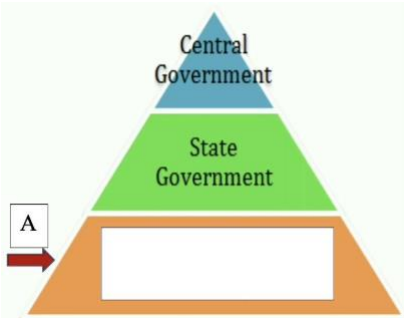


CLASS VI
MIDTERM EXAMINATION (2025-26)
HISTORY & SOCIAL POLITICAL LIFE
MARKING KEY
SET- C1/C2

C1	C2	SECTION –A OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS	1X3=3				
1		Imagine you are an archaeologist working at a site where evidence of early farming has been discovered. You find remains of domesticated animals, cultivated crops, and permanent dwellings. Question: Based on this evidence, what can you infer about the lifestyle of the people who lived there?" Ans: c) They practiced agriculture and domesticated animals, leading to settled communities.	1				
	1	Ritu is a passionate nature-lover who enjoys travelling and exploring the outdoors. She is fascinated by the physical features of the Earth—such as soil, rocks, hills, mountains, rivers, seas, and oceans. Inspired by this interest, she chooses a career that allows her to study these natural elements while travelling to different places. Which profession has Ritu most likely chosen? Ans: C. Geologist	1				
2		“In the village of Swasthgaon, the community plans to build a new health centre. A meeting is held where everyone — young and old — is invited to share ideas, vote on the location, and volunteer for different responsibilities. The final decision is made by majority agreement.” Question: Which key concept of democracy does this situation best represent? Ans: B) Direct Participation of People	1				
	2	In a village, the headmaster says students must not chew gum on school campus. But the government fines people who litter in public places. Which sentence best follows the definition- “some of the more important rules are called laws”? <table><tr><th>Option</th><th>Statement</th></tr><tr><td>A.</td><td>Both rules are laws, because students and litterers both get punished.</td></tr></table>	Option	Statement	A.	Both rules are laws, because students and litterers both get punished.	1
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		<table><tr><td>B.</td><td>Only the school rule is a law, because punishments happen.</td></tr><tr><td>C.</td><td>Only the litter rule is a law, because the <i>government</i> made and enforces it.</td></tr><tr><td>D.</td><td>Neither is a law. Only rules the Central Government makes are laws.</td></tr></table> Ans: C. Only the litter rule is a law, because the <i>government</i> made and enforces it.	B.	Only the school rule is a law, because punishments happen.	C.	Only the litter rule is a law, because the <i>government</i> made and enforces it.	D.	Neither is a law. Only rules the Central Government makes are laws.	
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3	3	A school is organizing a science exhibition to motivate students to innovate in the field of space and defense technology. Which Indian figure’s journey and achievements would be most relevant to highlight during the event?	1						
		A) C.V. Raman B) Homi Bhabha C) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam D) Vikram Sarabhai Correct Answer: C) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam							
		SECTION-B VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS	2X3=6						
4	4	“Thousands of years ago wise sages/rishis of ancient India composed powerful hymns and verses. These were later collected into a sacred text — the oldest of all Vedas.” (i) Can you name this ancient and most respected text of India? Ans: The Rig Veda is India’s most ancient text. (ii) This Veda often speaks about a beautiful and fertile region filled with rivers in the north-west of the Indian subcontinent. What is the term used for this region, and what does it mean? Ans: It gives the northwest region of the Subcontinent the name ‘Sapta Sindhava,’ which means the ‘land of the seven rivers.’ OR Imagine you’re an ancient traveller hearing about a distant land called Hind or Indoi for the first time. Who were the first foreigners to use these names for India, and how did these names come into use? Ans: Hind- Used by Persians Indoi- Used by Greeks	1+1 <						

		Examples of Diversity: 1. Cultural Diversity: Different traditions, festivals, languages, and lifestyles across regions (e.g., India’s diverse cultures). 2. Biological Diversity: The variety of plants, animals, and ecosystems in nature (e.g., biodiversity in rainforests).	
6	6	“Once upon a time, in the vast and diverse land of Bharatpur, people lived in small villages, busy towns, and large cities. But they had a problem — whenever something needed fixing, like a broken village road, a school issue, or even a national rule, no one knew whom to approach! One day, a wise teacher gathered the children and showed them a pyramid chart to explain how their country’s government works.”  (i) Can you help the children fill in the missing part labeled A? Ans: Local Government. (ii) In your own words, explain why it’s helpful to have multiple levels or tiers of government, especially in a big country like Bharatpur (or India). Ans: We need three tiers/levels of government to effectively manage and address different levels of issues and needs within a country. OR “Imagine a Country called Loktantra where every citizen wants to have a say in how the country is run. But there are millions of people—and everyone has a different opinion! So, the people of Loktantra come up with a smart solution they elect representatives to speak and make decisions on their behalf.” Question: Based on the example of Loktantra, explain why it is important to have elected representatives in a democracy. Ans: Representatives of the people, elected through elections, discuss and make decisions on laws and issues in assemblies at the state and national levels. I. Representatives: Enable more organized and efficient decision-making. II. Role of Representatives: Handle detailed discussions and debates, which is difficult for all citizens to do directly. III. System Benefits: Ensures decisions are made by elected officials who are accountable, making governance effective and manageable. (ANY TWO RELEVANT POINTS)	2

1+1

		SECTION-C SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION	3X1=3
7	7	Give any three ways how the discovery & use of fire would have changed the lives of early humans? Ans: I. Provided warmth during cold weather. II. Protected them from wild animals. III. Allowed them to cook food, making it safer to eat	3
		SECTION-D PASSAGE BASED QUESTION	4X2=8
8	8	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: 8.1) In the Mahābhārata, what does the term 'Bhāratavarṣha' most accurately refer to? a) A sacred river b) A tree native to India c) The Indian Subcontinent d) A warrior clan in the south Ans: c) The entire Indian Subcontinent 8.2) 'Jambudvīpa' is a poetic name found in ancient texts. What does this term literally mean, and what region did it come to represent? Ans: The second term, 'Jambudvīpa', means 'the island of the fruit of the jamun tree'. 8.3) The term 'Bhāratavarṣha' is related to the Bharatas. Who were the Bharatas, and where is their name first mentioned in ancient texts? Ans: The Bharatas were one of the main Vedic groups of people, and their name is first mentioned in the Rig Veda .	1+1+2
9	9	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: The <i>Panchtantra</i> is a renowned ancient collection of fables from India, where animals are often the central characters. These stories are not just entertaining but are also rich in wisdom, teaching essential life skills and moral values. Each tale carries a universal truth, making them relevant across cultures and generations. The popularity of <i>Panchtantra</i> stories has led to their adaptation in almost every Indian language. Over time, these tales have transcended borders, travelling to Southeast Asia, the Arab world, and Europe, where they have inspired various new story collections. The enduring appeal of the <i>Panchtantra</i> lies in its simplicity, depth, and the way it imparts meaningful lessons through storytelling. 9.1) What is the <i>Panchtantra</i> ? Ans: It is a collection of ancient Indian stories featuring animals as main characters.	1+2+1

		9.2) What values or life lessons do the Panchtantra stories try to teach the reader? Ans: It teaches important life skills and moral values. 9.3) Why do Panchtantra stories remain popular across cultures and generations? Ans: They have travelled to Southeast Asia, the Arab world, and Europe.	
		SECTION-E LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS	5X2=10
10	10	Situation: You are learning about ancient history and have lots of events to study. But they are all jumbled up, and you're confused about what happened first. 10.1) How can a timeline help you? Ans: 1- Timeline will organize historical events in chronological order. 2- It helps to understand the sequence of events. 10.2) While making your timeline, you notice that some dates are written with "BCE" and others with "CE." What do these terms mean in your historical timeline? Ans: BCE- before common era, CE- Common era 10.3) Calculate the number of years between the following dates: a) 500 BCE and 2025 CE Ans: $500 + 2025 - 1 = 2524$ years	2+1+1
11	11	<u>Scenario:</u> A major river flowing through the city of Sundarpur has become dangerously polluted due to unchecked industrial waste and poor waste management. 11.1) Apply your understanding of the three organs of the government — legislature, executive, and judiciary — to explain how each organ would step in to address the river pollution crisis and protect the rights and well-being of the people. Ans: Legislature: it will make the laws to prevent and punish industrial pollution. Executive: Implements the law by inspecting the factories. Judiciary: Interpret the law and make sure the rivers are clean by ordering clean-up of the rivers. 11.2) Why is the separation of powers between the legislature, executive, and judiciary important in a democracy, especially during such public crisis? Ans: The 'separation of powers' is the principle that the three organs of government (legislature, executive, judiciary) must be kept separate, although they work together. It provides a system of checks and balances.	3+2