FOR EDUCATION

CLASS: VI
Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Admission No:

DATE: 16 /10/2023
Maximum Marks: $\mathbf{8 0}$
Roll No:

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.
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
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
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

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
5. The Indian constitution recognizes $\qquad$ major languages of India
(a) 18
(b) 22
(c) 24
(d) 15
6. The celestial bodies which have their own light and heat are called :
(a) Planets
(b) stars
(c) satellite
(d)all of these
7. The star which indicates the north direction is called:
(a) Pole star
(b) pole
(c)north pole
(d) south pole
8. Which of the following is a true model (miniature form) of the earth?
(a) Map
(b) Globe
(c) Sketch
(d) Semantic Map
9. In which season Christmas is celebrated in Australia?
(a) Winter season
(b) Summer Season
(c)Autumn Season
(d) Spring Season

## 10. Match the following pairs:

Indus Valley Site Important Structures
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
11. Where do people directly seek answers from their elected representatives?
(a)Parliament House
(b) Gram Panchayat
(c) both
(a) \& (b)
(d) none of the these
12. Days and nights occur on Earth due to
(a) rotation
(b)revolution
(c)both (a) \& (b)
(d) none of the these
13. The Equator lies at $\qquad$ degrees latitude
(a) 66.5
(b) 0
(c) 2
(d) 15
14. $\qquad$ zones are there in Russia
(a) 9
(b) 11
(c) 6
(d) 12
15. What made Kerala an attractive place for trade?
(a) Pashmina
(b) Spices
(c) Sheep meat
(d) Dry fruits
16. Who makes the laws for the entire country?
(a) State Government
(b)Central Government
(c) Local Government
(d)Panchayati Raj
17. The term "Suffrage" means
(a) Right to go anywhere in the country (b)
(b) Right to vote
(c) Right to livelihood
(d) None of these
18. Which was the first metal to be discovered
(a) Gold
(b) Silver
(c) Copper
(d)Iron
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
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)
b) (d) None of these

## SECTION-B

21. Who appoints the secretary of the Gram Panchayat? What is the major role of the secretary?
22. State two features of Universal Adult Franchise.
23. Which part of the Earth receives most of the sun rays and why?

Or
Which were the earliest archaeological sites excavated in India?
24. What is a Planet? Write any one feature of a planet of your choice.

## SECTION - C

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

Or
What are inscriptions and how do they help us to understand history?
26. How are parallels of latitudes different from meridians of longitudes?
27. Our country India has a democratic form of Government. Justify the statement.
28. List down the advantages of Nyaya Panchayats.
29. Write a short note on Constellations, mentioning the well-known constellations.

## SECTION-D

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

## Or

Adolf Hitler of Germany was a dictator. Analyse the features of dictatorship in this context
31. Explain the Heat zones of the Earth with the help of a labelled diagram.
32. What, according to you, were the few important changes that occurred during the Neolithic Age?
33. Earth has all the favourable conditions required for the existence of life. Justify the statement.

## SECTION -E

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

34.1 Which longitude has been taken as the Standard Meridian of India?
34.2 How many meridians pass through India?

Or
State the latitudinal extent of India.
34.3 What is the importance of having standard meridian?
(2)
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 Tijia begins the meeting by saying, "The water problem in our village "Hardas" has become very acute. The hand pump 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 $3 \mathrm{k} . \mathrm{m}$. 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. Tijia 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?
2. What is the difference between the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat?

Or
List two sources of income of the Gram Panchayat.
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?
36. Observe the image given below and answer the questions that follow:


1. Which monument is shown?
2. Who built this monument?

Or
Which state does the above monument belong to?
3. How do monuments help us to understand history?
37. a Locate the following Neolithic sites, on the given Political map of India.

1. Mehrgarh
2. Paiyampalli
3. $b$ On the same map, locate the following with the appropriate symbols.
4. A city known as "Pink City"
5. A state popularly known as "God's own country"
6. Nickname of Kolkata
