

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAIDAH
MID-TERM EXAM SAMPLE PAPER (2024-2025)
SUBJECT: Social Science/ CLASS: 6

Date: 28-09- 2024

Duration: 2.5 hours

Max. Marks: 60

SECTION A Multiple choice questions.

1x20 = 20

- 1) Where does the word India come from?
a. Hind b. Indus c. Hindustan d. Bharat
- 2) Great bath has been discovered in _____.
a. Mohenjodaro b. Harappa c. Dholavira d. Inamgaon
- 3) Which language does Sanskrit belong to?
a. Indo-American b. Indo-European c. Indo-Asian d. Indo-African
- 4) Who was Charaka?
a. Dentist b. Psychologist c. Both A and B. d. Physician
- 5) _____ are the persons who study about the objects of past.
a. archaeologists b. geologists c. radiologists d. none of these
- 6) Stars are made up of _____.
a. ice b. rocks c. gases d. stones
- 7) Which planet is called unique planet?
a. mars b. venus c. earth d. jupiter
- 8) _____ moves around the planets.
a. planets b. satellites c. stars d. sun
- 9) What is the true shape of earth?
a. circle b. geoid c. flat d. all of the above
- 10) Every _____ year, February has 29 days.
a. third b. fourth c. fifth d. sixth
- 11) What is the movement of the earth on its axis called?
a. revolution b. rotation c both a & b d. none of these
- 12) How many cardinal directions are there?
a. six b. eight c. four d. two

13) Which map provides detailed information?

- a. small scale maps b. large scale maps c. both a.&b. d. none of these

14) Which color is used for showing mountains on the map?

- a. blue b. yellow c. green d. brown

15) Who wrote Discovery of India?

- a. Jawahar Lal Nehru b. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar c. M.K. Gandhi d. none of these

16) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is known as the _____ of Indian Constitution.

- a. mother b. father c. daughter d. son

17) What is a group of people that take decisions and makes laws for the citizens of the country called?

- a. gram panchayat b. gram sabha c. municipality d. government

18) Broken is the meaning of word _____.

- a. dalits b. brahmins c. kshatriyas d. none of these.

19) For how many years gram panchayat is elected?

- a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5

20) The panch and the sarpanch are answerable to the _____.

- a. government b. gram sabha c. both a.&b. d. none of these

SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

I. Answer the following Questions: (any 5)

2x5 = 10

1. Name all the planets according to their distance from the sun.
2. What is revolution?
3. Why was Magadha famous?
4. Name the cities which had elaborated store house.
5. Why India is called a secular country?
6. India is a country of many diversities. Explain
7. What do you understand by the word government.
8. Define rig veda.

SECTION – C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

Answer the following Questions: (any 2)

3x2 = 6

1. Why is the Earth called a unique planet?
2. Describe the Dravidian language family.
3. What is the importance of gram sabha?
4. What does the constitution say with regards to equality?

SECTION – D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

I. Answer the following Questions: (any 1)

5x1 = 5

1. Distinguish between a map and a plan.
2. What were the uses of stone tools made by the hunter-gatherers?

SECTION – E CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only planet to support life. About 29.2% of Earth's surface is land consisting of continents and islands. The remaining 70.8% is covered with water, mostly by oceans, seas, gulfs, and other saltwater bodies, as well as lakes, rivers, and freshwater, which constitute the hydrosphere. Earth is also called a blue planet as its $\frac{3}{4}$ part is covered by water. Earth's atmosphere consists mostly of nitrogen and oxygen. More solar energy is received by tropical regions than polar regions and is redistributed by atmospheric and ocean circulation. Greenhouse gases also play an essential role in regulating the surface temperature. Earth's gravity interacts with other objects in space, especially the Moon, which is Earth's only natural satellite. Earth orbits around the Sun in about 365 days and 6 hours. Earth's axis of rotation is tilted with respect to its orbital plane, producing seasons on Earth. The gravitational interaction between Earth and the Moon causes tides, stabilizes Earth's orientation on its axis, and gradually slows its rotation. Earth is the densest planet in the Solar System and the largest and most massive of the four rocky planets.

Answer the following questions:

1. The Earth is the _____ planet from the sun.
 2. 70.8% of our Earth is covered with _____
 3. Earth orbits around the _____ in about 365 days and 6 hours.
 4. _____ gases also play an essential role in regulating the surface temperature.
 5. Earth is also called a _____ planet.
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2. We know about people who lived in the subcontinent as early as two million years ago. Today, we describe them as Hunter-gatherers. Hunter-gatherers moved from place to place. There are many reasons for this. First, if they had stayed in one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources. Therefore, they would have had

to go elsewhere in search of food. Second, animals move from place to place — either in search of smaller prey or, in the case of deer and wild cattle, in search of grass and leaves. That is why those who hunted them had to follow their movements.

Answer the following questions:

- 1.) What are the people who lived two million years ago called?
 - 2.) What would happen if hunter-gatherers had stayed at one place for a long time?
 - 3.) Why did people who hunted animals had to follow their movements?
 - 4.) People who live in the _____ as early as two million years ago were described as hunter-gatherers.
 - 5.) _____ moved from place to place.
3. When India became a nation in 1947 our leaders too concerned about the different kinds of inequalities that existed. Those who wrote the Constitution of India, a document that laid out the rules by which the nation would function, were aware of the ways in which discrimination had been practiced in our society and how people had struggled against this. Many leaders of these struggles, such as Dr. Ambedkar, had also fought for the rights of the Dalits. So, these leaders set out a vision and goals in the Constitution to ensure that all the people of India were considered equal. This equality of all persons is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities. Untouchability is seen a crime and has been legally abolished by law

Answer the following questions:

1. India became a nation in _____.
2. Dr. Ambedkar had also fought for the rights of the _____.
3. _____ is seen a crime and has been legally abolished by law.
4. Everyone has _____ rights and _____.

SECTION – E MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

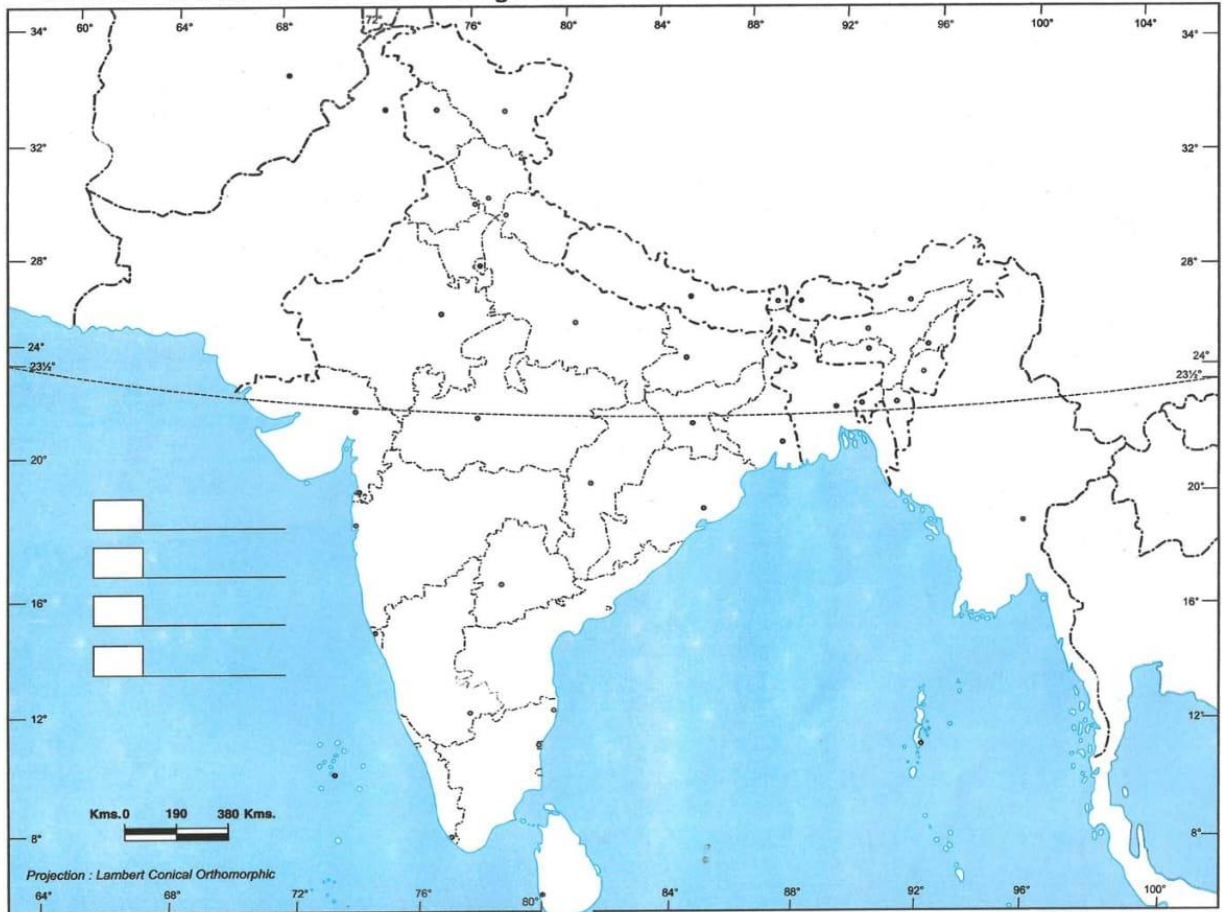
1. On an outline map of India, mark the given places: any 2

1. Mohenjodaro
2. Harappa
3. Inamgaon
4. Dholavira

2. On an outline map of India, mark any 2

1. Tropic of cancer
2. Bay of Bengal
3. Indian Standard Meridian

INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.



1. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
 2. The State boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.
 3. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971" but have yet to be verified.
 4. The External boundaries and coastlines of India shown on this map agree with the Record / Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun Uttarakhand. (Vide their letter No. T.B. 82462-A-3213 Dated 25-08-2020.)
 5. The administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
 6. The administrative Headquarters of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are at Hyderabad.

NAME
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 TEACHERS SIGNATURE.....