



History

CIVILIZATION AND CITIES

- The unveiling of Harappa
- Town planning
- Streets
- Harappan life
- Social life
- Seals
- Decline of the civilisation

THE VEDIC AGE

- The Aryans
- The Vedas
- The Vedas and the Vedic period (Passage – based)
- Early Vedic period
- Political life
- Later Vedic period
- Political life
- Four ashrams

Political Science

GOVERNMENT

- What is a government?
- Levels of government
- Functions of the government
- Maintenance of law and order
- Defence of the country
- Provision of health services
- Ensuring justice to the people
- Organs of government: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
- Types of government: Democracy, Monarchy & Dictatorship

PREJUDICE, DISCRIMINATION AND INEQUALITY

- Prejudice
- Causes that give rise to prejudice
- Effects of prejudice
- Steps necessary to reduce prejudice
- Stereotype
- Discrimination and inequality
- Religion and discrimination
- Caste system and discrimination
- Striving for equality (Passage- based)

Geography

MAPS AND MAP READING

- Maps
- Types of maps
- Components of a map
- : Title
- : Scale
- : Index, conventional symbols and signs
- : Directions
- Sketches and plans
- Sketches
- Plans

GLOBES, LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

- The globe
- Latitudes
- Longitudes

SERIES:N/SSC

CODE NO. SSC/6/

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I (2016-17)
General Instructions
CLASS 6

ROLL NO. _____

Time allowed: 3 hours.

Max. Marks: 90

- Please check that this question paper contains 5 printed pages.
- Code Number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer –book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- **Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.**
- In case of reattempting a question, cancel the previous attempt.
- 15 minutes' time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 7:45 a.m. From 7:45 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., the student will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

SOCIAL SCIENCE
087

General Instructions:

(i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) There are 30 questions in total divided into 3 sections A, B, C.

Section – A (Q1-10) comprises of 2 questions (Q1-6 subparts & Q2- 4 subparts) of 1 mark each, 6 questions of 2 marks each, 1 question of 3 marks, 1 question of 5 marks.

Section – B (Q11-20) comprises of 2 questions (Q1-6 subparts & Q2- 4 subparts) of 1 mark each, 6 questions of 2 marks each, 1 question of 3 marks, 1 question of 5 marks

Section –C (Q21-30) comprises of 2 questions (Q1-6 subparts & Q2- 4 subparts) of 1 mark each, 6 questions of 2 marks each, 1 question of 3 marks, 1 question of 5 marks.

(iii) There is no overall choice.

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SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER(WITH ANSWER KEY)
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I (2016-17)
CLASS 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE

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VERY SHORT ANSWERS

Q.1 Fill in the Blanks: (1x6)

- i) The Indus civilization ended around 1500 BCE.
- ii) The king became more powerful during the Later Vedic period.
- iii) The society was divided into 4 varnas in the Vedic period.
- iv) The warrior class is termed as Kshatriyas in the Vedas .

Q.2 Correct the statements: (1X4)

- i) Brahmacharya was a ritual performed by the king. Ashwamedha
- ii) The Samiti consisted of the elders of the tribe. Sabha
- iii) Rig Vedic rajan collected taxes. Later Vedic rajan
- iv) The Harappan civilization is also called Vedic civilization. Indus

SHORT ANSWERS (2X6=12)

Q.3 Name the archaeologists associated with the discovery of the Harappan Civilisation.
Ans. Dayaram Sahni, R.D. Banerjee

Q.4 " The Harappan civilization had many specialists/ craftsmen". Prove the statement by giving four examples.

Ans. Metal workers (made Bronze girl), scribes, jewellery makers, construction workers.

Q.5 Name the four ashramas of human life as written in the Vedas.

Ans. Brahmacharya, Grihasthashrama, Vanprastha, Sanyaasa.

Q.6 Name any two books written during the Later Vedic period.

Ans. Brahmanas, Aranyakas

Q.7 What do you understand by "type-site"? Give an example.

Ans. An archaeological site regarded as characteristic of a particular culture and whose name is often applied to the culture. Ex. The Le Moustier cave in south-west France is the type-site for the Mousterian culture.

Q.8 Name the rivers mentioned in the Later Vedas.

Ans. Ganga and Yamuna

LONG ANSWERS (3X1=3)

Q.9 Describe the role of rajan in the Later Vedic period. (3 points)

Ans. The office of rajan became hereditary. Voluntary contributions were forcibly collected. The tribal assemblies which acted as checks on his power now disappeared.

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWER (5X1)

Q.10 " The Harappan civilization is a great example of an urban civilization". Justify the statement. (5 points)

Ans. Town planning, streets, craftsmen, use of writing, pottery, seals, sculpture
(Explanation required)

SECTION B: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Q.11 Fill in the blanks: (1x6)

- i) 'Boys do not cry'. -this is an example of stereotypical thinking.
- ii) Stereotypes can be positive or negative.
- iii) Prejudice can retard the progress of a nation.
- iv) Differences between majority and minority leads to prejudice.
- v) The word democracy is derived from the Greek words demos and kratos.

Q.12 Correct the statements: (1x4)

- i) Judiciary is a level of the government. ORGAN
- ii) There are 4 organs of government. 3
- iii) The king performs all functions in a democracy. GOVERNMENT
- iv) India has 9 union territories. 7

SHORT ANSWERS (2X6=12)

Q.13 What do you understand by prejudice? (2 points)

Ans. The biased or unfavourable opinion formed without examination of facts is called prejudice. This creates disharmony in society.

Q.14 What causes prejudice?

Ans. Ignorance and lack of sensitivity.

Q.15 List any two rights enjoyed by people in a democracy.

Ans. Right to vote, Right to change the government

Q.16 How does discrimination arise?

Ans. i) Discrimination arises when there is a differentiation among people on the basis of class, race, religion, colour.

ii) Prejudice arising out of diversity and lack of feeling of equality among people can also lead to discrimination.

Q.17 What does prejudiced thinking lead to?

Ans. It leads to conflicts among communities.

It leads to disharmony and disunity.

Q.18 What do you understand by stereotype? What are its effects?

Ans. When we fit all persons of a particular group into one fixed image which may be imagined or observed, we create a stereotype. Stereotypes lead to disharmony and conflicts.

LONG ANSWERS**(3X1=3)**

Q.19 Explain the three levels of government in India.

Ans. Local, State, Central (explanation)

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWER**(5X1)**

Q.20 Describe any five functions performed by government.

- i) maintains law and order
- ii) provides healthcare facilities
- iii) collects taxes
- iv) gives justice
- v) defends the nation (DESCRIPTION REQUIRED)

SECTION C: GEOGRAPHY**VERY SHORT ANSWERS****Q.21 Fill in the blanks: (1x6)**

- i) The earth's axis is tilted at an angle of 23.5 degrees away from perpendicular to its orbital plane.
- ii) Places on earth are located by means of two sets of lines called latitudes and longitudes.
- iii) There are 180 parallels of latitude in all.
- iv) There are 90 latitudes in southern hemisphere.
- v) The equator is also called Great circle.

Q.22 Correct the statements: (1x4)

- i) The earth is slightly conical at poles. Flattened
- ii) The path on which earth revolves around sun is called poles. Orbital plane
- iii) Prime Meridian passes through India. England
- iv) On a globe, the meridians are drawn at intervals of 20 degrees. 10

SHORT ANSWERS**(2X6=12)**

Q.23 Differentiate between a map and a globe. (2 points each)

Ans. Map is the representation of the Earth's surface. It is a two dimensional model of earth
Globe – represents a two dimensional tool. It provides the most realistic view of the earth.

Q.24 Name the imaginary line dividing earth into eastern and western hemispheres? State the degree.

Ans. Prime Meridian. Zero degree

Q.25 What is the extreme point on the north and south of earth called?

Ans. North Pole, South pole

Q.26 Differentiate between a sketch and a plan. (2 points each)

Ans. A two-dimensional view of an area that can be drawn quickly to give a rough idea of its layout to show the route and location of places. It is not drawn to scale.

Q.27 How are sketches useful? Give 2 reasons.

Ans. They can be drawn quickly to give a rough idea of the layout of a certain area.
They are not drawn to scale.

Q.28 "Map is a useful tool". Prove the statement. (2 points)

Ans. Maps give detailed information about landforms, climatic conditions.
Maps show details of a smaller area, like that of a village.

LONG ANSWERS

(3X1=3)

Q.29 Which imaginary line divides the earth into northern and southern hemisphere. Name the two parallels of latitude lying in the southern hemisphere.

Ans. Equator
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle.

Q.30 Describe latitudes. (5 points)

Ans. i) The latitude is the angular distance of a place.
ii) north or south of equator.
iii) measured from the center of the earth.
iv) all latitudes are drawn parallel to the equator.
v) Run from west to east