

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

QUESTION BANK (PA-1 PORTION)

CLASS-VI

SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE

SESSION-2023-2024

CHAPTER-1. THE PLANET EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

1. The sun, stars, moon are called. 1
- a) Dwarf planet
- b) Luminous bodies
- c) Celestial bodies
- d) Saptarishi mandal
2. _____ is a cluster of billions of stars.

3. Identify the shape of the moon 1



4. Planets are self-luminous heavenly bodies (True or False) 1
5. Proxima century is about _____ light year away from us. 1
6. The constellation of seven stars is called. (Give one word) 1
7. The pointer star points towards 1

a) North

b) South

c) East

d) North East

8. How many times Purnima comes in a month? 1

9. The fixed path along which planet revolves around the Sun is called axis.
(Correct the statement) 1

10. _____ is the centre of solar system. 1

11. The rays of sun reach the earth surface in about _____ mins. 1

12. The planets made up of solid and Rocky surface (Give a single term). 1

13. The gas which gives blue tint to Uranus is _____ 1

14. In ancient times the shape of the earth was believed to be flat.
(True or False) 1

15. The planets having least number of satellites are _____ & _____. 1

16. The distance between Earth and moon is _____ 1

17 The position of moon in relation to the sun change is called _____ 1

18. The earth has one satellite called _____. 1

19. A force that attracts any object with mass is called _____ 1

20. The shape of the earth is slightly _____ at the top. 1

a) Bulged

b) Flattened

c) Tilted

d) Curved

21. One side of the moon is visible from the Earth due to inclined axis.
(Correct the statement) 1

22. The planet that spins from east to west is_____. 1

23. Picture study. 1



Identify the above picture and write one importance of it.

24. Identify the correctly matched pair. 1

A

B

a) Comet

i) Little chunks of rocks

b) Meteorites

ii) Hailey

c) Earth

iii) Ice giants

d) Mercury

iv) Third position from the sun

A) a-i, b-ii,c-iii,d-iv

B) a-iii,b-iv,c-i,d-ii

C)a-ii,b-i,c-iv,d-iii

D) a-iv,b-ii,c-i,d-iii

25. Case study 1

The visible portion goes on increasing gradually day by day after the new moon day. At first the moon appears in crescent shape. On 8th day half portion of moon comes in our view. The full moon becomes visible after 15 days when half of its revolution is completed. The day when the moon is completely visible to us is the full moon day. After this day the decline of the moon illuminated parts starts.

a) The time difference between Amavasya to Poornima_____.

b) Draw the shape of the moon on the following days.

i) Just after the Amavasya

ii) On Purnima

iii) on Amavasya

26. Stars are self-luminous heavenly bodies. Highlight some of their features. (3)

27. Explain constellation. Give some examples of constellation. (3)

28. Compare planets with stars. (3)

29. No life can possibly exist on moon. Justify the statement with suitable examples. (3)

30. Elaborate the meaning of galaxy. (3)

31. We see only one side of the moon always. Give reasons. (3)

32. Name them. (3)

a) Two terrestrial planets

b) Two gaseous planets

c) Two ice planets

33. Explain the formation of sun and its companion planets and satellite. (5)

34. Sun is the centre of our solar system. List any five features of Sun that is important for us. (5)

35. Highlight the importance of earth position in our solar system. Also write how it is a unique planet. (5)

36. State any five features of satellite. (5)


37. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of phases of moon. Also compare new moon with full moon. (5)

38. Write the name of any four planets and state the importance of each planet. (5)
39. Explain the solar system with the neat and labelled diagram. (3+2)
40. State the rotation time and revolution time of eight planets. (5)

CH-2. REPRESENTATION OF THE EARTH

Choose the correct option.

(1x5=5)

1. Identify one of the following gives us better idea of parallels (latitudes) and meridians (longitudes).
 - a. Map
 - b. Globe
 - c. Plan
 - d. Scale
2. Choose among the following maps showing cities, towns, villages, countries and states.
 - a. Tourist map
 - b. Physical map
 - c. Political map
 - d. Thematic map
3. If a 20 km distance on the ground is shown by 4 cm on a map, then the scale of the map is -
 - a. 1cm= 20 km
 - b. 1cm= 10 km
 - c. 1cm= 5 km
 - d. 1cm= 15 km
4. Suppose a person is walking towards north and he takes left hand turn. Now he is moving in which direction.
 - a. West
 - b. North-west
 - c. East
 - d. North East
5. Rohan is traveling by car. He sees a symbol . That means he is moving towards a _____.
 - a. Bridge
 - b. Metalled road
 - c. Dam
 - d. Canal

Fill in the blanks.

(1x4=4)

6. A _____ is an instrument used to find out main directions.
7. A map with a small scale would be able to represent a _____ area.

8. Specific signs and symbols used to show important locations on the map are called _____ symbols.
9. If the location of a Post Office has to be marked on a map, the symbol used will be_____.

State True or False for the following statements. (1x4=4)

10. There are eight intermediate directions.
11. Large scale maps give less information than small scale maps.
12. The magnetic needle of compass gives direction of north-south.
13. A small distance on paper represents a large distance on the ground.

One word substitution. (1x4=4)

14. A ratio or proportion between a unit distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground.
15. A map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
16. It shows detailed layout of spaces, length and breadth in a building etc.
17. Many maps when put together and show various continents, countries and can provide information about any particular aspect.

Rewrite the sentences after correcting the underlined words. (1x4=4)

18. A drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation is called map.
19. The science of map making is known as epigraphy.
20. If you have to show Asia on paper, then the appropriate map will be large scale map.
21. The four directions – North, South, East and West are called the intermediate directions.

Given below are the two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). (1x2=2)

22. Assertion (A): Some maps focus on specific information only.

Reason (R): Specific information like rainfall maps, map showing, distribution of forest industries, etc. They are known as Thematic maps

Select the correct option:

- 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

23. Assertion (A): When large areas like continents for countries are to be shown on a paper then large scales are used.

Reason (R): If the scale is known, then it is easy to calculate distance between any two places on a map.

Select the correct option:

- 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 false but R is true

24. Choose among the following is NOT correctly matched.

(1)

Column A

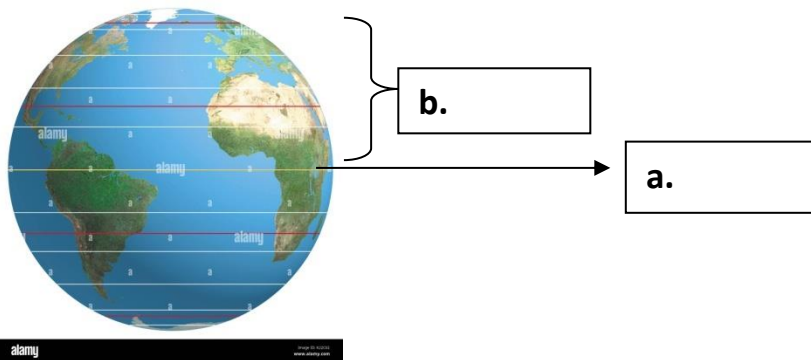
- a. small scale map
- b. Thematic map
- c. Physical map

Column B

- i. Wall Maps
- ii. Roads and railways
- iii. Landform boundaries

25. Study the picture and label the parts of globe.

(0.5+0.5)



Answer the following questions within 60-80 words.

- 26. Define Globe. State two advantages of globes over the maps. (1+2)
- 27. Define Map. Write two advantages of using map. (1+2)
- 28. State any three demerits of a globe. (3)
- 29. Mention any three limitations of a map. (3)
- 30. Write a short note on compass. (3)
- 31. Explain the types of maps on the basis of information it contains. (3)
- 32. Distinguish between a map and a plan. (1.5+1.5)
- 33. Complete the following table using appropriate Conventional Symbols. (3)

Metalled Road		Dam		Bridge	
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Answer the following questions in 100-120 words.

- 34. Give an account of direction as a major component of a map. (5)
- 35. Define and discuss symbols as a major component of a map. (1+4)
- 36. Define colour scheme. What do the following colours represents on the map?
Blue, Yellow, Green and Brown. (1+4)
- 37. Describe the similarities and differences between a map and a globe. (2.5+2.5)
- 38. Define and discuss 'Scale' as a component of a map. (1+4)
- 39. Give historical background of maps. (5)
- 40. Observe the Map of India and answer the questions based on it. (5)



- A. Identify the type of map.
- B. State situated on the extreme East.
- C. Largest state of India.
- D. Smallest Union Territory of India.
- E. A country lying to the east.

CH-8. STUDYING THE PAST

Q.1.How can we know about the past? (1)

Q.2.Match the contents of the following columns: (1)

COLUMN A

- i. History
- ii. Pre-history
- iii. Epigraphy
- iv. Archaeology
- v. Scripts

COLUMN B

- a. Period for which we have no written records
- b. Study of inscriptions
- c. The study of remains of the past
- d.The form in which some language is written
- e. The study of the past

Q.3.History will help you understand how this present evolved. It will tell you about the past of the present. (True/False) (1)

Q.4.History in a sense is an adventure. It is a journey across time and space. (True/False) (1)

Q.5.Inscriptions were not used for keeping records of victories in battle. (True/False) (1)

Q.6.All dates before the birth of Christ are counted backwards and are usually referred as BC. (1)

Q.7.What is the full form of BCE? (1)

Q.8.What is the full form of AD? (1)

Q.9.What is the full form of CE? (1)

Q.10.What is an inscription? (1)

Q.11.Name the leaf on which Manuscripts in Ancient period were usually written? (1)

Q.12.Define Archaeology. (1)

Q.13.Name the language in which most of the manuscripts were written. (1)

Q.14.What do we call the information gathered by the historians from inscriptions, manuscripts and archaeology? (1)

Q.15.One can figure out the specific year of any historical event on the basis of birth of _____ . (1)

Q.16.The times of kings could be known due to the availability of _____ . (1)

Q.17.What is the meaning of Indus in Sanskrit? (1)

Q.18.Define the word 'Epigraphy'. (1)

Q.19.Distinguish between historical and pre-historical periods. (1)

Q.20.Name two main groups (or categories) of historical sources. (1)

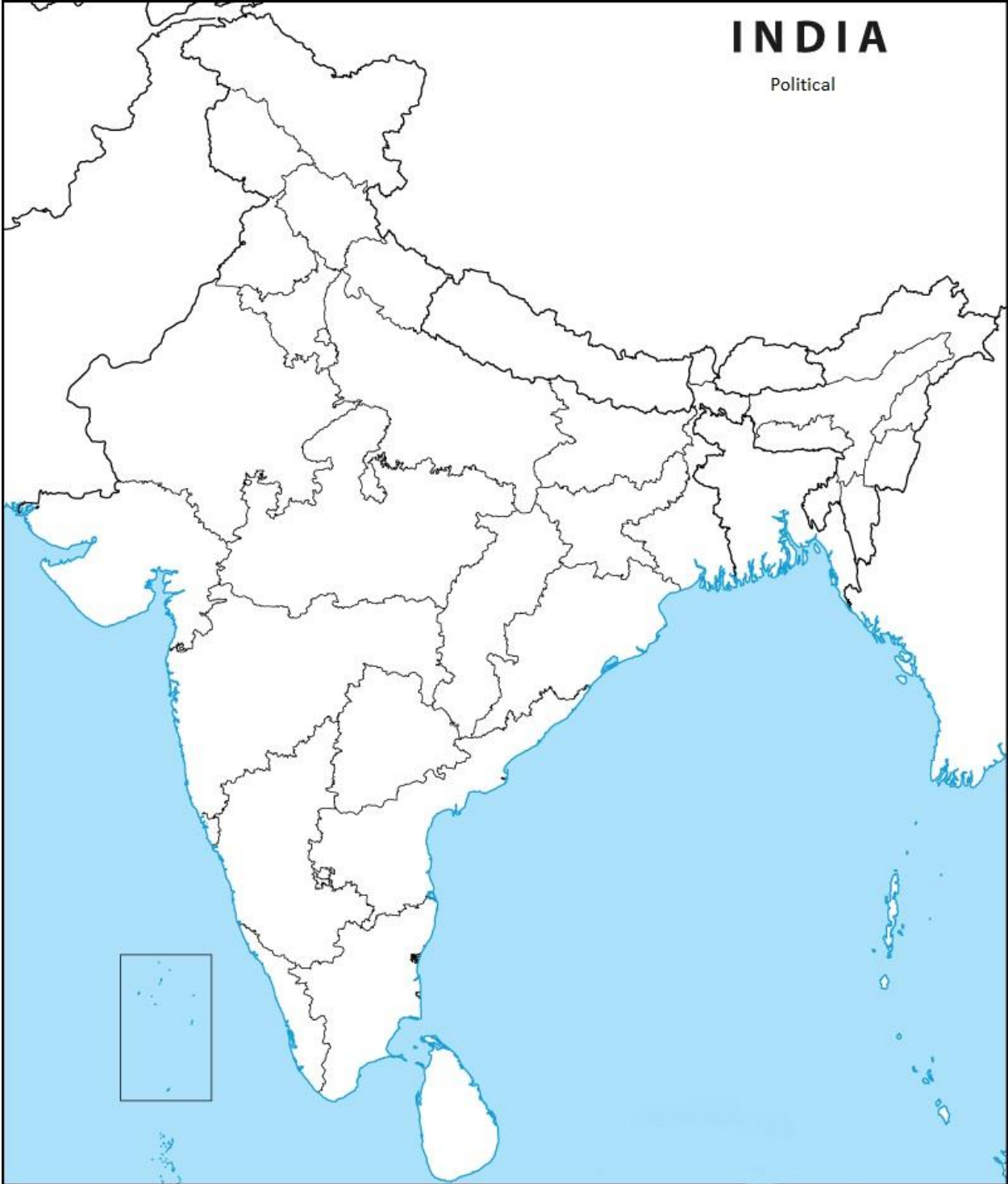
Q.21. What can we know about the past? (3)

Q.22. What is a source? What is its importance to the historians? (3)

- Q.23. State the important difference between a manuscript and an inscription. (3)
- Q.24. Why do historians and archaeologists use various sources to study about our Past? (3)
- Q.25. How do secular literary sources throw light on the people in any period of history? (3)
- Q.26. How does the study of coins help the historians? (3)
- Q.27. How do the archaeological source materials help us to learn about our past? (3)
- Q.28. Write a short note on manuscripts. (5)
- Q.29. Discuss why it is important to study our past? (5)
- Q.30. What is more important in history -Events, persons, places or dates? Give reasons to justify your answer. (5)
- Q.31. Distinguish between archaeological and literary sources. (5)
- Q.32. a. How does the study of monuments help the historians? (3+2)
- b. How do skeletal studies help to identify gender differences?
- Q.33. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the following place. (1x3)
- i. One of the cities of Harappan civilisation.
 - ii. One place of Ashokan inscription found.
 - iii. Place where red fort is situated.

INDIA

Political



CHAPTER 9. LIFE OF EARLY MAN

SECTION - A

MCQ (1 MARK EACH)

(1 x 20= 20)

Identify the correct option.

A 1. Our information about the life of the early man is based on -

- a) Monuments
 - b) Tools
 - c) Coins
- 2** The word “Palaeo “means –
- a) Stone
 - b) Tool
 - c) Old
- 3** Which was the greatest achievement of man during Old Stone Age?
- a) Food hunting
 - b) Discovering fire
 - c) Cutting wood
- 4** In India the remains of Mesolithic Period have been found in -
- a) Chandoli
 - b) Mehrgarh
 - c) Burzahom
- 5** Gradually, the man became a “food producer “in the -
- a) Chalcolithic age
 - b) Iron age
 - c) Mesolithic age

B. Write True or False

- 19) The first animal domesticated by man was cow
- 20) The term “Meso” means new.

**C.6). There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R)
Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:**

Assertion: As man did not have to move constantly in search of food, he started leading a “settled life.”

Reason: Cultivation of crops and domestication of animals were the important achievements of man of Neolithic Age.

- 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.

D.7) Assertion: The Neolithic man regarded earth as his mother and worshipped it.

Reason: Settled life also initiated religious practices.

- 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.

E. Fill in the blanks:

8) The man of Mesolithic age started using _____ and bones to make tools.

9) The man of Palaeolithic age was food hunter and _____.

10) _____ are the remains of impressions of dead plants, animals and human beings embedded in rocks

11) The most remarkable invention of Neolithic man was the invention of _____.

12) The man of _____ was responsible for developing the first pottery.

F. Match the following:

A	B
13) Core	Mehrgarh
14) Bake	Chalco
15) Africa	Central part of something

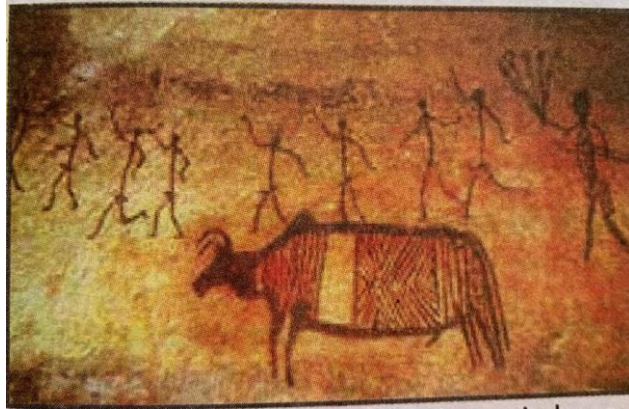
16) Copper

Origin of mankind

17) Neolithic Age

strengthen the clay pots by heat

G. 18) Identify the painting from the options given below:



- a) Rock painting at Ajanta cave
- b) Pottery painting from Mehrgarh
- c) Rock painting at Bhimbetka

SECTION – B

H. Answer the following questions:

(5 x 3 = 15)

- 21) Mention three uses of core and flake tools.
- 22) Draw a flowchart on three phases of Stone Age.
- 23) Name three food consumed by Mesolithic man.
- 24) Write any three points distinguishing the shelters and tools used by Palaeolithic and Mesolithic men.
- 25) “The life of Neolithic people was not a constant struggle for survival. “Justify the statement.

SECTION – C

I. Answer the following questions:

(5 x 5 = 25)

- 26) Analyze three major advantages of the discovery of fire. Name two places where the remains of old stone age have been found.

27) “Gradually from ‘food hunter ‘the man became a ‘food producer “This statement is related to which two phases?

Describe the changes that took place within this transformation.

28) Assess the religious beliefs and superstitions prevailed in the New Stone Age .

29) Briefly describe the development in pottery and its importance during the Neolithic Age.

30) Critically evaluate the main changes and their impacts that took place during the Palaeolithic Age.

CH-21.OUR COMMUNITY LIFE: UNITY IN DIVERSITY

A) VSA Type Questions

1x25

Q1. _____ is the harvest festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu.

Q2. Which one of the following is not a fundamental right?

- A) Right to Freedom B) Right to Equality
C) Right to Exploit D) Cultural and Educational Right.

Q3. Find a suitable word for the following clue.

The process in which a society or a country transforms itself from a primarily agricultural society into one based on the manufacturing of goods.

Q4. Find the odd one out.

Untouchability, illiteracy, gender bias, social reforms.

Q5. Identify the great personality.



Q6. Name the dance and state from which picture is belong to.



Q7. Rewrite the statement.

The first school of the child is temple.

Q8. Depending on one another is called -----.

A) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

B) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

C) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

D) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Q16. Assertion: Our country India has lots of diversity in it.

Reason: Our national leaders brought many provisions in the constitution which aim at bringing equality.

A) Both A and R are correct, R is the correct explanation of A.

B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C) A is correct, R is false

D) A is false, R is correct.

Q17. The interdependence relationship in community life leads to.

A) Prejudice

B) Division of Labour

C) Economic inequality

D) Exploitation

Q18. a) Gram Panchayat

i) Agricultural improvement

b) Municipal bodies

ii) Development in rural governance

c) Green revolution

iii) eradication of untouchability

d) Social reform

iv) city development

A) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

B) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

C) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

D) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Q19. Man cannot live without a _____.

Q20. Economic development has made villages and towns-

A) Close to each other

B) Distant from each other

C) Rivals of each other

D) Independence of each other

Q21. Depending on one another is called-----.

Q22. Lifestyle of the people is directly related to their physical surroundings.

Q23. Name any two social evils which are an obstacle for the growth of the country.

Q24. The change in the agricultural sector has changed the lifestyle of the rural population. (True/False)

The reform is called-----.

Q25 _____: Equality: DPSP: _____.

B) SA Type Questions

3x5

Q26. Describe the role of community in economic development

Q27. List out any two social evils that are still widespread in India. Why do you think the social evils should be eradicated from the society?

Q28. Highlight the constitutional provisions which aim at bringing equality in India.

Q29. School is an integral part of community life. Justify.

Q30. Name the smallest unit of community life. How is it helpful in developing life skills?

C) LA Type Questions

5x5

Q31. Highlight the development in rural life of India in the past few decades.

Q32. Define 'community'. Living together paves the way for continuous development of community life. Justify.

Q33. Explain the beginning of economic interdependence in society which led to division of labour.

Q34. Make a comparative analysis of difficulties in city life and village life.

Q35. Illustrate with examples that diversity is a blessing for uniting India.
