



**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**  
**MARKING SCHEME**



**CLASS: VI**  
**Date: 21 /09 /2024**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 80**

**SECTION-A**

**(1×20=20)**

- 1. Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh is an important-----** **1**
  - b. Buddhist monument
- 2. The science of exploring and excavating old remains is called -----** **1**
  - a. Archaeology
- 3. The hunters- gatherers became farmers. This is called-----** **1**
  - c. Beginning of agriculture
- 4. Pottery making started in the-----** **1**
  - c. Neolithic Age
- 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.
- 6. The standard meridian of India passes through the city of -----** **1**
  - b. Allahabad
- 7. The difference between IST and GMT is-----** **1**
  - b. 5 hours 30 minutes
- 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.
- 9. The meridians meet at the -----** **1**
  - c. Poles
- 10. What do we call to the tilted line shown in the following image?** **1**
  - b. Axis
- 11. Observe the given image and state that which hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun?** **1**
  - a. Eastern Side
- 12. In a leap year an extra day is added to the month of -----** **1**
  - b. February
- 13. Kerala is also known as----- for promoting tourism.** **1**
  - c. God's Own Country
- 14. What do you observe in the picture?** **1**
  - b. Unity in Diversity
- 15. What type of government Adolf Hitler was representing?** **1**
  - a. Dictatorship

- 16. Fill in the blank with correct answer from the options given below.** 1  
 b. Monarchy
- 17. The highest level of government is-----.** 1  
 c. Union/ Central
- 18. The Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as the -----** 1  
 b. Harrapan Civilisation
- 19. People of Harrapan Civilisation developed a pictographic script.** 1  
 b. True
- 20. The Egyptian people made clay models called terracotta figurines.** 1  
 b. True

**SECTION-B**

(4×2=8)

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

Ans- The image is about the Stone Age weapons made during Neolithic age. The tools and weapons of the Neolithic Age better and sharper than the Palaeolithic Age. Some new developed tools like sickles, bows and arrows and improved axes were made in the Neolithic Age. These tools were used for various purposes like, the axe was used for various purposes like, and the axe was used for cutting down trees, sickles to harvest the crops and arrows to kill animals.

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

Ans- Comets are cosmic snowballs of frozen gases, rock and dust roughly the size of a small town. When a comet's orbit brings it close to the sun, it heats up and spews dust and gases into a giant glowing head larger than most planets.

- 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

Ans- Those lines are equator and the Prime Meridian. The main distinction between the Equator and the Prime Meridian is that the Equator is a line that circles the Earth halfway between the North and South poles, whereas the Prime Meridian runs through Greenwich, England. The Equator is the imaginary line that circles the globe in the middle.

**OR**

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

Ans- 180° longitude has a special name called the international dateline. The International Date Line functions as a line of demarcation separating two consecutive calendar dates.

At this longitude 180° West and East longitude meet.

The International Date Line is not a straight line like other longitudes. It is quite irregular like a zigzag line.

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

Ans- Domestication of animals was common, and the Harappans domesticated animals like dogs, humped bulls, various cattle, and cats. Evidence shows that people also housed domestic camels and buffaloes. Camels were used in transportation, while Farmers used oxen for cultivation purposes. Dogs and cats were kept as pets.

**OR**

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

Ans-Harappan civilisation was India's first civilisation. The Indus civilisation is also known as the Harappan Civilisation, after its type site, Harappa, which was the first of its sites to be excavated in what was then British India's Punjab province and is now Pakistan, early in the twentieth century.

**SECTION-C**

(5×3=15)

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

Ans- Red Fort, It is located in Delhi. It is an archaeological source of history. Archaeological sources include buildings, houses, pottery, seals, coins, monuments, writings and paintings on stones or walls, tools, jewellery, bones, leftovers, pieces of metals and other artefacts.

**26. Write a note on Frigid Zone.** 3

Ans- The frigid zones are the coldest regions of Earth and are generally covered in ice and snow. It receives slanting rays of the Sun, as this region lies farthest from the equator. Summer in this region lasts for about 2 to 3 months, and there is almost 24-hour sunlight during summer.

**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

Ans- India is a land of diverse cultures and terrain. Not only the people but also the regions these people live have a huge variation once you move across India..

Even the terrain of India shows a huge diversity. The northern part is all mountains and the central part is all a plateau. There are deserts in the west and valleys in the east. There are beaches, mangrove forests, etc. according to the region you are visiting.

(Not compulsory to add) Example-Though the two locations of Kerala and Ladakh are different from each other but at the same time they have some similarities as well. They both were influenced by the Arab as well as Chinese traders. The geography of the regions influenced their language, food habits, clothes, religions, trade, etc.)

**OR**

**Describe the lifestyle of people in Ladakh.**

Ans- The people of Ladakh traditionally lead a nomadic pastoral life. The most prominent occupation in Ladakh is agriculture. The people of Ladakh are keen in trade and travel to long distances for seeking favourable prices for their products. Buddhism is the main religion of Ladakh. Today they practice various religions.

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

Ans- A government is a group of individuals elected by the people who work for the welfare of the people. They make the rules and regulations and also ensure that all the rules are followed to run a country. They protect us from foreign attacks. They provide us with proper health facilities. (Any relevant points.)

**OR**

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

Ans- The three levels are local, state and central level. The local level government governs the village, town or district. It is necessary to make levels to distribute functions as India is a very vast country. It would be difficult if by one person only.

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

Ans- The significant features of Indus Valley civilization are personal cleanliness, town planning, citadel, drainage system etc. The Indus cities are noted for their urban planning, a technical and political process concerned with the use of land and design of the urban environment. They are also noted for their baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, and clusters of large, nonresidential buildings.

#### **SECTION-D**

**(3×4=12)**

**Case Based Questions:**

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

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  
 Ans- I should look for the various sources of history. So that I can amylase it in a sequence to create a proper record of past.
2. What techniques do historians need to reconstruct the past? 1  
 Ans- Historians use various sources like artefacts, documents, and oral traditions to reconstruct the past.
3. How do historians analyse historical events? 1  
 Ans- They also analyse causes and effects of events, and interpret the significance of historical events.
4. What do people's experiences and struggles in the past teach us? 1  
 Ans-History is the study of the past, including the lives of people, societies, and cultures. We learn certain good habits from them. We can avoid the mistakes they had committed.

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

1. How does the Earth's rotation affect the formation of day and night? 1  
 Ans- 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.
2. Explain the impact of Earth's axis on the distribution of sunlight? 1  
 Ans- The Earth's axis also wobbles slightly over a period of 26,000 years, which affects the distribution of sunlight.
3. Help me to know what happens when the Northern Hemisphere tilts towards the Sun? 1  
 Ans- When the Northern Hemisphere tilts towards the Sun, it experiences summer.
4. Imagine what would happen if the Earth's rotation slowed down? 1  
 Ans- If Earth were to slow down and stop more gradually, life would still change drastically. For instance, the length of our days and nights would become longer until each lasted six months. It would also change our weather.

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

1. Where did the Indus Valley Civilization thrive? 1  
 Ans- Around 4000 years ago in the Indus Valley region, which is now modern-day Pakistan and north-western India.
2. What were some of the notable features of the cities built by the Indus Valley people? 1  
 Ans- well-planned streets, public baths, and granaries. They also developed a writing system, which has not yet been fully deciphered.
3. On what was the economy of Indus Valley based? 1  
 Ans- on trade and agriculture
4. On the basis of your understanding of the case study, write how the Indus Valley Civilization contributed to modern urban planning? 1  
 Ans- The Indus Valley people were skilled craftsmen, producing high-quality pottery, jewellery, and textiles etc. Today also their skills are used in our modern life. Agriculture is also developed on the basis of that knowledge.

**SECTION-E**

**(4×5=20)**

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

Ans- IST is a meridian of longitude. It is at a distance of 82.5° from the Greenwich towards the EAST. It passes through ALLAHABAD which is the approximate centre of India.

### IMPORTANCE:

This meridian of longitude (82.5°E) is 5 and a half hours ahead from the time at Greenwich. India has the IST as its standard time because if it wouldn't have been there, the country would have difference of 2 hours (as India is a large country and has a large East-west extent --- there's a difference of 2 hours from Gujarat in the west to Assam in the east). Hence, IST is an important meridian of longitude.

### OR

Mention the advantages and disadvantages of a globe.

Ans- Advantages –

- The ideas of parallels (latitudes) and meridians (longitudes) can be understood through globes
- It helps us to understand how day and night occur and seasons are caused.
- It gives the ideas of tilt of the Earth's axis.
- It is the smaller representation of our world.

Disadvantages –

- Difficult to hold on hands or carry.
- Does not help to study the specific part of the Earth.
- It does not show towns, cities, district, roads, railways etc.

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

5

Ans- Earth takes about 365.2422 days to make one revolution around the Sun. That's about six hours longer than the 365 days that we typically include in a calendar year. As a result, every four years, we have about 24 extra hours that we add to the calendar at the end of February in the form of leap day.

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

5

Ans- India is a linguistically diverse country as different regions have different languages. For example, people of Maharashtra speak Marathi, whereas people living in Karnataka speak Kannad. According to a survey, there are about 780 languages spoken in India.

- We can learn new ideas, try varieties of foods, and see different fashions from all around the world.
- It helps us to connect with new people from different backgrounds and learn about their culture.
- It helps us serve our communities better and be socially responsible.

### OR

### How will you compare diversity of Kerala with your region?

Ans- Ladakh people wear woolen clothes including pashmina shawls because it is very cold there. The people of Kerala wear cotton clothes.

The work they do: The people of Ladakh rear sheep for its wool. They carefully collect the wool of the sheep and sell this to traders from Kashmir. The main occupations of the people of Kerala are fishing and farming. People grow rice in huge quantity. They also grow a number of spices like pepper, cloves, and cardamoms. It is spices that made this region an attractive place for traders. ( Other points children will compare as per their region.)

### 36. State minimum five functions of the Government.

5

Ans- **Maintaining Order:** Enforcing laws and ensuring public safety.

**Providing Public Services:** Offering essential services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

**Protecting Property:** Safeguarding citizens' belongings and rights.

**Making Laws and Regulations:** Creating rules to govern society.

**Defending the Nation:** Ensuring the security of the country and its citizens.

### OR

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

**Ans- Democracy**

In a democracy, a country's people are involved in choosing its leader or head. The people are involved in the process of forming a government.

**Dictatorship**

An autocracy is a form of government where the supreme power or rule is in the hand of one individual or entity. People or external authorities have no say in the decisions of this individual or entity.

**Dictatorship**

A dictatorship is a form of government, where one person effectively has all the power to run a country. This person is called a dictator.

**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

