SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL

PERIODIC TEST - II

**Class: VI Social Science (Answer Key) Marks:50**

**SECTION-A**

**I Choose the correct option (1x8=8)**

1. The Janapada, Purana Qila is in:

(a) Bombay (b) **Delhi**  (c) Meerut (d) Etah

2. Buddha meditated under a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.

(a**) peepal** (b) banyan (c) mango (d) neem

3. The Patwari is known as:

(a) Lekhpal (b) Kanungo (c) Karamchari (d) **All of these**

4. Assertion (A) All the farmers of today require a copy of the land record.

Reasoning (R) If a farmer wants a loan from the bank to dig a well in his/her land.

(a)**Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**

(b)Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

(c)A is true but R is false

(d)A is false but R is true.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the features of the Physical map

(a) Railways (b) Roadways (c) Buildings (d) **Mountains**

6. Which of the following is the intermediate direction?

(a) North (b) South (c) **South-West** (d) East- coast

7. The ashvamedha means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sacrifice.

(a) Sheep (b) cow (c) **horse**  (d) Ox

8. The Buddha was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) Brahmana (b**) Kshatriya** (c) Vaishyas (d) Shudra

**SECTION-B**

**II Answer the following questions: (2x4=8)**

9.(a)Identify the picture. (b) Explain its feature.

Ans:

(a)Painted Grey Ware.

(b)These are extremely fine to touch, with a nice, smooth surface. Perhaps these were used on special occasions, for important people, and to serve special food.

As is obvious from the name, these grey pots had painted designs, usually simple lines and geometric patterns.(Any one)

10. Explain the work of Tehsildar?

Ans:

* They have to hear disputes.
* They also supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected.
* They make sure that the farmers can easily obtain a

copy of their record, students can obtain their caste certificates etc.(Any 2).

11. Differentiate between the Political map and Thematic map.

Ans:

* Maps showing cities, towns and villages, and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political maps
* The maps focusing on specific information; such as roadmaps, rainfall, showing distribution of forests, industries etc. are known as thematic maps.

12. With reference to Buddhism answer the following:

(a) Which language was used to teach Buddhism?

Ans: The Buddha taught in the language of the ordinary people, Prakrit,

(b)Where did Buddha teach for the first time.?

He went to Sarnath, near Varanasi taught for the first time.

**SECTION-C**

**III Answer the following questions:** **(3x4=12)**

13. (a) Explain any three teachings of Gautama Buddha?

Ans:

* The Buddha taught that life is full of suffering and unhappiness.
* This is caused because we have cravings and desires.
* Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied, and want even more.
* Buddha described this as thirst or tanha.
* He taught that this constant craving could be removed by following moderation in everything.
* He also taught people to be kind, and to respect the lives of others, including animals.
* He believed that the results of our actions (called karma), whether good or bad, affect us both in this life and the next. (Any 3)

14. What was the dispute between Mohan and Raghu?

Ans:

* Mohan is a farmer.
* His family owns a small agricultural field, which they have been farming for many years.
* Next to his field is Raghu’s land which is separated from his by a small boundary called a bund?
* One morning Mohan noticed that Raghu had shifted the bund by a few feet. By doing so, he had managed to take over some of Mohan’s land, and increased the size of his own field.

15. Who is S.H.O? What was his response to Mohan’s complaint?

The S.H.O, Station House Officer is the person in charge of the Police Station.

* The S.H.O rudely brushed him aside saying that he couldn’t be bothered to waste his time writing down minor complaints then investigating them.
* Mohan showed him his injuries but the S.H.O did not believe him.

16. How is compass useful?

Ans:

* We can find out the direction of a place with the help of a compass.
* It is an instrument used to findout main directions.
* Its magnetic needle always points towards north-south direction.

**SECTION-D**

**IV Answer the following questions: (5x2=10)**

17. Magadha was the most important Mahajanapada. Analyse

Ans:

* Many rivers such as the Ganga and Son flowed through Magadha.
* This was important for (a) transport, (b) water supplies (c) making the land fertile.
* Parts of Magadha were forested.
* Elephants, which lived in the forest, could be captured and trained for the army.
* Forests also provided wood for building houses, carts and chariots.
* There were iron ore mines in the region that could be tapped to make strong tools and weapons.

OR

17. How was Vajji - a republic administered?

Ans:

* Vajji, with its capital at Vaishali (Bihar), was under a different form of government, known as gana or sangha.
* In a gana or a sangha there were not one, but many rulers and each one was known as a raja.
* These rajas performed rituals together.
* They also met in assemblies, and decided what had to be done and how, through discussion and debate.
* For example, if they were attacked by an enemy, they met to discuss what should be done to meet the threat.

18. Explain the responsibilities of Patwari.

Ans:

* Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the Patwari.
* Each Patwari is responsible for a group of villages.
* He maintains and updates the records of the village.
* The Patwari usually has ways of measuring agricultural fields.
* He is responsible for organising the collection of land
* Revenue from the farmers and providing information to the government about the crops grown in this area.
* This is done from the records that are kept, and this is why it’s important for the Patwari to regularly update these.

**SECTION-E**

V. Read and extract the answer: (4x2=8)

A. Often when we think of farmers who own land, we think of men. Women are

seen as people who work on the fields, but not as people who own agricultural

land. Till recently in some states Hindu women did not get a share in the family’s

agricultural land. After the death of the father his property was divided equally

only among his sons.

Write True of False 1

Men did not get the share in the family’s agricultural land till the new law was passed

Ans: False

2. Who were benefited by the new; aw? And how? 2

Ans: Sons, daughters and their mothers in Hindu families can get an equal share in the land.

3. Mention where this new law is applicable. 1

Ans: All states and union territories of the country.

B. Maps are drawings, which reduce the entire world or a part of it to fit on a sheet of

paper. It can only be possible when a small distance on paper represents a large distance on the ground.

Therefore, a scale is chosen for this purpose. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map. There are two types of maps - the large scale map and Small scale map.

1. What is scale? 1

Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ map is used to show continents and countries. 1

Ans: Small scale

3. What do you mean by the large scale map? 1

Ans: When a small area like village or town is to be shown on paper, then we use a large scale that is 5cm. on the map shows 500 metres only on the ground.

It is called a large scale map.

4. Which map gives more information? 1

Ans: Large scale maps give more information than small scale maps

**SECTION-F**

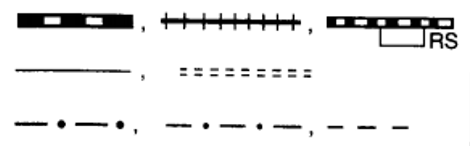
**21a. Identify the two Mahajanapadas marked on the political map of India. (1+1 =2)**

1. Gandhara 2. Avanti

**21. b. Draw symbols for the following: ½x4=2**

**(**i) Metalled Roads

(ii) International boundary: 

(iii ) Railway (metre gauge) 

(iv) Undetailed Roads 

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