**Class : 6 HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2025-26)  
Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Marks : 80 Time : 3 Hrs. Set: A

**I. Fill in the blanks. [1×8=8]**

1. The years after the birth of Jesus are counted as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the years before are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The Earth is often called the '\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ planet' because most of its surface is covered with water.

3. A book or collection of maps is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The five major oceans are the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.

5. A large unstitched length of cloth worn across India in many styles is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. In a map, the three important components are distance, direction and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. An activity done for money is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity.

8. A family with several generations living together is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family.

**II. Mention one difference between the following. [2×6=12]**

9. Latitude and Longitude

10. Economic activity and Non-economic activity

11. Joint family and Nuclear family

12. Ocean and Sea

13. Archaeological source and Literary source

14. Rotation and Revolution

**III. Answer as instructed. [2×10=20]**

15. Define a timeline. Why is there no year zero on the Gregorian calendar?

16. Arrange these events on the given timeline (next page): Beginning of agriculture (8000 BCE), Beginning of copper metallurgy (4000 BCE), Birth of Aśoka (304 BCE), Birth of Samudragupta (318 CE), Death of Rani Lakshmi Bai (1858 CE).

17. Calculate how many years before the birth of Christ Aśoka was born.

18. Name any three staple grains commonly used across India.

19. Mention any two reasons why oceans are vital for life on Earth.

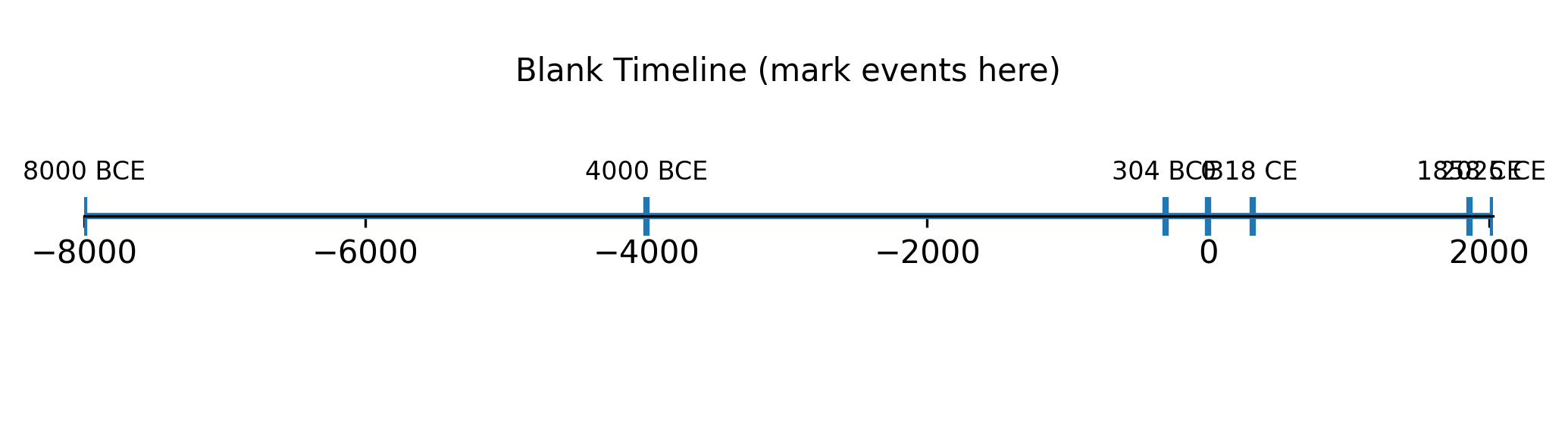
20. Give two features of a physical map and two of a political map.

21. State two benefits of living in a community.

22. Name the levels of government in India.

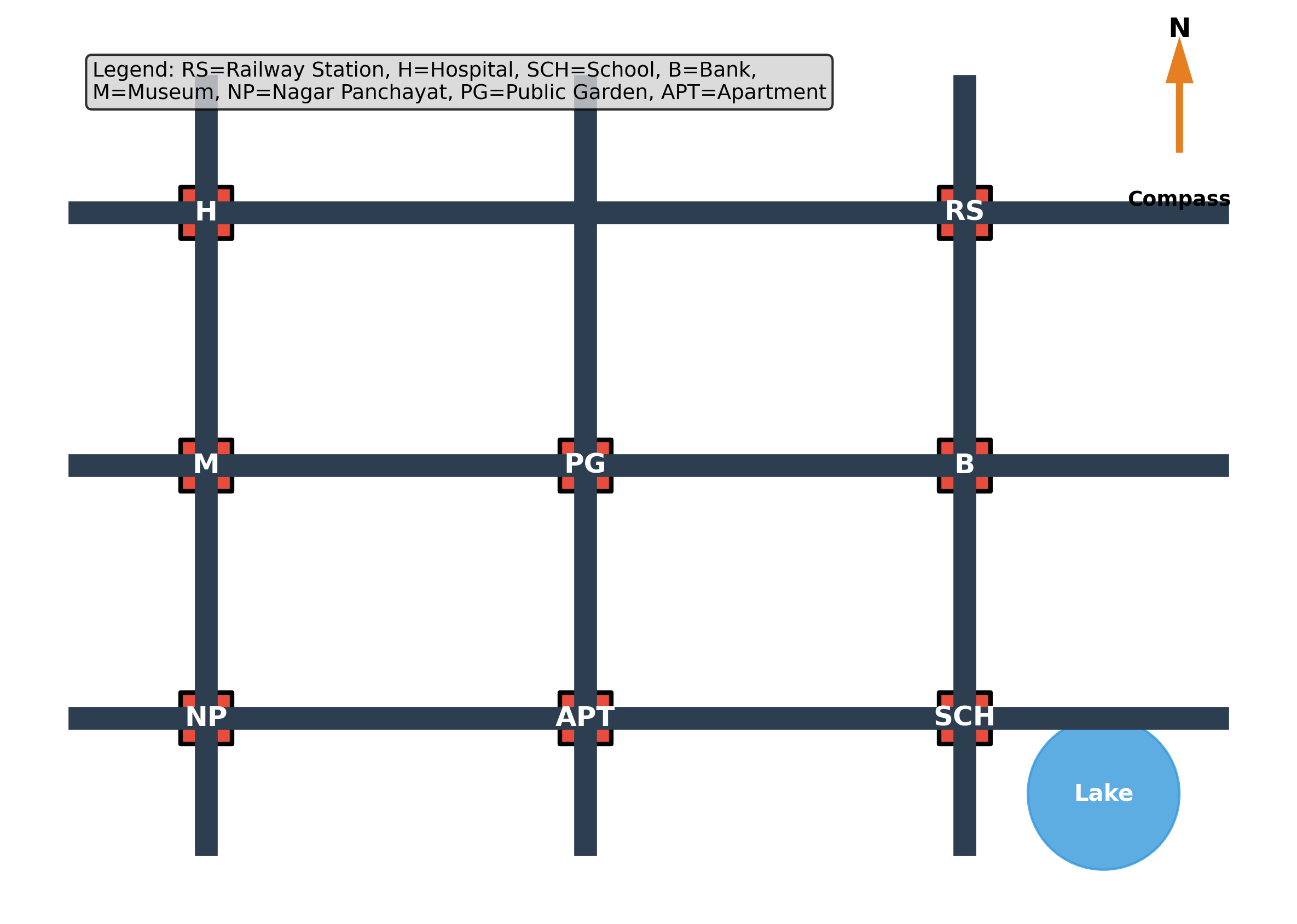
23. Give two examples of standard symbols commonly used in maps.

24. Classify the following as economic or non-economic: (a) Teaching at a paid tuition class (b) Cooking dinner for the family.



Picture A: Blank timeline for Q. 18. Fill and label appropriately.

**IV. Observe the pictures and answer the questions. [1×15=15]**



Picture B: Schematic city map

25. Define a map.

26. Which important component of a map indicates the cardinal directions?

27. From the Railway Station (RS), which direction is the Hospital (H)?

28. Suggest the shortest road route from the School (SCH) to the Apartment (APT).

29. What does the cross symbol (H) usually denote on maps?

30. Why do we use standard symbols on maps?

31. Estimate the longitudinal (left–right) extent of the Museum (M) on this map (qualitative answer).

32. Name one instrument used by sailors in ancient times to navigate.

33. Name the modern system widely used for navigation today.

34. If each large square on the map equals 1 km, approximately how far is the Bank (B) from the Public Garden (PG)?

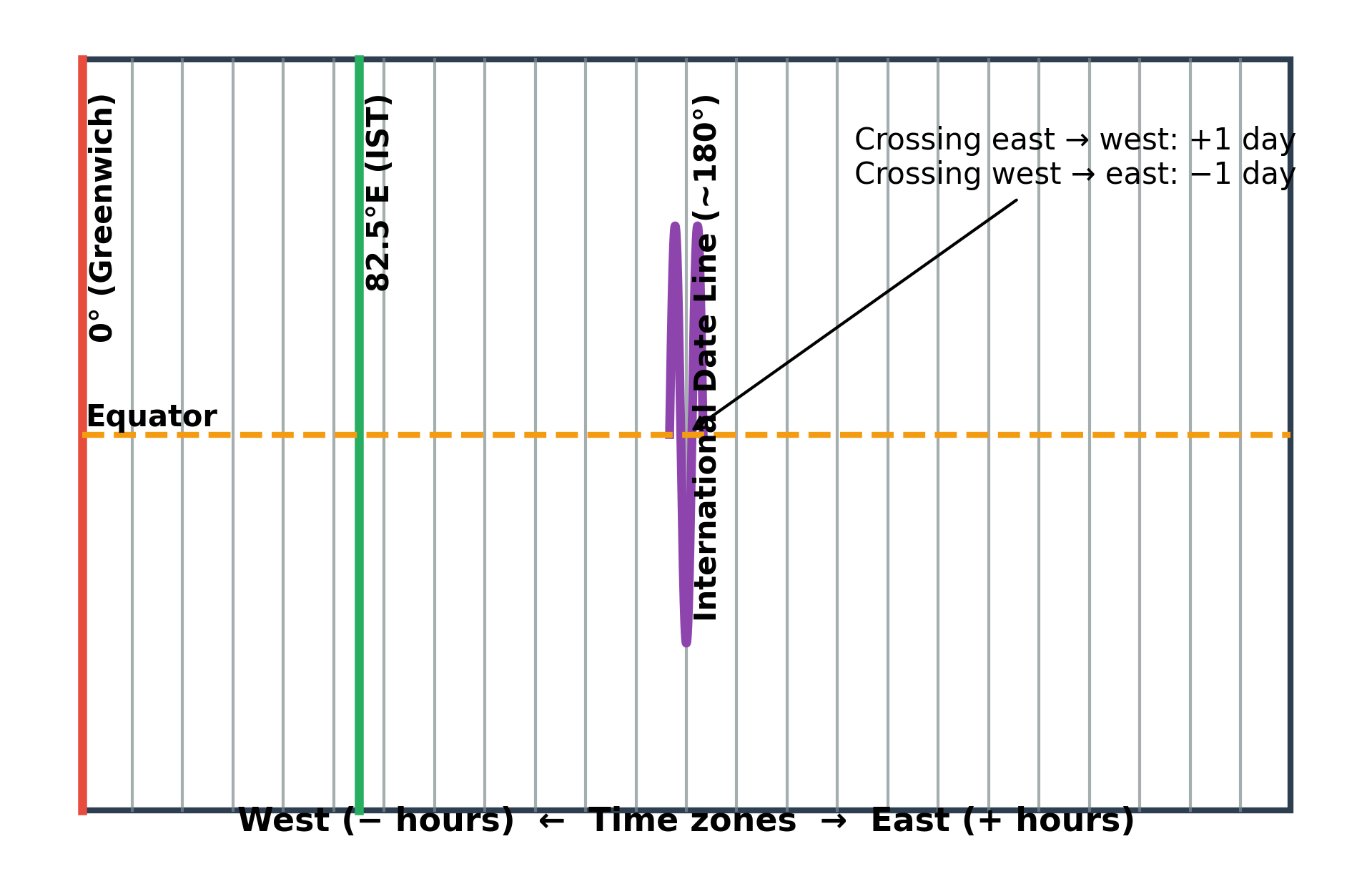
35. State two differences between a plan and a map.

36. Why is a scale important in maps?

37. If you walk from the Nagar Panchayat (NP) due east to the next road, which landmark do you reach first?

38. Identify one possible hazard near the 'Lake' and suggest a safety sign for it.

39. Add a legend entry for the Apartment using an appropriate symbol.



Picture C: Time zones and the International Date Line

40. Define a time zone.

41. What is the significance of the International Date Line?

42. If you travel from the USA to Australia across the IDL, will you gain or lose a day? Explain briefly.

43. Why are time zone boundaries not perfectly straight?

44. At which longitude is Indian Standard Time (IST) calculated?

**V. Answer the following in 3–4 sentences. [3×5=15]**

45. Explain why India is often called 'Bhārat'. Mention one ancient source that uses this name.

46. How do oceans and continents together influence climate and human life?

47. Explain representative democracy and name the three organs of government.

48. How can family roles and responsibilities change over time? Give examples.

49. Explain the idea of 'unity in diversity' with one cultural example.

**VI. Answer the following in 6–7 sentences. (Any two) [5×2=10]**

50. Describe the functions of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary with one example each.

51. Differentiate clearly between archaeological and literary sources of history with suitable examples.

52. Explain how latitude and longitude help us locate places on the Earth; include an example using coordinates.

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Marks : 80 Time : 3 Hrs. Set: B

**I. Fill in the blanks. [1×8=8]**

1. The imaginary line dividing the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The conventional year for the birth of Jesus is taken as the start of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Era.

3. Standard time in India is calculated at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_°E longitude.

4. A large body of continuous land is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Work done out of love or duty without payment is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity.

6. A family consisting of parents and their children is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family.

7. Objects like tools, pots and coins dug out from the ground are studied by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. A book of maps is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Mention one difference between the following. [2×6=12]**

9. Primary source and Secondary source of history

10. Physical map and Political map

11. Galaxy and Universe

12. Standard time and Local time

13. Staple grains and Spices

14. Revolution and Rotation

**III. Answer as instructed. [2×10=20]**

15. Explain, with an example, how to calculate the number of years between a BCE date and a CE date.

16. Name the five oceans of the world.

17. List any four standard map symbols you have studied.

18. State any two benefits of living in a community.

19. Give two reasons why freshwater is precious despite the abundance of seawater.

20. Name any three regions or kingdoms listed in the Mahābhārata that cover different parts of the Subcontinent.

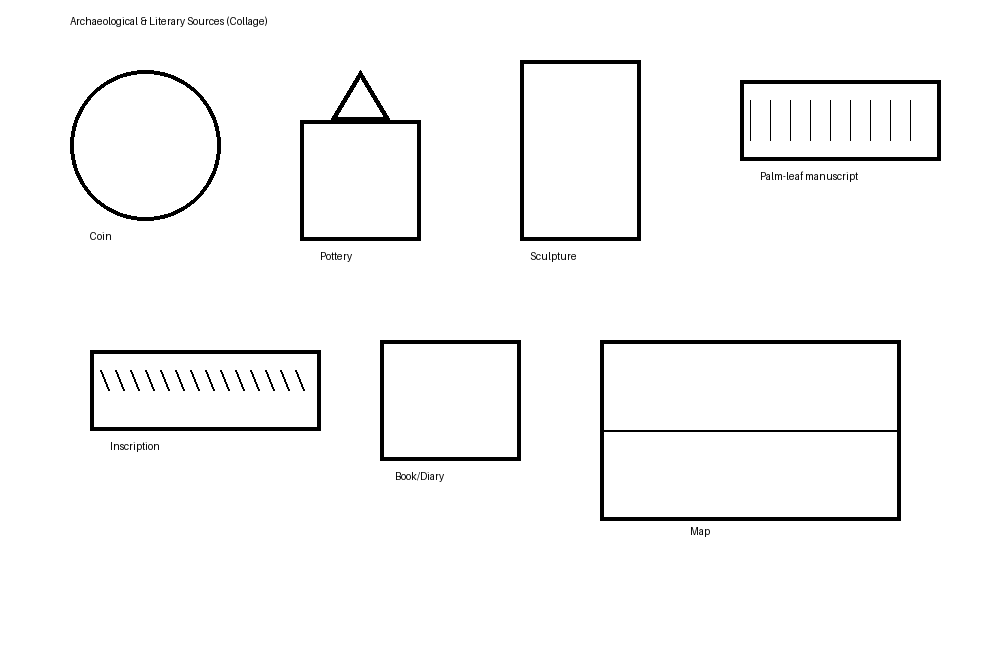
21. Classify each of the following as economic/non-economic: (a) Driving a taxi (b) Caring for a sick grandparent (c) Selling vegetables in a market (d) Volunteering in a beach clean-up.

22. Define 'Era'. Give the names of two calendar eras commonly used in India.

23. Name two features common to traditional Indian saris across regions.

24. State two ways in which oceans support biodiversity.

**IV. Observe the picture and answer the questions. [1×15=15]**



Picture A: Collage of sources

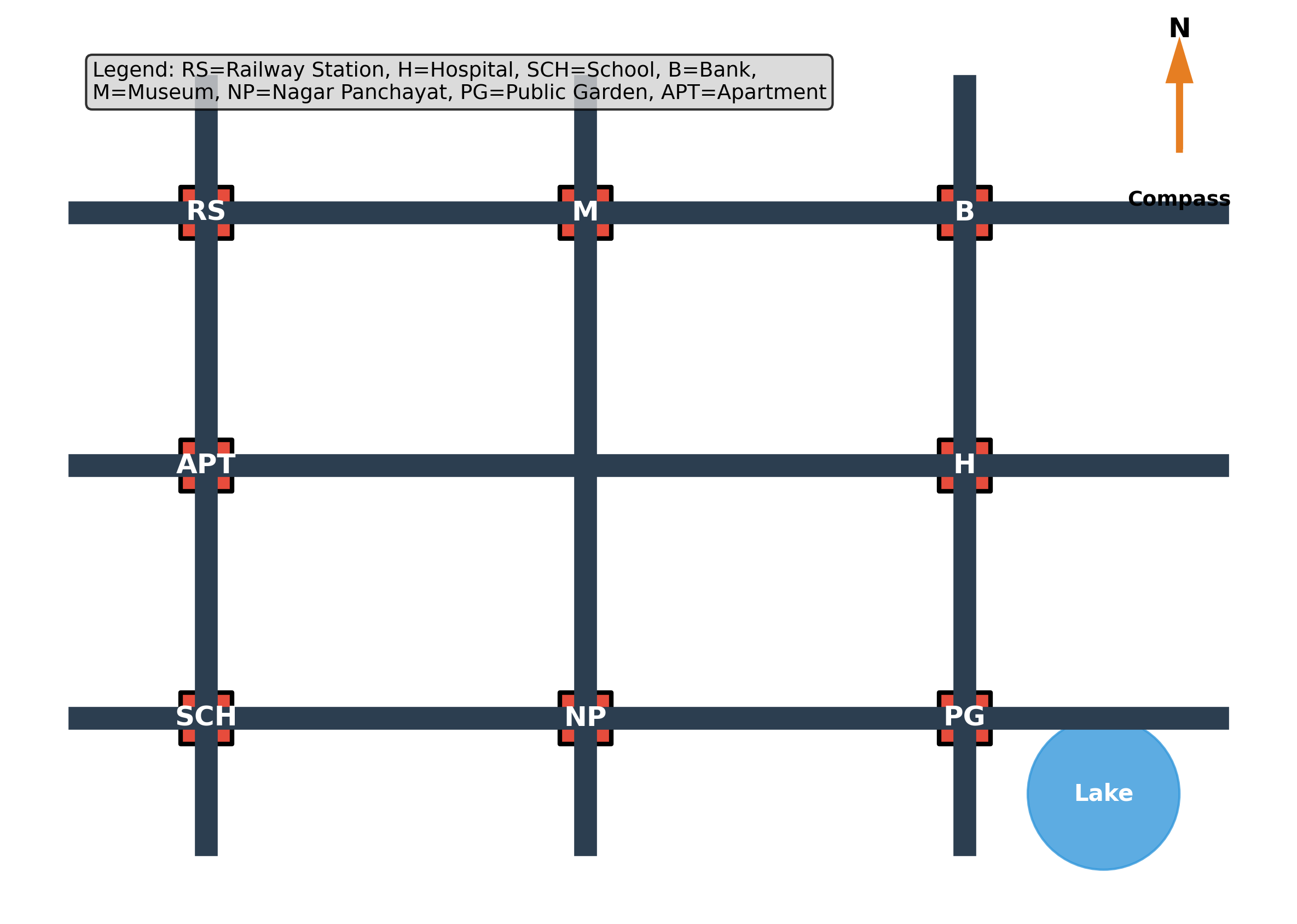
25. Identify any three archaeological sources visible in the collage.

26. Identify any two literary sources visible in the collage.

27. Define 'archaeology'.

28. Why are inscriptions useful to historians?

29. Give one example each of what coins and pottery can tell us about the past.



Picture B: Schematic city map

30. From the School (SCH), which direction is the Bank (B)?

31. Suggest the quickest route from the Railway Station (RS) to the Museum (M).

32. Add an appropriate symbol in the legend for 'Temple' and mark a possible location on the map.

33. Why is a compass important on maps?

34. What is the purpose of a map scale? Give one example.

**V. Answer the following in 3–4 sentences. [3×5=15]**

35. Explain how oceans are conventionally divided and why those divisions are not natural boundaries.

36. Describe two ways families show cooperation and interdependence.

37. What do you understand by 'subcontinent'? Name two ancient terms used for India.

**VI. Answer the following in 6–7 sentences. (Any two) [5×2=10]**

38. Discuss with examples how the sari illustrates India's 'unity in diversity'.

39. Explain the relation between longitude and time with a clear example of time difference.

40. Describe the role of standard symbols in making maps readable and comparable.

**Class : 6 HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2025-26)  
Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Marks : 80 Time : 3 Hrs. Set: C

**I. Fill in the blanks. [1×8=8]**

1. The smallest of the five oceans is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.

2. The line of 0° longitude is also called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Meridian.

3. The Indian name 'Bhāratavarṣa' appears in ancient texts such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The discipline that studies human societies and cultures from the oldest times to the present is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. A large expanse of water smaller than an ocean but partly enclosed by land may be called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. The three main organs of the Indian government are the Legislature, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a convenient tool to mark events in chronological order.

8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date Line roughly follows the 180° longitude with deviations.

**II. Mention one difference between the following. [2×6=12]**

9. Continent and Island

10. Archaeologist and Anthropologist

11. Joint family and Nuclear family

12. Map and Globe

13. Economic activity and Service (sevā)

14. Local Government and Central Government

**III. Answer as instructed. [2×10=20]**

15. Define 'standard time'. Why does a large country like India use one standard time?

16. Name three calendars (other than the Gregorian) that are commonly used for festivals in India.

17. List any four staple grains or pulses widely used in India.

18. Write two reasons why symbols and legends are essential parts of a map.

19. Name the five oceans and identify the largest among them.

20. Explain with numbers how 2 BCE to 2 CE spans only three years on a timeline.

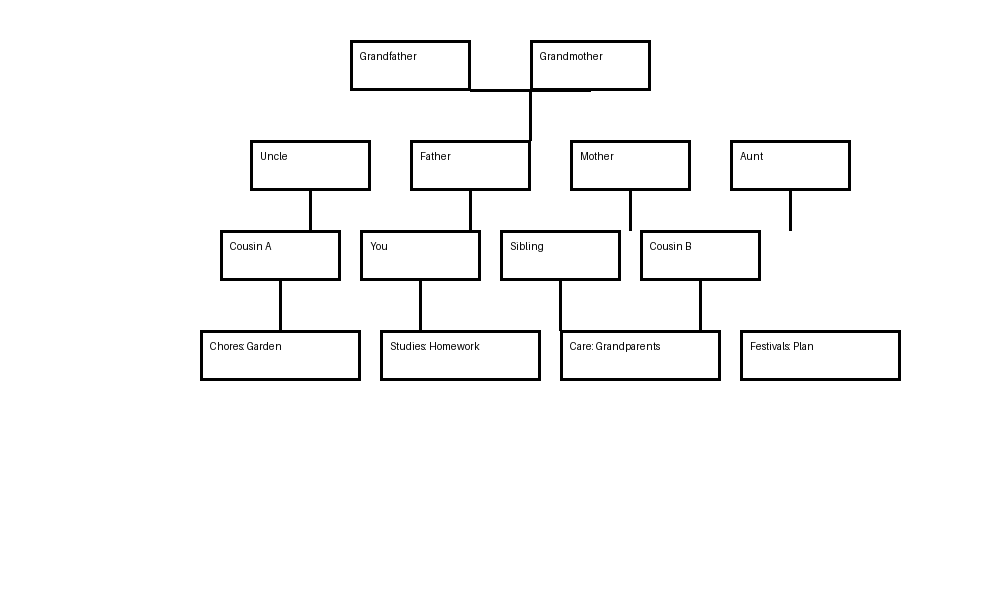
21. Mention any two ways oceans affect climate.

22. State two examples to show changing roles and responsibilities within a family over time.

23. Give two differences between rotation and revolution of the Earth.

24. What is meant by 'subcontinent'? Name one physical feature that helps define India's natural boundaries.

**IV. Observe the pictures and answer the questions. [1×15=15]**



Picture A: Family Tree (schematic)

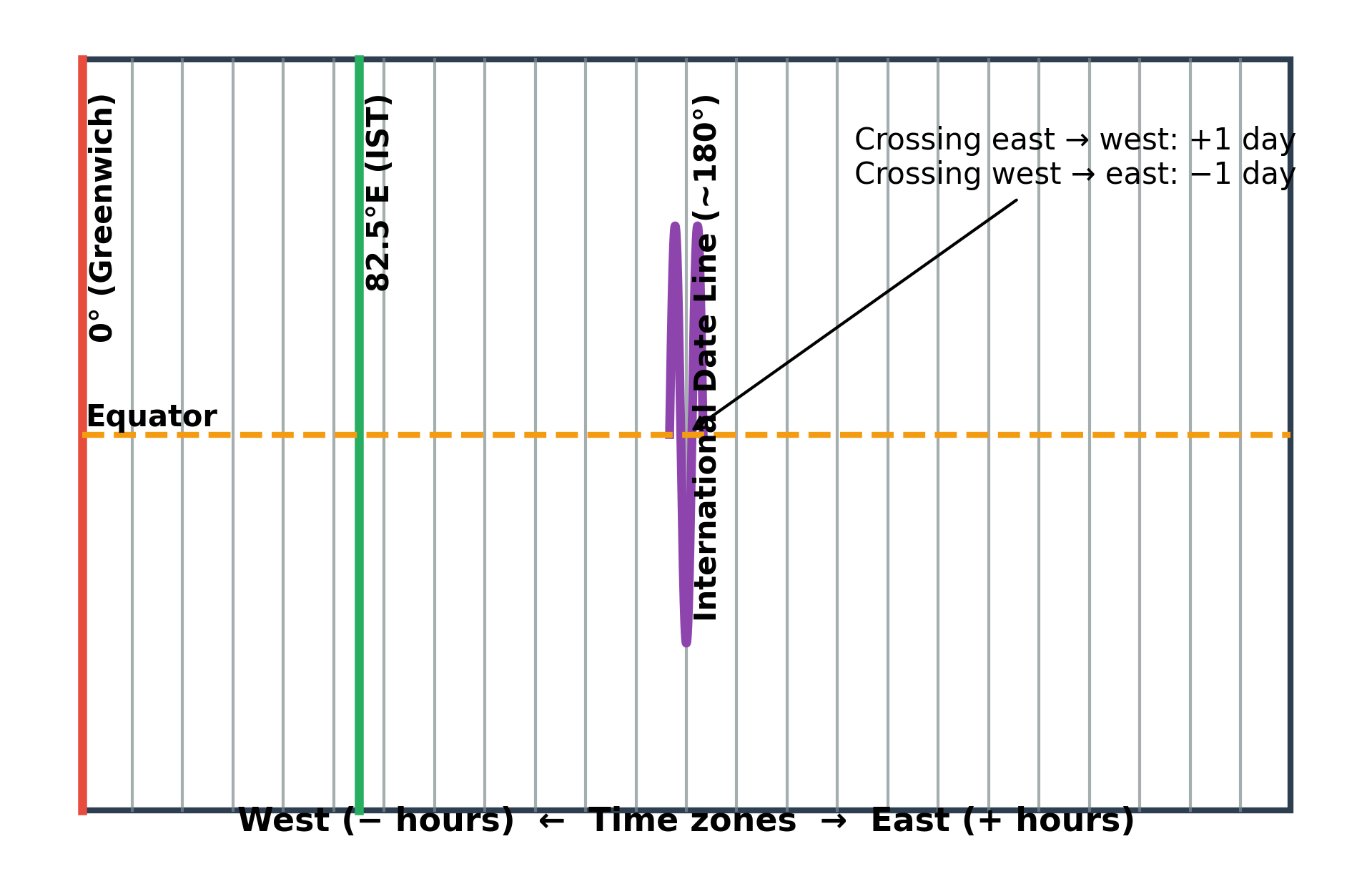
25. Name the two main types of families discussed in your textbook and identify which type best fits the picture.

26. Suggest two responsibilities you can take up to support your family.

27. How can elderly family members contribute to children's learning? Give one example.

28. Explain how cooperation within a family helps during festivals or emergencies.

29. Give one example of sharing resources in a joint family.



Picture B: Time zones and IDL

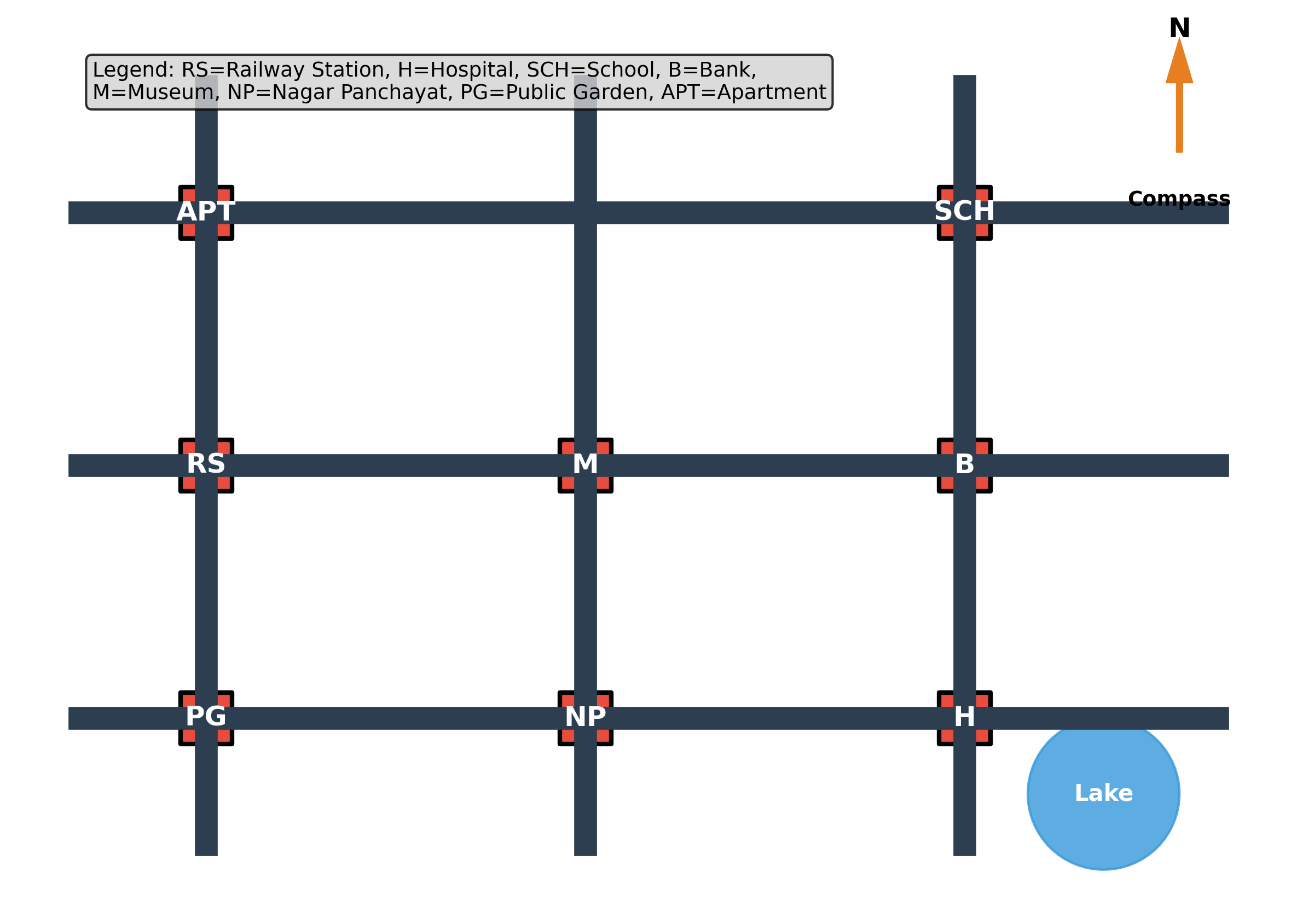
30. Define 'longitude'.

31. What is the longitude used for IST?

32. If it is 12:00 noon at 0°, what is the approximate time at 82.5°E? (Show the step clearly.)

33. Why does crossing the IDL change the date?

34. State one reason why the IDL is not a straight line.



Picture C: Schematic city map

35. From the Bank (B), in which direction is the Apartment (APT)?

36. Add a suitable symbol for 'Bus stop' and place it near a road junction. Explain your choice.

37. Estimate the distance from the Museum (M) to the Hospital (H) if each big square = 1 km.

**V. Answer the following in 3–4 sentences. [3×5=15]**

38. Explain how historians use inscriptions and coins to reconstruct the past.

39. What does the phrase 'unity in diversity' mean? Support your answer with one cultural example.

40. Describe why freshwater is scarce and list one way to conserve it at home or school.

**VI. Answer the following in 6–7 sentences. (Any two) [5×2=10]**

41. Describe India's ancient names and what they reveal about the idea of India.

42. Explain how latitudes and longitudes together help to locate a place on the globe with an example of coordinates.

43. Discuss the social and economic value of both paid work and unpaid service (sevā) in a community.

NOTE: Images are schematic and intended for educational use in exam questions.