



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



MID TERM EXAM (2026-27)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET-2

Marking Scheme

CLASS: VI

Date: 11/09 /202026

Name: _____

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Exam No: _____

SECTION-A (Geography)

1. What is the total number of time zones into which the Earth is divided?

Answer: b. 24

2. Which of the following is the correct latitude of the equator?

Answer: b. 0 degree

3. A _____ is a detailed drawing of a small area on a large scale.

Answer: a. plan

4. Which of the following is the smallest continent, completely surrounded by oceans?

Answer: c. Australia

5. Assertion (A): The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth.

Reason (R): It is triangular in shape and connects Asia with Europe.

Answer: (C) A is true, but R is false.

Reasoning: The Pacific Ocean is almost circular in shape, not triangular, and it separates Asia and Australia from the Americas, not connecting Asia with Europe.

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

Term	Meaning
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Cyclone	strong storms with fast wind
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Marine life	-----
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Answer: a. Life found in ocean

7. How much of the Earth's surface is covered with water?

Answer: d. 71%

Marking Scheme: 1 mark for the correct option.

8. Mention any two differences between a map and a globe.

Answer:

Dimensions: A map is a two-dimensional flat representation of the Earth, whereas a globe is a three-dimensional spherical model of the Earth.

Detail & Portability: A map can show specific small areas with high detail and is easy to fold and carry. A globe shows the entire Earth but provides less detailed local information and is bulky to carry.

9. What is the Atmosphere? Name any three major gases that make up our atmosphere.

Answer: Atmosphere: The thin blanket of air that surrounds the Earth is called the atmosphere. It provides us with the air we breathe and protects us from the harmful rays of the sun.

Three Major Gases: Nitrogen (78%), Oxygen (21%), and Carbon dioxide or Argon (approximately 1%).

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

The lithosphere is the solid portion of the Earth on which we live. It comprises the rocks of the Earth's crust and thin layers of soil that contain nutrient elements. There are three main types of mountains: Fold Mountains, Block Mountains, and Volcanic Mountains. The Himalayas are young fold mountains with rugged relief and high conical peaks. The Aravali range in India is one of the oldest fold mountain systems in the world. Plateaus, on the other hand, are elevated flat lands. They are highly useful because they are rich in mineral deposits like coal, iron, and manganese.

10.1 Which type of mountain system does the Aravali range represent?

Answer: Old fold mountain system.

10.2 Why plateaus are considered highly valuable for industrial development?

Answer: Because they are rich storehouses of valuable mineral deposits like coal, iron, and manganese, which are essential raw materials for industries.

10.3 Differentiate between Fold Mountains and Block Mountains based on how they are formed.

Answer:

Fold Mountains are formed when tectonic plates collide, causing the crust to compress, bend, and fold upward (e.g., Himalayas).

Block Mountains are formed when large areas of rock are broken and displaced vertically, creating uplifted blocks called horsts and lowered blocks called graben.

11. Explain how human activities are causing imbalances in the domains of the Earth, particularly in the atmosphere and hydrosphere.

Answer: Atmospheric Pollution: Emitting smoke, carbon dioxide, and harmful gases from factories and vehicles pollutes the air.

Global Warming: Deforestation and burning fossil fuels increase Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) levels, trapping solar heat and raising global temperatures.

Water Pollution (Hydrosphere): Dumping industrial waste, plastics, and untreated sewage into rivers and oceans damages the hydrosphere.

Harm to Marine Life: Contaminating oceans directly threatens fish and other aquatic organisms, disrupting food chains.

Glacial Melting: Global warming melts polar ice caps, raising sea levels and threatening coastal areas.

12. Locate and label the following on an outline world map. (Any 3)

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

b. Largest Continent: Label Asia (the massive landmass in the Eastern/Northern Hemisphere).

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

d. Smallest Ocean: Label the Arctic Ocean (located around the North Pole region).

SECTION-B (History)

13. _____ are the remains of ancient plants and animals that have hardened into rock over millions of years.

Answer: c. Fossils

14. The ancient Egyptian civilization flourished along the banks of which river?

Answer: d. Nile

15. During which Stone Age period did humans first start practicing agriculture and domesticating animals?

Answer: b. Neolithic Age

16. Assertion (A): Archaeological sources like coins and inscriptions are highly reliable for reconstructing history.

Reason (R): They are written or carved on hard surfaces and are less likely to be altered over time.

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

17. Assertion (A): The Palaeolithic humans were constantly on the move from one place to another.

Reason (R): They did not know how to grow crops and relied entirely on hunting and gathering food.

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

18. Which of the following early hand-written books were written on palm leaves or the bark of birch trees?

Answer: b. Manuscripts

19. Why did early humans start using fire? Mention two reasons.

Answer: To cook raw meat and make it soft and digestible.

To protect themselves from wild animals and to provide warmth and light inside their caves.

20. Who was Xuanzang? Why did he come to India?

Answer: Who he was: Xuanzang was a famous Chinese Buddhist pilgrim and traveler who visited India during the 7th century CE.

Why he came: He came to visit places associated with the life of Gautama Buddha and to study and collect sacred Buddhist texts from centers like Nalanda University.

21. Imagine you are an archaeologist. Explain the work of archaeologist. What kind of tools and objects would you look for to understand the lives of hunter-gatherers?

Answer: Work of an Archaeologist: An archaeologist studies human history by excavating physical remains, buildings, and artefacts left behind by people of the past.

Tools and Objects to look for:

Stone tools: Hand-axes, scrapers, and microliths used for hunting, skinning animals, and cutting wood.

Physical remains: Animal bones, charred plant seeds, and remnants of ash from ancient hearths/fireplaces.

22. List three major differences between archaeological sources and literary sources.

Answer:

Feature	Archaeological Sources	Literary Sources
Nature	Consist of material ruins like ruins of buildings, coins, pots, and tools.	Written records, scriptures, travelogues, and books.
Medium	Carved or left behind on hard materials (stone, metal, clay).	Written on softer, perishable materials (palm leaves, birch bark, paper).
Bias	Highly objective and reliable, as material objects do not tell lies.	Can contain personal bias, exaggerations, or praise for a king.

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

One of the most striking features of Harappan cities was their highly organized system of town planning. The streets were laid out in a grid pattern, cutting each other at right angles. Houses were built of baked bricks and were either one or two storeys high, with rooms built around a courtyard. Most houses had a separate bathing area, and some had wells to supply water. The cities also had covered drains running along the streets, which were cleared regularly through inspection holes.

23.1 At what angle did the streets of Harappan cities cut each other?

Answer: Right angles

23.2 How did Harappan builders ensure that wastewater could flow smoothly from houses into the street drains?

Answer: The drains had a very gentle slope so that wastewater could flow through them smoothly.

23.3 Describe two features of Harappan houses that show they valued privacy and sanitation.

Answer: Privacy: The houses were built around an inner courtyard with windows that did not open directly onto the main streets at eye level.

Sanitation: Houses had separate private bathing areas, household toilets connected to street drains, and sometimes dedicated private wells.

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

The transition from food gathering to food producing was a major turning point in human history. Around 10,000 years ago, as the global climate became warmer, plants began to grow in abundance. Humans observed how seeds fell, germinated, and grew into new plants. Gradually, they began protecting these plants from birds and animals so they could grow and their seeds could ripen. In this way, people became farmers. They also tamed gentle animals like sheep, goats, and cattle by leaving food for them near their shelters, thus becoming herders.

24.1 What major climatic change encouraged the growth of plants around 10,000 years ago?

Answer: The global climate became warmer.

24.2 Which was the first animal to be tamed by early humans?

Answer: The wild ancestor of the dog.

24.3 Explain how early humans transitioned from being food gatherers to becoming farmers.

Answer: Early humans carefully observed how wild seeds fell, germinated, and sprouted into new plants. They began sowing these seeds intentionally and protected the growing crops from wild animals and birds until they ripened, transitioning into farmers.

25. Describe the religious beliefs, seals, and craft production techniques of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

Answer: Religious Beliefs: Harappans worshipped natural elements. They revered Mother Goddess clay figures, a male god resembling Shiva (Pashupati), and considered trees (like the Pipal) and animals (like the humped bull) sacred.

Seals: Thousands of rectangular stone seals (mostly made of steatite) have been found. They depict pictures of animals (unicorns, bulls, tigers) alongside a pictographic script, likely used for trade and sealing merchandise packets.

Craft Specialization: They were highly skilled in making beads, cutting shells, and working with metals like copper and bronze to create tools and ornaments.

Terracotta Art: They excelled in making clay toys, animal figurines, and beautifully painted red-and-black pottery.

Stone Carvings: They sculpted refined stone images, such as the famous bust of the "Bearded Priest."

26. On an outline map of India, locate and label the following ancient sites.

Answer a. Sapta Sindhava region: Locate and label the region of the North-western part of the Indian subcontinent (around Punjab/Haryana and the Indus River basin). (1 mark)

b. Ganga River: Draw and label the path of the river originating in the Himalayas and flowing east through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal. (1 mark)

SECTION-C (Civics)

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

Sector	Activity
Primary Sector	Activities directly dependent on natural resources like farming
Secondary Sector	-----

Answer: b. manufacturing goods in factories

28. Assertion (A): India is a land of great diversity with many languages, religions, and festivals.

Reason (R): Diverse geographical features and historical backgrounds have shaped the unique cultures of different regions.

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

29. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a joint family?

Answer: c. Only parents and children living together

30. Workers in thesector have job security.

Answer: b. Organised

31. Assertion (A): Doing community service or sevā (like cleaning a neighbourhood or volunteering at a langar) has no value because it is unpaid.

Reason (R): All forms of work, paid or unpaid, add value to society and build social harmony.

Answer: d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

32. Which of the following is a key feature of working in the unorganized sector?

Answer: c. No job security

33. A person who owns a shop, manages it independently, and is not employed by anyone else is known as _____.

Answer: c. Self-employed person

34. What is 'Sevā' and why is it important in a community?

Answer: What it is: Sevā refers to selfless, voluntary, and unpaid work done out of care, compassion, or duty to help others.

Importance: It is important because it builds social unity, fosters empathy, helps those in need, and keeps our neighbourhoods and community safe and clean.

35. Explain the difficulties faced by migrant labourers who move from villages to big cities in search of work.

Answer: Lack of Job Security: They find casual, low-paying work in the unorganized sector with no fixed wages or employment contracts.

Poor Living Conditions: Due to low income, they are often forced to live in crowded, unhygienic temporary slums without access to clean water or electricity.

No Social Security: They miss out on benefits like paid sick leave, free medical care, or pension options, leaving them vulnerable to injuries or sudden illness.

36. Why is mutual understanding necessary for people living in a community? Explain with an example.

Answer: Why it is necessary: A community is made of diverse individuals with different opinions, jobs, and customs. Mutual understanding prevents conflicts, promotes peaceful coexistence, and allows people to cooperate for common public goals.

Example: In an apartment building, if one neighbour wants to repair a broken water pipe, mutual understanding allows all residents to split the cost fairly, ensuring everyone gets water rather than arguing over who should pay.

37. Compare and contrast the working lives of a permanent employee with those of a daily-wage construction worker.

Answer:

Feature	Permanent Employee (Organised)	Daily-Wage Construction Worker (Unorganised)
Job Security	Highly secure; cannot be dismissed without a proper notice or process.	No security; can be asked to leave at any time without prior notice.
Working Hours	Fixed and regulated working hours (e.g., 8 hours a day).	Long, erratic hours; no pay if they work fewer hours.
Wages & Income	Receives a regular, monthly salary directly into their bank.	Paid daily wages in cash; no pay for days they find no work.
Extra Benefits	Receives medical insurance, paid leave, and provident fund.	No leaves, medical cover, or travel allowances are given.
Work Environment	Safe, sheltered offices with modern amenities.	Harsh, outdoor sites exposed to physical risk and weather changes.

38. Mention the difference between rural livelihood and urban livelihood.

Answer: Primary Occupations: Rural livelihoods are closely linked to nature (farming, fishing, and dairy husbandry). Urban livelihoods revolve around manufacturing, services, trade, and professions.

Seasonality: Rural livelihoods are highly seasonal (farmers wait for monsoons and harvests). Urban occupations run throughout the year.

Employment Categories: Rural work features a lot of family farming and agricultural labourers. Urban work features formal office employees, business owners, and informal street vendors.

Income Levels: Rural areas generally have lower average incomes and fewer financial facilities. Urban centres offer higher earning capacities alongside a higher cost of living.

Infrastructure Access: Rural labourers have limited access to advanced healthcare, roads, or colleges. Urban residents live close to modern hospitals, public transport, and schools.

OR

38. Evaluate Riya's viewpoint. Is she right in saying Rohan's work had "no value"? Explain why or why not? What values did Rohan demonstrate by participating in the drive?

Answer: Riya's viewpoint is incorrect. She is confusing commercial price with social value. While Rohan's clean-up work was unpaid (non-economic), it holds immense value. It cleaned a public space, protected the local environment, and promoted health. Furthermore, her perspective ignores the dignity of labour by assuming cleaning is only the duty of sanitation staff. Keeping public spaces clean is a shared civic responsibility. **Civic Responsibility:** He recognized his duty as a citizen to maintain public property. **Empathy & Selflessness:** He donated his personal