

ITL Public School

Summative Assessment 1(2015-16)

Date: 16.9.15

Class: VI

Social Science (Set-A)

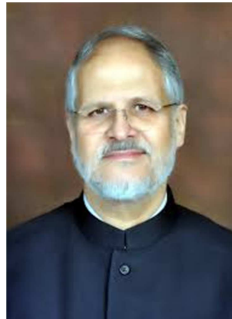
Time: 3hrs

M.M: 90

General Instructions:

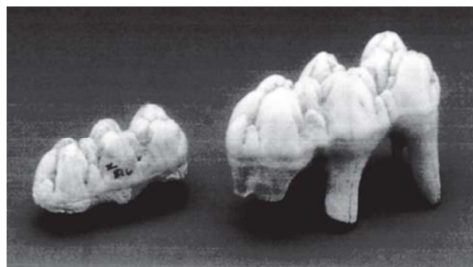
1. All the questions are compulsory
2. Read the question paper carefully.
3. Attempt all parts of a question together.
4. Questions from serial numbers 1 to 9 are 1 mark questions.
5. Questions 10 to 21 are 3 marks questions.
6. Questions 22 to 29 are for 5 marks each.
7. Map question carries 5 marks.

- 1 What was the material used for making weights, found in the Harappan cities? 1
- 2 Name the Neolithic site where traces of pit houses have been found. 1
- 3 The term Palaeolithic comes from two Greek word, 'palaeo', meaning old and 'lithos', meaning _____. 1
- 4 The blue colour on the map represents _____. 1
- 5 What is Circle of Illumination? 1
- 6 Frigid Zones are very cold. Give reason. 1
- 7 Name the political party in Africa which fought the apartheid system for several years. 1
- 8 The quality that is generally associated with boys is that they are naughty, physically strong and good at sport. What does this statement signify? 1
- 9 Identify the present Lieutenant Governor of Delhi from the picture given below. 1



- 10 Explain the technique of 'Pressure Flaking'. Also give any two uses of stone tools. 1+2=3

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|------|--|-----------|
| 11 | With reference to the Neolithic site of Daojali Hading answer the following questions | 1 +2=3 |
| a. | Discuss the location of the site | |
| b. | List the archaeological evidences found in this site. | |
| 12 | ‘Although historians are not sure about the exact cause for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization, they consider several possibilities.’ Analyze the statement. | 3 |
| 13 | Discuss the role played by B.R Ambedkar against inequality and discrimination prevalent in India towards Dalits. | 3 |
| 14 | Give any three features of democratic Government. | 3 |
| 15 | State any two possible reasons for conflicts in a country. What is the outcome of these conflicts? | 2+1=3 |
| 16 | With reference to the Heat zones of the Earth, Explain the location of Temperate Zone and its feature. | 2+1=3 |
| 17 | Explain leap year by giving three points. | 3 |
| 18 | Mention the important features of the following maps- Physical Maps, Political Maps and Thematic Maps. | 3 |
| 19 | Explain Summer Solstice by giving three points. | 3 |
| 20 | Classify and explain the three levels of Government. | 3 |
| 21 | Give details about trade relations of the Harappans by giving three points. | 3 |
| 22a. | Discuss the importance of symbols used on the maps by giving three points. | |
| b. | Draw the following conventional symbols- Metalled Roads and Unmetalled Roads. | 3+2=5 |
| 23 | This is a picture of the two sets of the teeth of pigs. One of the pairs is of a domesticated animal and the other one is of a wild animal. Answer the following questions related to the picture. | 1+2+1+1=5 |



- What do we mean by the term domestication?
- Which plants or animals were selected by the people for domestication?
- Name some of the earliest plants to be domesticated.
- Name some of the earliest animals to be domesticated.

- 24 'Caste rules were set, which did not allow the so called 'untouchables' to take on work and enjoy the same rights as the upper caste people'. Justify the statement. 5
- 25 What do you mean by Revolution of the Earth? How long does the Earth take to revolve around the sun? Explain any one of the effects of revolution of the earth. 2+1+2=5
- 26 What are lines of longitude also called? Give four characteristics of lines of longitude. 1+4=5
- 27 Give details of the occupations and crafts practiced by the Harappans. 5
- 28 Discuss the important role of a government in our lives. 5
- 29 Where is the Palaeolithic site of Bhimbetka situated? Describe the paintings discovered at this site. 1+4=5
- 30 On a physical map of India locate the following Harappan sites 2
1. Lothal
2. Mohenjodaro
- 31 On the same physical map of India Locate & label the following regions of Natural Vegetation of India. 3
1. Tropical Evergreen Forests
2. Himalayan Vegetation
3. Thorn Vegetation