



B. K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE
(SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS)
(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, AFFILIATED TO CBSE NEW DELHI)
ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE



CLASS: VI
Date: 15/03/2025
Name: _____

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D, E & F) with 37 questions in total.**
- 2. All questions are compulsory.**
- 3. Question numbers 1-20 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.**
- 4. Question numbers 21 to 24 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 20-30 words each.**
- 5. Question numbers 25 to 29 are of 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.**
- 6. Question numbers 30 to 32 are case study question of 4 marks each.**
- 7. Question numbers 33 to 36 are 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80-100 words each.**
- 8. Question number 37 is a map question of 5 marks.**

SECTION-A

(1×20=20)

1. ----- is an archaeological source.
a. Book b. Inscription c. Notebook d. Puzzle
2. The -----age is marked by the use of copper and bronze with stone.
a. Chalcolithic b. Vedic c. Megaliths d. None of these
3. ----- added peninsular India to the empire.
a. Dhananada b. Ashoka c. Bindusara d. Chandragupta
4. ----- was the most important form of wealth for people in the early Vedic age.
a. Cattle b. Crops c. Gold d. Fields
5. The earth is divided into----- zones.
a. One b. Three c. Two d. Five
6. A book of map is called -----.
a. An Atlas b. Globe c. Plan d. Sketch
7. The North Line in a map show-----.
a. An intermediate direction b. The north and south direction
c. The north direction d. A conventional symbol
8. The atmosphere approximately extends up to -----.
a. 1000 km b. 1600 km c. 1200 km d. 1400 km

9. The deepest point on the lithosphere is-----.
- a. Ocean b. Panama canal
c. Mariana trench d. None of these
10. -----is the largest state in India.
- a. Rajasthan b. Tamilnadu c. Maharashtra d. Karnataka
11. Tista is a tributary of -----.
- a. Indus b. Ganga c. Yamuna d. Brahamaputra
12. ----- is a seventh largest country in the world.
- a. India b. South Africa c. USA d. Japan
13. Ladakh is famous for its-----.
- a. Pashmina wool b. Spices c. Textiles d. Local attire
14. The Gram panchayat serves a term of ----- years.
- a. Two years b. Three years c. Four years d. Five years
15. The Sarpanch is selected from among the elected members of the -----.
- a. Gram Panchayat b. Municipal Corporation c. Zila Parishad d. None of these
16. ----- look after land disputes and collection of land revenue under the District Magistrate.
- a. Collector b. Patwari c. Tahsildar d. None of these
17. Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 came into force on -----.
- a. 9th September b. 15th September c. 20th September d. 22nd September
18. The municipal corporation is answerable to the -----.
- a. Government b. Panchayat c. People d. All of these
19. The head of the municipal corporation is called the-----.
- a. Alderman b. Mayor c. Sarpanch d. None of these
20. ----- is an important source of income for the municipal corporation.
- a. Education b. Octroi c. Documents d. Health

SECTION-B

(4×2=8)

21. Name the rivers mentioned in the Rigveda. What was the significance of rivers for them?
22. Leh-Ladakh is also called 'Little Tibet.' Why?
23. Mention any two functions that the Sarpanch has to perform.
24. Use the picture to answer the questions below.

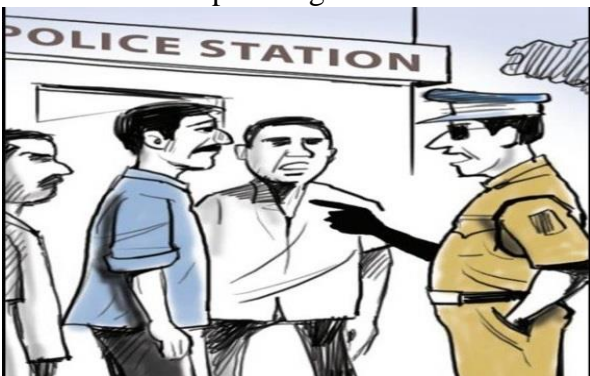


- i) What is shown in the picture?
- ii) Which government body is responsible for its maintenance?

SECTION-C

(5×3=15)

25. Write a short note on Inamgaon.
26. Explain the measures adopted by Ashoka for the spread of Dhamma.
27. Distinguish between latitude and longitude.
28. Based on your understanding of the chapter 'Diversity,' explain two examples of cultural diversity.
29. Observe the picture given below and elaborate it in terms of rural administration.



SECTION-D

(3×4=12)

Case Based Questions:

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

Monuments are ancient buildings and structures that provide valuable information about the past. They are a tangible link to our heritage and offer insights into the social, economic, and cultural conditions of ancient civilizations.

One example of a monument is the Taj Mahal in Agra, India. Built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the 17th century, the Taj Mahal is a stunning example of Mughal architecture. The monument provides information about the Mughal Empire, its architecture, art, and culture.

Another example is the Pyramids of Giza in Egypt. Built around 2580 BCE, the Pyramids are one of the oldest and most impressive monuments in the world. They provide information about ancient Egyptian civilization, its architecture, religion, and funerary practices.

1. What does the Taj Mahal reveal about Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan? 1
2. Give another example of monument that you know. 1
3. How do the Pyramids of Giza reflect ancient Egyptian values? 2

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

Maps are an essential tool for understanding geography and navigating the world. A map is a representation of the Earth's surface, showing physical features, boundaries, and other important information.

On map, you can see the country's borders, major cities, rivers, and mountains. The map also shows the location of neighbouring countries.

1. Give any two names of India's neighbouring countries? 1
2. 'Maps are an essential tool for understanding geography and navigating the world.'
Do you agree with this statement? Why? 2
3. Mention any two uses of map. 1

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

Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government in India. It was introduced in 1959 to give more power to villagers and make decision-making more decentralized.

Let's take a look at a village called Rajpur in Madhya Pradesh. Rajpur has a population of 5,000 people and is governed by a Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat is responsible for providing basic amenities like water, sanitation, and roads.

The villagers of Rajpur have been actively participating in the Gram Panchayat meetings, discussing issues like crop prices, healthcare, and education. The Gram Panchayat has also been successful in implementing several development projects, including building a new school and a community health centre.

1. Explain the concept of decentralisation. 1
2. What is the role of a Gram Panchayat in a village? 1
3. Do you think that the participation of villagers is necessary in decision making? Why? 2

SECTION-E

(4×5=20)

33. How did Ashoka wanted to resolve problems of people through dhamma?

34. Mention different types of maps. Elaborate in short.

35. Without water we can't live. Prove this sentence by stating importance of hydrosphere.

36. Write a note on the functions of the Municipal Corporation.

OR

Distinguish between Panchayati Raj system and Municipal Corporation.

SECTION-F

(1×5=5)

37. Map based question.

On the given outline map of India locate the following places. (Any Five)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Shivalik Range | b. Indian desert | c. Nepal |
| d. Tropic of Cancer | e. Godavari River | f. Island groups of India |

*****All the Best*****

