



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

## TERM-1 EXAMINATION (2025-26) SOCIAL SCIENCE MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: VI  
Date: 8/09/2025  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration: 3 Hrs.  
Max. Marks: 80  
Exam No: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION-A ( HISTORY-19 MARKS )

1. Which foreign travellers called India 'Hind'? 1  
a. **The Persians**                      b. The Greeks                      c. The Chinese                      d. The Japanese
2. Assertion (A): The name 'Jambudvipa' was used in ancient times to refer to India. 1  
Reason (R): The name 'Jambudvipa' means "the island of the Jamun tree".  
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.
3. Assertion (A): The Rigveda is the oldest book that includes a name for the Indian subcontinent. 1  
Reason (R): The Rigveda refers to India as 'Bharatvarsha', highlighting the land of the Bharatas.  
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.
4. -----is the period of time before humans could write. 1  
a. History                      b. Proto history                      c. **Prehistory**                      d. None of these
5. Early humans led a----- life which means that they moved from one place to another. 1  
a. **Nomadic**                      b. settled                      c. farmers                      d. none of these
5. If you met a geologist while traveling, what questions would you ask to better understand the Earth? 2  
Ans- If I met a geologist while traveling, some interesting questions to ask could be about the local geology, how they got into the field, or what they find most fascinating about Earth. I could also ask about specific rocks or landforms you see, or inquire about their research or career path.
6. What are the main sources of history? Write about any one source in detail. 3

Ans- Historical sources are the materials that historians use to study and understand the past. They can be broadly categorized into literary sources (written records) and archaeological sources (physical objects). One detailed example of a historical source is archaeological artifacts, which can include tools, pottery, clothing, jewelry, and even buildings.

**OR**

Look at the image of the cave painting and answer the questions given below.

- A. What do you see in this painting?
- B. What do you think early humans were trying to depict through this?
- C. How would they have made this painting?

Ans- The painting often includes depictions of animals like bison, horses, deer, and other wildlife that were part of the early humans' environment.

They are trying to -Record events, Communicate, and Express spiritual beliefs, Establish territory.

Pigments:

They would grind minerals and rocks (like ochre for red and yellow, manganese for black, and charcoal) into fine powders.

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

1. What does the name 'Aryavarta' mean and which group of people used it? 1

Ans- Aryavarta' means the land of the Aryans. It was used by the Vedic people to refer to the northern part of India where they settled.

2. Why did the name 'Hindustan' become popular during medieval times? 1

Ans-'Hindustan' became popular as Persian and Arab travelers and rulers referred to the land beyond the River Sindhu (Indus) as Hindustan.

3. What do the different names of India tell us about its civilization? 2

Ans- They show that India had a rich and diverse cultural heritage, influenced by its geography, rulers, religion, and interactions with other civilizations.

8. Explain the reasons why people from other lands visited India. Who was Xuanzang, what was the purpose of his visit, and how did he refer to India? 5

Ans - People from other lands visited India for various reasons, including trade, seeking knowledge, and religious pilgrimages. Xuanzang, also known as Hiuen Tsang, was a renowned Chinese Buddhist monk who traveled to India in the 7th century. He came to India primarily to study Buddhism, collect Buddhist scriptures, and visit places of religious significance. He referred to India as "Yindù" in Chinese.

### **SECTION-B ( GEOGRAPHY-30 MARKS)**

9. The ratio of the distance between two places on a map to the actual distance on the ground is called a: 1

a. Plan                      b. Scale                      c. Length                      d. None of these

10. How many lines of longitude (meridians) are there? 1

a. 360                      b. 180                      c. 240                      d. 90

11. In the following image there are horizontal lines that stretch from the East to West, what do we call these lines? 1

- a. Longitudes                      b. Poles                      **c. Latitudes**                      d. Zones

12. Which of the following is NOT a plant found in the ocean? 1

- a. Corals**                      b. Seagrass                      c. Phytoplankton                      d. Seaweed

13. What can happen to the balance of ocean ecosystems if overfishing continues unchecked? 1

- a. Fish populations may increase rapidly  
b. Ocean pollution will disappear  
**c. Certain species may become endangered or extinct**  
d. Coral reefs will grow faster.

14. Identify the type of fish in the following picture. 1

- a. Shark                      **b. Sea turtle**                      c. Whale                      d. Corals

15. Which landform is most suitable for farming due to its flat surface and fertile soil? 1

- a. Mountain                      b. Plateau                      **c. Plain**                      d. Desert

16.. What are oases known for? 1

- a. Sand dunes                      b. Glaciers  
c. Underground rivers                      **d. Water and vegetation in deserts**

17. A sudden flood usually caused by a cloudburst is known for ----- 1

- a. Flash flood**                      b. Landslide                      c. Avalanche                      d. None of these

18. What is a globe? List any two uses of a globe. 2

Ans- A globe is a spherical representation of the Earth or other celestial bodies. Two uses of a globe are to understand the Earth's geography and to study its rotation and axis.

19. Riya is learning about the natural world in her science class. She reads that life on Earth exists in a zone called the biosphere. Using your understanding, explain what the biosphere is and what it includes. Give examples to support your answer. 2

Ans- The biosphere is essentially the part of Earth where life exists. It includes all living organisms and their interactions with their environment, encompassing the land, water, and air. Think of it as the "zone of life" on our planet.

20. Differentiate between endogenic and exogenic force. 2

Ans- Endogenic and exogenic forces are the two main categories of forces that shape the Earth's surface. Endogenic forces originate from within the Earth, like earthquakes and volcanoes, causing uplift and creating landforms. Exogenic forces, on the other hand, act on the Earth's surface, such as wind and water erosion, wearing down landforms.

**OR**

How are plains formed? Explain in brief.

Ans- Plains are formed primarily by the action of rivers and their tributaries. Rivers carry eroded material from mountains and deposit it in valleys and along their courses, creating fertile plains over time. Additionally, some plains are formed by volcanic activity or tectonic uplift.

21. Write a short note on the main components of a map. 3

Ans- A map has three key components: distance, direction, and symbols. Distance is represented using scales to show the relationship between distances on the map and the real world. Directions, like north, south, east, and west, help us understand the orientation of places on the map. Symbols, such as colours, lines, and icons, replace written descriptions for various features, making maps easier to read.

22. Your one of the friends lives in the mountainous areas of India. Once you visited his place. Identify and explain the challenges faced by him.

Ans- People living in mountainous areas face challenges such as rugged terrain, harsh weather conditions, landslides, avalanches, and limited agricultural opportunities.

Mountains usually have fewer resources like water and fertile land. This can make farming and finding essential resources challenging. The lack of arable land affects local food production and can make it harder for mountain communities to support themselves.<sup>3</sup>

### OR

Identify the place given below in the picture. Explain the environment and vegetation of this area.

Ans- The place is a hot desert. Deserts are characterized by extremely low precipitation, high or low temperatures, and sparse vegetation. They are harsh environments with specialized flora and fauna adapted to survive in arid conditions. Vegetation includes drought-resistant plants like cacti and succulents, often with adaptations to conserve water, such as thick cuticles, deep roots, and water storage capabilities.

### Case Based Questions:

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

I. What do you mean by a water cycle?

1

Ans- the sun heats up the water in rivers, lakes and oceans and turns it into water vapor (evaporation). This vapor rises into the sky and forms clouds (condensation). When the clouds get heavier, they release the water as rain (precipitation), which falls back to the ground and the whole process is called as water cycle.

II. Elaborate evaporation concept.

1

Ans- when the sun heats up the water in rivers, lakes and oceans and turns it into water vapour (evaporation).

III. Mention some ways to save water.

2

Ans-As per student

24. Which domain of the earth forms the water bodies? Mention the impact of oceans on human life. 5

Ans The domain of Earth that forms the water bodies is called the hydrosphere.

Climate Regulation: Oceans absorb and store a vast amount of heat from the sun, helping to regulate global temperatures and moderate weather patterns.

Resources: Oceans are a vital source of food for humans, providing fish, shellfish, and other seafood. They also contain valuable minerals and energy resources, although extraction can pose environmental challenges. Transportation: Oceans serve as crucial waterways for global trade and transportation. Ships carry goods and people across vast distances, connecting different parts of the world.

Recreation and Tourism: Coastal areas and oceans offer recreational opportunities such as swimming, boating, and diving, contributing to tourism and local economies. Ecosystem Services: Oceans support a diverse range of marine life and provide numerous ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, oxygen production, and waste decomposition.

### SECTION-C ( CIVICS- 31 MARKS)

25. Fill in the blank with correct answer from the option given below. 1

work performed in exchange for money is called	work performed that do not involve money is called
-----	non- economic

a. permanent                      **b. economic**                      c. temporary                      d. organised

26. Rural livelihood is depends on----- 1

a. offices                      b. construction                      **c. natural resources**                      d. None of these

27. Which type of worker is shown in the following picture? 1

a. contract workers                      **b. temporary workers**  
c. permanent workers                      d. None of these

28. What does society include? 1

a. a single family                      **b. all communities and families**  
c. a group of people living in one area                      d. a single individual

29. In which year the Chipko movement occurred----- 1

a. 1960                      b. 1945                      c. 1980                      **d. 1970**

30. What term describes people working together to achieve a shared objective? 1

**a. cooperation**                      b. non- cooperation                      c. tropism                      d. None of these

31. Explain three major challenges faced by contract workers. 3

Ans- Contract workers, also known as temporary or contingent workers, often face unique challenges compared to full-time employees. These challenges can include job insecurity, lower pay, and limited access to benefits. They may also experience isolation, difficulty with career growth, and struggles with work-life balance.

32. Sharing resources is a key aspect of community. Justify the statement with an example. 3

Ans- Sharing resources is indeed a key aspect of community because it fosters cooperation, support, and collective well-being within a group of people. When individuals share resources, they create a more equitable and sustainable environment where everyone benefits.

For example, consider a neighborhood where residents share a community garden. Instead of each household having their own small, individual garden, they pool their resources (land, seeds, tools, and labor) to create a larger, more productive space. This shared garden can provide fresh vegetables and fruits for everyone.

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

I. Define entrepreneurs. 1

Ans- Entrepreneurs are people who starts and run their own businesses, taking risks to make something New and earn money.

II. What is a profit? 1

Ans- Whatever extra higher money a person gets after deducting amount of investment is a profit.

III. How does Asha earn her profit? 2

Ans- She buys raw materials, such as seeds and fertilizers, and employs people on the farm for some amount of money. She then sells her crops at the town market for a slightly higher cost than what she spent. This amount is her profit.

34. Compare and contrast the organised and unorganised sectors in terms of their characteristics and working conditions. 5

S. No.	Organised sectors	Unorganised sectors
(i)	Terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.	People have no guarantee of work and can be removed at any time.
(ii)	They are registered under the government.	It is outside the control of the government.
(iii)	They have to follow certain rules and regulations stated by the law. eg.: Factories Act.	There are rules and regulations, but are not strictly followed
(iv)	It has formal processes and procedures of operation.	There are no formal processes and procedures of operation.
(v)	There is security of employment. eg.: Fixed working hours, leaves, etc. For eg. A person working 9 am – 5 pm in an office.	There is no security of employment. For eg. A person working in a tea stall.

**OR**

Imagine a powerful earthquake created a tsunami that hit a coastal area. What steps could people take to reduce the damage?

Ans- If a powerful earthquake causes a tsunami, people can significantly reduce damage by quickly evacuating to higher ground, listening to emergency alerts, and staying away from the coast until authorities declare it safe.

Evacuate immediately: If you feel a strong earthquake or hear a tsunami warning, evacuate to higher ground as quickly as possible.

Don't wait for a warning: If you feel a strong earthquake, don't wait for a warning to evacuate.

Move inland and upward: Head to higher ground and as far inland as possible.

Stay away from the coast: Avoid the beach and areas near the coast.

If caught in a building: Drop, cover, and hold on during the earthquake, then evacuate to higher ground when it's safe.

35. Describe a situation where you and your family collaborated to solve a problem. How did working together help achieve the outcome? 5

Ans- During a camping trip, our family encountered a sudden downpour that soaked our tent and belongings. We quickly realized we needed to find shelter and dry our things. My parents worked together to set up a makeshift tarp shelter using the tent poles and extra blankets, while my siblings and I helped gather firewood and dry smaller items by the fire. The outcome was that we managed to stay relatively dry and warm, and we even had a cozy space to relax while waiting for the rain to stop. We were able to salvage most of our camping gear and enjoyed the rest of the trip, albeit with a bit of dampness.

( any answer as per student)

36. Map based question.

On the given outline map of the world locate and label the following places. (ANY 5) 5

a. Prime Meridian

b. Equator

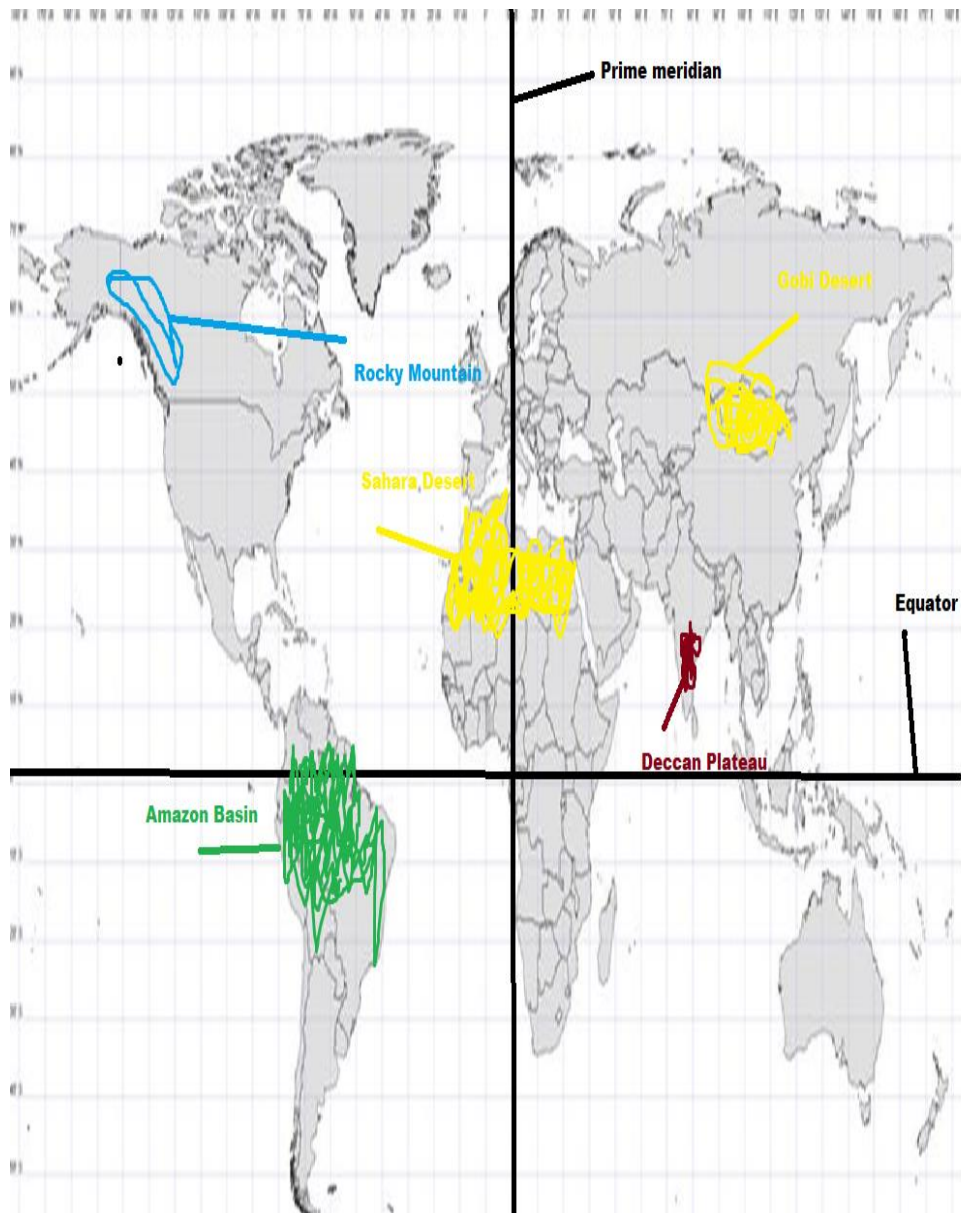
c. Amazon basin

d. Sahara Desert

e. Deccan Plateau

f. Gobi Deserts

g. Rocky Mountains



#####ALL THE BEST#####