



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
वार्षिक परीक्षा / Annual Examination 2025 - 26

कक्षा / Class: VI

अवधि / Duration : 3.00 Hours

विषय / Subject: Social Science

अधिकतम अंक / Max. Marks: 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper Comprises of five sections-A, B, C, D, E and F.
 2. There are 37 questions in this Question Paper.
 3. Section A; Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are MCQ of 1 Mark each.
 4. Section B: Questions from serial number 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions Carrying 2 marks each. The answer of each question should not exceed 40 words.
 5. Section C: Questions from serial number 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer of each question should not exceed 60 words.
 6. Section D: Questions from serial number 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 80 words.
 7. Section E: Questions from serial number 34 to 36 are case- based questions with four sub-questions, carrying 4 Marks each.
 8. Section F: Question number 37 is map- based questions carrying 5 marks.
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SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ) (1 X 20 = 20)

1. Which of the following is the highest Peak of Andes? [1]
(a) Anamudi (b) Nilgiri (c) Mount Elbert (d) Mount Aconcagua
2. Which of the following was the Birth place of Prince Vardhamana Mahavira ? [1]
(a) Ujjain (b) Taxila (c) Vaishali (d) Viratnaga
3. The Famous tribal Deity-Jagannath mainly worshiped at which Place? [1]
(a) Jaipur (b) Kashi (c) Puri (d) Mathura.
4. The famous festival- 'Poush Songkranti' mainly celebrates in which State of India? [1]
(a) Rajasthan (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal
5. In which language were the Vedic hymns composed? [1]
(a) Gujarati (b) Sanskrit (c) Hindi (d) English
6. Which of the following is the oldest Municipal Corporation of India? [1]
(a) Bombay Municipal Corporation (b) Calcutta Municipal Corporation
(c) Madras Municipal Corporation (d) Bhopal Municipal Corporation
7. What is the primary reason for celebrating a variety of festivals in India? [1]
(a) To have more national holidays
(b) To showcase the dominance of one particular religion
(c) To express the cultural heritage of different communities
(d) To create a sense of competition between region

8. Assertion (A): Composition of Panchayat Samiti differs from state to state. [1]

Reason (R): Constitutional amendment provided a framework, states have autonomy to adapt the middle-tier(block level) structure, names (like Mandal Parishad, Taluka Panchayat), and Specific representation based on their population, local needs .

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true

9. The famous statement “The real India lives in its Villages” was given by _____ [1]

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Patel (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

10. How many Vedas are there? [1]

- (a) Three (b) Five (c) Four (d) Six

11. _____ has been called as Storehouses of Minerals? [1]

- (a) Mountains (b) Desert (c) Islands (d) Plateaus

12. The famous Jog falls is located on which of the following river? [1]

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Damodar (c) Hoogli (d) Sharavati.

13. Where did Siddhartha Gautama attain Enlightenment? [1]

- (a) Bodh Gaya (b) Sarnath (c) Lumbini (d) Kashi

14. The renowned Bodh Gaya locates in which State of India at Present? [1]

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Bihar (d) Odisha

15. Choose the correct option from the table [1]

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1 Great Bath	i) Harappan
2 Large Reservoir	ii) Iraq
3 Most ancient civilization in India	iii) Dholavira
4 Mesopotamia	iv) Mahenjodaro

Options:

- (a) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-ii (b) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv (c) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 2-i (d) 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-i

16. What is the meaning of ‘Aparigriha’? [1]

- (a) Non Violence (b) Truth (c) Greed (d) Non-Possessions

17. Which of the following is not a part of Primary activity? [1]

- (a) Farming (b) Fishing (c) Forestry (d) Banking

18. Milk Cooperative brand-named AMUL (Anand Milk Union Limited) belongs to which state of India? [1]

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat (c) Assam (d) Tripura

19. Cities and Town are divided into many smaller units which is called _____? [1]

- (a) Blocks (b) Zilla (c) Wards (d) Roads

20. Who was the first Indian woman who climbed Mount Everest? [1]

- (a) Bachendri Pal (b) Arunima Sinha (c) Bala Devi (d) Santosh Yadav

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)

21. What is Valley? [2]
OR
What is Tributary?
22. What do you know about Jainism? [2]
OR
What are the Vedas?
23. What are Economic activities? Write with example. [2]
OR
What do you know about Tibetan Plateau?
24. What is Participatory democracy? [2]
OR
What are the various responsibilities of the Panchayat Secretary ?

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)

25. Write briefly about the ideas of Buddhism [3]
OR
Explain India's unity in diversity through different dimension like-food and festival.
26. Why is the Panchayati Raj System important in governance and democracy? [3]
OR
What are the functions and activities of the wards to make the towns and cities cleaner?
27. What do you know about urban local bodies in India? [3]
OR
Write a short note on Vedic Schools of thought.
28. How does Floodplain formed? Why Flood Plains are ideal for growing crops? [3]
29. What are the causes for the decline of Harappan Civilization? [3]

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)

30. Briefly explain how the example of sari reflects both unity and diversity [5]
OR
How does the Literature offer us a fine illustration of Unity in diversity in India?
31. How was the Town Planning in Harappan Civilization? [5]
OR
How tourism is important source of income for the people living in the mountain regions
32. What is the role of Gram Panchayat in Rural development? [5]
33. Explain the classification of Economic activities with proper example. [5]

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3 = 12)

34. Shalini lives with her family in a town in Kerala. Her father runs a small business and her mother is a teacher in a nearby school. Shalini has a younger brother. Her grandmother, Acchamma Family and Community (father's mother), Chittappa (father's brother or paternal

uncle) and her Chitti (aunt or uncle's wife) live with them. They have a daughter, Shalini's cousin, who she calls Chinni. Shalini's uncle has just lost his job and her aunt is a homemaker. The whole family was preparing for the festival of Onam.

Acchamma told Shalini's father that his brother was having financial difficulties, so they were not able to buy new clothes for the festival. When Shalini's parents took her and her brother shopping, they bought new clothes not only for themselves, but also for Chittappa, Chitti and Chinni. As a result, Shalini did not get the silk dress she had expected; she had to settle for a simple cotton one. Acchamma explained to Shalini that this is how families support each other and share what they have. Shalini did not mind her simpler dress. She was happy that everyone could get some new clothes.

34.1. What is the famous festival in Kerala? [1]

34.2. What is Profession of the mother of Shalini? [1]

34.3. Why did Chinni not buying new clothes? [2]

35. Mountain slopes are often covered with a type of forest called montane forest, where conifer trees such as pines, firs, spruce and deodar are common. These conifer trees grow tall and cone-shaped, with thin, pointed leaves. At higher altitudes, the trees give way to grasses, mosses and lichen. Deep forests, flowing rivers, lakes, grasslands and caves in the mountains are home to diverse fauna, for instance, the golden eagle, the peregrine falcon, the Canadian lynx, the snow leopard, the ibex, the Himalayan tahr, the mountain hare, the yak, the grey fox and the black bear. The mountain terrain is usually rugged or rough, and has steep slopes. This means that regular farming can only be practiced in some valleys. Cultivation is practised on the slopes by cutting steps into the slope. This is called terrace farming. In many mountainous regions of the world, herding is the preferred occupation over agriculture.

35.1. What do you know about Conifers trees? [2]

35.2. What is Terrace farming? [1]

35.3. Mention some Animals in Mountain region. [1]

36. There are many definitions for this social entity. Today, anthropologists usually consider a tribe to be a group of families or clans sharing a tradition of common descent, a culture and a language, living as a close-knit community under a chief and holding no private property. Interestingly, ancient India did not have a word for 'tribe' — tribes were just different janas that lived in a specific environment, such as forests or mountains. The Constitution of India uses the terms 'tribes' and 'tribal communities in English and janjāti in Hindi

According to official figures, in 2011 India had 705 tribes spread over most States, amounting to a population of about 104 million people — more than the populations of Australia and the United Kingdom together! In the 19th century, anthropologists studying tribes often described them as 'primitive' or 'inferior' to civilized people. With deeper studies of tribal communities and their rich and complex cultures, such biased judgments have been mostly abandon

36.1. Who are the tribes? [1]

36.2. What is the biased judgment against Tribes? [2]

36.3. Tribes are called as _____ in Hindi? [1]

SECTION-F

MAP BASED QUESTIONS (1 X 5 = 5)

37. On an outline map of India, locate and label the following

1. Gujarat 2. Punjab 3. Karnataka 4. Kerala 5. West Bengal

