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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2018-19**



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code:MXSS06

CLASS: VI

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

10.03.2019

Expected Answers

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**
4. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

SECTION A

Qns	Marks
1. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER:	8
a. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called Arthashastra	
b. Samantas were military leaders who provided the king with troops.	
c. The Satavahana rulers were known as Lords of the Dakshinapatha .	
d. South Africa became a democratic country in 1994 .	
e. The Panchayat President is also called The Sarpanch .	
f. Permanent shops are given a license to do business by the Municipal Corporation .	
g. Almost all weather phenomena occur in the Troposphere .	
h. MT. Kilimanjaro in Africa is a Volcanic Mountain.	
2. NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER:	8
a. The Greek Ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya: Megasthenes	
b. Harshacharita, the biography of Harshavardhana was written in: Sanskrit	
c. The idea of Bhakti is present in this sacred book of the Hindus: Bhagavad Gita	
d. A well-known leader of African National Congress: Nelson Mandela	
e. The first tier of a Democratic Government: Panchayati Raj system	
f. Kalpattu is a village that is close to the sea coast in : Tamil Nadu	
g. The first Indian woman to climb the Mount Everest: Bachendri Pal	
h. The largest Indian state in terms of area: Rajasthan	
3. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE:	5
a. Pilgrims are men and women who undertake journeys to different countries. False	

- b. The word Hindu is derived from the river Indus. **True**
- c. The Zila Parishad is the executive body of the village. **False**
- d. Call centres deals with the problems and questions of customers. **True**
- e. Birds like pelican and flamingo migrate to our country in the winter season. **True**
- 4. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS: 5**
- a. The ancient name of coastal Orissa.
Kalinga, Taxila, Pataliputra
- b. This spice was known as Black Gold in the Roman Empire.
Cardamom, Cinnamon, **Pepper**
- c. Krishna Raja Sagar dam in Karnataka is built on this river:
Cauvery, Krishna, Godavari [Cauvery/Kaveri]
- d. A very old Fold Mountain in North America.
Aravalli, **Appalachians, Ural**
- e. Gir Forest in Gujarat is the home of _____.
Asiatic lion, Elephant, Snow leopard
- 5. On the given outline map of the world, mark and label: 2**
- a. A densely populated plain in China. Yangtze plain
- b. A young fold mountain in Europe. The Alps
- 6. On the given outline map of India , mark and label: 2**
- a. The Deccan Plateau /Peninsular Plateau
- b. Thar Desert / The Great Indian Desert

SECTION B (History)

7. State the main feature of Ashoka's Dhamma. 1
- Ashoka's Dhamma did not involve worship of a God or performance of sacrifice.
8. Name two main historical sources of Harsha. 1
- Harshacharita, the biography of Harshavardhana, written by his court poet Banabhatta and travel descriptions of the Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang.
9. Differentiate between taxes and tributes. 2
- Taxes are collected on a regular basis.
 - Tribute was collected as and when it was possible from people who gave a variety of things more or less willingly.
10. Write a short note on the Assemblies in the Southern Kingdom. 3
- The Sabha was an assembly of Brahmin land owners. This assembly functioned through sub-committees which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads etc.
 - The Ur was a village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not Brahmins.
 - The Nagaram was an organization of merchants. It is likely that these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful land owners and merchants.

OR

Briefly describe the New kind of Army during the ages of the Guptas.

- Like earlier kings, some of the Gupta rulers maintained a well-organized army with chariots, elephants, cavalry and foot soldiers. Besides there were military leaders who provided the rulers with troops whenever he required them.
- Feudal lords were not paid regular salaries. Some of them received grants of land. They collected revenue from the land and used this to maintain soldiers and horses.

- They also provided equipment for warfare to the kings. These men were known as Samantas and they tried to become independent whenever the ruler was weak.

11. Describe the measures taken by Ashoka to establish Dhamma in his empire. [Any 4] 4
- He appointed officials known as Dhamma Mahamattas to teach people about dhamma.
 - Ashoka got his messages inscribed in rocks and pillars.
 - He sent messengers to spread ideas about Dhamma to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.
 - He built roads, dug wells and built rest houses.
 - Besides he arranged for medical treatment for both human beings and animals

OR

Give a pen picture of Kalinga War.

- Kalinga is the ancient name of coastal Orissa. {Odisha}
- Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga.
- However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight anymore wars.
- He is the only king [emperor] in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.

12. Describe Samudragupta's achievements during war days. 4
- Samudragupta was a brave ruler. Nine rulers of Aryavarta were uprooted by him and their kingdoms were made a part of his empire.
 - Twelve rulers of Dakshinapatha surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and he then allowed them to rule again.
 - The rulers of Assam, Bengal, Nepal etc paid tribute and followed orders of Samudragupta. They attended his court from time to time.
 - The rulers of the outlying areas of the subcontinent and ruler of Sri Lanka who submitted to him and offered daughters in marriage.

OR

Describe some of the main achievements of the Pallavas and the Chalukyas.

- The Pallavas and Chalukyas were the most important ruling dynasties in south India during this period.
- The Pallavas and Chalukyas frequently attacked one another's areas; particularly they attacked the capital cities, which were prosperous towns.
- Aihole, the capital of the Chalukyas, was an important trading and commercial centre. During the days of Pulakeshin II, the Chalukyas defeated Harsha of Kanauj and Thaneswar.
- Ultimately, both the Pallavas and the Chalukyas gave way to new rulers belonging to Rashtrakuta and Chola dynasties.

SECTION B (Geography)

13. Name two Block Mountains. 1
- The Rhine Valley and the Vosges Mountain in Europe.

14. Differentiate between Strait and Isthmus. 2

- A Strait is a narrow passage of water connecting two large water bodies. Eg: Palk Strait
- An Isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two landmasses. Eg: Isthmus of

Panama.

15. Write a short note on Sunderbans Delta. 2

- Triangular shaped land formed at the mouth of the river is known as delta. Sunderbans delta is the largest delta in the World.
- Sunderbans delta is formed due to the combined depositional action of Ganga and Brahmaputra River into the Bay of Bengal.

16. How are mountains useful to us? 3 [Any 3]

- The mountains are a storehouse of water. Many rivers have their source in the glaciers in the mountains.
- Water from the mountains is also used for irrigation and generation of hydro-electricity. The river valleys and terraces are ideal for cultivation of crops.
- Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna. The forests provide fuel, fodder, shelter etc.
- Mountains provide an idyllic site for tourists. They visit the mountains for their scenic beauty.

OR

Plains have great concentration of people. Give reason.

- There is great concentration of people as more flat land is available for building houses as well as for cultivation.
- Because of fertile soil, the land is highly productive for cultivation.
- In India too, the Indo-Gangetic plains are the most densely populated regions of the world.

17. Write a short note on peninsular plateau. 3 (Any 3)

- Peninsular plateau is highly uneven with numerous hill ranges and valleys.
- The Vindhyas and the Satpuras are the important ranges in this plateau. Aravalli hills border it on the North – west side.
- The Western Ghats border the plateau in the west and the Eastern Ghats provide the Eastern boundary.
 - Peninsular Plateau is the store house of minerals such as coal and iron ore.

OR

How are coral islands formed?

- Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps.
- When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left.
 - Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeleton which grows higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.

18. Why do we have water scarcity even if 71% of earth is covered with water? 4

- More than 97% of the water is found in oceans and is too salty for human use.
- Rest of the water is in the form of ice sheets and glaciers.
- Only a very small percentage is available as fresh water for human use.
 - Hence, despite being a blue planet we face scarcity of water.

OR

Define continent. Name the major continents. Why is Australia known as the “Island Continent”?

- Large landmasses are known as the continents.
- The seven major continents are Asia, Africa, North America, South America,

Europe, Australia and Antarctica.

- Australia is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern hemisphere.
- It is surrounded on all sides by the oceans and seas and so it is known as Island Continent.

19. Differentiate between weather and climate. Write a short note on retreating monsoon. 4
- The day to day changes in the atmosphere such as changes in temperature, sunshine and rainfall is known as weather.
 - The average weather conditions which have been measured over many years are known as climate. Eg: Monsoon type climate in India
 - When the winds move back from the Indian mainland to the Bay of Bengal, it results in the onset of retreating monsoon.
 - Retreating monsoon brings rainfall to the Southern parts of India especially in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

OR

Why are forests necessary for living beings? Give an account on Thorny bushes.

- Forests are the natural habitat of wild life and they release oxygen and absorb carbon di oxide. [Any two]
- The root of the plants binds the soil and thereby controls soil erosion.
- Forests provide us with timber, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, gum etc.
- Thorny bushes type of vegetation is found in dry areas of India. The leaves are in the form of spines to reduce the loss of water.
- They are found in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Eastern slopes of Western Ghats. Eg: Cactus, Khair, Babool, Keekar.

SECTION B (Civics)

20. What is Apartheid? 1
- Apartheid means separation on the basis of race.
21. Why is voting important in a democracy? 1
- Voting is important because through voting only, people elect leaders to represent them.
22. Describe the three levels of panchayats. 1
- There are three levels of Panchayats: Gram Panchayat, [village panchayat] Block level Panchayat [Janpad Panchayat or Panchayat Samiti] and District Panchayat [Zila Parishad].
23. What is the role played by the police in a country? 2
- The police play an important role in getting representatives of the conflicting communities to meet and try to arrive at a solution.
 - At times when there is fear that violence may erupt, the police is responsible for ensuring peace and harmony at the place.
24. Enumerate the functions of Zila Parishad. 2
- The Zila Parishad prepares developmental plans for the whole district.
 - It controls the money distributed to Block and Village Panchayats.
25. Explain terrace cultivation in Nagaland. 2
- Terrace cultivation means that the land on a hill slope is made into flat plots and

carved out in steps.

- The sides of each plot are raised in order to retain water. This allows water to stand in the field, which is best for rice cultivation.

26. The Gram Sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible. Explain. 3

- It is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.
- The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people.
- It plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.

OR

What are the functions of a Gram Panchayat?

- The construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings and other common property resources.
- Levying and collecting local taxes.
- Executing government schemes related to generating employment in the village.

27. Describe casual workers. 4

- The jobs of Casual workers are not permanent and are employed on what is known as casual basis where they are required to come as and when the employer needs them.
- They are employed when the employer gets large orders or during certain seasons. At other times of the year they have to find some other work.
- If workers complain about their pay or working conditions they are asked to leave.
- There is no job security or protection if there is ill treatment and is expected to work for very long hours.

OR

Describe permanent workers.

- They get a regular salary every month and is a permanent worker with the company.
- They can expect their job to continue for a long period of time.
- There are other benefits given to permanent workers like savings for old age, holidays on Sundays, national holidays and also gets some days as annual leave and medical facilities for themselves and family and medical leave when they fall ill.
 - They attend the same office or factory regularly, their work is clearly identified, get a regular salary and will not be asked to leave if the factory does not have much work.

The End Of The Question Paper

THE WORLD MAP

