

**O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR**  
**Sample Paper (2022 – 2023)**  
**Annual Exam**

**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 the questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated in front of each question.
3. Section A From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
4. Section B Question no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions.
5. Section C contains 25 to 29 are short answer type questions short questions.
6. Section D Questions no 30 to 33 are Long answer type questions.
7. Section E Question no from 34 to 36 are case based questions.
8. Section F Question no 37 is Map Based

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**Section A: MCQs**

- 1 The Arctic Circle is Located in the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere. (1)  
a Eastern                      b Western                      c Northern                      d Southern
- 2 The distance between the longitudes decreases towards \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
a Equator                      b Tropic of cancer                      c Poles                      d Tropic of capricorn
- 3 Glaciers are found in \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
a the mountains                      b the plains                      c the plateaus                      d the road
- 4 Plateau areas are rich in \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
a storms                      b water deposits                      c mineral deposits                      d food Deposits
- 5 The largest state in India in terms of area is \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
a Uttar pradesh                      b Maharashtra                      c Madhya Pradesh                      d Rajasthan



15 Local assemblies functioned for several centuries in \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
a North India      b North west India      c West India      d South India

16 Aihole was the capital of the \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
a Pallavas      b Pandya      c Chalukyas      d None of these

17 Assertion (A) Decision making is a crucial part of the functioning of Municipal Corporation. (1)  
Reason(R ) Decisions regarding allocation of funds and resources for construction of infrastructure are taken by Ward councilor

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
C A is true but R is false.  
D A is false but R is true.

18 People who own homes, pay \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
a Water tax      b General tax      c Education tax      d Property tax

19 What is basic occupation of 70% of Indians? (1)  
a Agriculture      b Business      c Trading      d Garments

20 Where does Sudha work? (1)  
a In a company      b As a sales person      c In a cinema hall      d All of these

### Section B: Very Short Answer Questions

21 Define following terms: a Plateau b Plain. (2)

22 What benefits does Sudha get along with her salary? (2)

23 How does Municipal Corporation earn money to do work? (Any two) (2)

24 Why did Ashoka give up fighting wars? (2)

### Section C: Short Answer Questions

25 Who is a Municipal Councillor ? How does the Municipal Corporation earn the money to do its work ? (1+2)

26 What are erosion and deposition? Name any one agent of erosion . (2+1)

27 Which one major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea? Name the delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra (1+2)

28 What were the problems that Ashoka wanted to solve by introducing 'dhamma'? (3)

29 What is the meaning of the term "Genealogies"? Why most of the rulers of the time took the title of Maharaja and Maharajadhiraja? (1+2)

### Section D: Long Answer Questions

30 Write any one major landform? Mention any two uses of mountains for man? Draw a label diagram of Fold Mountain. (1+2+2)

31 Why did the children go to Yasmin Khala's house? List three ways in which the work of the Municipal Corporation affects the life of a city-dweller. (2+3)

32 List the different types of people you read about in Kalpattu who depend on farming. Who is the poorest among them and why? (2+3)

33 Mention two authors who wrote about Harshavardhana. What changes do you find in the army of this time? (2+3)

### Section E: Case Based Questions

34 Winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal. This is the season of the retreating monsoons. The southern parts of India, particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh receive rainfall in this season. However, the climate is about the average weather condition, which have been measured over many years. The climate of India has broadly been described as Monsoon type. Monsoon is taken from the Arabic word 'mausim', which means seasons. Due to India's location in the tropical region, most of the rain is brought by monsoon winds. Agriculture in India is dependent on rains. Good monsoons mean adequate rain and a bountiful crop

The climate of a place is affected by its location, altitude, distance from the sea, and relief. Therefore, we experience regional differences in the climate of India. Jaisalmer and Bikaner in the desert of Rajasthan are very hot, while Drass and Kargil in Ladakh are freezing cold. Coastal places like Mumbai and Kolkata experience moderate climate. They are neither too hot nor too cold. Being on the coast, these places are very humid. Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the world's highest rainfall, while in a particular year it might not rain at all in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan

34 a Which two places receive rain fall in retreating monsoon? (2)

34 b Why India get monsoons winds? (1)

34 c Why Mumbai and Kolkata experience moderate climate? (1)

35 A little way down the road, a woman was pushing along a cart with all kinds of plastic bottles, boxes, hairpins, clips etc. in it while another person on a cycle trolley was carrying vegetables to sell to people in their houses. We came to a place where rickshaws were standing in a row waiting for customers. We decided to take one to the market, which was about two kilometres down the road.

Like Bachchu Manjhi a large number of people in the city work on the streets. In a survey of Ahmedabad city it was found that 12 per cent of all the workers in the city were people working on the street. They sometimes sell things or repair them or provide a service. They work on their own. They are not employed by anyone and therefore have to organize their own work. They have to plan how much to purchase, as well as where and how to set up their shops. Their shops are usually temporary structures: sometimes just some boards or papers spread over discarded boxes or maybe a canvas sheet hung up on a few poles. They may also use their own carts or simply a plastic sheet spread on the pavement. They can be asked to dismantle their shops at any time by the police. They have no security. There are certain parts of the city where these hawkers are not allowed to enter. Vendors sell things that are often prepared at home by their families who purchase, clean, sort and make them ready to sell. For example, those who sell food or snacks on the street, prepare most of these at home.

35 a Whose example is given in above paragraph to showcase large number of migration in big cities? (1)

35 b In Survey how many percentage of people in Ahmadabad city working on Streets? (1)

35 c who dismantle the temporary shops of people? (1)

35 d Most of the vendors sell food prepared at \_\_\_\_\_. (1)

36 The Empire that Ashoka ruled was founded by his grandfather, Chandragupta Maurya more than 2300 years ago. Chandragupta was supported by a wise man named Chanakya or Kautilya. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called the Arthashastra.

There were several cities in the empire. These included the Capital Pataliputra, Taxila and Ujjain. Taxila was a gateway to the northwest, including Central Asia while Ujjain lay on the route from north to south India. Merchants, officials and crafts persons probably lived in these cities.

In other areas there were villages of farmers and herders. In some areas such as central India, there were forests where people gathered forest produce and hunted animals for food. People in different parts of the empire spoke different languages. They probably ate different kinds of food, and wore different kinds of clothes as well.

36 a Who was the Grand father of Ashoka? (1)

36 b Name the book written by Chanakya. (1)

36 c Which city was the gateway of north west India? (1)

36 d Which part of India people gathered forest produce and hunted animals? (1)

### Section F: Map Work

37 On the outline map of India ,mark the following

(5)

- (a) Mathura
- (b) Amaravati
- (c) Pataliputra
- (d) Eastern Ghats
- (e) Satpura Range

