



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

TERM-1 EXAM (2026-27)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET-1

Marking Scheme

CLASS: VI

Date: 11/09 /2026

Name: _____

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Exam No: _____

SECTION-A (Geography)

1. What is the width of one time zone?

Answer: c. 15 degree

2. _____ line tells us where the earth's days begin and end.

Answer: a. IDL (International Date Line)

3. A _____ is a drawing based on memory.

Answer: a. sketch

4. Which of the following continents is half the size of Asia?

Answer: b. Africa

5. _____ happens when oil accidentally leaks into the ocean from ships.

Answer: b. oil spills

6. Fill in the blank with correct answer from the option given below.

Answer: a. smaller landmasses surrounded by water

7. How much water available on the earth is fresh water?

Answer: d. 3%

8. Mention any two points about a globe.

Answer: A globe is a true, three-dimensional miniature model of the Earth.

It accurately represents the shapes, sizes, and relative locations of continents, oceans, and countries.

9. What are the four domains of the earth? Explain what is Biosphere?

Answer: The four domains of the Earth are:

Lithosphere: The solid crust or rocky outer layer of the Earth.

Atmosphere: The layer of gases surrounding the Earth.

Hydrosphere: All the water bodies on the Earth's surface.

Biosphere: The living world.

Biosphere: It is the narrow zone of contact where the lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere meet and interact.

It contains all forms of life, making Earth a unique planet.

10. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

Answer 1: The Ural Mountains separate the continent of Asia from Europe.

Answer 2: The deepest part of the Earth is the Mariana Trench, and it is located in the Pacific Ocean.

Answer 3: The Atlantic Ocean has a highly indented coastline. This irregular coastline provides natural, well-protected locations for harbors, making it highly ideal and efficient for commercial shipping and trade.

11. Elaborate the impact of oceans on the life of us.

Answer: Oceans impact human life in the following key ways:

Climate Regulation and rainfall: They absorb solar heat and distribute it globally, acting as a natural thermostat that regulates temperature and drives weather patterns.

Water Cycle: They are the primary source of water vapor, which forms clouds and provides freshwater rainfall across the globe.

Resource Provider: Oceans supply rich sources of food (fish, seafood) and valuable minerals, oils, and natural gas.

Trade and Transport: They serve as major highways for international trade, allowing large quantities of goods to be shipped cost-effectively.

Oxygen Generation: Marine plants and phytoplankton in the ocean produce more than 50% of the Earth's oxygen.

12. Locate and label the following in the world map. (Any 3)

Answer: - On Map

a. South America: Label the continent located in the Western Hemisphere, south of North America.

b. Largest Continent: Label Asia, located in the Eastern and Northern Hemispheres.

c. Indian Ocean: Label the ocean located south of India, bounded by Africa and Australia.

d. Smallest Ocean: Label the Arctic Ocean, located around the North Pole.

SECTION-B (History)

13. _____ is the period of time before humans could write.

Answer: c. Prehistory

14. Which river flows through the Fertile Crescent?

Answer: a. Tigris

15. Stone was most important material tools, so this period is called the _____

Answer: a. The Stone Age

16. Assertion (A): The name India comes from the Indus River, known as Sindhu in Sanskrit. Reason

(R): The ancient Iranians and Greeks came through the northwest and were familiar with the Indus River.

Answer: (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

17. Assertion (A): The name Bharata was originally used for a group of people who lived in the northwest part of the subcontinent.

Reason (R): The name Bharata is mentioned in the Rigveda, the earliest composition in Sanskrit.

Answer: (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. (Explanation: Both statements are factual, but R does not explain why or how the group of people came to be called Bharata).

18. Which is the oldest book that includes a name for the Indian Subcontinent?

Answer: c. The Rig Veda

19. Why did early humans live in large groups?

Answer: Early humans lived in groups primarily for:

Protection: Collective defense against wild animals and rival groups.

Hunting and Gathering: Cooperation made hunting large animals and gathering food much more efficient.

20. How did the ancient Greeks derive their name for India?

Answer: The ancient Greeks came through the northwest and were familiar with the Indus River. They called the river Indos and referred to the land to the east of this river as India.

21. Detectives are people who study evidence or proof to find out the truth. Do you think historians and archaeologists work like detectives? Explain your answer in your words.

Answer: Yes, historians and archaeologists work exactly like detectives.

They use clues (called historical sources) such as ruins, old coins, pottery, bones, inscriptions, and manuscripts to piece together the story of the past.

Just as a detective reconstructs a crime scene from remaining evidence, archaeologists excavate sites to find physical remains, and historians analyze these discoveries to reconstruct how people lived, what they ate, and how they governed themselves.

22. Which three historical sources tell us about the different names of our country?

Answer:

The Rigveda: Mentioned the name Bharata for a group of people in the northwest.

Ancient Greek and Iranian records: Referred to the river Indus as Indos or Hindos, giving rise to the name India.

Puranas (such as Vishnu Purana): Described the geographical boundaries of Bharatavarsha.

23. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Answer 1: The Citadel was smaller but built on a higher platform.

Answer 2: The "Great Bath" was discovered in Mohenjo-Daro.

Answer 3: They lined it with bricks, coated it with plaster, and sealed it with a layer of natural tar to make it water-tight.

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Answer 1: It originates from the Indus River, which is called Sindhu in Sanskrit.

Answer 2: The Iranians and the Greeks.

Answer 3: The name "Bharat" was originally used for a group of people who lived in the northwest part of the subcontinent. It was first used in the Rigveda.

25. Discuss the role of foreign travellers in naming and describing India.

Answer: Foreign travellers played a vital role in naming and recording India's history:

Naming the Land: Travelers like the ancient Greeks and Iranians modified local geographical names. For example, they pronounced the river Sindhu as Indos/Hindos, which eventually gave the name India to the world.

Eyewitness Accounts: Travelers like Megasthenes (Greece), Fa-Hien, and Xuanzang (China) wrote detailed accounts of their journeys. They documented India's administration, culture, religious practices, and social structures.

Preserving History: Because many indigenous oral traditions were lost, these written foreign records serve as crucial, objective secondary sources for modern historians to cross-verify Indian history.

26. On an outline map of India mark the following.

Answer: - On Map

a. Sapta Sindhava region: Locate and shade the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent (covering Punjab, Haryana, and parts of Pakistan where the Indus and its tributaries flow).

b. Ganga River: Draw a line starting from the Himalayas (Uttarakhand), flowing eastwards through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

SECTION-C (Political Science)

27. Fill in the blank with correct answer from the option given below.

Answer: c. Nuclear family

28. Assertion (A): A society is not just a single individual or family, but includes all families and communities living together. Reason

(R): Human beings are social creatures who depend on each other and form networks of relationships to meet their daily needs.

Answer: a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

29. In which year the Chipko movement occurred?

Answer: d. 1970 (Note: The famous movement started in Uttarakhand in 1973, which falls in the 1970s decade).

30. Assertion (A): Every type of work, whether done by a doctor, a farmer, or a sanitation worker, deserves equal respect. Reason

(R): All jobs contribute to the smooth functioning of society, and no work is superior or inferior.

Answer: a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

31. Assertion (A): Economic activities like farming, weaving, and running a shop are only done for entertainment.

Reason (R): People engage in different types of work to earn a livelihood and fulfil their basic needs like food, clothing, and shelter.

Answer: d) (A) is false but (R) is true. (Economic activities are done to earn a livelihood, not for entertainment).

32. Why is the work done by domestic workers, street vendors, and rag pickers considered essential for a community?

Answer: a. They provide crucial services that keep our surroundings clean, running smoothly, and convenient.

33. Who among the following is a self-employed person?

Answer: b. A street vendor selling vegetables

34. Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities.

Answer:

Economic Activities: Actions performed to earn money or a livelihood (e.g., teaching in a school, working in a factory, selling vegetables).

Non-economic Activities: Actions performed out of love, care, social obligation, or recreation without any monetary expectation (e.g., a mother cooking for her family, playing video games, volunteering).

35. Elaborate the challenges faced by contract workers.

Answer: Contract workers face several key challenges:

Job Insecurity: They do not have permanent jobs and can be dismissed by the employer at any time without notice.

No Benefits: Unlike regular employees, they do not receive benefits like paid leaves, health insurance, provident fund (PF), or pension plans.

Low and Irregular Wages: They are often paid lower wages than permanent staff for the same work, and do not receive timely increments or overtime pay.

36. We should share resources while living in a community. Justify the statement with an example based on your understanding of chapter.

Answer: Sharing resources ensures that everyone in a community has access to basic necessities, reducing waste and fostering unity.

Example: In a neighborhood, sharing a common water source (like a community well or rainwater harvesting tank) ensures that families who cannot afford independent boring systems still get clean water. Similarly, sharing public parks or library books helps conserve resources and builds mutual cooperation.

37. Differentiate between the organized and unorganized sectors.

S. No.	Organised sectors	Unorganised sectors
(i)	Terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.	People have no guarantee of work and can be removed at any time.
(ii)	They are registered under the government.	It is outside the control of the government.
(iii)	They have to follow certain rules and regulations stated by the law. eg.: Factories Act.	There are rules and regulations, but are not strictly followed
(iv)	It has formal processes and procedures of operation.	There are no formal processes and procedures of operation.
(v)	There is security of employment. eg.: Fixed working hours, leaves, etc. For eg. A person working 9 am – 5 pm in an office.	There is no security of employment. For eg. A person working in a tea stall.

38. How do festivals and traditions bring people together in a community? Explain with example from your own life.

Answer:

Explanation: Festivals and traditions act as social binders. They encourage people to step away from their busy routines, gather in public or shared spaces, and celebrate common values. During these occasions, differences in background, income, or status are forgotten as people share food, participate in dances, decorate neighborhoods, and exchange gifts. This creates a strong sense of belonging and mutual support.

Example: During Diwali (or Eid/Christmas), everyone in my apartment complex gathers to decorate the common area with lights and rangolis. We distribute sweets to neighbors and watch cultural programs together. This festive bonding helps us get to know each other better, turning neighbors into a supportive extension of our family.