

IMPORTANT NOTE

The **English, Social Science and Science** text books of class VI have been changed w.e.f. session 2017-18. In case of any query, students may get it clarified from the concerned subject teacher.

The uploaded Worksheets / Terminal Question Papers are based on the previous syllabus.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I, 2016

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 hrs.

Class VI

M.M.: 100

Date – 22.09.2016

General Instructions :

- All the questions are compulsory.
- Marks are allotted against each question.
- Question number 13 is a value based question.

SECTION – A

Q.1 Fill in the blanks. (1×6=6)

- Blue planet is to Earth what Red planet is to _____.
- In a world map, the maximum distortion is at the _____.
- Baked utensils were necessary for storing _____.
- A structure believed to be a dockyard was discovered at _____.
- _____ is a site where megalithic burial has been found.
- The system of courts is known as the _____.

Q.2 Choose the correct option. (1×6=6)

- Which of the following was not an important GOD of the later vedic period?
(a) Brahma (b) Vishnu
(c) Indra (d) Shiva
- The form of government in India can best be described as :
(a) Democracy (b) Parliamentary democracy
(c) Monarchy (d) Presidential democracy
- Which of the following Harappan site is in Gujarat?
(a) Rupar (b) Kalibanga
(c) Dholavira (d) none of these
- A map uses a scale in which 1 cm on the map covers 50 meters on the ground. If two places are 4 cm apart on the map, the actual distance between them is.
(a) 50 meters (b) 100 meters
(c) 150 meters (d) 200 meters
- Neolithic people used the wheel:
(a) In transportation (b) In pot making
(c) In spinning thread (d) Possibly in all these things

- vi) Palaeolithic man's life span was about:
- (a) 20-25 years (b) 50-60 years
(c) 70-75 years (d) 100 years

Q.3 Define the following. (1×6=6)

- i) Constellation ii) North Line
iii) Greenwich Mean time iv) Terracotta
v) Domestication vi) Franchise

Q.4 Name the following. (1×6=6)

- i) The largest and the brightest thing in the night sky.
ii) The parallel that lies $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of Equator.
iii) The first metal to be used by man.
iv) Yagna performed by vedic kings to expand their kingdoms.
v) The highest court in India.
vi) Name a country which is in the southern hemisphere.

Q.5 Match the following. (1×5=5)

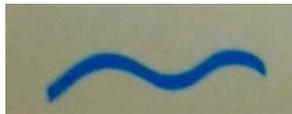
- | A | B |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Sacrifice to gain more power | i) Nilgiri Hills |
| b) Megalith | ii) Implementing Laws |
| c) Executive | iii) Rajasuya |
| d) Todas | iv) Large stone blocks |
| e) Science of map making | v) Cartography |

Q.6 Draw a well labelled diagram of the Heat zones of the Earth. (4)

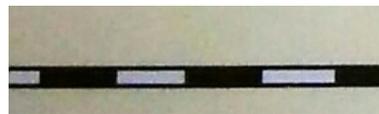
Q.7 a) Identify the following symbols. (3)



(i)



(ii)

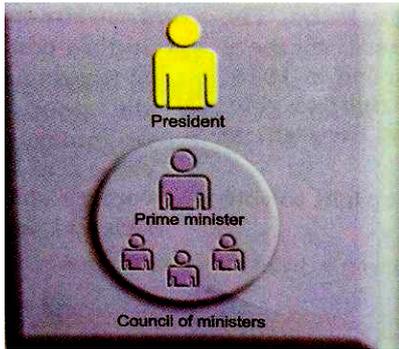


(iii)

b) What was the use of tools shown in the figure? (1)



- c) Identify the organ of the Government as shown in the figure. (1)



- Q.8 Locate and label the places mentioned below on an outline map of India. (1×5=5)

- a) Lothal b) Adichanallur c) Mehrgarh
d) Burzahom e) Daojali Hading

SECTION – B

- Q.9 Give reasons for the following. (Any 3) (2×3=6)

- a) Representative democracy is a better form of government.
b) The Indus Valley civilization is also called the Harappan civilization.
c) Man needed to stay at one place for a longer time.
d) The pointers were important to the navigators.

- Q.10 Distinguish the following. (Any 3) (2×3=6)

- a) Political and physical map b) Rotation and Revolution
c) Sabha and Samiti d) Core tools and-flake tools

- Q.11 Answer the following in not more than 40 words. (Any 5) (3×5=15)

- a) How can you recognise the planets Venus, Mars and Saturn in the sky?
b) What are conventional symbols? Why are they needed?
c) In how many time zones is the world divided? On what is the standard time in a zone based?
d) What do Mesolithic paintings usually depict? What information do they give us?
e) What possibly led to the decline of the Indus valley civilization?
f) How did the method of religious worship change from the early Vedic period to the later Vedic period?
g) At what levels do we have governments in India?
h) What was man's first discovery? Mention any two of its uses.

SECTION – C

Q.12 Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words.

(5×5=25)

(Any 5)

- i) Why is life found only on the Earth?
- ii) How are maps more useful than globes? What is the main disadvantage in using maps?
- iii) Define latitude and longitude of a place. Explain with an example how they help to locate a place.
- iv) Why did Palaeolithic man form groups? Describe life within such a group.
- v) How did farming and herding change man's life?
- vi) How many castes were there in Early Vedic society? Name them and explain their social functions.
- vii) Why do we need a government?

Q.13 “There are certain age old stereotypes about the roles of different members in family. Earlier, only the male members went out of the house to earn money. The women stayed back at home to take care of the house and children. However, with time, this has changed, especially in the cities. With growing education among women, more women have started working outside home. In their families, we often see the men doing a large share of the household work. These changes in the roles of members are due to the changing conditions. This does not mean that families in which women work outside are better or worse than families in which women do not work outside. It is important to understand that whatever the differences, the basic purpose of all the families is the same- to take care of the needs of the members and to impart values to them.”

Answer the following questions in context with the above paragraph.

- i) What is the basic purpose of all families? **(1)**
- ii) Explain how working women can contribute in family? **(2)**
- iii) Female education leads to development of society. Explain on the basis of above passage. **(2)**

