

CLASS: VI
Duration: 1hour
Admission No: -----

DATE: 05 /12/24
Max. Marks: 25
Roll No: -----

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D,E &F) with 10 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-3 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
4. Question numbers 4 and 5 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 20-30 words each.
5. Question numbers 6 and 7 are of 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
6. Question number 8 is of 5 marks. Answer of this question should not exceed 100/120 words.
7. Question number 9 is Case based paragraph, carrying 4 marks.
8. Question number 10 is Map based, carrying 3 marks that includes the location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book.

SECTION-A

(1×3=3)

- Q1. ----- is the oldest of all of the four Vedas.** 1
a. Rigveda b. Samveda c. Yajurveda d. Atharvaveda
- Q2. The group of people who opposed the Aryans were described as-----.** 1
a. Greeks b. Dasas or Dasyus c. Sages d. None of these
- Q3. What is the image given below is about?** 1



- a. Gram Party b. Council of leaders c. Gram Sabha d. None of these

SECTION-B

(2×2=4)

Q4. A Gram Panchayat plans to construct a community centre. Suggest any two sources of income to fund this project. 2

Q5. What are Megaliths? 2

SECTION-C

(2×3=6)

Q6. Analyse the changes that you studied about the Early Vedic period and the Later Vedic period. 3

Q7. What is Panchayati Raj? Draw its structure and explain it.

SECTION-D

(1×5=5)

Q8. Develop a proposal related to functions of Gram Panchayat that will help to develop a village infrastructure.

OR

Describe the role of Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj?

SECTION-F

Q9. Case Study Question:

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In the later Vedic age, agriculture became the chief occupation of the people. The discovery of iron brought changes in the agricultural practices. People made stronger tool, such as, sickles and axes, which helped them to clear forests for agricultural land. Improved method of tilling the land by deep ploughing, manuring and sowing with better seeds were known to the Aryas. More lands were brought under cultivation. The cultivator yielded two harvests a year. Varieties of crops like rice, barley, wheat, maize and oil seeds were raised. New occupations emerged during the later Vedic Age. Jewellery making, dyeing, weaving and pottery making were some of the other occupations practiced by people. A special type of pottery called the Printed Grey Ware (PGW) is associated with the Vedic people.

Questions:

1. What was PGW? What was its use? 1
2. What were the new occupations practiced by the people in the later Vedic period? 1
3. How did the discovery of iron bring changes in the agricultural practices? 2

SECTION-E

Q10. Locate and label the following places on the given political map of India. (1×3=3)

1. Harappa – the early Vedic Civilisation city 1
2. Kosala- the later Vedic civilisation city 1
3. Mohenjo- Daro- the early Vedic Civilisation city 1

