



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
FIRST SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2016**

STD: VI

Date: 26.09.2016

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 60

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.

SECTION –A (HISTORY- 30 MARKS)

I. ANSWER IN ‘ONE’ WORD

(4 × 1/2 = 2)

1. This was actually a transition period and was followed by the Neolithic age.
2. The art Buddhist in theme but Graeco-Roman in style.
3. An object made by a person found at an archaeological site.
4. The Indus Valley Civilization belonged to this age.

II. MATCH THE CONTENTS IN COLUMN ‘A’ WITH THOSE IN COLUMN ‘B’ :

(4 × 1/2 = 2)

S.NO	COLUMN - A		COLUMN – B	ANSWER
1.	Hard reddish baked clay	a.	First to produce silk	1
2.	Chinese	b.	Indus Valley	2
3.	Israel	c.	Terracotta	3
4.	Script not yet deciphered	d.	Earliest evidence of controlled fire	4

III. STUDY THE GIVEN PICTURE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW: (2 × 1/2 = 1)



- A. This is a seal showing a male figure in a yogic pose surrounded by various animals. Identify the seal.
B. To which God this figure has been compared to?

IV. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ‘TRUE’ OR ‘FALSE’ : (4 × 1/2 = 2)

1. Human beings appeared on the Earth about 40,000 years ago. _____
2. The use of pottery was quite common during the Palaeolithic age. _____
3. The Indus people had knowledge of Iron. _____
4. The Neolithic Age was the last phase of the Stone Age. _____

V. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

(6 × ½ = 3)

1. During Neolithic Age humans began to settle down and started _____
2. _____ is a prehistoric tool of stone or metal shaped like chisels or axe head used for chopping or digging.
3. The lower Palaeolithic Age is also known as _____.
4. _____ in Karnataka's Gulbarga district is considered to be a factory site where stone tools were manufactured.
5. Harappan culture was more than twice the area of _____ and _____ civilizations.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 'ONE' POINT:

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. What was the Citadel or Acropolis used for?
2. State how the continuous invasions from the north-west influence India.
3. Give reason: 'The term Neolithic Revolution is associated with the Neolithic Period'.
4. Who were the hominids?

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 'TWO' POINTS:

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. State the reasons suggested for the decline of the Indus Valley civilization. (**any two**)
2. Mention the reasons for choosing stone as the main tool, by the early humans.
3. Write a short note on the drainage system of the Indus Valley people.
4. What difference was seen in the houses of the Neolithic Age?

VIII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 'FOUR' POINTS:

(2 × 4 = 8)

1. Enlist the features of the pre-historic human life.

2. ANSWER QUESTION 'A' OR 'B'

A. What are the main features of a civilization?

OR

B. This huge public tank was an important building found by the archaeologists at Mohenjodaro. Describe its unique features.



SECTION- B (CIVICS - 10 MARKS)



IX. NAME THE FOLLOWING :

(4 × 1/2 = 2)

1. The right to vote in an election.
2. The supreme legislative body in India.
3. An official area of a country which elects someone to represent them at the government level.
4. The policy of racial discrimination followed in South Africa.

X. MATCH THE CONTENTS IN COLUMN 'A' WITH THOSE IN COLUMN 'B':

(4 × 1/2 = 2)

	COLUMN – 'A'		COLUMN – 'B'	ANSWERS
1.		a.	Jan Lokpal Bill	1.
2.		b.	Pioneer of Suffragette Movement	2.
3.	2011	c.	The Supreme Court	3.
4.	The guardian of the Indian constitution	d.	The great dictator of Germany.	4.

XI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 'ONE' POINT:

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Identify the basic function of a government.
2. Mention any two problems faced by Indian democracy.

XII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN 'FOUR' POINTS:

(1 × 4 = 4)

1. a. How are elections held in India?

OR

- b. Give Reasons: 'a system of checks and balances should exist in a democracy'.

SECTION-C (GEOGRAPHY - 20 MARKS)

XIII. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :

(4 × 1/2 = 2)

1. Maps showing boundaries of countries, states, capitals etc are called _____
a. Political Maps b. Thematic Maps c. Physical Maps
2. The orbit of the earth is _____ in shape.
a. Oval b. Spherical c. Elliptical
3. The time difference between Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and Indian Standard Time is: _____

a. 7 hours

b. 5.5 hours

c. 3 hours

4. An imaginary line joining the two poles through the centre of the Earth is called _____

a. Equator

b. Both 'a' and 'c'

c. Axis

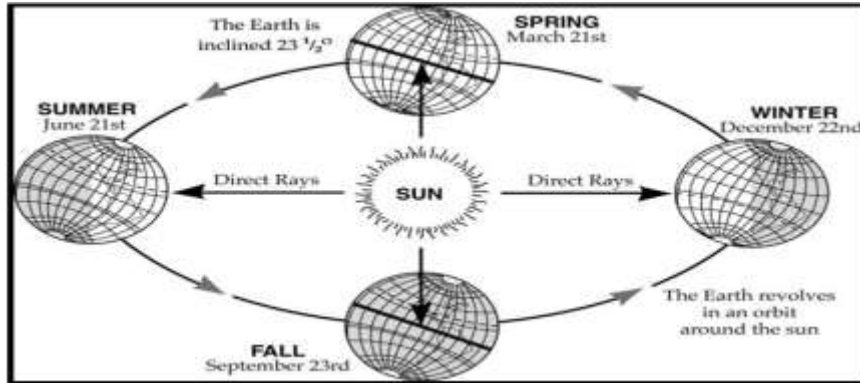
XIV. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

(4 × ½ = 2)

1. The 180° longitude is important because the _____ runs along it.
2. The Circle of _____ separates day and night.
3. _____ have no scale to give accurate measurement of distances.
4. All official maps of India are made by the survey of India based at _____

XV. STUDY THE GIVEN PICTURE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS PROVIDED:

(4 × ½ = 2)



- A. What is this movement of the Earth round the Sun known as? What does it cause?
- B. Which Equinox occurs on September 23rd every year? What does the term Equinox mean?

XVI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 'ONE' POINT:

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. 'All shipping and airline routes are plotted along great circles' – Justify the statement.
2. What do you understand by cardinal directions?
3. Why does the duration of day and night vary?
4. Why are conventional symbols used in maps?

XVII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 'TWO' POINTS:

(3 × 2 = 6)

1. Differentiate between Local Time and Standard Time.
2. Define Rotation. What will happen if the Earth stops rotating?
3. State the advantages of a map over a globe

XVIII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN 'FOUR' POINTS:

(1 × 4 = 4)

1. A. Mention the points of difference between the Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice.

OR

B. Write a note on 'Leap Year'
