

CBSE Sample Paper

SST Set- A

Class 6

SST - Set B: Answers

Section A: History

1. Inamgaon
2. Rig Veda
3. Narmada
4. Magadha
5. Arikamedu
6. Illango
7. During the Gupta period, there were some new developments in the administrative field. Kings adopted numerous measures to win the support of powerful men such as:
 1. Some important administrative posts now became hereditary. For example, the poet Harishena was a *maha-danda-nayaka*, or chief judicial officer, like his father.
 2. At times, one person held many offices. For instance, besides being a *maha-danda-nayaka*, Harishena was a *kumar-amatya*, and a *sandhi- vighraha*.
 3. Besides, important men probably had a say in local administration.
8. The three different kinds of people living in most villages in the southern parts of the subcontinent or the Tamil region were the landowners known as *vellalar*, ordinary ploughmen known as *uzhavar*, and landless labourers such as slaves known as *kadaiyiar* and *adimai*.
9. During the period of Buddha some thinkers tried to understand what existed after the death in the universe. They felt that soul existed even after death; they called it as

the *atman* or the individual soul, and *Brahman* the universal soul as. They believed that ultimately, both the *atman* and the *Brahman* became one.

10. Ashoka was the most famous Mauryan ruler. He was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions. Most of his inscriptions were in *Prakrit* and were written in *Brahmi* script.

The most famous war fought by Ashoka was the War of Kalinga. The blood and violence compelled him to abandon the fights on a large scale. The War of Kalinga diverted him to the teachings of Buddha. He is the only king in the history who gave up conquest after winning the war.

Or,

Taxes were collected in *Mahajanapadas* from the common people to build the infrastructure of the city and to maintain big armies for the protection of the city. Taxes from the crops were the most important source of revenue for the king's officials. The crops tax was fixed at 1/6th of the produce or *bhaga* (share). Crafts people were also made to pay taxes in the form of labour provided for a day to the king. Herders were made to pay taxes in kind and would have to give up animals or animal produce as tax. There were taxes on tradable goods and forest produce also. The king was the main beneficiary of these taxes.

11. It is a Tamil word meaning three chiefs, used for the heads of three ruling families – the Cholas, Cheras and the Pandyas. They became powerful in South India around 2300 years ago. Each of the three chiefs had two centres of power: one on inland and one on the coast. Out of these six cities, two were very important: Puhar or Kaveripattinam, the port of the Cholas, and Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas. The chiefs did not collect regular taxes. Instead, they demanded and received gifts from people. They also went on military expeditions and collected tribute from the neighbouring areas.
12. The stupas and the building of temples were usually decided by the queens or the kings, as it was an expensive affair. Some of the important steps followed during the construction of temples or stupas were –
- A good quality stone had to be found, quarried and transported to the place that was often carefully chosen for a new building.
 - Rough blocks of stone had to be shaped and carved into pillars and panels for walls, floors and ceilings.
 - All these things had to be placed in precisely a correct and religiously right position.
 - The names of the queen and king, and several other persons were inscribed on the pillars, railings and wall of buildings.

Or,

Harappan cities were divided into two or more parts. The western part was higher and was also called the citadel. The eastern part or the lower town was made up of baked bricks. These bricks were laid in interlocking pattern that made the wall strong. Some of the cities also had a huge water tank or 'The Great Bath'. Fire altars for worshipping were also found in these tanks.

Most of the houses were either one or two stories high. They were built around a courtyard. The cities also had covered drainage systems. The drainage system also had manhole at regular intervals for cleaning up.

Section B: Geography

13. Revolution is the motion of the earth around the Sun on its orbit. It takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution.
14. Moon
15. **Asteroids are minor planets in the inner Solar System. But, the larger Asteroids are called planetoids.**
16. ——— ■ ——— ■
17. Map have three components (a) Distance (b) Direction and (c) Symbol.
18. **False**
19. It is the third important component of a map. The maps have to depict a number of features, e.g. buildings, trees, villages etc. It becomes difficult to draw them because of their shape and size. Thus symbols are used to depict various physical features. With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols.
20.
 - a. **Torrid zone-** The zone spread across the equator and it is the hottest part of the world. It lies between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. The mid-day sun exactly comes overhead at least once during the Solar year.
 - b. **Temperate zones-** There are two temperate zones.
 1. North Temperate zones - Lies between the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) in the north.
 2. South Temperate Zone - Lies between the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) and the Antarctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) in the south.

The mid-day sun nearly shines overhead on any latitude beyond the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The angle of the sun's rays goes on decreasing towards the poles. Therefore, temperate zones have moderate temperature.

C. Frigid zones: - It is found between the Arctic Circle to north pole in the Northern hemisphere and the Antarctic circle to south pole in the southern hemisphere. The sun does not rise much above the horizon. Therefore, its rays are always slanting and provide less heat. Hence, Frigid Zone is very cold.

21. Pluto, sometimes called the ninth planet, is an oddball—a tiny, solid, icy world with a very elliptical and distant orbit. These characteristics have led scientists to believe that Pluto is actually a member of the Kuiper belt—a collection of comets that orbit the Sun beyond Neptune.

22. On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the Sun fall on the Equator. At these positions neither of the Poles is tilted towards the Sun; so, the whole Earth experiences equal days and equal nights. We have 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night. This is called an Equinox.

On 23rd September it is Autumn in the southern Hemisphere, so it is called Autumn Equinox.

Also on 21st March it is Spring in the Northern Hemisphere, so it is called Spring Equinox.
Or,

Fold mountains are generally formed in the less deformed areas adjacent to areas strongly affected by thrust tectonics. Typically they are found in the foreland region where a major mechanically weak horizon is present. The frontal thrust (or thrusts) propagate(s) a long distance along the horizon and subsequent movement on the thrust can give rise to a sequence of folds as the hanging wall of the thrust effectively crumples. The anticline crests may be high enough to form mountains. Most fold mountains are likely to be relatively young in geological terms as they will start to be eroded as soon as they are formed.

23. Blue - lakes, rivers, streams, oceans, reservoirs, etc.

Red - major highways, roads, urban areas, airports, special interest sites, military sites, place names, buildings, borders.

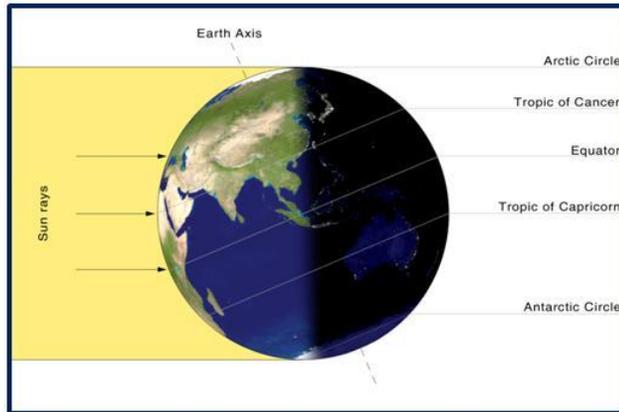
Yellow - built-up or urban areas.

Green - parks, golf courses, forest, orchards, highways.

Brown - deserts, historical sites, national parks, military reservations or bases, contour (elevation) lines.

Black - railroads, highways, bridges, place names, buildings, borders.

24.



Section C: Civics

25. to promote social equality

26. true

27. Whenever any crisis occurs in India, the men and women from different religion, caste, language, culture or birth come together and fight for the country. They all are living together with peace and love.

28. Tribes are the original inhabitants of the forests. They have their own traditional customs and practices which revolve around the forests. Tribes are marginalized due to their forced relocation with coming of industries. Displacement also leads to loss of culture since they are separated from the forests.

29. The government works at three different levels: local, state and national.

30. Below Poverty Line.

31. RTI Act was approved by the Parliament; it covers not only government offices at the Centre, but also all government bodies set up by the States and Union Territories. Panchayati Raj Institutions (Part IX) of Indian Constitution are covered by the Act. It provides citizens the right to access of Panchayat information. Citizens can examine works, documents and records of the government.

32.

Kerala	Ladakh
1.Kerala is a state	1.Ladakh is a small town in Jammu and Kashmir
2. It is surrounded by the sea on one side	2.It is a cold place surrounded with mountains
3.People practice region such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism	3.People practice Buddhism and Islam
4. It is located in the southern part of India	4.It is located in the northern part of India

33. Caste division is special in India. It has not completely disappeared from India. Despite constitutional prohibition, untouchability is still continuing in India. The lower caste people are still backward in education as well as in their economic condition. In modern India, like in pre-independence the poor are mostly the low castes and the rich are the higher castes. All these show that inequalities are still continuing inspite of the vast development that India has achieved.

34. Difference can be understood as difference among people like different types of food, clothes, languages, culture and religions. All these are influenced by geographical and historical factors. Prejudice means to judge others negatively or as inferior on the basis of skin colour, accent, culture or clothes. When we fix an individual or group into a particular framework, we create a stereotype. It is a popular belief about a specific social group based on assumptions and not facts. Stereotyping creates inequality and discrimination. This further leads to rejection from the community. For example, dalits are treated as untouchables and inferior.

Or,

Nehru has talked about 'unity in diversity' in India in his famous book *The Discovery of India*.

He was of the view that India's unity was not something imposed from outside but something deeper. He was of the opinion that the widest tolerance of belief and customs was practiced in India.

India's freedom movement is a good example of its unity in diversity. It was during this struggle that people from all groups and regions came to fight for its independence. People from different cultural backgrounds including women and children united reflecting India's unity in diversity.

- 35.** A democratic government can be understood as a representative government wherein people elect their representatives through periodic elections. These representatives, in turn, meet and make decisions to serve the interests of the entire population. A democratic government allows universal adult franchise to its citizens. However, in their earliest forms, governments allowed only men to vote. Poor people and women were exempted from this right. In this context, Gandhiji in his journal *Young India* rejected this idea. He held that it is not fair to extend the right to vote only to the wealthy lot. He advocated that men of good character and poor should also be given the right to vote because being poor is not a crime.
- 36.** People's participation can be understood as the participation of people in governance through elections and other means such as rallies, processions, signature campaigns etc. People participate by taking an interest in the working of the government and criticising it when required. By participating, people express their opinions and public opinion thus created is very essential in a democracy. Conflicts arise when the interest of the people of different cultures, religions, regions or economic background contradict. For example, river can be a source of conflict like the Cauvery River dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- Or,
- Panchayati Raj system is a local-self government where people participate in their own government. Panchayati Raj system functions through three tiers of a democratic government.
- The Gram Panchayats are the first tier where Sarpanch and Panch are elected by the Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha makes the Gram Panchayat accountable and responsible to the people.
 - Block level, also known as the Janpad Panch or Panch Samiti, is the second level. It has Gram Panchayat under it.
 - District Panchayat or Zila Parishad forms the third level. It makes developmental plans at the district level.