



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**MID TERM EXAMINATION - 2017-18**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE-EXPECTED ANSWERS**

**STD: VI**

**Time: 2 ½ hours**

**Date: 13/09/17**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**General instructions:**

- ❖ All the questions must be answered on the answer script provided.
- ❖ Indicate the different points of the answers with an asterisk (\*)
- ❖ Write only answers for the objective questions with correct question number.
- ❖ There are 5 Printed sides to this paper.

**SECTION - A OBJECTIVE (25MARKS)**

**HISTORY**

**I NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

**(½ × 4 = 2)**

1. The flint stones for settlements were brought from this country: **Syria**
2. The area along the south of the Ganga in ancient times was known as: **Magadha**
3. Archaeologists called the earliest period as: **Paleolithic period**
4. A tool used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds: **Plough**

**II MATCH THE FOLLOWING:**

**(½ × 4 = 2)**

S NO	COLUMN A	S NO	COLUMN B	RESPONSE
1.	The Middle Stone Age	a	Before Christ	1. <b>d</b>
2.	Cowries	b	cotton	2. <b>c</b>
3.	BC	c	Red Sea	3. <b>a</b>
4.	Mehrgarh	d	Mesolithic	4. <b>b</b>



**III CHOOSE THE CORRECT FROM THE FOLLOWING:**

**(½ × 4 = 2)**

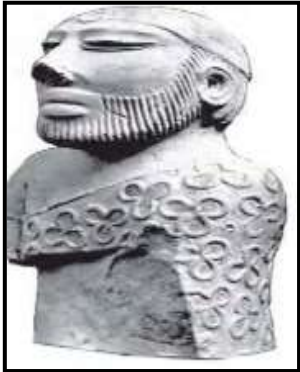

1. The first animal to be tamed by the early people  
a. Cat                      b. **Dog**                      c. Goat                      d. Cow
2. These birds were found in India during the Paleolithic period  
a. Peacock                      b. Eagle                      c. Vulture                      d. **Ostrich**
3. The Harappans got copper from the present day.  
a. **Rajasthan**                      b. Gujrat                      c. Madhya Pradesh                      d. Punjab
4. The trees found in Himalayan region  
a. Neem                      b. **Birch**                      c. Keekar                      d. Banyan



**IV OBSERVE THE PICTURES AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:**

**(½ × 4 = 2)**

1.		<p>A. Writings written by hand: <b><u>Manuscripts</u></b></p> <p>B. It is specially written on the bark of <b><u>birch</u></b> trees.</p>
2		<p>C. Writings on hard surfaces: <b><u>Inscriptions</u></b></p> <p>D. It can be read through a process known as: <b><u>Decipherment</u></b></p>

**V. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING PICTURES AND MATCH THE FOLLOWING : ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ )**

PICTURES	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSE
1 	a) They were the earliest Pit houses at Burzahom	1-b
2 	b) A stone statue found in Mohenjodaro.	2-d

3		c) Public bath where important people took a dip on special occasions	3-a
4		d) The pottery from Mehrgarh	4-c

### CIVICS

#### VI NAME THE FOLLOWING:

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ )

1. It is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts: Government
2. All adults are allowed to vote: Universal adult franchise
3. He fought the apartheid system for several years: Nelson Mandela
4. It means the right to vote: Suffrage / Franchise

#### VII MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ )

S NO	COLUMN A	S NO	COLUMN B	RESPONSE
1.	Disapproval towards government	a.	Rule by the people	1. d
2.	Government	b.	Separation of race	2. c
3.	Apartheid	c.	Makes laws	3. b
4.	Democracy	d.	Signature campaign	4. a
		e.	Minority	

#### VIII STATE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE:

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ )

1. Untouchability is now banned by law: True
2. Democratic governments in our times are usually referred to as representative democracies: True

### GEOGRAPHY

#### IX FILL IN THE BLANKS:

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ )

1. The Tropical/Torrid Zone is the hottest heat zone.
2. Seasons change due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun.
3. The time of a particular place or locality is known as the Local time.
4. Large scale maps give more / detailed information than small scale maps.

**X NAME THE FOLLOWING:****( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ )**

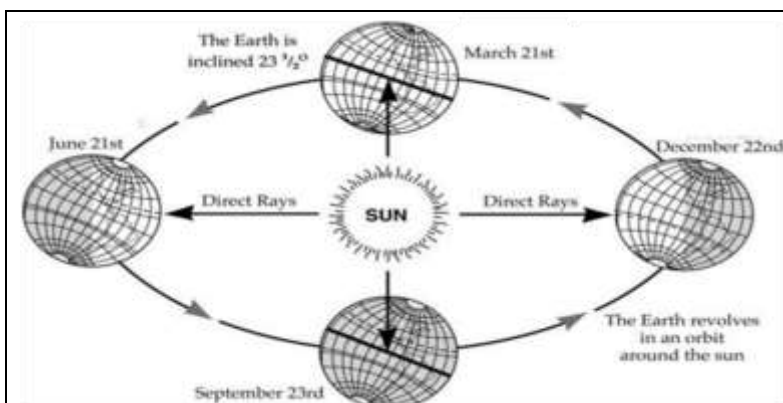
1. The position of the earth when it experiences equal days and nights: **Equinox**
2. Another name for Circle of Illumination: **Shadow Circle**
3. The colour used for showing water bodies on a map: **Blue**
4. Directions in between the cardinal points: **Intermediate / Sub Directions or Intermediate / Sub Cardinal Points**

**XI STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE: ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ )**

1. The earth has been divided into 25 time zones: **False**
2. We use large scale maps to show large areas like continents: **False**
3. Earth rotates from West to East: **True**
4. The earth takes  $365 \frac{1}{4}$  days to revolve around the sun: **True**

**XII MATCH THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS:****( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ )**

S.No	Column A	Column B	Response
1.	India's Standard Meridian	a. 4	1. c
2.	Leap year	b. $0^{\circ}$ longitude	2. d
3.	Prime Meridian	c. $82 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude	3. b
4.	Cardinal points	d. 366 days	4. a

**XIII OBSERVE THE GIVEN PICTURES & ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW :****( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ )**

1. **Summer** Solstice occurs on 21<sup>st</sup> June.

2. **Spring** Equinox occurs on 21<sup>st</sup> March.



3. This is a book of maps. It is called an **Atlas**



4. This is a soil map of India. It is a **thematic** (physical/ thematic) map.

## **SECTION - SUBJECTIVE (55 MARKS)**

### **HISTORY**

#### **XIV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE POINT:**

**(1 × 7 = 7)**

1. Explain the term Domestication.
  - **Domestication is the name given to the process in which people grow plants and look after animals**
2. What do you understand by excavation?
  - **Digging under the surface of the earth for archaeological purposes.**
3. What is Palaeolithic?
  - **Palaeolithic comes from two Greek words, 'palaeo' meaning old, and 'lithos' meaning stone.**
  - **The term 'Palaeolithic' refers to the Old Stone Age. (any 1 point)**
4. Who is a specialist?
  - **A specialist is a person who is trained to do only one kind of work**
5. Name the most common animal, generally kept by the people in Mehrgarh.
  - **Cattle / goat / sheep**
6. What are factory sites?
  - **Places where stones were found and where people made tools were known as factory sites.**
7. What was used to make great bath water tight?
  - **The Great Bath was made water tight with a layer of natural tar.**

#### **XV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS:**

**(2 × 5 = 10)**

1. **What are the features of houses found at Mehrgarh?**
  - Mehrgarh includes remains of square or rectangular houses.
  - Each house had four or more compartments, some of which may have been used for storage
2. **How did travelling of people enrich our culture?**
  - People from across the frontiers also came into the subcontinent and settled here and these movements of people enriched our cultural traditions.
  - People have shared new ways of carving stone, composing music, and even cooking food over several hundreds of years
3. **Why did the hunter- gatherers choose to live near 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
4. **Describe two features of Harappan cities?**

Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts.

  - Usually, the part to the west was smaller but higher. Archaeologists describe this as the citadel.
  - The part to the east was larger but lower. This is called the lower town
5. **What are Manuscripts? In which language were they written?**
  - Manuscripts are books written by hand and were usually written on palm leaves or on the specially prepared bark of tree known as the birch.
  - Many of them were written in Sanskrit, others were in Prakrit and Tamil

#### **XVI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS:**

**(2 × 4=8)**

1. **A) How did the farmers become herders?**

- Women, men and children attract animals by leaving food for them near shelters and tame them.
- Later, people encouraged animals that were relatively gentle to come near the campus where they lived.
- These animals such as sheep, goat, cattle and also the pig lived in herds and most of them ate grass.
- Often people protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals

**OR**

**B) What were the features of a tribe during Neolithic Period? What occupations were followed by members of the tribe?**

- During Neolithic period farmers and herders used to live in groups called tribes
- Usually two or three generations live together in small settlements or villages.
- Most families are related to one another and groups of such families form a tribe.
- Members of a tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing

**2. A) “Hunter-gatherers have to move from place to place.” Give reasons?**

- 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

**OR**

**B) State the use of the stone tools for hunters and gatherers?**

- 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 tool

**CIVICS**

**XVII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE POINT:**

**(1 × 2 = 2)**

- 1. Who demanded the right to vote for all women?**
  - The Suffragettes demanded the right to vote for all women.
- 2. How do people elect leaders to represent them?**
  - People elect leaders to represent them by **voting** in an election.

**XVIII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS:**

**(2 × 2 = 4)**

- 1. What measures did the government take to show equality among boys and girls?**
  - The government has taken steps in to promote justice by providing special provisions that can enable girls to overcome the injustices that they are subjected to.
  - Thus it is possible that fees for girls might be waived or lowered in government schools or colleges.

**2. Explain representative democracy.**

- In representative democracies people do not participate directly but, instead, choose their representatives through an election process.
- These representatives meet and make decisions for the entire population

**XIX ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN FOUR POINTS:**

**(1 × 4= 4)**

**1. Write a short note on the democratic form of government.**

- In a democracy it is the people who give the government the power to make decisions and enforce laws.
- 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.

**OR**

**2. Describe the Women's Suffrage movement.**

- 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.
- American women got the right to vote in 1920 while women in the UK got to vote on the same terms as men some years later, in 1928

**GEOGRAPHY**

**XX DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS IN ONE POINT :**

**(1 × 4 =4)**

**1. Globe**

- The Globe is a miniature model of the Earth.

**2. Leap year**

- A surplus day is added to the month of February every fourth year, with February having 29 days instead of 28 days. It is called a leap year.

**OR**

- An year with 366 days is called a leap year.

**3. Circle of Illumination**

- The Circle of Illumination is the line that divides the Earth into a lighted half and a darkened half.

**OR**

- It is the line that separates or divides day and night.

**4. Scale**

- Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

**XXI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN TWO POINTS :**

**(2 × 4 = 8)**

**1. What is the shape of the earth?**

- The Earth is slightly flattened at the poles and bulges at the equator.
- Its true shape is geoid which means earth-like shape.

**2. Which heat zone is very cold? Why?**

- The Frigid Zone is very cold.
- It is because here the Sun does not rise much above the horizon. **OR** The Sun's rays are always slanting and provide less heat.

**3. Explain the two motions of the earth**

- 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.

**4. What are the components of a map? How are maps more helpful than a globe?**

- There are three components of maps-distance, direction and symbols.

**+ any one of the following point**

- A globe can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole. But, when we want to study only a part of the earth, maps is more useful as it can represent the entire earth's surface or a part of it.
- Maps can be useful to show the physical features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains etc., political boundaries such as countries, cities, towns and villages etc. as well as specific information such as road maps, rainfall maps, distribution of forest, industries etc.

**XXII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN FOUR POINTS :**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

**1. Write a short note on 'Standard Time'**

- 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.

**2. A. What is a map? Explain the different types of maps**

- A map is a drawing of the Earth or a part of it on a flat surface.
- Maps showing natural features of the earth are called physical or relief maps.
- Maps showing cities, town and villages, countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political maps.
- Some maps focus on specific information like rainfall map, road maps, maps of tourist places are called thematic maps.

**OR**

**B. Discuss the various uses of maps**

- They can show accurate details of even very small areas.
- Maps can be easily carried from one place to another.
- These can also be used to understand the relationship between different aspects.
- For example, we can place the rainfall map of an area on the vegetation map of the same area to understand the relationship between the two.

\*\*\*\*\*X\*\*\*\*\*