

Goa Board
Class VI Social Science
Term II
Sample Paper – 2 Solution

SECTION A

History

1. **(c)** – To all things life is dear.
2. **(a)** – Girnar
3. **(b)** – Buddhist monks
4. **(b)** – Pulakeshin II
5. **(c)** – Sanchi stupa

Answer 6

The teachings of Buddha were compiled in three books called the Tripitakas. These are the Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

Answer 7

The Kalinga war proved to be a turning point in the life of Ashoka. The death, destruction and suffering which he saw after the war made him very sad. He realised the futility of fighting a war and vowed not to fight any more wars. He devoted the rest of his life to serve his people.

Answer 8

Mathura was considered a religious centre as there were Buddhist monasteries, Jaina shrines and an important centre for the worship of Krishna.

Answer 9

Some kings tried to control large portions of the route because they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts which were brought by traders travelling along the route. However, in return, the kings often protected the traders who passed through their kingdoms from attacks by robbers.

Answer 10

The important men who probably had a say in local administration were

- Nagarashreshthi or the chief banker or merchant of the city
- Sarthavaha or the leader of the merchant caravans
- Prathama-kulika or the chief craftsman
- Head of the kayasthas or scribes

Answer 11

There are several kinds of stupas, round and tall, big and small, and these have certain common features. These are

- There is a small box placed at the centre or heart of the stupa which may contain bodily remains (such as teeth, bones or ashes) of the Buddha or his followers, or things they used, as well as precious stones and coins.
- The box known as a relic casket was covered with earth.
- Later, a layer of mud brick or baked brick was added on top and then the dome-like structure was sometimes covered with carved stone slabs.

Often, a path, known as the pradakshina patha, was laid around the stupa, which was surrounded with railings.

Answer 12

Harshavardhana or Harsha ascended the throne in 606 CE and ruled till 647 CE. He became king of Thanesar after the death of his father and elder brother. He shifted his capital to Kanauj and annexed the territories of Bengal and Bihar. Thus, Harsha built up a large kingdom which covered modern Punjab, eastern Rajasthan, the Gangetic Valley and Assam. Harsha was a patron of arts and learning. He was a good writer himself and wrote three plays in Sanskrit. He also gave money to the University of Nalanda. This university prospered and became a famous centre of learning.

Answer 13

- Silk is obtained from silkworms.
- They are reared and fed mulberry leaves.
- After nearly 40 days, the silkworms are ready to spin their cocoons.
- They make their cocoons in one continuous thread.
- A single worm can spin a continuous thread of up to 800 metre long.
- This process takes about 8 days. After this, the cocoons (with the silkworm inside them) are put in boiling water.
- Each cocoon is unwound to get the silk fibre.
- The fibres are then joined to make thread.
- Thread is then wound into a reel.
- This is raw silk.
- About 5,500 silkworms are required to produce 1 kg of raw silk.

SECTION B**Civics**

1. **(c)** – Labour chowk
2. **(d)** – Kalpattu
3. **(a)** – Ward Councillors
4. **(d)** – All of the above
5. **(b)** – July–August

Answer 6

The Municipal Corporation is a big organisation which takes care of street lights, garbage collection, water supply and keeping the streets and markets clean. It is also responsible for ensuring that diseases do not break out in the city. It runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries and makes gardens and maintains them.

Answer 7

Migration can be termed movement of people from one place to another. Not being able to earn money throughout the year forces people in many rural areas to travel long distances in search of work. Hence, rural people migrate to different places.

Answer 8

Garbage has a lot of ill effects if not disposed of properly. The effects are

- It gives a foul smell which causes people to fall ill.
- It attracts dogs, rats, flies etc.
- The environment becomes unhygienic, and therefore, people fall sick.

Answer 9

A call centre is a centralised office which deals with problems and questions that consumers/customers have regarding goods purchased and services such as banking, ticket booking etc. These are generally set up as large rooms with work stations which include a computer, a telephone set and supervisor stations.

India has become a major destination for foreign companies to set up their call centres.

Answer 10

The benefits received by people of regular and permanent jobs are

1. Savings for old age
2. Holidays
3. Medical facilities for family

Answer 11

The work in the Municipal Corporation is divided into several departments.

The departments are

- Water Department
- Garbage Collection Department
- Garden Maintenance Department
- Roads Department
- Sanitation Department

Answer 12

The disadvantages faced by casual workers are

- They are employed when the employer gets large orders or during certain seasons.
- At other times of the year, they have to find some other work.
- They do not have permanent jobs.
- If they complain about their pay or working conditions, they are asked to leave.
- There is no job security or protection if there is ill treatment.
- They are also expected to work very long hours.

Answer 13

The Ward Councillor is the head of the ward who has been elected to perform some duties.

These are

- To make a budget and spend the money accordingly.
- To debate over issues and come out with the best possible solutions.
- To help people by solving their ward-related problems.
- To try and ensure that the particular demands of their wards are placed before the entire council.

Two reasons why people contact them when they face problems within their area are

- Repairing of roads
- Changing of street lights

SECTION C
Geography

1. **(b)** – Block
2. **(d)** – Narmada and Tapi
3. **(a)** – Endemic
4. **(c)** – Denudational forces
5. **(b)** – Uplift and folding of the land

Answer 6

The two processes carried out by running water are

- i. Erosion – The wearing away of the Earth's surface is called erosion.
- ii. Deposition – The surface of the Earth is rebuilt by the process of deposition.

Answer 7

The two main divisions of the Earth's surface are

- i. Continents – The large landmasses are called continents.
- ii. Ocean basins – The huge water bodies are called ocean basins.

Answer 8

The two main parallel ranges of the Himalayan Mountains are

- The Great Himalaya or Himadri
- The Siwaliks

Answer 9

The major seasons in India are

- a) Cold weather season – Winter
- b) Hot weather season – Summer
- c) Southwest monsoon season – Rainy
- d) Season of retreating monsoon – Autumn

Answer 10

Biosphere is the narrow zone of the Earth where we find land, water and air together, which contains all forms of life.

Answer 11

- The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean in the world.
- It is 'S'-shaped and is flanked by the North and South Americas on the western side, and Europe and Africa on the eastern side.
- The coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is highly indented.
- The irregular and indented coastline provides an ideal location for natural harbours and ports.

- From the point of view of commerce, it is the busiest ocean.

Answer 12

Africa:

- It is the second largest continent after Asia.
- The Equator or 0° 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 world's largest hot desert—the Sahara—is located in Africa.
- The continent is bound on all sides by oceans and seas.
- The world's longest river—the Nile—flows through Africa.

Answer 13

The following map shows all the 7 continents.

