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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
FINALEXAMINATION 2017-18**



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code: MXSS06/07

CLASS: VI

Expected answers

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

01.03.2018

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.**
4. All questions in **Section A** carries **one** mark.
5. One mark questions to be answered in **one point**, two marks in **two points**, three marks in **three points** and four marks in **four points**.
6. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

SECTION A(objective)

Qns		Marks
1.	FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER:	7
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Oracle bones were used to predict the future. b. Soma plant was used to make a special drink during Vedic period. c. When members of the same family become rulers one after another, the family is called a dynasty d. We can find evidence of trade in the Sangam poems. e. The Zila Parishad makes developmental plans at the district level. f. The municipal corporation is formed in big cities having population more than one million. g. Glaciers are permanently frozen rivers of ice. 	
2.	NAME THE FOLLOWING:	7
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name the most famous Kushana ruler: Kanishka b. Madurai was the capital of this kingdom: Pandhyas c. The type of government in which people take part in decision making. Democracy / democratic government d. It is looked upon only as an obstruction to traffic and to people walking: Street vending e. The wearing away of the Earth's surface: Erosion f. A well-known species of mangrove trees: Sundari g. Mountains that separate Asia from Europe: Ural Mountain 	

3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

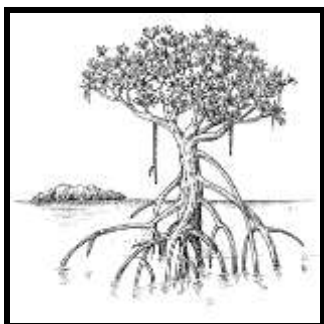
6

- a. Pepper spice is known as Black _____
(Silver, **gold**, bronze)
- b. Agni is god of _____
(**fire**, water, sky)
- c. First ruler of Gupta dynasty. _____
(Samudragupta, Skandagupta, **Chandragupta**)
- d. _____ fought the apartheid system for several years in South Africa.
(**Nelson Mandela**, Martin Luther King, Dr Ambedkar)
- e. _____ is a narrow zone which contains all forms of life.
(Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, **Biosphere**)
- f. A plateau which is famous for gold and diamond mining in the world.

(**African Plateau**, Deccan Plateau, Chhotanagpur Plateau)

4. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING PICTURES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

3x1=3



- a. **Mangrove** forests can survive in saline water.
- b) The second level of administration body at local level: **Block/Panchayati Samiti**
- c) This is **Lions Capital** at Sarnath.

5. ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA LOCATE AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING:

3

- a. Mt. Everest
- b. River Godavari
- c. Thar Desert

SECTION B (HISTORY)

6 Write any one features of Ashoka's dhamma?

1

- Ashoka's dhamma did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice.
- Ashoka felt that just as a father tries to teach his children, he had a duty to instruct his subjects and was very much inspired by the teachings of Buddha.

- 7 Which is the most famous play of Kalidasa? 1
- Abhijnana Shakunthala is the most famous play of Kalidasa
- 8 Who is called a Bodhisatva? 1
- The person who has attained enlightenment is called a Bodhisatva
- 9 What do you know about the burial at Inamgaon. 2
- .Here, adults were generally buried in the ground, laid out straight, with the head towards the north.
 - Sometimes burials were within the houses and vessels that probably contained food and water were placed with the dead.
- 10 Mention the sources of information about Samudragupta 2
- We know about Samudragupta from a long inscription, inscribed on the Ashokan pillar at Allahabad.
 - It was composed as a Kavya by Harishena, who was a poet and minister at the court of Samudragupta
11. Bring out the difference between a tribute and tax? 2
- Taxes were collected on a regular basis and are mandatory.
 - Tribute was collected as and when it was possible from people who gave a variety of things more or less willingly.eg-elephants, timber, honey
- 12 Write a short note on the Dasas. 3
- The people who composed the hymns described themselves as Aryas and called their opponents Dasas or Dasyus.
 - These were people who did not perform sacrifices, and probably spoke different languages.
 - Later, the term dasa came to mean slave and slaves were women and men who were often captured in war.
 - They were treated as the property of their owners, who could make them do whatever work they wanted.
- OR
- Write a short note on Megaliths.
- Big stone boulders are known as Megaliths which were carefully arranged by people, and were used to mark burial sites.
 - The practice of erecting megaliths began about 3000 years ago, and was prevalent throughout the Deccan, south India, in the north-east and Kashmir.
 - While some megaliths can be seen on the surface, other megalithic burials are often underground.
 - Sometimes, archaeologists find a circle of stone boulders or a single large stone standing on the ground. These are the only indications that there are burials beneath
- 13 6. Briefly mention how the empire was ruled by Ashoka? 4

- As the empire was so large, different parts were ruled differently.
- The areas around Pataliputra were under the direct control of the emperor.
- Officials were appointed to collect taxes from farmers, herders, craftsperson and traders who lived in villages and towns in the area.
- Messengers went to and fro, and spies kept a watch on the officials.

14. What were the new developments in the field of administration during the Gupta Period? 4

- During the Gupta period, kings adopted numerous measures to win the support of powerful men.
- Some important administrative posts now became hereditary. For example, the poet Harishena was a chief judicial officer.
- At times, one person held many offices.
- Besides, important men probably had a say in local administration.

OR

Describe the changes brought in the army during the Gupta period

- The protection of an Empire required huge and strong army. Thus, special attention was paid to maintain a huge efficient army.
- Infantry, cavalry and elephants were the main divisions of the army.
- Besides, there were military leaders known as samantas, who provided troops to the king whenever required.
- They were not paid regular salaries. Instead some of them received grants of lands. They collected revenue from the land and used this to maintain soldiers, horses and provide equipment for warfare

SECTION B (CIVICS)

15. Why do people move from villages to cities for a job? 1

- As there are many jobs available.
- Opportunity to save money is better.

16. What is the difference between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat? 1

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram Sabha is the institution which consists of all the adults of the village- men and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram Panchayat is the executive body of the village consisting of the Sarpanch and the Panchs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It approves and controls the money of the Gram Panchayats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram Panchayats spend the money on several welfare schemes of the village.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a permanent body of the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a temporary body elected for a term of five years.

17. Who is called a permanent worker? (any one) 1

- A person who gets a regular salary every month
- He gets job benefits
- Secured job

18. What is the role of the elected representatives in a democracy?(any one) 2
- The representatives take decisions on behalf of the people.
 - In doing so it is assumed that they will keep in mind the voices and interests of the people.

19. Why do you think small workshops and factories employ casual workers? 2
- Most workers are employed on what is known as casual basis i.e. 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.

20. Who are the important office bearers of a municipal corporation? 3
- Mayor: The mayor is the presiding officer who presides over the meetings of corporation.
 - Deputy Mayor: He/she assists the Mayor and takes over the office of Mayor in absence of the Mayor.
 - Municipal Commissioner: He/she is the Chief Executive Officer who executes the plans.

OR

What functions are performed by a municipal corporation?

- Municipal Corporation that takes care of street lights, garbage collection, water supply, keeping the streets and the market clean.
 - Municipal Corporation is also responsible for ensuring that diseases do not break out in the city.
 - It also runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries.
 - And makes gardens and maintains them.
21. In some states Gram Sabhas form committees. Why? 4
- In some states Gram Sabhas form committees to carry out specific works.
 - Construction committee is formed to carry out the construction work and development committee is engaged in development work.
 - These committees are composed of some members of the Gram Sabha and some members of the Gram Panchayat.
 - They work together to carry out specific tasks

SECTION B (GEOGRAPHY)

22. Carbon dioxide is essential for human existence. Explain. 1
- Carbon dioxide is important for human existence because it absorbs heat radiated by the Earth, thereby keeping the planet warm.
 - It is also essential for the growth of plants.

23. Give any one reason why mountains are thinly populated. 1
- Less people live in the mountain areas because of harsh climate.
 - Since the slopes are steep, less land is available for farming.

24. What has India done to protect its wild life? 1
- In order to protect the wild life there are many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves that have been set up.
 - The Government has also started Project Tiger and Project Elephant to

- protect these animals.
25. Mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders with them. Give reason. 2
- The density of atmosphere is maximum at the sea level and decreases rapidly as we go up.
 - Mountaineers experience problems in breathing due to this decrease in the density of air. So they have to carry oxygen cylinders with them.
26. Define delta. Which is the world's largest delta? 2
- A delta is an area of land formed at the mouth of the river.
 - The Sundarbans delta, which is formed by the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra, is the world's largest delta.
27. Distinguish between South West monsoon season and North East monsoon season. 2

South West monsoon	North East monsoon
It is marked by the onset and advance of monsoon.	It is the retreating monsoon.
The winds blow from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards the land.	The winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and bring rain to the eastern coast.

28. Describe the regional differences in the climate of India. 3
- Jaisalmer and Bikaner in the desert of Rajasthan are very hot, while Drass and Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir are freezing cold.
 - Coastal places like Mumbai and Kolkata experience moderate climate and are very humid whereas places like Delhi experience extreme climate.
 - Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the world's highest rainfall, while in a particular year it might not rain at all in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan.

OR

Bring out the uses of forests.

- Forests perform various functions. Plants release oxygen that we breathe and absorb carbon dioxide.
 - The roots of the plants bind the soil, thus, they control soil erosion.
 - Forests provide us with timber for furniture, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, gum etc.
 - Forests are the natural habitat of wildlife.
29. How are plateaus important for us? 4
- Plateaus are very useful because they are rich in mineral deposits.
 - There may be several waterfalls as the river falls from a great height.
 - The lava plateaus are rich in black soil that is fertile and good for cultivation.
 - Many plateaus have scenic spots and are a great attraction to tourists.
30. Why do a large number of people live in the Northern Indian Plains. 4
- The Northern Indian Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas.
 - They are generally level and flat.

- These are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers- the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
- These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation and that is the reason for high concentration of population in these plains.

OR

Describe the peninsular plateau

- To the south of northern plains lies the peninsular plateau.
- It is triangular in shape.
- The relief is highly uneven.
- This is the region with numerous hill ranges and valleys. Example: Aravalli hills.