



**BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION**  
**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY/CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**  
**MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  
**ANSWER -KEY**



**CLASS: VI**

**Time Allowed: 3 HOURS**

**Admission No: -----**

**DATE: 16 /10/2023**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Roll No: -----**

**General 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 – Questions 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. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The 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. The answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 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 has to be attempted.

**SECTION-A**

Choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks:

1. The early literary records were handwritten, are called  
(a) Archives                      **(b)manuscripts**                      (c)inscriptions                      (d)brail  
Ans : (b) manuscripts
2. The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.  
(a) Anthropology                      (b)scientology                      **(c) archaeology**                      (d)none  
Ans : **(c) archaeology**
3. Assertion (A): There is no conclusive proof of the presence of temples or public places of worship in the Indus civilization. ,

Reason (R): To the Harappans, religion was perhaps more a personal and a private matter than a public affair

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 a correct explanation of A**

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Ans : **B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A**



4. A beautiful specimen of bronze figurine shown above called "Dancing Girl" belongs to which of the following civilizations:  
 (a) Harappa (b) Mesopotamia (c) Egyptian (d) Chinese  
 Ans : (a) Harappa
5. The Indian constitution recognizes \_\_\_ major languages of India  
 (a) 18 (b) 22 (c) 24 (d) 15  
 Ans : (b) 22
6. The celestial bodies which have their own light and heat are called :  
 (a) Planets (b) stars (c) satellite (d) all of these  
 Ans : b) stars
7. The star which indicates the north direction is called:  
 (a) Pole star (b) pole (c) north pole (d) south pole  
 Ans (a) Pole star
8. Which of the following is a true model (miniature form) of the earth?  
 (a) Map (b) Globe (c) Sketch (d) Semantic Map  
 Ans : (b) Globe
9. In which season Christmas is celebrated in Australia?  
 (a) Winter season (b) Summer Season (c) Autumn Season (d) Spring Season  
 Ans : b) Summer Season

10. Match the following pairs:

Indus Valley Site	Important Structures
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- |                |                                    |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Lothal      | 1. Great Bath                      |
| B. Mohenjodaro | 2. Fire Altars                     |
| C. Kalibangan  | 3. Dockyard                        |
| D. Dholavira   | 4. Water Harvesting and Management |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 (b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3 (c) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4 (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4  
 Ans : (c) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

11. Where do people directly seek answers from their elected representatives?

- (a) Parliament House (b) Gram Panchayat (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of these  
 Ans : (b) Gram Panchayat

12. Days and nights occur on Earth due to

- (a) rotation (b) revolution (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of these  
 Ans : (a) rotation

13. The Equator lies at \_\_\_\_\_ degrees latitude

- (a) 66.5 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) 15  
 Ans : (b) 0

14. \_\_\_\_\_ zones are there in Russia

- (a) 9 (b) 11 (c) 6 (d) 12  
 Ans : (b) 11

15. What made Kerala an attractive place for trade?

- (a) Pashmina (b) Spices (c) Sheep meat (d) Dry fruits  
 Ans : (b) Spices

16. Who makes the laws for the entire country?

- (a) State Government (b) Central Government (c) Local Government (d) Panchayati Raj  
 Ans : (b) Central Government

17. The term "Suffrage" means

- (a) Right to go anywhere in the country (b) Right to vote (c) Right to livelihood (d) None of these  
 Ans: (b) Right to vote

18. Which metal was discovered first:

- (a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Copper (d) Iron

Ans : (c) Copper

19. The Indus or Harappan Civilisation is distinguished from the other contemporary civilisations by its

- (a) town planning  
(b) Underground drainage system  
(c) Uniformity of weights and measures  
(d) large agricultural surplus

Ans : (a) town planning

20. Why is the shape of the earth geoid

- (a) It is slightly flattened at the poles (b) It is bulged at the equator (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Both (a) & (b)

### SECTION-B

21. Who appoints the secretary of the Gram Panchayat? What is the major role of the secretary?

Ans : The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha. This person is not an elected person but is appointed by the government. The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings.

22. State two features of Universal Adult Franchise.

Ans : The universal Adult Franchise refers that all citizens who are 18 years and above irrespective of their caste or education, religion, colour, race, and economic conditions are free to vote. In a democracy, a universal adult franchise is important, as it is based on the idea of equality.

23. Which part of the Earth receives most of the sun rays and why?

Ans : The Earth's shape is spherical. This causes the Sun's rays to strike the Earth's surface at different angles, creating variances in temperatures on Earth. The equator receives the most direct sunlight because sunlight arrives at a perpendicular (90 degrees) angle to the Earth.

Or

Which were the earliest archaeological sites excavated in India?

Ans : Indus Valley Civilization and Harappa Civilization were the first sites in India to be excavated. These locations have beautiful structures and a well-organized lifestyle.

24. What is a Planet? Write any one feature of a planet of your choice.

Ans: A planet is a large celestial body that revolves around the sun in fixed orbits. Planets do not have any light of their own but reflect the light of the sun

### SECTION – C

25. Write the distinguishing features of religious practices of the Harappan people.

Ans : The following main features of Harappan religion have been confirmed:

- Worship of the Mother Goddess
- Worship of a male deity, most likely to be of Lord Shiva;
- Worship of animals, nature, semi human, or fabulous
- Worship of trees in their natural state or of their indwelling spirits
- Worship of inanimate stones or other objects, of linga and yoni symbol

Or

What are inscriptions and how do they help us to understand history?

Ans: Inscriptions were the writings engraved on hard surfaces. They were written mostly on rocks, stones, walls of buildings, metals etc. They depicted important events of the past. Various languages such as Prakrit, Sanskrit, Kannada etc., were used for writing the inscriptions.

26. How are parallels of latitudes different from meridians of longitudes?

Ans :

Ans :

Latitude	Longitude
Latitudinal lines are also known as Parallels.	Longitudinal lines are also known as Meridians.
Direction: East-West, parallel to the equator.	Direction: North-south, converging at the poles and widest at the equator.
They are parallel lines.	They are not parallel lines.
They range from 0 to 90° North and South	They range from 0 to 180° East and West
Denotes distance from the equator (North or South)	Denotes distance from the Prime Meridian (East or West)
Total number of lines: 180.	Total number of lines: 360.

27. Our country India has a democratic form of Government. Justify the statement.

Ans : Our country's rule is not in the hands of a privileged few. All positions in the government are available to all people, regardless of religion, caste, or gender. Even the President or Prime Minister of the country is a member of the public. We have an existence of Universal adult Franchise. As a result, India is referred to as the Democratic Republic.

28. List down the advantages of Nyaya Panchayats.

Ans: **Advantages of nyaya panchayats over the regular courts**

They provide a inexpensive and expeditious mechanism to settle disputes.

They provide relief to the ordinary courts as they lift the part of burden of judicial work on their shoulders.

They provide justice at the door steps for the village folks.

29. Write a short note on Constellations, mentioning the well-known constellations.

Ans: A constellation is a group of stars that make an imaginary shape in the night sky. They are usually named after mythological characters, people, animals and objects. In different parts of the world, people have made up different shapes out of the same groups of bright stars. It is like a game of connecting the dots. Some examples of constellations are Ursa Major, Orion and Cassiopeia.

#### SECTION-D

30. How does the term "unity in diversity" describe India? What did Jawaharlal Nehru say in his book "Discovery of India"?

Ans: Yes. I believe "unity in diversity" is an appropriate term to describe India.

Diversity: India is a large country and people of different parts follow different faiths, speak various languages, eat and wear differently. This shows that India has a diversity spread across its people.

Unity: Despite the diversities, as Indians, we are one. As Indian, we are no more a Gujarati or a Bengali, we celebrate the national days with equal zeal, we sing the national anthem with the same passion. This shows our unity. Therefore, the phrase "unity in diversity" is justified.

Nehru has written in his book "The Discovery of India", It was something deeper and within its fold, the widest tolerance of belief and custom was practiced and every variety acknowledged and even encouraged." He means

that when one ponders over it deeply, one finds that India is not only united, but its people also know how to accept other customs and beliefs.

(Self Expression)

Or

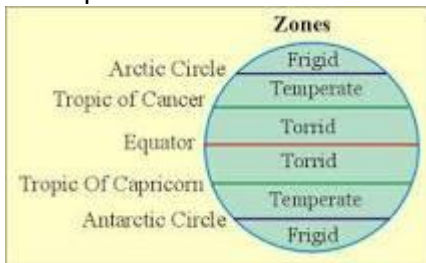
Adolf Hitler of Germany was a dictator. Analyse the features of dictatorship in this context.

Ans.:

### The Qualities of a Dictatorship

- \*Ruler often rises to power out of conflict.
- \*Dictators control all branches of government and the media.
- \*Intimidation, murder, imprisonment, violence and other human rights abuses are used to control the population.
- \*A cult of personality makes the ruler appear divine.

30. Explain the Heat zones of the Earth with the help of a labelled diagram.



31. What, according to you, were the few important changes that occurred during the Neolithic Age?

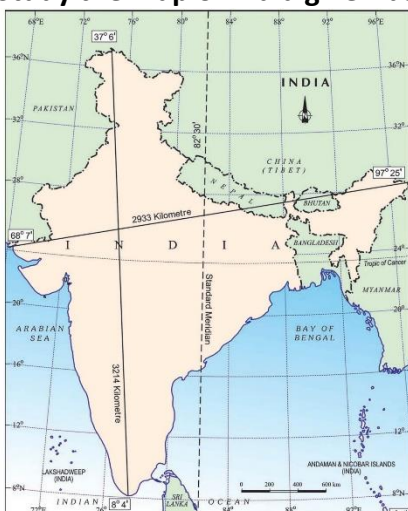
Ans: One of the most important was the development of agriculture, which allowed people to cultivate crops and domesticate animals for a more stable food supply. This led to the establishment of settled communities and the development of pottery, weaving, and advanced tools made from polished stone.

32. Earth has all the favourable conditions required for the existence of life. Justify the statement.

Ans: The Earth is the only planet where conditions are favourable to support life. It is neither too hot nor too cold and thus have an optimum temperature to support human existence. It has water and air, which very much essential for the survival of humans.

## SECTION –E

34. Study the map of India given below and answer the questions that follow:



34.1 Which latitude has been taken as the Standard Meridian of India?

(1)

Answer:  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E

34.2 How many meridians pass through India?

(1)

Ans: 30

Or

State the latitudinal extent of India.

Ans : India is in Northern Hemisphere. It extends between  $8^{\circ}4'N$  to  $37^{\circ}6'N$ . Its southern extent is  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and northern extent is  $37^{\circ}6'N$ .

34.3 What is the importance of having standard meridian?

(2)

Ans : Standard meridian is useful for a country because it shows and fixes a particular time for the country. A country may have many longitudes in between and there is a time gap of 4 minutes between each longitude. example: the time gap between western part of Gujarat and eastern parts of Arunachal Pradesh is 2 hours, so there is lot of confusion in whole country. .Therefore standard meridian should be there in each country for the equal time. Standard meridian is to manage time difference in the country. Standard meridian is an imaginary line which passes through Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh .It lies almost at  $82.30'E$ . (Any major two points)

35. Read the extract, observe the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



The Gram Sabha meeting begins with the Panchayat President (who is also called the Sarpanch) and the members of the Panchayat (the Panchs) presenting a plan on repairing the road that connects the village to the main highway. After this, the discussion moves to the subject of water and water shortages.

A villager called Tija begins the meeting by saying, “The water problem in our village “Hardas “has become very acute. The handpump water has gone well below the point up to which the ground has been drilled. We hardly get any water in the taps. Women have to go to the Suru river which is 3 k.m. away to get water.” One of the members suggests piping water from the Suru and making an overhead tank in the village to increase the supply. But the others think that this will be expensive. Its better, they feel, to deepen the handpumps and clean the wells for this season. Tija says, “This is not enough. We need to do something more permanent as groundwater levels seem to be going down every year. We’re using more water than is seeping into the ground.”

Another member, Anwar then tells everyone that he has seen ways of conserving water and recharging (Refilling) it in a village in Maharashtra where he’d once gone to visit his brother.

It was called watershed development and he had heard that the government gave money for this work.

1. What is a Gram Sabha?

(1)

Ans: Gram Sabha is the general assembly of all the people of a village, who have attained the age of 18 years and their name is entered in the voter list.

2. What is the difference between the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat?

(1)

Ans: The Gram Panchayat consists of ward members and Sarpanch. The Gram Sabha consists of every person whose name is registered in the voter list of the perspective village. The members of the Gram Panchayat are directly elected by the members of the Gram Sabha. The members of Gram Sabha are not elected. (Any one difference)

Or

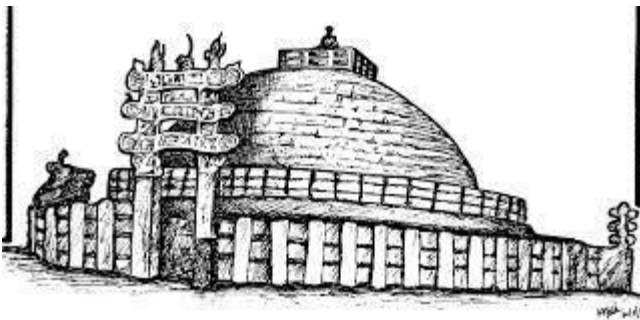
List two sources of income of the Gram Panchayat. (1)

Ans: Sources of funds for gram panchayat: Land revenue, tax on vehicles, tax on the industries which are located in geographical boundaries of the village, toll tax , festival tax ,grants from the state etc.

3. In the meeting of the Gram Sabha so far what are the problems that are being discussed? What sort of solutions are being suggested? (2)

Ans: water problem in the village, Solution- watershed development.

36. Observe the image given below and answer the questions that follow:



1. Which monument is shown? (1)

Ans : Sanchi Stupa

2. Who built this monument? (1)

Ans : The Sanchi Stupa, built by Ashoka

Or

Which state does the above monument belong to?

Ans : Madhya Pradesh

3. How do monuments help us to understand history? (2)

Ans: Monuments tell us a lot about the time period in which they were built. The science, culture, religious beliefs and architecture of the people of the time and place in which the monument was built.

37. a Locate the following Neolithic sites, on the given Political map of India. (2)

1. Mehrgarh

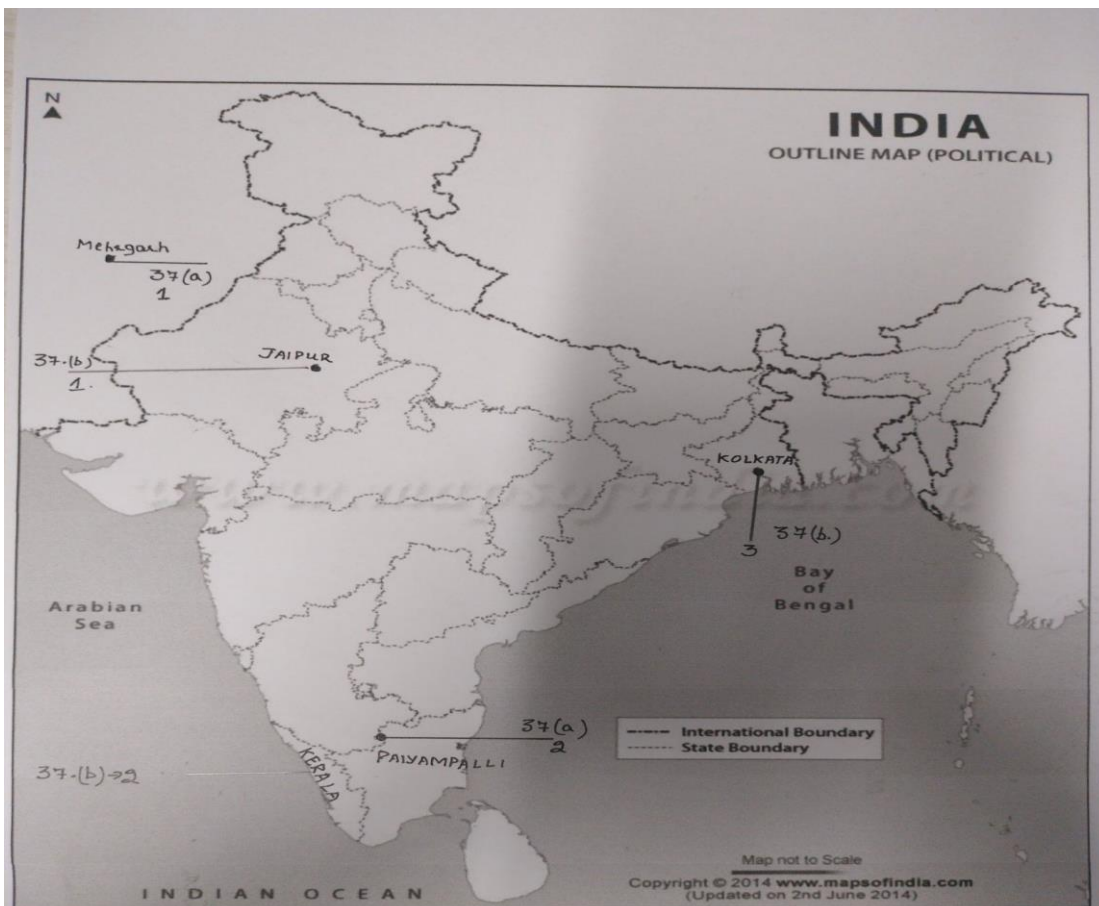
2. Paiyampalli

37. b On the same map, locate the following with appropriate symbols.

1. A city known as "Pink City"

2. A state popularly known as "God's own country"

3. Nickname of Kolkata



- The End -



