



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



PRE MID TERM - 2 2025-26

SOCIAL SCIENCE MARKING SCHEME

Class: VI

Date: 13.01.2026

Admission no:

Time: 1hr 00mins

Max Marks: 25

SECTION-A (1×3=3)

1 Which type of diversity is seen when people follow different festivals, customs and traditions across India? 1
a. Cultural
2.is judging someone or having an idea or opinion about someone without knowing them. 1
a. Prejudice
3. The.....makes sure that the laws are implemented. 1
c. Organs of government

SECTION-B (2×2=4)

4. What is a direct democracy? 2
Ans- In a direct democracy, all citizens directly participate in making laws and decisions, rather than electing representatives to make them for them. This is also known as a "pure democracy" and works best in smaller groups where everyone can have a say, such as in some local communities or by using tools like referendums to vote on specific issues.
5. Define government. Write its two functions. 2
Ans- A government is the group of people who manage a country or state by making and enforcing laws. Its two main functions are making and enforcing laws to maintain order, and providing public services like roads, schools, and hospitals.

SECTION-C (3×3=9)

6. Explain meaning of diversity with example. 3
Ans- Diversity means differences. It is about understanding and accepting that everyone is unique in their own way, whether it's how they look, the language they speak, their beliefs, or their background. For example , Languages: Some friends might speak Hindi at home, while others speak Tamil, Bengali, or another language.
7. List down the effects of stereotype. 3
Ans- Stereotypes have negative effects on individuals and society, including fostering discrimination, reinforcing prejudice, and limiting people's potential through "stereotype threat". These effects can lead to social inequality, mental health issues, and even violence, as they create unfair judgments and divisions between groups. Even "positive" stereotypes can be harmful by creating undue pressure and division.
8. Being a responsible citizen mention three ways that you will follow to strengthen democracy. 3

Ans- To strengthen democracy as a 6th grader, you can vote when you're older, learn about important issues, and respect everyone's different opinions, showing you care about your community and country by being informed, participating, and being kind.

OR

Elaborate few challenges faced by a democracy.

Ans- Challenges Faced by Democracy in India, Illiteracy. A large section of the Indian population is still illiterate., Poverty., Casteism and Communalism., Corruption., Criminalization of Politics., Lack of Internal Democracy in Political Parties., Gender Inequality and Influence of Money and Muscle Power etc.

SECTION-D

(1×5=5)

9. India is a country of 'Unity in Diversity'. Explain with examples. 5

Ans- India is called "Unity in Diversity" because despite having many different languages, religions, foods, and clothes, people live together peacefully, celebrate each other's festivals, share common national symbols (like the flag), and feel united as one country, especially during events like the freedom struggle or national festivals. It's like a big family where everyone is different but still part of the same home, showing togetherness in things like our armed forces and national anthem. (Any example)

OR

What are the causes of diversity found in India? Discuss.

Ans- India has great diversity because of its geography, history of migration, and the existence of many different religions and languages. Different landforms like mountains, deserts, and coasts have led people to develop unique ways of life, food, and clothing. Over centuries, people have moved for jobs or trade, sharing their own traditions and adopting new ones, which has added to the country's cultural mix.

SECTION-E

(1×4=4)

10. Case Study:-

For three days, River Mandovi overflowed due to extremely heavy rains. As a result, several parts of Silver City were flooded. Roads were blocked, houses were filled with water, and people were unable to move out safely. Seeing the situation, the government immediately swung into action. The local administration sent rescue teams with boats to bring stranded families to safety. The state government opened temporary shelters in schools and community halls, where people were given food, drinking water, blankets, and medicines. Doctors and nurses were stationed in these shelters to prevent the spread of diseases like diarrhoea and fever.

To ensure safety, the police blocked dangerous roads and warned people not to cross flooded areas. The government also contacted electricity and water supply departments to quickly restore services.

1. Which levels of government were involved in helping the flood-affected people? 1

Ans- Local and State both the governments are responsible

2. What steps did the government take to ensure the safety of the people during the flood? 1

Ans- To ensure safety, the police blocked dangerous roads and warned people not to cross flooded areas. The government also contacted electricity and water supply departments to quickly restore services.

3. What does this case study show about the role of the government during emergencies? 2

Ans- During emergencies, the government's role is to lead coordinated response, providing essential relief (food, water, shelter, medical aid), ensuring public safety.