



B. K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE
(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL,
AFFILIATED TO CBSE NEW DELHI)
MID TERM EXAMINATION (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE



CLASS: VI
Date: 21 /09 /2024
Name: _____

Duration: 3Hrs.
Max. Marks: 80
Exam No: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C- contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are Long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question number 37 is a map question of 5 marks.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

(1×20=20)

1. **Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh is an important-----** **1**
a. Temple b. Buddhist monument c. Manuscripts d. Mosque
2. **The science of exploring and excavating old remains is called -----** **1**
a. Archaeology b. Psychology c. Biology d. Chronology
3. **The hunters- gatherers became farmers. This is called-----** **1**
a. Mesolithic b. Palaeolithic c. Beginning of agriculture d. None of these
4. **Pottery making started in the-----** **1**
a. Mesolithic Age b. Palaeolithic Age c. Neolithic Age d. All of these
5. **Directions: The following question contains an assertion followed by a reason. Read them carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the following options.**
Assertion (A): There is an imaginary line running on the globe that divides it into two equal parts.
Reason(R): This line is known as the equator. The northern half is known as the Northern Hemisphere and the southern half is known as the Southern Hemisphere. **1**
a. Both A and R is 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
6. **The standard meridian of India passes through the city of -----** **1**
a. Mathura b. Allahabad c. Meerut d. Chennai
7. **The difference between IST and GMT is-----** **1**

- a. 4 hours b. 5 hours 30 minutes c. 5 hours d. 6 hours

8. Directions: The following question contains an assertion followed by a reason. Read them carefully and answer the question on the basis of the options given below it.

Assertion (A): The midday sun is exactly overhead at least once a year. **1**

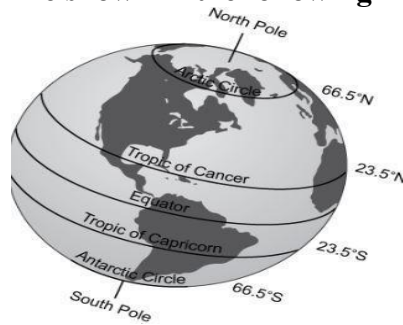
Reason(R): This area therefore receives the maximum heat and is called the Torrid Zone.

- (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

9. The meridians meet at the ----- **1**

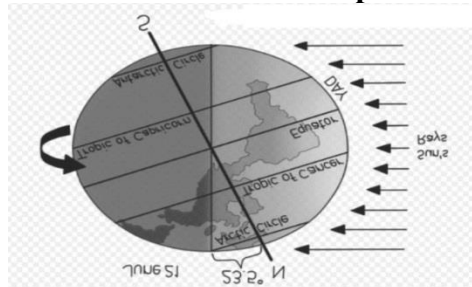
- a. Only North Pole b. Only South Pole c. Poles d. None Of these

10. What do we call to the tilted line shown in the following image? **1**



- a. Equator b. Axis c. Latitude d. Longitude

11. Observe the given image and state that which hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun? **1**



- a. Eastern Side b. Western Side c. North Side d. South Side

12. In a leap year an extra day is added to the month of ----- **1**

- a. January b. February c. March d. April

13. Kerala is also known as----- for promoting tourism. **1**

- a. Our own land b. People land c. God's Own Country d. None of these

14. What do you observe in the picture? **1**



- a. Religion b. Unity in Diversity c. Diversity d. Terrorism

15. What type of government Adolf Hitler was representing? **1**

- a . Dictatorship b. Monarchy c. Democracy d. None of these

16. Fill in the blank with correct answer from the options given below. **1**

Country ruled by people is called	Country ruled by one person by heredity is called
Democracy

- a. Dictatorship b. Monarchy c. Democracy d. None of these

17. The highest level of government is-----. **1**

- a .State b. Local c. Union/ Central d. None of these

18. The Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as the ----- **1**

- a .Sumerian Civilisation b. Harrapan Civilisation c.Egyption Civilisation d. None of these

19. People of Harrapan Civilisation developed a pictographic script. **1**

- a. Not sure b. True c. False d. None of these

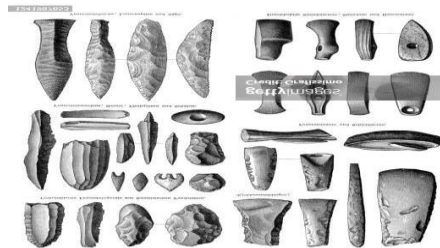
20. The Egyptian people made clay models called terracotta figurines. **1**

- a. Not sure b. True c. False d. None of these

SECTION-B

(2×4=8)

21. What do you observe in the picture? Write about it. **2**



22. What are comets? How are they formed? **2**

23. You and your friend were observing a globe. You saw in the middle exactly two lines crossing each other. What are those lines? Distinguish between them. **2**

OR

Do you think that International Date Line is needed? Why?

24. Explain animal husbandry of the Indus Valley Civilisation in short. **2**

OR

Which is the first civilisation of India? Why is it called so?

SECTION-C

(3×5=15)

25. Which monument is shown in the following picture? Where is it located? Which type of historical source is it? **3**



26. Write a note on Frigid Zone. 3
27. On the basis of your understanding of the chapter 'Diversity', explain in your own words how India is an example of 'Unity in Diversity'. 3

OR

Describe the lifestyle of people in Ladakh.

28. A citizen wants to know what government is and who makes laws for his country? Please answer him based on your understanding of the chapter. 3

OR

Which are the levels of the Government? Why are these levels made?

29. List and explain any three features of the Indus Valley Civilisation. 3

SECTION-D

(3×4=12)

Case Based Questions:

- 30. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions. 4**

History is the study of the past, including the lives of people, societies, and cultures. It helps us understand how the world came to be the way it is today. Historians use various sources like artefacts, documents, and oral traditions to reconstruct the past. They also analyse causes and effects of events, and interpret the significance of historical events. History is not just about dates and events, but also about people's experiences, struggles, and achievements.

1. Consider that you are a writer and want to create a chronological record of past events. What you should look for and why is it important? 1
2. What techniques do historians need to reconstruct the past? 1
3. How do historians analyse historical events? 1
4. What do people's experiences and struggles in the past teach us? 1

- 31. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions. 4**

The Earth's rotation causes the formation of day and night. As the Earth rotates from west to east, different parts of the planet face towards or away from the Sun, resulting in changes in daylight hours. The Earth's revolution around the Sun affects the seasons. When the Northern Hemisphere tilts towards the Sun, it experiences summer, while the Southern Hemisphere experiences winter. The Earth's axis also wobbles slightly over a period of 26,000 years, which affects the distribution of sunlight.

1. How does the Earth's rotation affect the formation of day and night? 1
2. Explain the impact of Earth's axis on the distribution of sunlight? 1
4. Help me to know what happens when the Northern Hemisphere tilts towards the Sun? 1
4. Imagine what would happen if the Earth's rotation slowed down? 1

- 32. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions. 4**

The Indus Valley Civilization was a sophisticated urban civilization that thrived around 4000 years ago in the Indus Valley region, which is now modern-day Pakistan and north-western India. The people of this civilization built advanced cities with well-planned streets, public baths, and granaries. They also developed a writing system, which has not yet been fully deciphered. The Indus Valley people were skilled craftsmen, producing high-quality pottery, jewellery, and textiles. Their economy was based on trade and agriculture, with wheat, barley, and cotton being major crops.

1. Where did the Indus Valley Civilization thrive? 1
2. What were some of the notable features of the cities built by the Indus Valley people? 1
3. On what was the economy of Indus Valley based? 1

4. On the basis of your understanding of the case study, write how the Indus Valley Civilization contributed to modern urban planning? 1

SECTION-E

(5×4=20)

33. What is standard time? Why there is different standard time for India? What will happen if there will not be IST? 5

OR

Mention the advantages and disadvantages of a globe.

34. Why does February have 29 days after every 4 years? 5

35. Elaborate the linguistic diversity in India. Write any two advantages of it. 5

OR

How will you compare diversity of Kerala with your region?

36. State minimum five functions of the Government. 5

OR

Which are the types of Government? Elaborate them with the help of examples.

SECTION-F

(1×5=5)

37. Locate the following sites on the given outline of map of India.

a. Chirand b. Hallur c. Sarutaru d. Lothal e. Delhi

Name:..... Date:.....

Std.....div.....Roll No.....



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1. The responsibility of the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
3. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
4. The boundary of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.
5. The External Boundary and Coast-Line of India on the map agrees with the Records/Master copy certified by the Survey of India.
6. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand, Bihar-Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Government concerned.

Class Teacher's Signature