

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir
1st Terminal Examination: (2025-2026)

Class:- 6

Time:- 3 Hours

Roll:

Name of the student:

Subject:- SST

Total :- 80 Marks

Sec:

WRITE FULL SENTENCE FOR ONE MARK ANSWERS.

I. Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X5=5

1. The ring of this planet are very visible -
a) Jupiter b) Saturn c) Mars d) Venues
2. The Earth rotates on its axis from...
a) west to east b) east to west c) north to south d) south to north
3. Fire was discovered by early humans during the _____
a) Palaeolithic Age b) Mesolithic Age c) Neolithic Age d) None of these
4. A dockyard has been found at _____
a) Harappa b) Lothal c) Mohenjodaro d) Ropar
5. _____ was one of the most infamous dictators in world history
a) Akbar b) Adolf Hitler c) B. R. Ambedkar d) Mahatma Gandhi

II. Fill in the blanks:

1X5=5

- 6) According to the scientists, life began on Earth some _____ million years ago.
- 7) Most of seals were made of _____.
- 8) The fixed path on which the Earth revolves is called _____.
- 9) Globes are the closest representation of the _____.
- 10) The level of the government that look after the entire country is called the _____.

III. State true or false against each statement:

1X5=5

- 11) Lothal is located in Gujarat.
- 12) Megaliths were used to mark burial sites.
- 13) Winter solstice occurs on 22nd December.
- 14) Shooting stars are not stars in reality.
- 15) The head of Zila Parishad is Sarpanch.

IV. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence:

1X5=5

- 16) In which year the first general election held in India?
- 17) When is the next leap year?
- 18) Who excavated Harappa?
- 19) What is the dance form of the State Kerala?
- 20) Who was the chairperson of the Drafting Committee?

V. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

2X4=8

- 21) Define the period in past which is called proto history.
- 22) What were megaliths?
- 23) Why do we have leap year?
- 24) Think and write any two ways in which the government affects your daily life?

VI. Answer to the following questions in brief:

3X8=24

- 25) Distinguish between Citadel and the lower town.

26) In Early Vedic Period, society was more egalitarian in nature. Support the statement with examples.

or

What role did the Himalayas play in framing the history of the subcontinent?

27) Who propounded the Big Bang theory? What is it?

or

Differentiate between waxing and waning of the moon.

28) What is IST and how is it determined?

29) Differentiate between rotation and revolution.

30) Give reason why Diversity is important in our lives.

31) On the basis of prejudice, women face a lot of discrimination. How?

32) The right to vote was not always universal. In the light of the statement write briefly about the history of voting rights.

or

What are the various sources of incomes for Zilla Parishads?

VII. Answer to the following questions in detail:

5X4=20

33) What are monuments? How do they help in understanding the past better? (2+3)

34) What do you understand by the Varna system? How did it affect the later Vedic society? (2+3)

or

Write a brief note on housing and drainage in the Harappan cities.

35. With the help of a diagram explain the cycle of seasons.

or

How is a globe useful to us?

36) What do you mean by untouchability? On the basis of prejudice, women face a lot of discrimination. How? (2+3)

or

State the need for a govt by enumerating its main functions.

VIII. Case based questions:

1X3 =3

Read the passage and answer the following questions: -

In the Greek language, the term planet means 'wanderer'. The celestial bodies called planets have been named so because they are in constant motion around their parent stars. The Sun has eight planets that orbit around it. No two planets are the same they have different compositions, surface temperatures and gravitational pulls. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are called inner planets as they are closer to the Sun. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, which lie farther from the Sun, are called outer planets. These have rings around them and many moons.

While the Sun has its own light like other stars, the planets reflect the light of the Sun. Moreover, like other stars, the Sun emits its own heat, too, and planets receive this heat from it. The orbits in which the planets move around the Sun are shaped like flattened circles. The paths that they move in are elliptical, so they are also called ellipsis. Besides revolving around the Sun, each planet also rotates on its axis. Some planets have their own moons or smaller celestial bodies orbiting around them.

a. Give one example of inner planet.

b. Define ellipsis.

c. What is the meaning of planet in Greek language?

IX. Locate the following places in Indian map:

1X5=5

Bhimbetka, Hunsgi, Chirand, Kurnool caves, Daojali Heading

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