

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR**Half Yearly Examination - (2025 – 2026)****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. 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. Why do different places on Earth have different times of day?

- a) Because they are far from each other
- b) Because the Earth spins on its axis
- c) Because the Sun moves around the Earth
- d) Because some places are higher than others

2. A student compares two maps of the same country.

- **Map A** has a scale of 1 cm = 100 km.
- **Map B** has a scale of 1 cm = 500 km.

If two cities are 1,000 km apart in real life, how will the distance between them appear differently on these two maps, and what does this tell you about the scale?

- a) The cities will be 10 cm apart on Map A and 2 cm apart on Map B; Map A shows more detail.
- b) The cities will be 5 cm apart on Map A and 10 cm apart on Map B; Map B shows more detail.
- c) The cities will be 1 cm apart on both maps; scales are irrelevant for large distances.
- d) The cities will appear closer on Map A because it uses a smaller real-world distance per centimetre.

3. If a scientist wants to understand how humans lived millions of years ago through fossil remains, whom should they consult?

- a) Palaeontologist
- b) Geologist
- c) Archaeologist
- d) Anthropologist

4. A historian is preparing a timeline of world events. She wants to include the birth of Gautama Buddha (560 BCE), the birth of Jesus Christ (0/1 CE), and India's independence (1947 CE). Which order correctly shows the events from earliest to latest?

- a) India's independence → Birth of Buddha → Birth of Jesus
- b) Birth of Buddha → Birth of Jesus → India's independence
- c) Birth of Jesus → Birth of Buddha → India's independence
- d) Birth of Buddha → India's independence → Birth of Jesus

15. Communities had certain agreed-upon rules for sharing natural resources like water and grazing lands. What was the purpose of these rules?

- a) To give secure access to resources
- b) To collect money from families
- c) To divide people into groups
- d) To avoid celebrating festivals

16. What does the halma tradition mainly teach?

- a) To compete with each other
- b) To serve Mother Earth and help in times of crisis
- c) To earn money through farming
- d) To depend only on government support

17. Compared to English, Indian languages have:

- a) Fewer terms to describe family relationships
- b) More terms to describe family relationships
- c) The same number of terms as English
- d) No terms for family relationships

18. A payment made by the employer to the worker for a specific period of time is called as _____.
a) Cash b) Wage c) Salary d) None

19. What does the word *sevā* mean?

- a) Paid labour
- b) Community celebration
- c) Selfless service
- d) Trade between people

20. If every individual in a community chose to keep only their personal space clean but ignored public areas, which of the following outcomes would MOST likely occur?

- a) The neighbourhood would still remain clean overall.
- b) Cleanliness would be limited, as community spaces would remain dirty.
- c) It would strengthen collective participation.
- d) It would have no impact on the environment.

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

21. Why is it 5:30 pm in India when it is 12 pm or noon in London?

22. The term Vedas has been derived from which word? Name four Vedas. (1+1)

23. Explain the following terms:- (1+1)

24. Explain the following terms:-

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

25. How can various sources help us understand History?

26. Explain how foreigners named India.

27. What lesson does the story of the monkey-king in the Jātaka tale teach us?

28. Why is the family unit important?
29. Rohini/Rohan is working in a cloth manufacturing factory. S/he gets some payment for his work in cash, and the remaining part of the payment in form of clothes. What kind of payment is this? Explain

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

30. In what ways do oceans and continents impact life on Earth, including human life?
31. Explain a few central ideas of Jainism. Briefly comment upon them.
32. "Individuals in the family often give up their own needs to take care of the family's needs." Explain this with the help of a story.
33. What are the different types of work that people engage in? What is their contribution to our daily lives?

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

34. Rishi Uddālaka Āruṇi sent his son, Śhvetaketu, to a gurukula to learn the Vedas. When Śhvetaketu returned 12 years later, his father realised he had become very proud of his learning. So Uddālaka tested him with questions on the nature of brahman, which Śhvetaketu could not answer. Uddālaka proceeded to explain how brahman, though invisible, is everywhere, just as the seed of a banyan fruit seems empty when you open it, but already contains the future banyan tree; or just as all kinds of different pots can be made out of the same clay. Similarly, everything around us has emerged from the same essence — brahman. He concluded his teaching with these words, "Everything consists of this subtle essence. ... You are That, Śhvetaketu."

- i) How did Uddālaka realise that Śhvetaketu had become proud?
 - a) By observing his behaviour after returning
 - b) By asking him about the banyan fruit
 - c) By noticing he had forgotten the Vedas
 - d) By sending him back to the gurukula
- ii) Which of the following was *not* used by Uddālaka as an example to explain brahman?
 - a) Pots made of clay
 - b) Seed of a banyan fruit
 - c) The flowing river
 - d) The same essence in everything
- iii) What lesson was hidden in the example of the banyan seed?
 - a) An empty seed has no use
 - b) A small seed already holds the whole tree inside it
 - c) A seed and tree are not connected
 - d) Only visible things are real
- iv) What could Śhvetaketu not answer?
 - a) Questions about the Vedas
 - b) Questions on the nature of brahman
 - c) Questions on trees and seeds
 - d) Questions about clay pots

35. My name is Tenzing. I love the mountains we live in, though life is sometimes hard. My father runs a small grocery store. After my mother became busy in a local handicraft cooperative, making our beautiful traditional fabrics, wood carvings and other items for sale to tourists, my father joined in cleaning the house, taking care of our small vegetable garden and other household chores. Often, he helps my grandmother prepare food for us all. Grandmother always has all sorts of interesting stories to tell me, with humour and wisdom; no one seems to understand people better than her! Grandfather helps me with my homework and takes me to the school bus stop.

He is also actively involved in social work in our colony and is always offering his help to others. For example, when there is a power failure in our area, he goes and registers a complaint at the nearby office. When our neighbours' house got damaged in a storm, he collected some money from the whole neighbourhood to help with repairs. We are lucky that my parents can take care of our basic necessities like food and clothing. When any special expenses come up, I have often seen that they discuss them together. Mother says that we should always try to save some money for any unexpected needs that may arise in the future.

i) What kind of work does Tenzing's mother do?

- a) Teaches at a school
- b) Works in a handicraft cooperative
- c) Runs the grocery store
- d) Does farming

ii) Who helps prepare food in Tenzing's house?

- a) Father and mother together
- b) Grandmother with father's help
- c) Only mother
- d) Only grandmother

iii) How does grandfather help when there is a power failure?

- a) Fixes the wires himself
- b) Calls an electrician
- c) Registers a complaint at the office
- d) Waits for electricity to return

iv) What does the story of Tenzing's family suggest about the role of cooperation at home?

- a) Only women should take care of household work
- b) Cooperation makes life easier and more balanced
- c) Cooperation is needed only during emergencies
- d) Children do not have any responsibility at home

36. Greenland is the largest island in the world (locate it on a globe or a map). You would have to add the areas of the 10 largest states of India to reach its size. India has more than 1,300 small islands! Those include two major groups — Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea. Since 1981, the Indian Antarctica Programme has been exploring Antarctica, a continent with a very cold climate and harsh environment. In 1983, India established its first scientific base station there, called 'Dakshin Gangotri' (two more bases were established later). About 40 teams of Indian scientists have conducted research in this faraway region, especially on the evolution of climate and environment. The settlement where the scientists live has a library and even a post office!

i) To match the size of Greenland, the areas of how many largest Indian states would you need to add?

- a) 5
- b) 7
- c) 10
- d) 12

ii) How many small islands does India have?

- a) About 500
- b) More than 1,300
- c) About 1,000
- d) Less than 700

iii) Why do you think India established scientific base stations in Antarctica?

- a) To build houses for people to live there permanently
- b) To explore climate and environment for scientific knowledge
- c) To search for gold under the ice
- d) To create a new tourist spot

iv) What special facilities are available in the settlement of Indian scientists in Antarctica?

- a) Only a hospital
- b) A market and temple
- c) A library and a post office
- d) A cinema hall and playground

Section F – Map Work

37. On the political map of India, mark the following:

(5 Marks)

- Kolkata
- Mumbai
- Delhi
- Chennai
- Bengaluru
