

# CBSE Sample Paper

## SST Set- B

### Class 6

#### SST - Set B: Answers

#### Section - A: History

1. Vindhyas and Deccan plateau
2. Patne in Maharashtra
3. The Harappan cities were divided into two parts , east and west side.
4. the Great Bath.
5. Priests.
6. Kshatriyas.
7. The Harappan city was a very busy place. There were people who planned the construction of special buildings in the city. They may have kept the most valuable objects, such as ornaments of gold and silver, or beautiful beads, for themselves. And there were scribes, people who knew how to write, who helped prepare the seals, and perhaps wrote on other materials that have not survived till date. Men and women, craftsmen, made all kinds of things – either in their own homes, or in special workshops. People were travelling to distant lands at that time by carts to inland places or by ship to foreign lands.
8. According to Historians, Magadha became the most powerful *mahajanapadas* due to the following geographical features:
  - a. Many rivers such as the Ganga and Son flowed through Magadha, which provided good transport, water supplies and made the land fertile.
  - b. Parts of Magadha had forests that provided elephants, which were captured and trained for the army needs. Forests provided wood for building houses and chariots.
  - c. There were iron ore mines in the region that was used to make strong tools and weapons.
9. Stone tools found during the Mesolithic period are called *Microliths*. They were generally tiny in size. The Mesolithic man probably stuck these stones on to the handles of bones or wood to make tools such as saws and sickles. These tools were used for digging the ground and stitching clothes.

**10.** In ancient days, people travelled from one continent to the other. Natural barriers like hills and rivers made travelling difficult at times, but never impossible. Men and women travelled to search for livelihood and then to escape natural disasters like flood or droughts. Men in army travelled to conquer new territories and merchants travelled with caravans to trade goods and services. Holy men travelled from village to village imparting spiritual knowledge among the masses. The people who travelled the most were adventurers who wanted to explore new lands with a spirit of adventure. All the travelling helped in intermixing of new ideas and knowledge. People came to know about the new customs and enhanced knowledge about the various communities.

**11.** The climatic change in the environment after the Ice Age brought about a change in plants and animals. Dietary patterns of human beings also began to change with time. Humans observed the behaviour of plants – the way seeds broke off the stalk, fell on the ground and new plants sprouted from them. They also started to protect the edible plants from plants and animals.

Humans began to tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelter. Dogs were the first animals to be tamed. Humans also protected them from being attacked by other wild animals. Thus, a symbiotic relationship was shared between plants, animals and humans.

**12.** The *Rigveda* tells us about various bifurcations in the Indian society. It talks about a group of people known as the *Brahmins* who performed rituals and rites related to gods. Then, it talks about *Rajas* who did not have armies and were unable to collect taxes. Two words were used to describe people as a whole namely, *Jana* and *Vish*. The word *Vaishya* emerged from the word *Vish*. People who composed hymns called themselves *Aryas* and *Dasyus* and were described as people who did not perform any rights or rituals. Later, the term *dasa* came to mean slave. Thus, the *Rigveda* was very useful in telling us about the bifurcations in the ancient Indian society.

## Section - B: Geography

**13.** 76 years

**14.** Stars

**15.** 97°24' 47"E.

**16.** Free hand drawing, sketch

**17.** 21st June

18. position of the earth .

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 21<sup>st</sup> March and September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 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 23<sup>rd</sup> September it is Autumn in the southern Hemisphere, so it is called Autumn Equinox.

Also on 21<sup>st</sup> March it is Spring in the Northern Hemisphere, so it is called Spring Equinox.

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

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

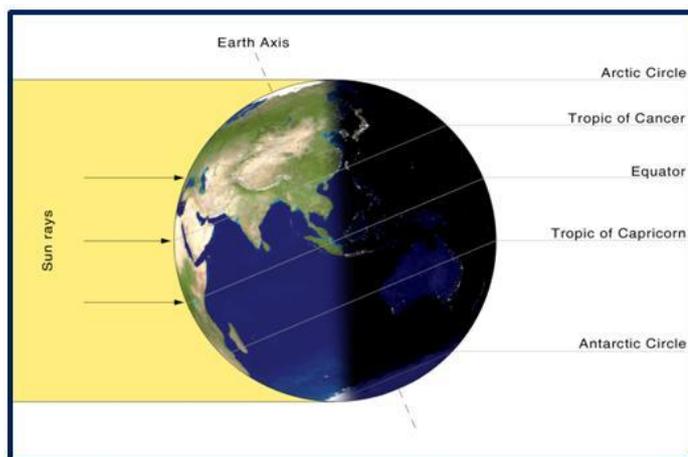
Yellow - built-up or urban areas.

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.** social equality

**26.** British rule in India.

**27.** strength

**28.** tribes.

**29.** Three

**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 practise religion such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism	3.People practise 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.

**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.