

**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, BENGALURU**

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION [2023-24]**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**ANSWER KEY**

**Class:VI Max Marks: 80**

**Date:26 .3.2024**

**No of Sides: 7**

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|  | **SECTION –A**  **Choose the best option:** | **1x20=20** |
| 1. | Vardhamana Mahavira was the \_\_\_\_ tirthankara.  (a) 21st (b)23rd (c) **24th**  (d) 22nd | (1) |
| 2. | Which of the following is not the identity of the Patwari?  (a) Lekhpal (b) Karamchari (c) Kanungo (d) **Land owner** | (1) |
| 3. | A scale is necessary for \_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) symbols (b) a sketch (c) **a map** (d) a circle | (1) |
| 4. | Banabhatta was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the court of Harshavardhana.  (a**) poet**  **(**b) writer (c) judge (d) pandit | (1) |
| 5. | Yasmin Khala was a retired person from the­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) Mahanagara Palika (b) **Municipal Corporation**  (c) Gram Panchayat (d) Zilla Panchayat | (1) |
| 6. | The blue colour on the map is used for showing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) **Water bodies** (b) Forest (c) Hills (d Desert | (1) |
| 7. | Ashoka was the son of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) Chandragupta (b) **Bindusara** (c) Chandragupta II (d) None of these | (1) |
| 8. | Most of businessmen are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) **self-employed** b) employed by others (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these | (1) |
| 9. | The Arctic Ocean is connected with the Pacific Ocean by a narrow stretch of shallow water known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) **Berring strait.** (b)Palk Strait (c) Malacca Strait (d) Davis Strait | (1) |
| 10. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were found by Archaeologists at Burzahom in present-day Kashmir.  (a)Thatched huts (b) **Pit houses** (c) stilt house (d) wooden house | (1) |
| 11. | Under municipality a city is divided into\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) **Wards**  (b) Section (c) Councils (d) Parts | (1) |
| 12. | The mountain range that separates Europe from Asia is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) the Andes (b) the Himalayas (c) **the Ural** (d) the Rocky | (1) |
| 13. | Assertion (A): Hawking zones have been suggested for towns and cities.  Reasons (R): Due to the constant transport and more population.  (**a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**  (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  (c) A is true but R is false.  (d) A is false but R is true | (1) |
| 14. | Which of the following cities lay on the route from north to south India?  (a) Taxila (b) Lumbini (c) **Ujjain** (d) Meerut | (1) |
| 15. | Raghu’s uncle was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) **Sarpanch** (b) Officer (c) Accountant (d) Secretary | (1) |
| 16. | The major constituent of atmosphere by per cent is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a**) Nitrogen** (b) Oxygen (c) argon (d) Carbon dioxide | (1) |
| 17. | According to the survey in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city, 12% workers work in the street.  (a) Chennai (b) Delhi (c) **Ahmedabad**  (d) Kolkata | (1) |
| 18. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was broken by the ball hit by Rehana.  (a) glass of bus (b) glass of car (c) garden light (d) **street light** | (1) |
| 19. | Seafood is famous amongst Sindhi Community who live along the \_\_\_\_ river.  (a)Ganga (b) **Indus**  (c) Yamuna (d) Narmada | (1) |
| 20. | Pankaj Advani achieved Arjuna Award in the year\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a)2005 (b) 2006 (c) **2004**  (d)2003 | (1) |
|  | **SECTION – B**  **Q. no. 21 to 24 are very short answer questions** | **2x4=8** |
| 21. | **What is the difference between the Empires and kingdoms?**   * Emperors need more resources than kings because Empires are larger than kingdoms, and need to be protected by big armies. * They need a larger number of officials who collect taxes. | (2) |
| 22. | **What was the dispute between Mohan and Raghu?**  Mohan is a farmer. His family owns a small agricultural field, which they have been farming for many years   * Next to his field is Raghu’s land which is separated from his by a small boundary called a bund. * One morning Mohan noticed that Raghu had shifted the bund by a few feet. (own answer) | (2) |
| 23. | **How are the Political maps different from Physical maps?**   * **Physical maps:** Maps showing natural features of the earth such as   mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans etc. are called physical or relief  maps.   * **Political maps**: Maps showing cities, towns and villages, and different   countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political  maps | (2) |
| 24. | **Where is Antarctica located? Name two India’s research stations**   * Antarctica is completely in the Southern Hemisphere. * Two research stations of India: Maitri and Bharati,(Dakshin Gangotri) | (2) |
|  | **SECTION – C**  **Q.no. 25 to 29 are short answer questions.** | **3x5=15** |
| 25. | What led to the movement of Hunters – Gatherers from place to place ?   * First, if they had stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources. * 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. Hunters had to follow their movements. * Third, plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So, people may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants. * Fourth, . Mmany rivers and lakes are perennial, others are seasonal. People living on their banks would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons (Any 3 points) | (3) |
| 26. | **(a) Why did Bachchu Manjhi come to the city?**  He doesn’t own land. In his village in Bihar. He did not get masonry work regularly. The income that he earned was not enough for his family.    **(b) Explain his livelihood.**   * He was a Cycle-Rickshaw Puller. He comes to the bus stop every morning   and take the customers wherever they want to go. He works till 8.30 in the evening.   * He takes rides of up to 6 kilometres in the surrounding area. Each customer gives him Rs. 10-30 per trip depending on the distance. (own answer) | (1+2=3) |
| 27. | **What benefits does Sudha get along with her salary?**   * **Savings for old age**: A part of her salary is kept in a fund with the government. She will earn interest on these savings.When she retires from this job she will get this money and she can then live on that. * **Holidays**: She gets off on Sundays and national holidays.   She also gets some days as annual leave   * **Medical facilities for her family**: Her company pays the medical expenses up to a certain amount for her and her family members. She gets medical leave if she falls ill and her salary is not cut if she takes this leave. | (3) |
| 28. | **Identify the picture and explain its importance**.  C:\Users\user\Documents\6.jpg  It is a compass.   * We can find out the direction of a place with the help of a compass. * It is an instrument used to find out main directions. * Its magnetic needle always points towards north-south direction. (any 2 points) | (3) |
| 29. | **Explain the three divisions of Himalayas**.   * The northernmost is the Great Himalaya or Himadri. The world’s highest peaks are located in this range. * Middle Himalaya or Himachal lies to the south of Himadri. Many popular hill stations are situated here. * The Shiwalik is the southernmost range. | (3) |
|  | **SECTION - D**  **Q.no. 30 to 33 are long answer questions** | **5x4=20** |
| 30. | **Explain the teachings of Buddhism**.   * Buddha taught that life is full of suffering and unhappiness. * This is caused because we have cravings and desires. * Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied, and want even more. * Buddha described this as thirst or *tanha*. * He taught that this constant craving could be removed by following moderation in everything. * He also taught people to be kind, and to respect the lives of others, including animals. * He believed that the results of our actions (called *karma)*, whether good or bad, affect us both in this life and the next. (Any 5 points)   **OR**  **With reference to the Upanishad answer the following:**   1. **What is the meaning of Upanishad? Name two women Upanishadic thinkers.**  * Upanishad literally means ‘approaching and sitting near’ and the texts contain conversations between teachers and students      * The women thinkers, such as Gargi, Apala, Ghosha, and Maitreyi, who were famous for their learning.  1. **Slaves were also allowed to learn Upanishad. Justify.**  * ANS. Satyakama Jabala (named after his mother), was the son of the slave woman Jabali. * He had a deep desire to learn about reality, was accepted as a student by a brahmin teacher named Gautama, * And became one of the best-known thinkers of the time. | (5)  (2+3=5) |
| 31. | **How is the Prashasti of Samudragupta different from Pulakeshin II?**  Samudragupta’s prashasti   * The poet praised the king in glowing terms — as a warrior, as a king who won victories in battle, who was learned and the best of poets. * He is also described as equal to the gods.   Prashasti of Pulakeshin II   * The Prashasti says - he led expeditions along both the west and the east coasts. * He checked the advance of Harsha. * The poet Ravikeerti wrote in the poem that Harsha means happiness.   And further he said that after this defeat, Harsha was no longer Harsha.   * Pulakeshin also attacked the Pallava king, who took shelter   behind the walls of Kanchipuram.    **OR**   1. **Who was the court poet of Samudragupta?**   Harisena was the court poet of Samudragupta   1. **Examine the policy of Samudragupta towards different kinds of rulers**. 2. **The rulers of Aryavarta**: . Here there were nine rulers who were uprooted, and their kingdoms were made a part of Samudragupta’s empire.   **2**. **The rulers of Dakshinapatha**. Here there were twelve rulers, they surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and he then allowed them to rule again.  **3.** **The inner circle of neighbouring states**, including Assam, coastal Bengal, Nepal, and a number of gana sanghas in the north west, they brought tribute, followed his orders, and attended his court.  **4.** **The rulers of the outlying areas**, the descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas, and the ruler of Sri Lanka, who submitted to him and offered daughters in marriage. | (5)  (1+4=5) |
| 32. | . **Explain the work and responsibilities of a Patwari**.   * ANS: Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the Patwari. * Patwari is responsible for a group of villages. * The Patwari maintains and updates the records of the village. * The map and the corresponding details from the register on the next page are a small part of the records kept by the Patwari. * The Patwari is also responsible for organizing the collection of land revenue from the farmers * providing information to the government about the crops grown in this area. * it’s important for the Patwari to regularly update these. Farmers may change the crops grown on their fields or someone may dig a well somewhere. (Any 5points)     **OR**  **What is the work of the tehsildars?**   * They have to hear disputes. * They also supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected. * They make sure that the farmers can easily obtain a copy of their record. * students can obtain their caste certificates etc. * The Tehsildar’s office is where land disputes are also heard. | (5) |
| 33. | **Describe the features of Africa.**   * Africa is the second largest continent after Asia. * The Equator or 00 latitude runs almost through the   middle of the continent.   * A large part of Africa lies in the Northern Hemisphere. * it is the only continent through which   the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass.   * The Sahara Desert, the world’s largest hot desert, is located in Africa. * The world’s longest river the Nile, flows through Africa. (Any 5 points)   **OR**  **Which is the largest continent in the world? Explain its features**.   * Asia is the largest continent in the world. * It covers about one third of the total land area of the earth. * The continent lies in the Eastern Hemisphere. * The Tropic of Cancer passes through this continent. * Asia is separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains on the west. | (5)  (1+4=5) |
|  | **SECTION - E**  **Q. 34 to 36 are Case - Based questions** | **4x3=12** |
| 34. | To the south of northern plains lies the Peninsular plateau. The relief is highly uneven. This is a region with numerous hill ranges and valleys. The Vindhyas and the Satpuras are the important ranges. Some rivers flow through these ranges.  **1.Which is the oldest range of the world?**  Aravali hills - one of the oldest ranges of the world.    **2. Name a river that flows towards west and drain into the Arabian Sea.**  River Narmada / Tapi.    **3. Why is it called the Peninsular Plateau.? Explain**  It is bound on three sides by oceans and seas(Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean an Bay of Bengal) and one side by land (the northern Plains). | 1  1  2 |
| 35. | The women were very unhappy about the situation in the city.Then it was Gangabai who said the Ward Councillor who they should go to and protest since they were the ones who elected him. She gathered a small group of women went to his house.  **1.What was Gangabai protesting about?**   * The garbage lying all over, and if this remains uncollected it attracts dogs, rats and f lies. Also, people get ill from the smell. * At one point things became so bad that children even stopped playing cricket in the street .   **2.Whom did she approach?**  The Ward Councillor.    **3.What was his response?**  He promised to go with them the next day to meet the Commissioner.  He asked Gangabai to get a petition signed by all of the adults in the locality saying that garbage was not being collected. (Any one point) | 2  1  1 |
| 36. | Ashoka was the most famous Mauryan ruler. He was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions. He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.  **1.Which language was used in Ashoka;s inscription?**  Prakrit  **2. Where is Kalinga located?**  Orissa  **3.Why did he give up war?**  Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga. However, he was so horrified  when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars. | 1  1  2 |
|  | **SECTION- F**  **Map –based questions** | **(2+3=5)** |
| 37. | a) On the given political map of India identify the following :    (i) a Republic  (ii) a Mahajanapada  b. On the given political map of India mark the following :   1. Bhutan 2. Rajasthan 3. The Satpura Range |  |