

Charotar English Medium School
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION -2018
Sub: Social Science

STD: 6

MARKS: 80

DATE:20-10-2018

TIME: 3Hrs.

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions.

[40]

1. Handwritten records of the past in the form of books are called_____.
(B) manuscripts
2. Old buildings which have historical importance are called _____.
(C) monuments
3. _____are written records engraved on rocks, copper plates and clay tablets.
(A) Inscriptions
4. Microliths were used in _____ Age.
(A) Mesolithic
5. In the beginning, the early humans were_____.
(B) food gatherers and hunters
6. Early humans wore_____.
(D) animal skin
7. Earthen pots were also used for _____.
(B) cooking food
8. Mortars and pestles were used for _____.
(C) grinding
9. The _____ was probably the first animal to be tamed.
(A) dog
10. The Indus valley civilization is also known as the _____ civilisation.
(B) Harappan
11. _____ is a newly excavated site in the Kutch region.
(C) Gola Dharo
12. Harappans used a_____ script.
(B) Pictographic
13. Rigveda is divided into _____mandals.
(C) 10

14. The word jana in the vedas is meant for _____.
(A) a tribe
15. The oldest Veda is the _____.
(A) Rigveda
16. The distance between stars and galaxies are measured in _____.
(D) light years
17. The universe started with a very big explosion called the _____.
(D) Big Bang
18. Clouds of the dust and gas in space form stars. These clouds are called.
(C) Nebula
19. The Sun belongs to the _____ galaxy.
(D) Milky way
20. The total number of parallels are _____.
(C) 181
21. The world has been divided into _____ time zones.
(D) 24
22. It is also called 'annual motion'.
(B) revolution
23. The longest day in the southern Hemisphere occurs on _____.
(D) 22 December
24. The position of the Earth on 21 June is called _____.
(C) Summer Solstice
25. Maps can be used to make _____.
(B) comparisons
26. According to scale, there are _____ types of maps.
(D) three
27. An accurate map of a very small area is called a _____.
(B) plan
28. India was visited by foreign students like _____.
(C) Hieun Tsang
29. Economic differences leads to _____.
(A) inequality, making some people rich and many poor
30. Foreign influences added to our _____.
(B) diversity

31. Discrimination is the process of _____.
(A) Prejudice
32. The biggest disadvantage is that it tends to ignore the uniqueness of _____.
(C) individuals
33. Girls are soft hearted and cry easily. Boys don't cry. This is an example of _____.
(A) streatype
34. Which form of government is the most popular today?
(A) democracy
35. When can we lead a safe and comfortable life in our country?
(B) when we have a government to make laws to keep order & discipline
36. Democracy is the best form of government because _____.
(B) the supreme power lies with the people
37. _____ plays an important role in forming public opinion.
(D) Media
38. The Cauvery River dispute is between Tamil Nadu and _____.
(C) Karnataka
39. The most important ingredient to make democracy work and be, successful is _____.
(A) equality
40. This planet is also called the red planet.
(D) Mars

Part - B

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

[05]

1. Archaeological sources are 'direct' evidence.
2. The hymns in the Vedas are called Sukta.
3. Stars are huge heavenly bodies made up of hot gases.
4. Mountans on the maps ate shown by brown colours.
5. Procedure for selecting someone through voting elections.

Q.2 Write down 'True' or 'False'.

[05]

1. 'Indika' was written by Kautilya. **False**
2. The Earth revolves around the Sun from east to west. **False**
3. Persian language is born from the blend of Hindi and Arabic. **False**
4. Venus is the brightest and hottest planet of the solar system. **True**
5. Stone on stone is a method of tool making. **True**

Q.3 Answer the following questions

[20]

1. Name five countries located in the Northern Hemisphere.

Ans:- USA, CANADA, RUSSIA, CHINA and INDIA.

2. What is the difference between prehistory and history?

Ans:- Prehistory is the period of the human development when writing had not been invented and of which we have no written records. Whereas history is the period for which written records are available.

3. What is the device used by sailors to find directions? What are the advantages of this device?

Ans:- Sailors use a magnetic compass to find directions. The needle of the magnetic compass always points towards the north-south direction. During cloudy conditions, when the sun and Pole star are not visible, this device helps to find the directions.

4. List four things that make us unique from others.

Ans:- Age, physical abilities, gender differences and beliefs are four things that make us unique.

5. What is the Upper Paleolithic Age?

Ans:- It is the final phase of the Ice Age. It ends just at the onset of agriculture. During this age, climate changed dramatically. Humans started using blades and burins as a tool.

6. Name four important occupations of the people during this time.

Ans:- The four important occupations of that time were agriculture, cattle rearing, chariot-making and fishing.

7. What is the function of the local self-governments?

Ans:- Local self-governments look after villages, towns and cities to solve issues at the grassroots level.

8. Why do we use maps?

Ans:- We use maps because they represent a part of the earth's surface according to a scale. They provide accurate information of a small area. They help in making comparisons and are easy to carry.

9. Define a leap year

Ans:- Every fourth year February has 29 days and that year has 366 days such year is called leap year.

10. What was the significance of the lower town? Who lived there?

Ans:- Most of the buildings in the lower town were residential buildings. Houses were one or two storeys high, made of baked bricks. All houses had a central courtyard, a hearth and bathing area. Common people lived in this part.

Q.4 Answer the following questions in detail (any two)

[10]

1. What are inscriptions? How do they help us to study the past?

Ans:- Inscriptions are written records engraved on rocks, metal pillars, copper plates, temple cave walls and palaces. They provide important information about events, rulings and declaration of ancient rulers. They also reveal the state of administration and personal qualities of kings. They provide us with important dates of coronations, specimens of art and relation with neighbouring and distant rulers.

2. Which planets in the Solar system support life? How?

Ans:- The Earth is the only planet that supports life because it is at the most suitable distance from the sun. Due to this, it has a moderate temperature. Presence of water is most essential for supporting life on this planet. Our earth is surrounded by a blanket of air called atmosphere which contains gases like oxygen,

nitrogen and carbon dioxide which are necessary for life. The atmosphere also protects us from harmful ultra violet radiation coming from the sun, as well as it stops the heat of the earth from escaping into outer space. It keeps our planet warm suitable for leaving beings.

3. Describe different types of maps according to their function.

Ans:- There are three types of the maps according to their functions **A Physical maps** show various land forms like mountains, valleys, plains, plateaus and oceans. These maps help in the planning of cities, colonies for building roads, dams

4. Differentiate between democracy, monarchy and dictatorship.

Ans:- Democracy is the most popular form of government today. In democracy, the supreme power lies with the common people who cast votes to elect representatives of their choice through elections. Monarchy is the most common form of government. It is hereditary, which means that the son or daughter inherits the throne of the king or queen after his / her retirement or death. In dictatorship, all decision making powers lie in the hands of one individual or a small group of powerful people.