

NAAHAR PUBLIC SCHOOL CBSE SENIOR SECONDARY, VILLUPURAM
ACADEMIC YEAR-2022-23

PERIODIC TEST- IV EXAMINATION (DECEMBER)

CLASS: VI

DATE: 20-12-2022

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

MARKS: 80

SUBJECT TEACHER: Mrs. ABARNA. M & Ms. SARANYA. S

DURATION: 2hours 30minutes

I. Choose the best answer: 10x1=10

1. Agriculture and _____ were the main occupations of Aryans.

(a) Jewellery making (b) Cattle-rearing (c) Metal-work (d) Pottery making

Ans: b) Cattle-rearing

2. One of the dialogues in the Rig Veda is between rivers Beas & Satluj and

(a) Vaish (b) Vyas (c) Vishwamitra (d) Vashist

Ans: c) Vishwamitra

3. Who can not participate in horse sacrifice

(a) Shudras (b) Vaishya (c) Kshatriyas (d) Brahmins

Ans: (a) Shudras

4. Who worked as a farmers in the agriculture field

(a) Dass, Landless people, Women (b) King, Purohit, Women (c) Dass, Shudras, Vaishyas (d) Dass, Brahmins, Kshatriyas

Ans: (a) Dass, Landless people, Women

5. Drawing of a small area on a large scale is called?

a) Globe b) Maps c) Plan d) Sketch

Ans: c) Plan

6. The government is a system which governs the organization of the

(a) Society (b) State (c) Country (d) Minorities

Ans: (c) Country

7. South African people were divided into

(a) South Africans, black, Indian and colored races (b) White, black, Americans (c) White, Indian and colored races (d)

White, black, Indian and colored races

Ans: (d) White, black, Indian and colored races

8. The Gram Panchayat is elected for

(a) Four years (b) Five years (c) Two years (d) Six years

Ans: b) Five years

9. Which of the following water bodies connect the Pacific ocean and Arctic ocean?

a) Malacca strait b) Bering strait c) Strait of Hormuz d) Palk bay

Ans: b) Bering strait

10. Which of the following is the smallest continent in areas and it is also called an Island Continent?

a) Asia b) Africa c) Australia d) Antarctica

Ans: c) Australia

II. Fill in the blanks: 10x1=10

1. _____ is the oldest Veda.

Rigveda

2. Stone circles or boulders on the surface were used to mark the _____.

Burial places

3. _____ was the central figure in the Ashvamedha sacrifice.

King

4. _____ colour is used for representing water bodies.

Ans: Blue

5. A drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale is called _____

Ans: sketch

6. The mountain range that separates Europe from Asia is _____

Ans: the Urals

7. The continent of North America is linked to South America by _____

Ans: an Isthmus

8. The right to vote enables people to elect their _____

Ans: Representatives

9. South Africa became a democratic country in _____

Ans: 1994

10. All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is also aa Panchayat _____

Ans: President

III. Write True or False: 10x1=10

1. Inamgaon is at present Punjab. False

2. Mahapadma Nanda was the founder of Nanda Dynasty. True

3. Small states ruled by the tribals were called Mahajanapadas. False

4. 8848 meters is the height of Mount Everest from the sea level. True

5. North America is the first largest continent in the world. False

6. The Indian Constitution lays down the basic rules that have to be followed by everyone. True

7. Nelson Mandela was the leader of Asian National Congress. False

8. Alpha mountain range is located in Europe continent. True

9. 11,011 is the depth of the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean from sea level. False

10. Atmospheric pressure decrease when we go up from sea level. True

IV. Match the following: 5x1=5

Column A. Column B

1. Sarpanch a) Panchayat Samiti
2. Panch b) Zila Parishad
3. Recharging c) Member of the panchayat
4. Block Panchayat d) President of the Panchayat
5. District Panchayat e) Refilling

Ans:

1. Sarpanch d) President of the Panchayat
 2. Panch c) Member of the panchayat
 3. Recharging e) Refilling
 4. Block Panchayat a) Panchayat Samiti
 5. District Panchayat b) Zila Parishad
- V. Very short answer:(any 8) 7x2=14

1. Name the four Vedas.

Ans: The four Vedas are:

I) Rig Veda ii) Sama Veda iii) Yajur Veda IV) Atharva Veda

2. What is a sketch map?

Ans: A sketch map is a rough drawing of an area. It is drawn without scale.

3. Mention two reasons of fast removal of soil from slopes.

Ans: I) Cutting of forests for wood.

II) Clearing land for agriculture.

4. Name the party that fought against the system of apartheid.

Ans: The African National Congress was the party that fought against the system of Apartheid.

5. Who is known as the Sarpanch?

Ans: Head of the Panchayat Samiti is known as the Sarpanch.

6. Name the two river that flowed through Magadha.

Ans: Ganga and Son were the two rivers that flowed through Magadha.

7. How were cities fortified?

Ans: Cities were fortified by building huge walls of wood, brick or stone around them.

8. What is the function of Carbon dioxide?

Ans: Carbon dioxide absorbs the heat radiated by the earth and thus keeps the planet warm.

VI. Short answer:(any 4) 4x3= 12

1. What are cardinal points and intermediate directions?

Ans: The four major directions North, South, East and West are called cardinal points. Beside these major directions we have four intermediate directions North-east (NE), South-east (SE), South-west (SW) and North-west (NW). The intermediate directions are very helpful in locating any place more accurately.

2. Mention the three main components of the environment.

i)The three main components of the environment are - the lithosphere, the atmosphere and the hydrosphere.

ii)The lithosphere is the solid portion of the earth.

iii)The gaseous layers that surround the earth is the atmosphere. The atmosphere is made up of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and other gases.

iv)The hydrosphere refers to the big area of water that covers the earth's surface. This water is in the forms of ice, water and water vapour.

3. What are the sources of funds for the Gram Panchayat?

Ans: The sources of funds for the Gram Panchayat are:

✓ Collection of taxes on houses, market places, etc.

✓ Government scheme funds received through the various departments of the government through the Janpad and Zila Panchayats.

✓ Donations for community works etc.

4. When do conflicts occur? What happens afterwards? What is the role of the government to resolve conflicts?

Ans: Conflicts occur when people of different cultures, religions, region or economic background do not get along with each other, or when some among them feel they are being discriminated against. This leads to fear and tension among others living in an area.

5. What were the different roles of different persons in the sacrifice?

Ans: The 'raja' was the central person in the sacrifice. He was given a special seat, like a throne. His charioteer would tell others tales of the raja's exploits. His wives and sons would perform several minor rituals. Other rajas would sit and watch. Priests sprinkled sacred water on the king. Ordinary people brought gifts.

VII. Long answer:(any 2) 2x5=10

1. Give an account of 'direction' as a major components of a map.

Answer:

The direction is an important component of a map. Most maps contain an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the upper right-hand corner. This arrow shows the north direction. It is called the north line. After knowing the north direction, other directions, east, west and south can be easily found out. There are four major directions—North, South, East and West. They are called cardinal points. Besides these, there are four intermediate directions. They are north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). Location of any place with more accuracy can be possible with the help of these intermediate directions.



2. Describe the function of the Gram Sabha.

Ans:

- ✓ The Gram Sabha is a key factors in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.
- ✓ It is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.
- ✓ The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things which may include misusing money or favoring certain people.
- ✓ It keeps an eye on the elected representative and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.

3. What changes took place in agriculture around this time?

Ans: There were two significant changes in agriculture around this time:

- (i) Growing use of the iron plough shares helped in yielding a better grain produce. Heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better with an iron plough share than with a wooden plough share.
- (ii) People began transplanting paddy. This meant that instead of scattering seeds on the ground, from which plants would sprout, saplings were grown and then planted in the fields. Production developed due to this since many plants survived.

VIII. On the outline map of the world, mark the following: (any 9) 9x1=9

Europe, Asia, Antarctica, South America, Australia, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Ural Mountains, and Isthmus of Panama.

