

**CBSE**  
**Class VI Social Science**  
**Term 1**  
**Sample Paper – 2 Solution**

**Time: 2½ hours****Total Marks: 75**

**SECTION A**  
**History**

**Answers**

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. D

**Answer 6** – Rulers were chosen in the following manner:

- i) Some of the Rajas were probably chosen by jana—the people.
- ii) However, about 3000 years ago, Rajas were chosen if they performed very big sacrifices.

**Answer 7** - Veda is a Sanskrit word which means ‘wisdom’ or ‘knowledge’. The Vedas are the oldest sacred texts of the Hindus and the primary source of information about the Vedic Age.

**Answer 8** – The drainage system of the cities was very well planned and developed. Drains were built alongside the road. Kitchens and bathrooms had drains which were connected to the street drain. The drains were covered with brick slabs which were cleaned from time to time.

**Answer 9** – Different evidences indicating settled life are as listed below:

- i) Cooking hearths found inside and outside huts.
- ii) Mortars and pestles for grinding grains.
- iii) Earthen pots for cooking.
- iv) Traces of pit houses in Burzahom (Kashmir).

**Answer 10** – Early humans were known as hunter-gatherers because of the way in which they used to get their food. They hunted animals for meat, caught birds and fish, gathered seeds, fruits, nuts, berries, roots, honey, leaves, eggs etc.

**Answer 11** - People travelled from one subcontinent to another because of the following reasons:

- i) In search of livelihood.
- ii) To escape from natural disasters such as floods or droughts.
- iii) To conquer other lands.
- iv) Merchants travelled (caravans and ships) to sell their goods, while religious teachers walked village to village or town to town to give instruction and advice.
- v) To discover new places driven by the spirit of adventure.

**Answer 12** – The ashvamedha ceremony or the horse sacrifice was one of the most important royal rituals of the Vedic period. It was often performed by powerful kings. The king wishing to perform this ceremony set a horse free to roam through the kingdoms of other rulers, guarded by his men. If a king allowed this sacred horse to pass through his territory, then it indicated that he had accepted the superiority of the first king. However, if the king stopped the horse, then it meant that he was challenging the authority of the first king. A battle followed thereafter.

**Answer 13** - The word ‘megalith’ means ‘big stone’. Megaliths were stone boulders which were carefully arranged by people to mark burial sites. The features of megaliths are as listed below:

- i) Burials were performed and megaliths were placed on the surface to mark the burial spot and to serve as signposts.
- ii) The megalith graves were of different shapes and sizes.
- iii) They were generally built from heavy and large stone boulders.
- iv) Many objects were found in the graves, including human skeletons, pottery, agricultural tools, weapons and ornaments.
- v) These graves also contained a large number of pots, which were filled with ash and charred bones at some places.
- vi) The graves which contained a large number of pots and ornaments probably belonged to those who were either rich or important in society.

**SECTION B**  
**Civics****Answers**

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. C

**Answer 6** – Station House Officer or S.H.O. is in charge of the police station.

**Answer 7** – BPL means Below Poverty Line. People whose annual income is less than what the government has decided will fall in the BPL list.

**Answer 8** – The other ways for people to participate are as listed below:

- i) People take interest in the working of the government by criticising it when required.
- ii) People also participate through dharnas, rallies, strikes and signature campaigns.

**Answer 9** – UAF means that every adult of 18 years and above, irrespective of their religion, caste, education, religion, colour, race, economic conditions and state are free to vote. It is based on the concept of equality.

**Answer 10** – The first page of the Indian Constitution clearly states that all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity.

**Answer 11** - Let us take the example of Kerala and Ladakh. Although Kerala and Ladakh are totally different in geographical features, the histories of both the regions have similar cultural influences. Both the regions have been influenced by Chinese and Arab traders. However, the history of being influenced by the traders was because of the geographical location of the regions. The geography of Kerala allowed for the cultivation of spices and Ladakh helped in the production of wool. These specialties drew the traders to these regions. Thus, this proves that history and geography are often tied up in the cultural life of a region.

**Answer 12** – In earlier days, in the caste system, communities/groups of people were placed in a sort of ladder where each caste was either above or below the other. Those who placed themselves at the top of this ladder called themselves upper caste and saw themselves as superior. The groups who were placed at the bottom of the ladder were seen as unworthy and called untouchables.

**Answer 13** - The government has various responsibilities and they are listed as follows:

- i) To make decisions about where to build roads or how to reduce the price of onions when they get expensive or ways to increase the supply of electricity.
- ii) To take action regarding many social issues.
- iii) To protect the boundaries of the country and maintain peaceful relations with other countries.
- iv) To run postal and railway services.
- v) To organise aid and assistance for people who have been affected by natural calamities like a tsunami or earthquake.

## SECTION C

### Geography

#### Answers

1. B
2. D
3. D
4. B
5. A

**Answer 6** – Rajasthan is the largest state and Goa is the smallest state in terms of area.

**Answer 7** - The Earth receives light from the Sun. Due to the spherical shape of the Earth, only half of it gets light from the Sun at a time and the other half remains in darkness.

**Answer 8** – If the Earth did not rotate, the portion of the Earth facing the Sun would always experience day and would be hot continuously. The other half would remain in darkness and be freezing cold. Life would not be possible in such extreme conditions.

**Answer 9** – Grid is the network of lines formed by the combination of parallels of latitudes and longitudes on the globe. It is useful for locating various places exactly on the globe or the map.

**Answer 10** – Mangrove forests are found mainly in Sunderbans in West Bengal and in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

**Answer 11** - Thorny vegetation is found in deserts. The leaves are reduced to spines in order to prevent the loss of water. Some have small leaves to reduce water loss from leaf surfaces and deep roots to draw water from the sub-soil. Examples of thorny vegetation are cactus.

**Answer 12** – India is located in the Northern Hemisphere. On 23<sup>rd</sup> September, it is autumn in the Northern Hemisphere and on 21<sup>st</sup> March, it is spring in the Northern Hemisphere. This is because the direct rays of the Sun fall on the Equator. At this position, neither of the poles are tilted towards the Sun. So, the entire Earth experiences equal days and nights.

**Answer 13** –

Rotation	Revolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Movement of the Earth on its own axis.</li> <li>- It takes about 24 hours or one day to complete one rotation.</li> <li>- It causes day and night.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Movement of the Earth around the Sun.</li> <li>- The Earth takes 365 days to complete one revolution.</li> <li>- It causes seasons.</li> </ul>