

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Annual Examination - (2025 – 2026)

Class / Section: VI ()
Subject: Social Science
Name: _____

MM: 80
Time: 3 Hrs.
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. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D- Question no. 30 to 33 are Long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section E – Question no. 34 to 36 are case based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
7. Section F- Question no. 37 is Map based.

Section A – MCQs (1x20= 20 Marks)

1. In many mountainous regions, tourism provides livelihoods through adventure sports, scenic travel, and religious visits. At the same time, these regions are ecologically fragile and highly sensitive to human pressure. In this context, which approach BEST reflects ethical and sustainable governance?
 - a. Prioritising economic growth through maximum tourist inflow to reduce poverty
 - b. Imposing blanket bans on tourism to preserve ecological integrity
 - c. Allowing tourism only when it contributes to cultural or religious purposes
 - d. Regulating tourism based on ecological carrying capacity while protecting local livelihoods
2. A sudden movement of snow, ice, or rocks down a mountainside, usually happening when the snow begins to melt.
 - a. Landslide
 - b. Avalanche
 - c. Glacier
 - d. Rockfall
3. Why do civilisations develop planned cities with water supply and drainage systems?
 - a. To show power and wealth
 - b. To make cities look attractive
 - c. To manage the daily needs of many people
 - d. To control people's movement
4. A society builds bathing spaces in homes and connects them to covered drains that carry dirty water away. What value does this MOST strongly show?
 - a. Love for luxury
 - b. Care for health and cleanliness of all people
 - c. Fear of nature
 - d. Interest in decoration
5. A long poem generally narrating the adventures of heroes and other great figures of the past.
 - a. Epic
 - b) Vedas
 - c) Upanishads
 - d) None
6. A person travelling across India notices different foods, clothes, languages, and ways of life, sometimes even within the same region. What does this MOST clearly show?
 - a. India lacks social order
 - b. India has deep regional divisions
 - c. India has rich diversity within a shared space
 - d. India's people avoid mixing with each other

7. India shows many differences in language, culture, and customs, yet still exists as one nation. What BEST explains this idea?

- a. Differences are ignored completely
b. Unity is created by removing diversity
c. Diversity and unity exist together
d. Diversity weakens national identity

8. A person is accused of stealing money online. Which organ of government decides whether the person is guilty and what punishment should be given?

- a. Legislature b. Executive c. Judiciary d. Election Commission

9. Which of the following BEST describes the work of the legislature in a democracy?

- a. Catching criminals b. Making, changing, or removing laws c. Giving punishments d. Managing courts

10. A law against cybercrime already exists. Which organ of government is mainly responsible for enforcing this law?

- a. Legislature b. Executive c. Judiciary d. Media

11. A transgender person wins a village-level election by defeating several other candidates and becomes the head of the village council. What does this BEST show about democracy at the grassroots level?

- Elections are decided mainly by personal identity
- Leadership is reserved for traditional social groups
- Democratic processes can empower people beyond social barriers
- Village elections are symbolic and have little meaning

12. The Panchayati Raj system works at village, block, and district levels. What is the BIGGEST advantage of this structure?

- a. It increases paperwork
b. It centralises power
c. It connects local needs with higher-level planning
d. It limits people's participation

13. Special rules exist so that disadvantaged sections can be heard in Panchayati Raj institutions. What value does this reflect?

- a. Authority b. Equality and social justice c. Obedience d. Uniformity

14. Even though Panchayati Raj institutions differ slightly across States, their main objective remains the same. What is that objective?

- a. To increase control of States over villages b. To enable villagers to manage and develop their local area
c. To reduce the role of people d. To focus only on agriculture

15. Which of the following actions BEST reflects active participation of citizen in a democracy?

- a. Waiting for authorities to notice problems
b. Ignoring unsafe conditions
c. Reporting a problem and suggesting a solution
d. Discussing issues only at home

16. The idea that people's voices matter, whether in a village or a city, is based on which democratic principle?

- a. Rule by officials b. Equality in participation c. Speed of decision-making d. Central control

17. Children notice a dangerous public problem and speak to a local representative, after which the issue is solved. Which democratic idea is MOST clearly shown?

- a. Democracy is limited to voting
b. Democracy allows people of all ages to be heard
c. Democracy works only in rural areas
d. Democracy depends only on officials

18. Pasteurisation refers to:

- a. Freezing milk to increase its shelf life
- b. Heating milk to a specific temperature to kill harmful bacteria
- c. Adding chemicals to prevent milk from spoiling
- d. Drying milk to convert it into powder

19. Sale of goods in small quantities to the end consumer is called as _____.

- a. Wholesale
- b. Retail
- c. Selling
- d. Trade

20. Large buildings used for storing products before they are sold.

- a. Storeroom
- b. Warehouse
- c. Bungalow
- d. Both a and b

Section B - Very Short Answer Questions (2x4=8 Marks)

21. Explain the terms:

- i) Fortification
- ii) Elite

22. Explain the terms:

- i) House
- ii) Nominal

23. What do you mean by Primary and Tertiary sector?

24. What do you mean by the terms cooperative and retail?

Section C - Short Answer Questions (3x5=15 Marks)

25. What is meant by 'unity in diversity' in the Indian scenario?

26. What is the meaning of 'democracy'? Why is it important?

27. What do you mean by child friendly panchayat initiative? Are they good for the society? Explain

28. Why are urban local bodies important in democracy?

29. How are the three sectors of India economy interconnected with each other? Explain with the help of an example.

Section D- Long Answer Questions (5x4=20 Marks)

30. What are the challenges and opportunities of life associated with each landform?

31. It is often said that the Harappans had a high civic sense. Discuss the significance of this statement. Do you agree with it? Compare with citizens in a large city of India today.

32. How do we make out the unity underlying the diversity?

33. Make a list of characteristics of a good urban local body.

Section E - Case Based Questions (4x3=12 Marks)

34. **Deserts** are considered to be large and dry expanses with very little precipitation. Their flora and fauna are also unique. Some deserts are hot, like the Sahara Desert in Africa or the Thar Desert in the northwest of the Indian Subcontinent. Others are cold, like the Gobi Desert in Asia. (Some experts also describe the Antarctica continent as a desert.)

Despite harsh living conditions, humans have adapted to most of the deserts. In India, communities living in the Thar Desert, or migrating through it, hold rich cultural traditions, such as folk songs and legends, related to the desert. The diverse ways in which humans have made all landforms their home is a testimony to our adaptability and resilience.

i) Which of the following characteristics BEST defines deserts according to the passage?

- a. High temperatures and sandy terrain
- b. Absence of human habitation
- c. Very low precipitation and vast dry expanses
- d. Lack of biodiversity

ii) According to the paragraph, which is the cold desert?

- a) Sahara
- b) African
- c) Gobi
- d) None of the above

iii) Which of the following conclusions can be MOST reasonably drawn from the passage?

- a. Deserts are unsuitable for long-term human settlement
- b. Human survival is limited to fertile landforms
- c. Cultural development is independent of the environment
- d. Humans have adapted to diverse and extreme landforms

iv) The final sentence of the passage primarily aims to highlight:

- a. The superiority of humans over nature
- b. The technological advancement of desert societies
- c. Human adaptability and resilience across different landforms
- d. The uniformity of human settlements worldwide

35. Born in a humble family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, in 1931, **A. P. J. Abdul Kalam** was a renowned scientist, nicknamed the 'Missile Man of India' for his crucial role in the development of India's space programme, missile programme, and nuclear capabilities.

Dr. Abdul Kalam served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. Despite his high status, he remained deeply connected to the people, and the youth in particular, through his passion for good education and innovation. He inspired millions with his humility, dedication to social causes, and commitment to the nation. He tirelessly encouraged young Indians to dream big and work hard to achieve their goals.

Dr. Kalam showed that even though his position as the President of India was nominal, he could play an important role, impacting countless lives.

i) Which quality of Dr. Kalam is MOST strongly highlighted in the paragraph?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Aggression and authority | b. Wealth and power |
| c. Humility and dedication to society | d. Desire for fame |

ii) What does the paragraph suggest about leadership in a democracy?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Only powerful positions matter | b. Leaders should remain distant from people |
| c. Impact depends on values, not just position | d. Presidents have unlimited powers |

iii) Why is Dr. Kalam described as inspiring "millions"?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| a. Because of strict laws he passed | b. Because of his wealth |
| c. Because of his life values and service to the nation | d. Because he ruled for many years |

iv) Why was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam called the 'Missile Man of India'?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. He led India's freedom movement | b. He played a key role in space, missile, and nuclear programmes |
| c. He served as President for many years | d. He wrote books for children |

36. This is the amazing story of a milk cooperative named Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL). In the early 1940s, farmers in Anand district would sell milk to the neighbouring villages. They would have to cycle or walk to nearby villages to sell the milk under scorching heat. As you know, milk spoils or curdles very fast in hot weather. The farmers had to sell the milk quickly before it could spoil. This was a lot of effort for the small amount of money they would earn.

So, they depended on people called middlemen, who would buy the milk in bulk at meagre prices from the farmers and sell it in the market. Many times, the farmers felt cheated and harassed by the middlemen.

One day, the farmers collectively approached Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a prominent national leader, with their problems. He advised them to form a cooperative to become independent and stop relying on the middlemen. As a cooperative, the farmers would be able to buy and sell milk as a group, taking care of the entire operation of milk collection, processing and distribution themselves. The farmers took Sardar Patel's advice.

AMUL was set up in 1946 under the leadership of Tribhuvandas Patel (lawyer and freedom fighter) and Verghese Kurien (an engineer who was working at a dairy factory in Mumbai).

This initiative brought farmers, including women, together and gave them control over the production and sale of milk. The milk producers collectively made their own decisions on all matters such as production, pasteurisation and sale of milk. The tasks were shared by everyone, which helped raise their income gradually. They did not need the middlemen anymore and became like one big family!

Why were farmers forced to accept low prices from middlemen?

- a. They lacked farming skills
- b. Milk spoiled quickly and farmers had limited choices
- c. Markets were very far away
- d. Farmers did not trust each other

ii) The participation of women in the cooperative MOST clearly shows:

- a. Labour shortage
- b. Social pressure
- c. Inclusive and shared ownership
- d. Government compulsion

iii) Becoming "like one big family" MOST strongly symbolises which idea?

- a. Emotional bonding without work
- b. Economic success without effort
- c. Trust, cooperation, and shared responsibility
- d. Absence of leadership

iv) Why did sharing tasks help farmers increase their income gradually?

- a. It reduced the quality of work
- b. It increased dependence on leaders
- c. It improved efficiency and fairness
- d. It reduced milk production

Section F – Map Work

37. On the world map, mark the following:

(5 Marks)

- Nile
- Indus
- Amazon
- Himalayas
- Ganga
