



SNBP INTERNATIONAL & Sr. SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHIKHALI, PUNE

Affiliation No. 1130703

PT- 4 2024-25 (ANSWER-KEY)

GRADE: VI	SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	DATE: 15.03.2025	TIME: 3HRS	MARKS: 60
--------------	----------------------------	---------------------	---------------	--------------

QI. Choose the correct option: -

(10Q X 1M = 10M)

- Ashoka's inscriptions were written in _____.
a. Dev Nagari b. Sanskrit c. Tamil **d. Brahmi Script**
- On which level does Indian Government take decision to maintain peaceful relations with U.S.S.R.?
a. Local level b. State level **c. Central level** d. All of these
- The Indian Island in the Arabian Sea is -
a. Andaman and Nicobar Island **b. Lakshadweep**
c. Maldives d. None of these
- The Rigveda was written on the bark of -
a. Palm tree b. Peepal tree **c. Brich tree** d. Neem tree
- Patwari is also known as _____.
a. Lekhpal b. Karamchari c. Village Officer **d. All of these**
- People of Chizami village do _____ cultivation.
a. Jhum b. Slash **c. Terrace** d. Tree
- The universal soul has been referred to as -
a. Atman **b. Brahman** c. Karma d. Tanha
- Which one of the following is the true representation of earth?
a. Map **b. Globe** c. Plan d. Sketch
- Gandhiji wrote a journal "Young India" in _____.
a. 1931 b. 1941 c. 1951 d. 1961
- The Municipal Councils function in -
a. Villages **b. Small towns** c. Big cities d. All of these

QII. Match the following: -

(4Q X 1M = 4M)

Column A

- Sukta
- Suffrage
- Scale
- SHO

Column B

- Distance
- Police Station
- Well Said
- Right To Vote

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

QIII. Fill in the blanks: -

(4Q X 1M = 4M)

- Dead bodies were shifted in graves through **portholes**.
- Boundaries between different states are shown in **political** map.
- Democracy** is the form of government chosen by the people.

4. A continent with no permanent human settlement is Antarctica.

QIV. Short answer questions: -

(4Q X 3M = 12M)

1. What is an equinox?

Ans. An equinox is a phenomenon where the sun rays directly fall on the Earth's equator causing both the northern and southern hemisphere to experience almost equal day and equal night. At this position the whole of the earth experiences equal day and equal night as neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun. This occurs twice a year on 21st March and 23rd September. It is a day when day and night are nearly the same length across the globe.

2. What are the problems faced by the street vendors in cities?

Ans. The main problems street vendors face are:

- Shops are usually temporary in structures.
- Dismantling of their shops anytime by the police.
- They have no security.
- There are certain parts of city where these vendors are not allowed to enter.
- Street vending is looked upon only as an obstruction to traffic and to people walking.

3. Who were Samantas?

Ans. Samantas were military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever he needed them. For their service they were not paid regular salaries. Instead, they received the grants of land from the king. They collected revenue from the land and used it for the maintenance of soldiers and horses and to provide war equipment. Whenever the king was weak they tried to become independent.

4. In spite of being called the blue planet, the earth experience shortage of water. Why?

Ans. The Earth is called the Blue Planet. More than 97% of the earth water is found in the oceans and is too salty for human use. A large proportion of the rest of the water is in form of ice sheets and glaciers or under the ground and a very small percentage is available as fresh water for human use. Hence despite being a blue planet we face a shortage of water.

QV. Read the passage and answer the following questions: -

(4Q X 1M = 4M)

Usually, kings or queens decided to build these as it was an expensive affair. First, good quality stone had to be found, quarried, and transported to the place that was often carefully chosen for the new building. Here, these rough blocks of stone had to be shaped and carved into pillars, and panels for walls, floors and ceilings. And then these had to be placed in precisely the right position. Kings and queens probably spent money from their treasury to pay the craftsmen who worked to build these splendid structures. Besides, when devotees came to visit the temple or the stupa, they often brought gifts, which were used to decorate the buildings. For example, an association of ivory workers paid for one of the beautiful gateways at Sanchi. Among the others who paid for decorations were merchants, farmers, garland makers, perfumers, smiths, and hundreds of men and women who are known only by their names which were inscribed on pillars, railings and walls.

1. Who decide to build stupas and temples and why?

Ans. Usually, kings or queens decided to build these as it was an expensive affair.

2. What was the first step in building a stupa or a temple?

Ans. First, good quality stone had to be found, quarried, and transported to the place that was often

carefully chosen for the new building.

3. How were the craftsmen paid who worked for building the temple?

Ans. Kings and queens probably spent money from their treasury to pay the craftsmen who worked to build these splendid structures.

4. Who were the persons who paid for the decorations of the temple?

Ans. Among the others who paid for decorations were merchants, farmers, garland makers, perfumers, smiths, and hundreds of men and women who are known only by their names which were inscribed on pillars, railings and walls.

QVI. Read the passage and answer the following questions: -

(4Q X 1M= 4M)

The city is divided into different wards and ward councillors get elected. The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are taken by groups of councillors who form committees to decide and debate issues. For example, if bus stands need to be improved, or a crowded market-place needs to have its garbage cleared more regularly, or there is a 'nala' or drain that cuts through the city that needs cleaning etc. It is these committees for water, garbage collection, street lighting etc. that decide on the work to be done.

When the problems are within a ward then the people who live in the ward can contact their councillors. For example, if there are dangerous electrical wires hanging down then the local Councillor can help them get in touch with the electricity authority.

While the Councillor's Committees and the councillors decide on issues, the Commissioner and the administrative staff implement these. The Commissioner and the administrative staff are appointed. Councillors are elected.

1. Who are the elected representatives of the Municipal Corporation?

Ans. Ward Councillors

2. Who take complicated decisions that affect the entire city?

Ans. The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are taken by groups of councillors who form committees to decide and debate issues.

3. When do people contact their councillors?

Ans. When the problems are within a ward then the people who live in the ward can contact their councillors.

4. Who looks after the implementation of the programs and policies in a city?

Ans. The Commissioner and the administrative staff

QVII. Read the passage and answer the following questions: -

(4Q X 1M= 4M)

The Northern Indian plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat. These are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers- the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation. That is the reason for high concentration of population in these plains. In the western part of India lies the Great Indian desert. It is a dry, hot and sandy stretch of land. It has very little vegetation.

To the south of northern plains lies the Peninsular plateau. It is triangular in shape. The relief is highly uneven. This is a region with numerous hill ranges and valleys. Aravali hills, one of the oldest ranges of the world, border it on the north-west side. The Vindhyas and the Satpuras are the important ranges. The

rivers Narmada and Tapi flow through these ranges. These are west-flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats or Sahyadris border the plateau in the west and the Eastern Ghats provide the eastern boundary. While the Western Ghats are almost continuous, the Eastern Ghats are broken and uneven. The plateau is rich in minerals like coal and iron-ore.

1. How are Northern Indian plains formed?

Ans. These are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers- the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.

2. Where is the Great Indian desert located?

Ans. In the western part of India lies the Great Indian desert.

3. Which are the important ranges of the peninsular plateau?

Ans. The Vindhyas and the Satpuras are the important ranges.

4. Name two rivers that drain into Arabian Sea.

Ans. Narmada and Tapi

QVIII. Long answer questions: -

(3Q X 5M= 15M)

1. (a) Name three different kinds of people living in the villages of Tamil region. (2)

Ans. The three different kinds of people living in most villages in the southern parts of the subcontinent or the Tamil region were the landowner is known as vellalar, ordinary ploughmen known as uzharar and landless labourers including slaves were known as kadaiyiar and adimai.

(b) Describe the functions of Gramabhojaka. (3)

Ans. The functions of gramabhojaka were:

1. In the northern part of India, the village headman was known as the gramabhojaka.
2. He owned a very large piece of land and got it cultivated by his slaves and hired workers.
3. He used to collect taxes from village, by the order of the king.
4. He also functioned as a judge and sometimes as a policeman.

2. Describe the Himalayan range and Island groups of India.

Ans. In the north of India are the lofty snow-capped Himalayas. Him+alaya mean 'the abode of snow'. The Himalayan mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges. The northernmost is the Great Himalaya or Himadri. The world's highest peaks are located in this range. Middle Himalaya or Himachal lies to the south of Himadri. Many popular hill stations are situated here. The Shiwalik is the southernmost range.

Two groups of islands also form part of India. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These are coral islands located off the coast of Kerala. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called polyps. The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie to the southeast of the Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal. Andaman and Nicobar Islands were affected by tsunami in 2004.

3. (a) How does Municipal Corporation earn money to do its work? (2)

Ans. Municipal Corporation do various works in urban areas. Providing and running so many services require a lot of money. The municipal corporation collects this in different ways. It collects taxes from the people for the services that the government provides. These taxes can be summed up as:

1. Education tax
2. Imposing tax on goods and services

3. Movie tax
4. Property tax
5. Toll tax (road tax)

(b) Explain the works of the Municipal Corporation. (3)

Ans. The works of Municipal Corporation may be listed as:

- Cleaning and lighting of streets and thoroughfares.
- Supply of safe drinking water.
- Supply of electricity.
- Traffic control.
- Garbage collection and disposal.
- School, hospital and sanitation facilities.

QIX. Mark the following on the map of India: -

(3Q X 1M= 3M)

1. Ajanta
2. Aihole
3. Madurai

SNBP INTERNATIONAL & Sr. SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHIKHALI, PUNE

Affiliation No. 1130703

PT- 4 2024-25

NAME OF THE STUDENT –

DATE -

CLASS-

DIV-

ROLL NO-

NAME AND SIGN OF INVIGILATOR-

