

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAI DAH

MID TERM EXAMINATION (2025-26)

CLASS: 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER.

A. 1. Choose the correct answer: (1x10=10)

1. Which material was most commonly used for constructing houses in Harappan cities?
(a) Stone. (b) Wood. (c) Brick
1. The word Sindhu refers to
a. Indus River. b. Saraswati River. c. Ganges River
2. The birth of _____ is used as its starting point by Gregorian calendar.
a. Jesus Christ. b. Buddha. c. Mahavira
3. _____ are most suitable for large scale agriculture due to its fertile soil.
a. Plains. b. Plateaus. c. Deserts
4. The year 1857 CE can also be written as _____.
a. 1857 CE. b. 1857 AD. c. 1857 BE
5. _____ was born in Lumbini.
a. Chhandogya. b. Siddhartha Gautama. c. Lord Mahavira
6. The concept of "millennium" refers to a period of
a. 100 years. b. 1,000 years. c. 10 years
7. What was the Chinese term for India, meaning "Heavenly Master"?
(a) Yintu. (b) Yindu. (c) Tianzhu
8. 9. According to Buddhism, what are the sources of human suffering?
a. Ignorance and attachment. b. Karma and dharma. c. Rebirth and sacrifice
9. 10. Harappan cities were known for their advanced system.
a. drainage. b. Administrative. c. Religious

B.. Fill in the blanks: (1x5=5)

1. The Earth is divided into _____ time zones.
2. At higher altitudes the trees give way to _____.
3. The largest _____ bodies we see on the globe called 'oceans'.
4. Paleontologists study the remains of plants, animals and humans in the form
5. A large body of land is called a _____.

C. True or false: (1x5=5)

1. Paleontologists study the remains of plants, animals and humans in the form of fossils.

2. Events that lead to loss of life and property are handled under disaster management.
3. Greenland is the largest river in the world.
4. The United Nations has designated June 7 as World Oceans Day.
5. The Vedic hymns were composed by Rishis and Rishikas.

D. Very Short Answer Questions: (1x4=4)

1. What is a map?
2. What does 'Jumbudvipa' mean?
3. What does the word 'Veda' mean?
4. Who are geologists?

E . Short Answer Questions -A (Any five). (2x5=10)

10. What is a Landform?
11. What is the Indian Subcontinent?
12. What is history?
13. What is civilization
14. Define flora and fauna?
15. What is Plateau?

F. Short Answer Questions -B (Any six). (3x6=18)

1. How does latitude affect climate?
2. What is the significance of oceans and continents in the Earth's ecosystem?
3. Name the animals found in Montane forest.
4. What is BCE and CE?
5. What is the 'Great Bath' in Mohenjo-daro?
6. Who was Mahavira?
7. What is the difference between local time and standard time?

G. Long Answer Questions (Any 3). (5x3=15)

1. What are some key features of a civilisation?
2. How many continents are there on Earth? Name them.
3. How did the Buddha attain enlightenment?
4. How did early humans live?
5. What are some of the natural boundaries of the Indian Subcontinent?

H. Case Based Questions: (4x2=8)

Read the following source and answer the following questions:

1. A globe can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole. But, when we want to study only a part of the earth, as about our country, states, districts, towns and villages, it is of little help. In such a situation we use maps. A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale. But it is impossible to flatten a round shape completely. We find that maps are useful to us for various purposes. One map shows a small area and a few facts. Another map may contain as many facts as a big book. When many maps are put together we get an Atlas. Atlas is of various sizes, measurements drawn on different scales. Maps provide more information than a globe. They are of different types. Some of them are described below. Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc., are called physical or relief maps. Maps showing cities, towns and villages, and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political maps. Some maps focus on specific information, such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries, etc., are known as thematic maps. Suitable titles are given on the basis of information provided in these maps.

_____ is the representation of the earth's surface drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.

- (a) Map (b) Globe. (c) Plan. (d) Scale

2. Atlas is known as:

- (a) Globe. (b) Collection of different maps
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of the above

3. Which maps show the natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc.?

- (a) Physical maps. (b) Relief maps
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of these

4. What does political map show?

- (a) It shows natural features of the earth
(b) It shows cities, towns and villages with boundaries
(c) It shows rainfall, distribution of forests, etc.
(d) None of the above

2. Let us look at some of the objects that were made and found in Harappan cities. Most of the things that have been found by archaeologists are made of stone, shell and metal, including copper, bronze, gold and silver. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels. Perhaps the most striking finds are those of beads, weights, and blades. The Harappans also made seals out of stone. These are generally rectangular and usually have an animal carved on them. The Harappans also made pots with beautiful black designs. Cotton was probably grown at Mehrgarh about 7000 years ago. Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjo-Daro. Archaeologists have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and faience. These were used to spin thread.

1. **(i) The objects found in Harappan sites were made of**
(a) stone, shell and metal. (b) copper, bronze and gold
(c) silver. (d) All of the above
2. **(ii) What was/were the feature(s) of seals?**
(a) Made out of stone. (b) Rectangular in shape
(c) Animals carved on them. (d) All of the above
3. **(iii) Which metals were used to make ornaments?**
4. **(iv) When was the cotton grown?**

I. On the outline map of the world given below, label all the continents and oceans: (1x5=5)

