

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, PATNA REGION
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1 2015-16
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS VI
BLUE PRINT

Sl. No.	Subject	Chapter	Q.No.	Q. Type
1.	History	1	1	MCQ
2.	History	2	2	MCQ
3.	History	4	3	MCQ
4.	Geography	1	4	MCQ
5.	Geography	3	5	MCQ
6.	Geography	4	6	MCQ
7.	Civics	1	7	MCQ
8.	Civics	2	8	MCQ
9.	Civics	4	9	MCQ
10.	History	2	10	SA
11.	History	5	11	SA
12.	History	6	12	SA
13.	Geography	1	13	SA
14.	Geography	2	14	SA
15.	Geography	2	15	SA
16.	Civics	1	16	SA
17.	Civics	3	17	SA
18.	Civics	4	18	SA
19.	History	3	19	LA
20.	Geography	1	20	LA
21.	Geography	2	21	LA
22.	Civics	4	22	LA
23.	Civics	5	23	LA
24.	History	2	24	MAP

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, PATNA REGION
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1 2015-16
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS VI

TIME: 2½ HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

General Instructions:

1. The question paper has 24 questions.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Question No. 1-9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one mark.
5. Question No. 10-18 are 3 marks question. Answer of the question should not exceed 60 words each.
6. Question No. 19-23 are 4 marks question. Answer of the question should not exceed 100 words each.
7. Question no. 24 is a map question of 4 marks from History.

सामान्य fun३k-

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 24 प्रश्न हैं।
2. प्रत्येक प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उसके अंक दिए गए हैं।
4. प्रश्न संख्या 1-9 तक बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न एक अंक का है।
5. प्रश्न संख्या 10-18 तीन अंक का प्रश्न है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
6. प्रश्न संख्या 19-23 चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
7. प्रश्न संख्या 24 केवल मानचित्र संबंधी 4 अंक का है।

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | The Letter B.C. Means | 1 |
| | (a) Before Christ | (b) Better Christ |
| | (c) Be Christ | (d) None of these |
| | बी० सी० का तात्पर्य होता है- | |
| | (क) बिफोर क्राइस्ट | (ख) अच्छा क्राइस्ट |
| | (ग) क्राइस्ट होना | (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं |
| 2 | Food gatherers means खाद्य संग्राहक का अर्थ होता है- | 1 |
| | (a) Who roams in search of food | |
| | (क) जो भोजन की तलाश में घूमते हैं | |
| | (b) Who roam in search of gathering grass | |
| | (ख) जो घास की तलाश में घूमते हैं | |
| | © Who exchange food in return of food | |
| | (ग) जो भोजन के बदले भोजन प्राप्त करते हैं | |
| | (d) Who roam for the production of food | |
| | (घ) जो भोजन उगाने की तलाश में घूमते हैं | |
| 3 | The Great Bath has been discovered in | 1 |
| | (a) Lothal | (b) Harappa |
| | (c) Mohenjodaro | (d) Kalibanga |

महान स्नानागार की खोज हुई है

(क) लोथल

(ख) हड़प्पा

(ग) मोहनजोदड़ो

(घ) कालीबंगा

- 4 The planet known as the "Earth's Twin" is 1
(a) Jupiter (b) Saturn
(c) Venus (d) Mercury
किस ग्रह को पृथ्वी के जुड़वाँ ग्रह के नाम से जाना जाता है?
(क) बृहस्पति (ख) शनि
(ग) शुक्र(घ) बुध
- 5 Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on 1
(a) 21 March (b) 21 June
(c) 22 December (d) None of these
सूर्य की सीधी किरणें विषुवत् वृत्त पर पड़ती हैं
(क) 21 मार्च (ख) 21 जून
(ग) 22 दिसम्बर (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 6 Maps showing distribution of forests are 1
(a) Physical map (b) Thematic Map
(c) Political map (d) none of these
वृक्षों के वितरण को दिखाने वाले मानचित्र हैं—
क. भौतिक मानचित्र ख. थिमैटिक मानचित्र
ग. राजनीतिक मानचित्र घ इनमें से कोई नहीं
7. Ladakh is a desert in the state of _____ 1
(a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Rajasthan
लद्दाख राज्य में एक मरुस्थल है—
(क) केरल (ख) मध्यप्रदेश
(ग) जम्मू और काश्मीर (घ) राजस्थान
8. _____ is known as the leader of the Dalits. 1
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Guru TegBahadur
(c) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (d) Mahatma Gandhi
..... दलितों के नेता जाने जाते हैं।
(क) डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद (ख) गुरु तेगबहादुर
(ग) डॉ भीमराव अम्बेदकर (घ) महात्मा गाँधी
9. In India, the government is elected for the period of _____ 1
(a) Two years (b) Three years
(c) Four years (d) Five years
भारत में सरकार के लिए चुनी जाती है।
(क) दो वर्षों (ख) तीन वर्षों
(ग) चार वर्षों (घ) पाँच वर्षों
- 10 List three ways in which hunter-gatherers used fire. Would you use fire 1x3=3
for any of these purpose today.
आखेटक खाद्य संग्राहक आग का उपयोग किन किन चीजों के लिए करते थे?

- क्या तुम आज आग का उपयोग इनमें से किसी चीज के लिए करोगे?
11. In what ways do you think that the life of raja was different from that of a 1x3=3
Das and Dasi?
एक राजा का जीवन दास और दासी के जीवन से कैसे भिन्न होता था?
12. What do you understand with Janpada? 1x3=3
जनपद से आप क्या समझते हैं?
13. How does a planet differ from a star? 1x3=3
तारे और ग्रह में क्या अंतर है?
14. What is an equinox? 1x3=3
विषुव क्या हैं?
15. What are parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude? 1x3=3
अक्षांश एवं देशांतर रेखाएँ क्या हैं?
16. Name three ways in which Samir EK and Samir DO were different. Did the 1x3=3
differences prevent them from becoming friends?
वे कौन से तीन तरीके हैं जिसके अनुसार समीर एक और समीर दो भिन्न थे,
क्या ये भिन्नताएँ उनको मित्र बनने से रोकते हैं।
17. Name two essential features of a democratic government. 1x3=3
लोकतांत्रिक शासन के दो मुख्य उद्देश्य को लिखें?
18. What are the various ways in which people participate in the process of 1x3=3
government?
वे कौन-कौन से तरीके हैं जिसमें लोग सरकार प्रक्रिया में भाग लेते हैं।
19. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long 1x4=4
time?
खेती करने वाले लोग एक ही स्थान पर लंबे समय तक क्यों रहते थे?
20. What is meant by the 'Solar System'? 1x4=4
"सौर-मंडल" से आप क्या समझते हैं?
21. What is the difference between the local time and standard time? 1x4=4
स्थानीय समय और मानक समय में क्या अंतर है।
22. What steps have been provided in the constitution of India against 1x4=4
inequality and discrimination?
भारतीय संविधान में असमानता और भिन्नता के विरोध में कौन-कौन से कदम
उठाये गए हैं?
23. What is the importance of 'Panchayati Raj'? 1x4=4
पंचायती राज का क्या महत्व है।
24. Locate the following on the map of India: 1x4=4
(a) Bhimbetaka
(b) Burzahom
(c) Mohanjodaro
भारत के मानचित्र पर निम्नांकित को दर्शाएँ:
(क) भीमबेटका(ख) बुर्जहोम(ग) मोहनजोदड़ो

MARKING SCHEME
SA-01 2015-16
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – VI

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

Ans: 01	A	1										
Ans: 02	A	1										
Ans: 03	C	1										
Ans: 04	C	1										
Ans: 05	A	1										
Ans: 06	B	1										
Ans: 07	C	1										
Ans: 08	C	1										
Ans: 09	A	1										
Ans: 10	(i) A source of light (ii) A resources to cook food (iii) To scare away animals Today we use fire for (i) Cooking (ii) To keep ourselves warms	1										
Ans: 11	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Raja</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Dasa</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) He was the king of the tribe.</td> <td>(i) He was slave of the tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) They were monarchical and some times rules.</td> <td>(iii) They were men and women captured in war.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) He belong to upper section of society.</td> <td>(ii) He belongs to the lower section of the people.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Raja	Dasa	(i) He was the king of the tribe.	(i) He was slave of the tribe	(ii) They were monarchical and some times rules.	(iii) They were men and women captured in war.	(iv) He belong to upper section of society.	(ii) He belongs to the lower section of the people.	3		
Raja	Dasa											
(i) He was the king of the tribe.	(i) He was slave of the tribe											
(ii) They were monarchical and some times rules.	(iii) They were men and women captured in war.											
(iv) He belong to upper section of society.	(ii) He belongs to the lower section of the people.											
Ans: 12	The word Janapada literally means the land where the jana(People) set its foot, and settled down.	3										
Ans: 13	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Star</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Planet</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) It has it's own heat and light.</td> <td>(i) It reflects the light of the sun.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) There are millions of stars.</td> <td>(iii) There are only light planet.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Stars are fixed.</td> <td>(ii) Planets are very huge.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) A planet is usually smaller than a star.</td> <td>(iv) Stars are very huge objects compared to a planet in general.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Star	Planet	(i) It has it's own heat and light.	(i) It reflects the light of the sun.	(ii) There are millions of stars.	(iii) There are only light planet.	(iv) Stars are fixed.	(ii) Planets are very huge.	(iii) A planet is usually smaller than a star.	(iv) Stars are very huge objects compared to a planet in general.	3
Star	Planet											
(i) It has it's own heat and light.	(i) It reflects the light of the sun.											
(ii) There are millions of stars.	(iii) There are only light planet.											
(iv) Stars are fixed.	(ii) Planets are very huge.											
(iii) A planet is usually smaller than a star.	(iv) Stars are very huge objects compared to a planet in general.											
Ans: 14	the time or date (twice each year) at which the sun crosses the celestial equator, when day and night are of equal length (about 22 September and 20 March).	3										
Ans: 15	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>Latitude</u></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>Longitude</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.</td> <td>line of reference running from the North Pole to the South Pole. These lines of references are called the meridians of longitude.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.	line of reference running from the North Pole to the South Pole. These lines of references are called the meridians of longitude.	3						
<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>											
All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.	line of reference running from the North Pole to the South Pole. These lines of references are called the meridians of longitude.											

Ans: 16	(i) Samir EK was familiar with English. (ii) Samir EK was Hindu and Samir Do was Muslim. (iii) Samir EK was a school going boy while Samir Do did not go to school. He sold newspaper. Despite their differences both were friends.	3				
Ans: 17	Two essential features of a democratic government are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy is a rule by the people. It is a people who rule themselves by participating in the making of these rules. • In a democracy people have the power to elect their leaders. These leaders or representative meet and make decisions for the entire population. 	3				
Ans: 18	(i) Participating by voting in the election and elect their leader. (ii) People protest against social disturbance in the form of dharnas hold rallies strikes signature campaign. (iii) Organizing social movement.	3				
Ans: 19	(i) Members of the tribe follow occupation as hunting gathering farming and fishing. (ii) Women do most of the agricultural work. (iii) The cleaning of animals and milking done by both men and women.	3				
Ans: 20	When people began growing plants, they had to stay in the same place for a long time because <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Looking after the plants, 2.watering(Irrigation), 3.weeding, 4.driving away animals and birds . 	3				
Ans: 21	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Local Time</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Standard Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>When the sun reaches the highest point in the sky while crossing the meridian of any places it is noon(12:00). At some places watches are adjusted according to this time. It is known as local time.</td> <td>In countries with a large east-west extent, the variation in local time is very great. It creates confusion over train timing etc. To solve this problem, the local time of a particular meridian is taken as the standard time for entire region of a country.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Local Time	Standard Time	When the sun reaches the highest point in the sky while crossing the meridian of any places it is noon(12:00). At some places watches are adjusted according to this time. It is known as local time.	In countries with a large east-west extent, the variation in local time is very great. It creates confusion over train timing etc. To solve this problem, the local time of a particular meridian is taken as the standard time for entire region of a country.	3
Local Time	Standard Time					
When the sun reaches the highest point in the sky while crossing the meridian of any places it is noon(12:00). At some places watches are adjusted according to this time. It is known as local time.	In countries with a large east-west extent, the variation in local time is very great. It creates confusion over train timing etc. To solve this problem, the local time of a particular meridian is taken as the standard time for entire region of a country.					
Ans: 22	(i) Everyone has equal rights and opportunity. (ii) Untouchability is seen as a crime. It has been legally abolished. (iii) People are free to choose any kind of work. (iv) Govt. jobs are open to all. (v) Specific steps to realize this right to equality for poor or other marginal communities.	3				
Ans: 23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It teaches people the first lesson of democracy. 2. It brings political awareness in rural India. 3. People are able to solve their problems themselves. 4. It provide more and more space for people to participate and raise their voices. 	5				
Ans:24	See the MAP (Page No. 14) History					