

राज्य स्तरीय प्रारंभिक शिक्षा परीक्षा

सत्र 2018–19

कक्षा – 6

विषय –सामाजिक विज्ञान

समय – 02.30 घंटे

पूर्णांक –100

Q1. Choose the correct alternative. (Each question carries 2 marks) (10x2)

(i) Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras were the four
(a) Republics (b) monarchy (c) Varnas (d) religions

Ans: (c) Varnas

(ii) Who was the last Tirthalankara of the Jainas?

(a) Gautam (b) Mahavira (c) Nanak (d) Shankaracharya

Ans: (b) Mahavira

(iii) Which ruler succeeded Chandragupta ?

(a) Nanda (b) Ashoka (c) Bindusara (d) Chanakya

Ans: (a) Nanda

(iv) The punch marked coins were made of

(a) copper (b) steel (c) bronze (d) gold

Ans: (a) copper

(v) The change in the position of the Earth around the sun brings changes in the

(a) months (b) weeks (c) day and night (d) seasons

Ans: (d) seasons

(vi) India is located in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Hemisphere.

(a) eastern (b) northern (c) western (d) southern

Ans: (b) northern

(vii) A leap year has

(a) 365 days (b) 366 days (c) 28 days (d) 30 days

Ans: (b) 366 days

(viii) The cave temples of have paintings showing the stories of Buddha

(a) Nalanda (b) Kailash (c) Ajanta (d) Mehrauli

Ans: (c) Ajanta

(ix) The abbreviation IST stands for

(a) International Special Time

(b) Indian Standard Time

(c) Indian Standing Time

(d) Indian School Time

Ans: (b) Indian Standard Time

(x) A Municipal Corporation is a body.

(a) elected

(b) nominated

(c) appointed

(d) selected

Ans: (a) elected

Answer the questions in brief : (Each question carries 4 marks) (LOs626) (6x4)

Q.2 What is the main occupation of the village people in India?

Ans: The main occupation of the village people in India are agriculture and related activities (animal husbandry) .

Q.3 What is a magnetic compass?

(LOs607)

Ans: Magnetic compass used to find out direction of a place as the magnetic needle always point in the north- south direction.

Q.4 Why did Chandragupta –I marry the princess of the Lichhavi family? **(LOs612)**

Ans: Chandragupta –I married the princess of politically powerful Lichhavi family to strengthen his political position.

Q.5 Name the rivers which helped in the formation of the Northern Plains. **(LOs606)**

Ans: The Northern Plains formed by the rivers Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. These plain lie to the south of the Himalayas. This is the most fertile region of the subcontinent.

Q.6 What is FIR?

(LOs623&624)

Ans: FIR stands for 'First Information Report' It is written document prepared by the police and contain the complaint registered by the victim.

Q.7. What is a Globe? (LOs605)

Ans: A Globe is a model of the earth. It gives us a true picture of the shape of the earth. It also helps in understanding the movements of the earth.

Q8. Differentiate between small farmers and large farmers. (LOs626) (6)

Ans: Small farmers- These are farmers having less than 2 hectares of agriculture land. These farmer mostly leave their lands after ploughing until harvesting season and go to the cities to do manual work and earn money to add to the family's total income.

Large farmers –These are farmers with land area more than 5 hectares. Thus farmers use modern agricultural implements. Most of these farmers pay them in cash or kind for cultivation and harvesting.

Q.9. Why were the inscriptions engraved on rocks and pillars? (LOs615) (6)

Ans: To reach out to his subject in his vast empire, Ashoka inscribed the principles of Dhamma on rocks and pillars. He also sent messengers to spread ideas about Dhamma to other countries.

Q.10. Unscramble the letters given in the help box and fill in the blanks (6)
(ulrar, situcnsotitn , ngera)

- i. Related to villages**Rural**.....
- ii. A chain or line of mountains.....**Range**.....
- iii. The supreme law of the country...**Constitution**.....

Q.11. How are democratic governments more accountable to the people? (6)
(LOs623&624)

Ans: Today democratic government is the most popular form of government in the world. In a democratic setup the representatives are elected by the people and these elected representative from the government. In this way people choose their government at the time of election and it is more accountable to the people.

Q.12. Answer in brief. (6)

i. Define the following:

- a. **Pasteurization:** A process of heating food or food products for a specified time and cooling immediately to its storage temperature. This process kill microorganism up to 99% . (LOs626)

- b. Comets:** Objects which revolve around the sun in long elliptical orbits are called comets. When they come near the sun they glow. They often take several years to complete their orbits. **(LOs601)**
- c. Dhamma:** Policy of peace and welfare is known as Dhamma, a prakrit word which means Dhamma in Sanskrit. Dhamma was not based on any one particular religion. It was a code of conduct promoting social and moral values. **(LOs612)**

Q.13. [A] Draw the different layers of the atmosphere and label it. **(LOs602) (8)**

Ans: Students draw the different layers of the atmosphere and label it

Troposphere → Stratosphere → Mesosphere → Thermosphere

[B] How do we know that Harshavardhana was a very tolerant and charitable ruler? **(LOs612)**

Ans: After the death of Rajyavardhana, Harshvardhana at the age of 16 years ascended the throne in 606 A.D. and ruled till 647 A.D.

Harshvardhana followed a tolerant religious policy. At first, he worshipped Shiva, but later he became a great follower of Buddhism. He was very charitable and made many donations to the university of Nalanda. He was very kind, courteous and helpful and he gave away everything except his clothing.

Q.14. a. Why do we say that India is a land of diversity? **(LOs620) (8)**

Ans: In India we found many kinds of diversity such as linguistic, religious, regional and cultural diversity. In fact diversity adds variety and spice to our life. The main diversities are:

Diversity in language.

Diversity in Religion.

Diversity in Regional Areas.

Diversity in food and festivals

Regional Disparity.

b. Draw a diagram to show the important latitudes of the Earth? **(LOs601)**

Equator, 0° Tropic of cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ (Northern Hemisphere) Arctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ (Southern Hemisphere) Antarctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

Q.15. a. Explain the importance of the landforms given below: (LOs606) (5)

i. The plains

ii. The mountains

The plains: Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries. As the rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and plateaus, they erode materials and carry deposits. These deposits are called alluvium and form the most fertile plains of the world. eg. *The Gangetic plain in India. The Nile basin of Egypt.*

The mountains: A mountain is a conical landmass, much higher than its surrounding area. Mountains which occur in a line or chain are known as “range” and may stretch several hundreds or even thousands of kilometers. eg. *The Himalyas, Alps.*

b. Locate the following on the map of India

(LOs606)

(5)

i. Aravalli Ranges

ii. Mark and label the River Godavari

iii. Tropical and deciduous forests

iv. one of the Republican states during Buddha’s period in Bihar.

v. one of the Monarchies estate in region of Uttar Pradesh.

(attached outline Map of India)

