**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, HEBBAL**

**PERIODIC TEST- I**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Class: VI Max Marks: 30**

**Answer key**

**I CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION: 1x4=4**

1. Sindh was conquered by the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1843. (1)

(a) French **(b) British** (c) Portuguese (d) None of these

2. Which of the following was the part of the ancient Harappan civilization  (1)

(a) Mohenjo-Daro (b) Amri (c) Kot Diji **(d) All of these**

3. Which is the nearest planet to the sun ? (1)

(a) Saturn (b) Venus (c) Earth (d) **Mercury**

4. The Pole Star indicates the direction to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

**(a) North** (b) South (c) East (d) West

**SECTION – B**

**II Answer the following: 2x3=6**

**5.** How are Historians different from Archaeologist? (2)

Ans: 1. Those who study the subject as a profession are called Historians.

2. \*Archaeologist study the remains of buildings made of stone and bricks, paintings and sculpture.

\*They also explore and excavate to find tools, weapons, pots etc .

6.What does diversity add to our life? (2)

Ans: \* Diversity adds pleasure and adventure in our lives.

• It increases imagination in the form of new ideas and generate new interests.

• It gives lots of ideas to make up more stories to those who read.

• People who write stories get their ideas from all sorts of different places- from books, and real life and from their imagination. (any 2)

7. Explain: 1. Celestial bodies 2. Constellations (2)

**Ans:1.** The Sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies.

2. . In the night sky, we see various patterns form by different groups of stars. These are called constellations.

**SECTION – C**

**III Answer the following: 3X5=15**

8, Why did people travel from one sub-continent to another? (3)

Ans: \*Men and Women moved in search of livelihood, to escape from natural disasters like floods or droughts.

• Men marched in armies, conquering other’s land.

• Merchants travelled with caravans or ships, carrying valuable goods from place to place.

• Religious teachers walked from village to village, town to town, stopping to offer instruction and advice on the way.

• Some people perhaps travelled driven by a spirit of adventure. (any3)

9. India’s diversity has always been recognized as a source of strength. Explain. (3)

Ans: \*When the British ruled India, women and men from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came together to oppose them.

\*India’s freedom movement had thousands of people of different backgrounds in it.

\*They worked together to decide joint actions, they went to jail together, and they found different ways to oppose the British.

\*The British thought they could divide Indians because they were so different, and then continue to rule them.

\*The people showed how they could be different and yet be united in the battle against the British.(any 3)

10. What are manuscripts? Where were they preserved? What do they deal with? (3)

Ans:\*Manuscript, they were written by hand. The manuscripts come from the Latin word ‘Manu ‘meaning hand. These were usually written on palm leaf, or on a specially prepared bark of tree known the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.

\*They were preserved in temples and monasteries.

\*These books dealt with all kinds of subjects, religious beliefs and practices, the lives of kings, medicine and science.

11. Explain in brief about Meteoroids. (3)

Ans:\*The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.

\*Sometimes these meteoroids come near the earth and tend to drop upon it.

\*During this process due to friction with the air they get heated up and burn. It causes a flash of light.

\*Sometimes, a meteor without being completely burnt, falls on the earth and creates a hollow.

12.The Earth is called a unique planet. Give reasons (3)

Ans: Earth is called a unique planet because-

\*Conditions favourable to support life are probably found only on the Earth.

\*The Earth is neither too hot nor too cold.

\*It has water and air, which are very essential for our survival.

\*The air has life supporting gases like oxygen.(any 3)

13. How do we explain diversity? (**5)**

\* People travelled in search of new places to settle in or for people to trade with.

• They began to make their own homes in new places and manage to do things.

• People began to change a little in terms of languages food, music and religion which became a mix of old and new culture in traditions.

• The regions became very diverse because of their unique histories.

• People adopted their lives to the geographical areas in which they lived. Eg- Living near the sea is quite different from living near a mountainous area.

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