



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I परीक्षा/ Term-I Examination 2025-26

कक्षा / Class : VI

अवधि / Duration : 3 Hours

विषय / Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

- This question paper comprises Five sections: A, B, C, D, and E and F.
- There are 37 questions in this question paper.
- **Section A:** Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- **Section B:** Questions from serial number 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- **Section C:** Questions from serial number 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- **Section D:** Questions from serial number 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- **Section E:** Questions from serial number 34 to 36 are case-based questions with four sub-questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- **Section F:** Question number 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks.

SECTION A

MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS (1X20=20 MARKS)

1. The short form "BCE" is used to refer to: 1
(a) Before Cultural Era (b) Before Common Era
(c) Before Current Era (d) Before Calendar Era
2. The term 'century' means a period of how many years? 1
(a) A period of 100 years (b) A period of 1,000 years
(c) A period of 10 years (d) A period of 1 million years
3. What was the Chinese term for India that means "Heavenly Master"? 1
(a) Tianzhu (b) Shendu (c) Yin-tu (d) Zhindu
4. According to the Indian Constitution, what are the two official names used to refer to our country? 1
(a) Bharat and Hindustan (b) India and Bharat
(c) Hindustan and Jambudvipa (d) India and Hindustan
5. What does the term 'Sapta Sindhava' mean? 1
(a) Seven kingdoms of ancient India (b) Seven sages of the Vedic age
(c) Land of seven rivers (d) Seven mountain ranges
6. There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1
Assertion (A): Today, India we know is a modern nation, with defined borders, defined states, and a known population
Reason (R): In the course of history, India has been called by many names, both by its inhabitants and by visitors from outside.

- (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 correct but R is wrong.
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
7. The imaginary lines running from the North Pole to the South Pole on a globe are called: 1
 (a) Standard (b) Latitude (c) Longitude (d) Parallels
8. Which national initiative is based on the collective efforts of all Indian citizens to keep the surroundings clean? 1
 (a) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (b) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
 (c) Digital India (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
9. Anju is a pilot in the Indian Air Force and brings honour to the country. How will she be paid for her services as a pilot? 1
 (a) Salary (b) Fees (c) Tips (d) Payment in kind
10. What is the minimum age required for a citizen to vote in India? 1
 (a) 16 years (b) 18 years (c) 21 years (d) 25 years
11. There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1
Assertion (A): A map is a representation or a drawing of some area.
Reason (R): To make maps more easily understood by a variety of users, map makers use specific symbols.
 (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 correct but R is wrong.
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
12. Which of the following is the largest ocean? 1
 (a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean (c) Antarctic Ocean (d) Atlantic Ocean
13. Which of the following represents the longitude of the Prime Meridian? 1
 (a) 0° (b) 180° (c) 45° (d) 90°
14. How many major continents are there on Earth? 1
 (a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven (d) Eight
15. In ancient India, which city served as the reference point for the prime meridian? 1
 (a) Varanasi (b) Ujjain (c) Delhi (d) Harappa
16. Which imaginary line divides the Earth equally into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres? 1
 (a) Equator (b) Prime Meridian (c) Tropic of Cancer (d) Tropic of Capricorn
17. What does IST stand for? 1
 (a) Indian Standard Time (b) Internal Standard Temperate
 (c) Internal Specific Time (d) Indian Specific Time
18. What does democracy mean? 1
 (a) Rule of the people (b) Rule by one ruler only
 (c) Rule by foreign countries (d) Rule without any laws
19. A fixed regular payment generally paid monthly by an employer to an employee is called .. 1
 (a) wages (b) salary (c) Money (d) capital
20. Which festival is celebrated in India to raise awareness about tree planting and forest conservation? 1
 (a) Green Week (b) Van Mahotsav (c) Ozone Day (d) Water Day

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Why is a timeline important for studying history? 2
OR
Who is called a historian?
22. Which are the four main directions on a map? 2
OR
What is the importance of the International Date Line?
23. What is the meaning of the term 'government'? 2
24. What are some of the rules you follow in your family and neighbourhood? 2
OR
What is meant by seva or selfless service? Give one example.

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. From which ancient word is the name "Indus" derived, and how did it change over time? 3
OR
How does the Mahabharata describe different regions of India?
26. Differentiate between a nuclear family and a joint family. 3
OR
What is a community and what is its role?
27. Why is the Earth called the Blue Planet? 3
28. Why do we need symbols and colours in the map? 3
29. What is the difference between direct democracy and representative democracy? 3

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. Which are the three organs of government? What are their different roles? 5
OR
Name the three tiers (three levels) of government? Explain its importance. (3 +2)
31. What are the main types of sources used by historians to study the past? 5
Explain each with Examples.
OR
Explain the meaning and significance of the ancient names of India — 'Bharatavarsha' and 'Jambudvipa'.
32. Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities with examples. 5
33. What are some responsibilities that family members have towards each other? List any five. 5

SECTION E
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

Read the Source and answer the following questions.

34. Kavya's aunt woke up early to finish her share of household chores and then left for work. She is employed at the village post office and receives a monthly salary. In the evenings, after her office work, she also conducts online classes to help students prepare for school exams and charges a weekly fee for these classes. On the weekend, Kavya visited a local mango orchard with her aunt to enjoy some delicious mangoes. There she met Sahil, a farm labourer working on a nearby farmer's land. He earns a daily wage for his efforts. Part of his payment is in cash, and the remaining part is in the form of mangoes equal to the remaining value. This type of payment is called payment in kind.

34.1. Mention two ways in which Kavya's aunt earns her income. 2

34.2. What do you mean by the term 'wage'? 1

34.3. what is meant by "payment in kind? 1

35. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born in a humble family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, in 1931. He was a renowned scientist, nicknamed the 'Missile Man of India' for his crucial role in developing India's space programme, missile programme, and nuclear capabilities. Dr. Kalam served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. Despite his high status, he remained deeply connected to the people, especially the youth, and worked tirelessly for education and innovation. Known for his humility and dedication to the nation, he inspired millions to dream big and work hard to achieve their goals. He believed that even though his position as President was largely ceremonial, he could still make a difference and touch countless lives through his actions.

35.1. In which year was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam born? 1

35.2. Which nickname was given to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam for his significant contribution to India's missile programme? 1

35.3. Which position did Dr. Kalam hold from 2002 to 2007? 1

35.4. Mention any one personal quality of Dr. Kalam that inspired millions. 1

36. The oceans together hold most of the water available on the planet. But this seawater is salty and unfit for consumption by most land animals, including humans. On the other hand, freshwater makes up a very small proportion of the planet's water resources. It is found in glaciers, rivers, lakes, in the atmosphere, and also underground (this last is called groundwater).

36.1. Which Hemisphere contains more amount of water? 1

36.2. Why is seawater unfit for human consumption? 1

36.3. Name two sources of freshwater mentioned in the above source? 2

SECTION F
MAP BASED QUESTIONS (1X5=5)

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

1. Arabian Sea 2. Bay of Bengal 3. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
4. Mumbai 5. The National Capital -Delhi

Attach the map with the answer sheet.

Roll No..... Class/Sec.....

