falls vertically at the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$), a large portion of the Northern Hemisphere gets light.
 - Therefore it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere with longer days and shorter nights.
 - The reverse happens in the Southern Hemisphere and this position of the Earth is called the Summer Solstice.

OR

- b **What do you understand by 'Leap year'?**
- 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.

- Thus every fourth year, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days and such a year with 366 days is called a Leap year.

CIVICS

25. **‘Voting is essential in a democracy’. Give reason.** 2
- Voting is important because through voting only, people elect leaders to represent them.
 - These representatives take decisions on behalf of the people and in doing so it is assumed that they will keep in mind the voices and interests of the people.
26. **Differentiate between an absolute monarchy and a constitutional monarchy.** 2
- 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
27. **Describe the women’s suffrage movement.** 3
- 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.
- 28.a **Why do conflicts occur in a country? How can rivers become a source of conflict?** 4
- Conflicts occur when people of different cultures, religions, regions or economic backgrounds do not get along with each other.
 - Rivers can become a source of conflict between states.
 - 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. Eg. Cauvery water dispute.

OR

- b **How is the power of the government checked through elections?**
- All governments are elected for fixed periods.
 - Once elected, governments can stay in power only for that period.
 - If they want to continue to be in power then they have to be re-elected by the people.
 - This provides opportunity to the people to sense their power in a democracy and hence regular elections limit the power of the government.