

CLASS VI
MID-TERM EXAMINATION (2025-26)
HISTORY & SOCIAL POLITICAL LIFE
SET- C1

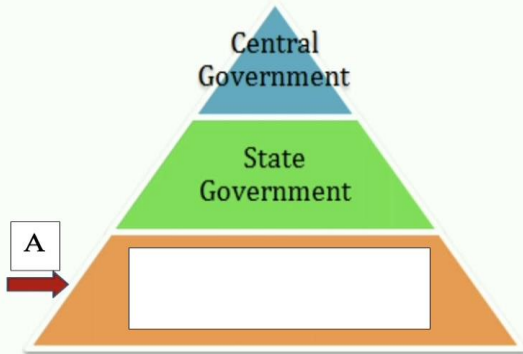
Total Time: 2.5 hours

Max Marks: 30

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- This question paper consists of 4 pages in total.
- There are 11 questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Questions 1 to 3 are Objective type questions & must be answered in one word/statement.
- Question no. 4 to 6 carry 2 marks each and need to be answered in 30-40 words.
- Question no.7 carries 3 marks and needs to be answered in 30-50 words
- Question no. 8 & 9 are case study-based questions.
- Question no.10 & 11 carries 5 marks each and needs to be answered in 80-100 words.

	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?" a) They were primarily hunters and gatherers, relying on wild animals and plants for food. b) They had a nomadic lifestyle, moving frequently in search of food and shelter. c) They practiced agriculture and domesticated animals, leading to settled communities. d) They lived in caves and rock shelters, using natural resources for survival.	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? A) Representative Government B) Direct Participation of People C) Centralised Decision-Making D) Rule by One Leader	1
3	A school is organizing a science exhibition to motivate students to innovate in the field of space and defense technology. Which Indian	1

	figure's journey and achievements would be most relevant to highlight during the event? a) C.V. Raman b) Homi Bhabha c) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam d) Vikram Sarabhai	
	SECTION-B VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS	2X3=6
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? (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? OR Imagine you're an ancient traveller hearing about a distant land called <u>Hind</u> or <u>Indoi</u> for the first time. Who were the first foreigners to use these names for India, and how did these names come into use?	1+1 1+1
5	“Samreen is planning a trip to two different states in India—Kerala and Ladakh. She notices that people in both places speak different languages, wear different clothes, and eat different types of food.” Based on the situation above, answer the question below? Question: What is diversity? Cite any one example to support your answer.	2
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?	2

	(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). 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.	1+1
	SECTION-C SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION	3X1=3
7	Give any three ways how the discovery & use of fire would have changed the lives of early humans?	3
	SECTION-D PASSAGE BASED QUESTION	4X2=8
8	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: The Mahābhārata uses the terms ‘Bhāratavarṣha’ and ‘Jambudvīpa’, and scholars generally agree that this long poem was written from a few centuries BCE onward. The first term, ‘Bhāratavarṣha’, clearly extends to the entire Subcontinent, and the text includes the names of numerous rivers and peoples. ‘Bhāratavarṣha’ means ‘the country of the Bharatas’. ‘Bharata’ is a name that first appears in the Ṛig Veda, where it refers to one of the main Vedic groups of people. In later literature, several kings named ‘Bharata’ are mentioned. The second term, ‘Jambudvīpa’, means ‘the island of the fruit of the jamun tree’. This is indeed a common tree native to India, also called ‘jambul tree’, ‘Malabar plum tree’, etc. ‘Jambudvīpa’ came to mean the Indian Subcontinent. In fact, we get a good clue from an Indian emperor — his name is Aśhoka and we will meet him later; for now, we can take his date to be about 250 BCE. 8.1) In the Mahābhārata, what does the term ‘Bhāratavarṣha’ most accurately refer to? - A sacred river - A tree native to India - The Indian Subcontinent - A warrior clan in the south 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? 8.3) The term ‘Bhāratavarṣha’ is related to the Bharatas. Who were the Bharatas, and where is their name first mentioned in ancient texts?	1+1+2
9	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:	1+2+1

	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>? 9.2) What values or life lessons do the Panchtantra stories try to teach the reader? 9.3) Why do Panchtantra stories remain popular across cultures and generations?	
	SECTION-E LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS	5X2=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? 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? 10.3) Calculate the number of years between the following dates: a)500 BCE and 2025 CE	2+1+1
11	Scenario: 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. 11.2) Why is the separation of powers between the legislature, executive, and judiciary important in a democracy, especially during such public crisis?	3+2