O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2026–2027)

Class / Sec: VI / _____ **MM :** 50
Subject: Social Science **Time :** 2 Hours
Student Name: _____ **Roll No.:** _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory. Fifteen (15) minutes extra reading time will be provided.
2. This question paper comprises four sections: Section A (History), Section B (Geography), Section C (Political Science), and Section D (Economics).
3. There are 26 questions in total carrying 50 marks.
4. Question pattern & word limits:
   - Objective Questions (MCQ / True-False): 1 mark each.
   - Short Answer-I Questions: 2 marks each (≈ 40 words).
   - Short Answer-II Questions: 3 marks each (≈ 60 words).
   - Long Answer Questions: 5 marks each (≈ 120 words).
5. Sections A and C include one Case-Based Question (4 marks each), consisting of two 1-mark MCQs and one 2-mark question based on the given passage.
6. Map skill questions carry 1 mark each (Q14 in Geography and Q6 in History).

SECTION A (History)

Q1. Which ancient text first describes the Indian subcontinent as 'Bharatavarsha'? **[1]**

(A) Rigveda (B) Vishnu Purana
(C) Avesta (D) Arthashastra

Q2. Which ancient epic provides an extensive list of regions across India, including Kashmir, Kutch, and Kerala? **[1]**

(A) Mahabharata (B) Rig Veda
(C) Arthashastra (D) Panchatantra

Q3. Explain the meaning of the ancient term 'Sapta Sindhava' and mention where the geographical name 'Hindustan' first appeared in historical records. **[1+1]**

Q4. How do we define India? What were the different ancient names given to India? **[2 + 1]**

Q5. CASE-BASED QUESTION (Read the passage and answer the questions that follow): [4 Marks]

"Today, the India we know is a modern nation, with defined borders, defined states and a known population. However, it was very different 500 years ago, 2,000 years ago or even 5,000 years ago. This region of the world, which we often call the 'Indian Subcontinent', has had many different names and shifting boundaries. We can learn about India's past and evolution from many different sources. In the course of history, India has been called by many names—both by its inhabitants and by visitors from outside. These names come to us from ancient texts, accounts of travellers and pilgrims, and inscriptions."

Q5.1. According to the passage, how did the region known as the 'Indian Subcontinent' characterize its past? **[1]**

(A) It always had strictly defined borders and a fixed population.
(B) It had shifting boundaries and was known by many different names.
(C) It was governed as a single modern nation with defined states.
(D) It was only named by outside visitors and never by its inhabitants.

Q5.2. Through which of the following sources do we learn about the historical names given to India? **[1]**

(A) Modern political boundary treaties
(B) Contemporary census records
(C) Ancient texts, inscriptions, and accounts of travellers
(D) Modern satellite imagery and maps

Q5.3. How does modern India differ from the Indian Subcontinent of 500 to 5,000 years ago? **[2]**

Q6. MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION: **[1]**

On the given outline map of India, locate and label of the following ancient Mahajanapadas / Cities:
(a) Avanti
(b) Dakshina Kosala

SECTION B (Geography)

Q7. Which is the largest continent in the world? **[1]**

(A) Africa
(B) Asia
(C) Europe
(D) Antarctica

Q8. The imaginary line at 0° longitude is called the: **[1]**

(A) Equator
(B) Tropic of Cancer
(C) Prime Meridian
(D) International Date Line

Q9. Which city was used as the reference point for the prime meridian (75.8 E) in ancient Indian astronomy? **[1]**

(A) Kurukshetra
(B) Ujjayini
(C) Mahishmati
(D) Kolkata

Q10. Which ocean is the largest and deepest ocean in the world? **[1]**

(A) Atlantic Ocean
(B) Pacific Ocean
(C) Indian Ocean
(D) Arctic Ocean

Q11. What are coordinates? How can latitudes and longitude be used to mark any location on the Earth? **[2]**

Q12. Why is it 5:30 p.m. in India when it is 12:00 p.m. (noon) in London? Explain with help of diagram. **[2+1]**

Q13. Name one continent and one ocean of the world. Explain briefly, with one example, how oceans and continents affect human life and activities on Earth. **[3]**

Q14. MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION: **[1]**

On the given outline map of the World, locate and label the Pacific Ocean.

SECTION C (Political Science)

Q15. The first institution where a child learns values and social behaviour is the: **[1]**

(A) School
(B) Family
(C) Government
(D) Market

Q16. State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE: **[1]**

"A community is a group of people who live in the same area and support one another."

Q17. Which of the following is an example of a joint family? **[1]**

(A) Parents and children living alone
(B) Parents, children, grandparents, and other relatives living together
(C) A person living alone
(D) A group of friends sharing a house

Q18. What are some of the rules you follow in your family and neighbourhood? Why are they important? **[2]**

Q19. Do you think some rules are unfair to a few people in the family or community? Give reasons for your answer. **[3]**

Q20. CASE-BASED QUESTION (Read the passage and answer the questions that follow): [4 Marks]

Shalini lives with her family in a town in Kerala. Her father runs a small business and her mother is a teacher in a nearby school, Shalini has a younger brother. Her grandmother, Acchamma father's mother), Chittappa (father's brother or paternal uncle) and her Chitti (aunt or uncle's wife) live with them. They have a

daughter, Shalini's cousin, who she calls Chinni. Shalini's uncle has just lost his job and her aunt is a homemaker. The whole family was preparing for the festival of Onam. Acchamma told Shalini's father that his brother was having financial difficulties, so they were not able to buy new clothes for the festival. When Shalini's parents took her and her brother shopping, they bought new clothes not only for themselves, but also for Chittappa, Chitti and Chinni. As a result, Shalini did not get the silk dress she had expected; she had to settle for a simple cotton one. Acchamma explained to Shalini that this is how families support each other and share what they have. Shalini did not mind her simpler dress. She was happy that everyone could get some new clothes.

Q20.1. According to the passage, who lives together with Shalini's family? **[1]**

(A) Only her parents and brother
(B) Her grandmother, uncle, aunt, and cousin
(C) Only her school friends
(D) Only her grandmother

Q20.2. Why did Shalini's parents buy new clothes for Chittappa, Chitti, and Chinni as well? **[1]**

(A) Because it was mandatory for Onam
(B) Because they wanted to show off to neighbours
(C) Because Chittappa's family was facing financial difficulties
(D) Because Chinni asked her uncle for them

Q20.3. According to the passage, how did Shalini feel about wearing a simpler dress, and what does this tell us about the value of sharing within a family? **[2]**

SECTION D (Economics)

Q21. Which of the following is an example of a non-economic activity? **[1]**

(A) A shopkeeper selling goods
(B) A mother cooking food for her own family
(C) A teacher taking paid tuition classes
(D) A farmer selling crops in the market

Q22. People engaged in economic activities may be compensated through: **[1]**

(A) Wages and salaries only
(B) Wages, salaries, profits, and fees
(C) Only profits
(D) None of these

Q23. Human activities can broadly be divided into economic and: **[1]**

(A) Non-economic activities
(B) Political activities
(C) Cultural activities
(D) Recreational activities

Q24. What are some non –economic activities that are important to you and your family? Why are they valuable? **[2]**

Q25. What kinds of economic activities do people engage in? Illustrate with suitable examples. **[3]**

Q26. What are the different types of activities that people engage in? What is their contribution to our everyday lives? **[3+2]**

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