

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Annual Examination - (2022 – 2023)

Class / Section: VI

MM:80

Subject: Social Science

Time: 3 Hrs.

Name: _____

Roll No.: _____

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A- From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B- Question no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section C- Question no. 21 to 24 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D- Question no. 21 to 24 are Long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section E – Question no. from 34 to 36 are case based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
7. Section F- Question no. 37 is Map based.

Section A - MCQs

1. The Standard Meridian of India is _____. (1)
(a) 82°30' E (b) 85°30' E
(c) 82°30' W (d) 85°30' N
2. The value of the prime meridian is _____. (1)
(a) 60° (b) 180°
(c) 90° (d) 0°
3. Find incorrect Option. (1)
(a) Fold Mountain - Ural
(b) Oldest Fold Mountain -Aravali
(c) Volcanic Mountain- Mt. Fujiyama
(d) New Fold Mountain-Rhine Valley

4. Jog falls is situated in _____ state.
 (a) Bengal (b) Tamilnadu (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Karnataka (1)
5. Sahyadris is also known as _____.
 (a) Western Ghats (b) Aravalli (c) Eastern Ghats (d) Shiwalik (1)
6. _____ river drain into the Arabian Sea.
 (a) Mahanadi (b) Krishana (c) Tapi (d) Godavari (1)
7. The climate of the place is affected by _____ and _____.
 (a) Location (b) altitude (c) Longitudes (d) Both (a) and (b) (1)
- (8) One horned rhinoceroses found in _____ state.
 (a) Bengal (b) Gujarat (c) Tamilnadu (d) Assam (1)
9. Assertion (A) Ashoka ruler of Mauryan dynasty laid emphasis on educating Dharma to the common masses also.
 Reason (R) : This could be verified by his conscious effort to the teach the common Masses in their own language that is Prakrit.
 Alternatives :
 (a) Both (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
 (b) Both (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
 (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
 (d) (A) is false but (R) is true. (1)
10. _____ was a gateway to the northwest.
 (a) Ujjain (b) Amravati (c) Taxila (d) Thanesar (1)
11. _____ means organization or association.
 (a) Gana (b) Assemblies (c) Organisation (d) Sangha (1)

12. Who wrote the biography of Harshavardhana? (1)
- (a) Xuan Zang (b) Chandarbardai
(c) Ravikriti (d) Banabhatta
13. _____ is the capital of the Chalukyas. (1)
- (a) Kanchipuram (b) Aihole
(c) Puhar (d) Madurai
14. The _____ was an organization of merchants. (1)
- (a) ur (b) sabha
(c) nagaram (d) gana
15. Chanakya's ideas were written down in the book called _____. (1)
- (a) Sangam literature (b) Abhijnana Shakuntala
(c) Rajniti (d) Arthashastra
16. The Municipal Council is formed in _____. (1)
- (a) Metro cities (b) Small towns
(c) Janpadas (d) Village
17. The Commissioner is appointed by the _____. (1)
- (a) People (b) Tehsildar
(c) Government (d) SDM
18. The shopkeeper is given license by _____. (1)
- (a) State government (b) Municipal corporation
(c) Central government (d) None of these
19. Statement 1 : Nearly $\frac{2}{5}$ th of all rural families are agricultural labourers.
Statement 2 : Many of them have small plot of lands while others are landless.
- (a) Both the statements are true.
(b) Both the statements are false
(c) Statement 1 is true & Statement 2 is false.
(d) Statement 2 is true & Statement 1 is false. (1)

20. What does Ramalingam do with the rice produce in his mills? (1)

(a) He distributes it to the poor.

(b) He sells it to traders in nearby town

(c) He sells it to government sector

(d) He keep it for self consumption

Section B - Very Short Answer Questions

21. Define following terms: (a) Glaciers (b) Range (2)

22. Why do you think small workshops and factories employ casual workers? (2)

23. What did Gangabai do and Why? (2)

24. How are empires different from kingdoms? (2)

Section C -Short Answer Questions

25. Do you think ordinary people would have read and understood prashastis? Give Reasons for your answer? (3)

26. Why do slaves and servants were ill-treated? How order of emperor would have improved their condition? (3)

27. How municipal cooperation earn money? What are the decisions taken by group of municipal councilors?(Mention any two) (1+2)

28. Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island? (3)

29. How are plains formed? Why river plains thickly populated? (1+2)

Section D - Long Answer Questions

30. Define the term Prashasti. What were the new administrative arrangements during this Period? (1+4)

31. What are the different types of mountains? Mention any two features of Block Mountains. Draw a label diagram of Block Mountain. (1+2+2)

32. Who is a Municipal Councillor? Mention any four work of Municipal Corporation. (1+4)

33. What is the non farming activities conducted in rural area? Why a fisherman takes Loan from moneylenders? How Government help farmers and fishermen? (1+2+2)

Section E - Case Based Questions

34. Since early times animals have been hunted in large numbers. Elephants were killed for their tusks, Which yield ivory. Similarly Deer for their skin Rhinos for their horns Ostrich for their feathers and Lion for their skin. In order to protect the depleting wild animals the governments of many countries have enacted laws to prevent illegal hunting. In this connection many wild life sanctuaries and national parks have been set up in many countries. These parks have protected by forest areas to protect these vanishing animals.

India made a legislation of Wild Life Protection Act in 1972. Before this there were only five national parks in India . This law gave legal protection to the wildlife by making schedule of the laws for plant and animal species. These laws are effective to the whole states of India except Jammu and Kashmir, because this state has its own wildlife protecting laws.

34(a) Why animal hunted in large numbers? (1)

34(b) When wild life protection act was passed in India? (1)

34 (c) In which state or Union territory Wild Life Protection Act is not applicable? (1)

36 (d) Why Wild Life Protection Act required? (1)

35. People in urban areas earn their living in various ways. They are either self-employed or work for someone. Several people also travel from rural to urban areas in search of work. Most of these workers are self-employed and work on streets selling goods, repairing items or providing services. They build temporary shops, use carts or simply spread plastic sheets. Initially the hawkers weren't allowed to do business in certain areas.

However, the government has now allotted areas in the city where they could set up their shops. A large number of people work in factories and industries in and around the city. They may either be permanent or temporary, called 'casual basis'. These temporary workers are forced to search for other jobs when they go out of job. There is no job security for them. In cities, there are groups of people sitting or standing in chowks waiting to be employed by someone. Such places are called "labour chowk".

Several workers are permanently employed in private companies, factories, offices and government departments. They get a regular monthly salary. These employees are also entitled to other benefits such as savings for old age, holidays as well as annual leave and medical facilities.

35 (a) Mention any two activities done by people in Urban areas for their livelihood. (1)

35 (b) Which place called labour chowk? (1)

35 (c) Mention any two benefits enjoyed by permanent employee. (2)

36. Ashoka was the third ruler of the Maurya dynasty and was one of the most powerful kings in ancient times. His reign between 273 BC and 232 B.C. in the history of India was one of the most prosperous periods. Ashoka was born to Mauryan King Bindusara and his queen Devi Dharmya was the grandson of the founder emperor of the Maurya Dynasty, the great Chandragupta Maurya. To a great extent, Ashoka the Great made justified contributions to the art as well as architecture built stupas at Sanchi, Sarnath, Deor, Bharhut, Butkara, Kothar, etc. He also made significant contributions to the Nalanda University and Mahabodhi temples. The main source of revenue in the empire was the taxes and tributes. With this, the government used to look after the maintenance for better medical facilities and transport.

36 (a) What was Ashoka contribution in Indian architecture? (1)

36 (b) What are the main source of revenue? (1)

36 (c) Who is the founder of Mourya Dynasty? (1)

36 (d) Who look after maintenances of transport? (1)

Section F – Map Work

37. On the outline map of India, mark the following. (5)

(i) Aravalli Range (ii) Deccan Plateau (iii) Madurai

(iv) Nalanda (v) Amaravati.