

**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**BLUEPRINT OF THE QUESTIONS (2023-24)**  
**HALF YEARLY/ TERM – I**  
**CLASS-VI**  
**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**ANNEXURE - A**

<b>h No.</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>VSA (1)</b>	<b>SA (3)</b>	<b>LA (5)</b>	<b>Map (1)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Unit-I</b>						
1	The Planet Earth and the Solar System	1(1)		5(1)		6
2	Representation of the Earth	1(1)		5(1)		6
3	Locating Places on the Earth	1(2)	3(1)			5
4	The Motions of the Earth		3(2)			6
<b>Unit-II</b>						
8	Studying the Past	1(3)				3
9	Life of Early Man		3(1)			3
10	Development of Civilisation	1(1)	3(1)			4
11	The Iron Age Civilisation	1(1)		5(1)		6
12	Janapadas and the Mahajanapadas(600-100 BCE)	1(3)				3
13	The Mauryan Dynasty	1(1)		5(1)		6
<b>Unit-III</b>						
21	Our Community Life: Unity in Diversity	1(2)	3(2)	5(1)		13
22	Democracy and Government	1(5)	3(1)	5(1)		13
	Map work Geography (Ch-2)				4	6
	History(Ch-9)				2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>80</b>

**N.B.**

**Objective type= 20 marks**

- **MCQ(5), A/R(2), Correct & Rewrite(2), Matching (2), One sentence answer(1), F.I.B (4), One word answer (1), True or False (2), Identify Picture(1)**
  - ❖ **Map skill (6)**
- **Subjective = 54 marks**
  - ❖ **S.A- 3x8=24**
  - ❖ **L.A- 5x6=30**
- **Internal choice questions for two 5 marks and three 3 marks will be given.**
- **Type of questions-**
  - ❖ **R&U= 50% (40 marks)**
  - ❖ **Application= 40% (32 marks)**
  - ❖ **An, Eva & Cr= 10%(08 marks)**

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

## TERM-I, SUBJECT SOCIAL SCIENCE, CLASS-VI

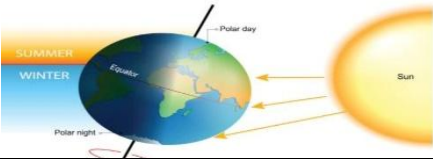
## QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS

Sl No.	Chapters/ Units	Forms of Questions (LA, SA, VSA, MAP)	Marks Allotted	(R),(U),(A),(H),(E)
1	CH-1	VSA	1	R
2	CH-8	VSA	1	R
3	CH-12	VSA	1	A
4	CH-22	VSA	1	U
5	CH-8	VSA	1	U
6	Ch-21	VSA	1	U
7	Ch-21	VSA	1	R
8	Ch-10	VSA	1	U
9	Ch-22	VSA	1	U
10	Ch-2	VSA	1	R
11	Ch-22	VSA	1	U
12	Ch-8	VSA	1	U
13	Ch-21	VSA	1	U
14	Ch-13	VSA	1	R
15	Ch-12	VSA	1	U
16	Ch-12	VSA	1	U
17	Ch-22	VSA	1	A
18	Ch-3	VSA	1	U
19	Ch-3	VSA	1	U
20	Ch-11	VSA	1	U
21	Ch-3	SA	3	R+A
22	Ch-9	SA	3	R
23	Ch-21	SA	3	A

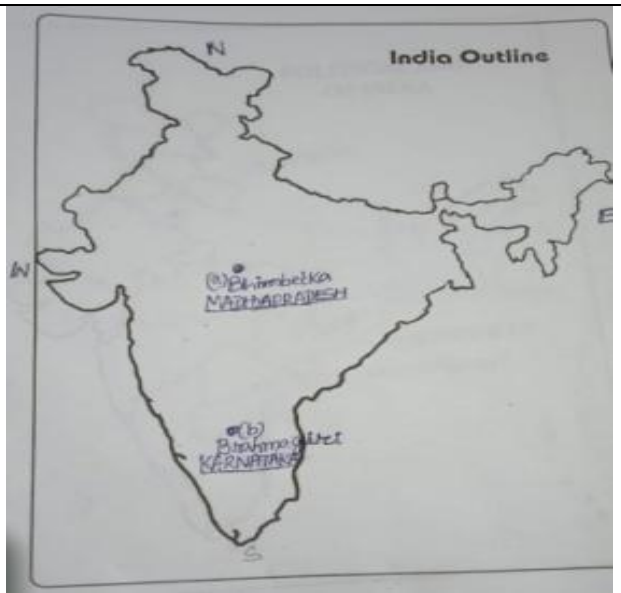
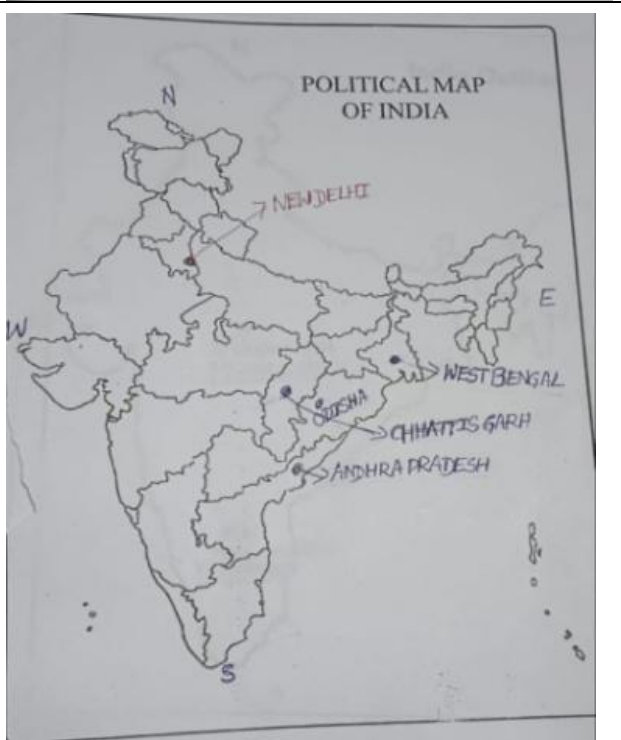
<b>24</b>	Ch-22	SA	3	R+A
<b>25</b>	Ch-4	SA	3	A
<b>26</b>	Ch-4	SA	3	A
<b>27</b>	Ch-21	SA	3	R
<b>28</b>	Ch-10	SA	3	U+A
<b>29</b>	Ch-2	LA	5	R+E
<b>30</b>	Ch-13	LA	5	E
<b>31</b>	Ch-21	LA	5	E
<b>32</b>	Ch-22	LA	5	U+A
<b>33</b>	Ch-1	LA	5	A
<b>34</b>	Ch-11	LA	5	U+A
<b>35&amp;36</b>	Ch-2&9	MAP	4+2	C

**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**MARKING SCHEME - HALF YEARLY/ TERM – I**  
**CLASS-VI SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Value Points		
<b>SECTION -A</b>		
1	8min.	1
2	Kalidas	1
3	a.Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
4	d)clashes	1
5	A. Numismatics	1
6	B. Pongal	1
7	Swami Dayanand Saraswati	1
8	(a) Harappa	
9	Gram panchayat	1
10	Cartographer	1
11	d)Union Government---- Government at village level.	1
12	The study of inscription is called Epigraphy.	1
13	The first school of the child is family.	1
14	Chandragupta Maurya	1
15	People of different vocations had their own organizations which were called as Guilds.	1
16	False	1
17	A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
18	a.4p.m	1
19	True	1
20	iii) I-c,II-d,III-a,IV-b	1
<b>SECTION--B</b>		
21	<p>i. Are a set of imaginary vertical lines.</p> <p>ii. They are in the form of semi-circles which converge towards the two poles and are the widest at the equator.</p> <p>iii. They are all equal in length.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Equator</p> <p>i. It is located at 0 degree.</p> <p>ii. It is the longest line of latitude.</p> <p>iii. Its length is equal to the circumference of the earth which is about 40,075.16 km.</p> <p>Prime Meridian</p> <p>i. The line of longitude passing through the British Royal Observatory at Greenwich, London, has been adopted as the Prime Meridian or 0 degree longitude.</p> <p>ii. There are 180 degree longitudes each drawn on both sides of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>iii.Divides the earth into two halves, eastern and western hemispheres.</p>	3
22	<p>i)Man started using horns and bones in addition to the stone tools.</p> <p>ii)The man of Mesolithic age started making huts with the branches of trees.</p>	3

	iii)The beginning of agriculture took place during this period when the man learnt to drop seeds in the soil to grow plants.	
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It imparts education.</li> <li>ii. It trains us in the art of community living.</li> <li>iii. It is education that makes us good human beings capable of making positive contribution for the betterment of the community.</li> </ul>	3
24	<p>The three advantages of a democratic set up are as below---</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i)Democracy stands for gradual changes in society in the social, economic and political fields.</li> <li>ii)It aims at social, economic political equality.</li> <li>iii)It maintains harmony and balance in the society.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>India is a vast country and it is very difficult to devise a method for the direct participation of the people in the governance of the country. Therefore, representative democracy has been adopted in India. Under this system, people elect their representatives who govern on their behalf. This means, India is indirectly governed by the people through their elected representatives like Panchs, Municipal Councilors, MLA'S and MP's.</p>	3
25	The earth completes one revolution I 365 days and about 6 hours. For our convenience, we consider 365 days in a year. The remaining 6 hours are added over a period of four years till they become 24 hours or one day. This extra day is added to the month of February every four years to make it a month of 29 days instead of 28 days. The year of 366 days is called Leap Year.	3
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The earth faces the sun while rotating from waste to east Each part of the earth facing the sun is illuminated by sunlight turn by turn.</li> <li>ii. The lighted half part of the earth that faces the sun has a day while the other part of the earth that is not facing the sun experiences night.</li> </ul> 	3
27	<p>The three essential services commonly required by rural as well as urban communities are---</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i)health and medical care, ii)education iii)supply of water and electricity.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The three main factors responsible for Green Revolution in India are---</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i)New agricultural implements, ii)Fertilisers and finances, iii)Rural electrification.</li> </ul>	3
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The cities were well planned.</li> <li>ii. Most cities were divided into two parts.</li> <li>iii. The upper part was called citadel and the lower part was known as the lower town.</li> </ul>	3
29	<p>The earliest map was made in 2300 BC in Mesopotamia (Iraq). It was made on a clay table. But the maps of that period were not very clear. They only showed the boundary of the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii)Eskimos made maps by sewing animal skins of different colours. The Egyptians engraved the boundaries and features on metal plates.</li> <li>iii)The ancient maps were based on memory and information. They were not drawn to a scale. Thus, they can be called mere sketches.</li> <li>iv)Ptolemy, an Egyptian, was the first cartographer, who made the map of the world according to scale and direction.He was the first person to represent the earth as a sphere.</li> <li>v)With the development of computer technology, the technique of map-making has undergone changes. A computer helps to draw very accurate, sharp and neat maps. The new maps possess high degree of accuracy.</li> </ul>	5

30	<p>i)Ashoka got horrified to see the violence and bloodshed in the Kalinga war. The causality which he had inflicted upon the people in war filled his heart upon sorrow and regret. The horror of the war and cries of the widows and children deeply moved him. He pledged not to fight any more wars. The Kalinga war proved to be a great turning point in Ashoka's life.</p> <p>ii)He adopted Buddhism after the Kalinga war and spent the rest of his life in propagating and preaching it in India as well as in other countries of the world.</p> <p>iii) He advised his sons and grandsons not to conquer new countries, but go in for Dharma Vijay,i.e.winning the hearts of the people.</p>	5
31	<p>i)With more and more people from the rural areas, towns and cities have become over-populated and scarce in basic amenities. ii)Inspite of tremendous development in the field of transport, the roads are over-crowded. iii)Disposal of city waste, lack of proper sanitation and drainage, scarcity of clean drinking water, etc. are making the city life difficult. iv)Accommodation is also a big problem in cities.</p>	5
32	<p>India opted for Representative Democracy, because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In a vast country like India, it is difficult to have a method for direct participation of the people in the government.</li> <li>ii. In this, people elect their representatives who govern on their behalf.</li> <li>iii. India is indirectly governed by the people by their elected representatives.</li> <li>iv. The representatives take the decision for the people and work for their welfare.</li> </ol>	5
33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A giant cloud of gases and dust called Nebula, appeared moving in the space about 4.6 billions of years ago.</li> <li>ii. It cooled and gained very fast rotation.</li> <li>iii. The eight balls of gases of different sizes were separated from the Nebula.</li> <li>iv. The remaining central mass of the Nebula changed into a star known as Sun.</li> <li>v. The other eight balls changed into planets</li> </ol>	5
34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The society was divided into four Varnas namely, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.</li> <li>ii. Brahmins looked after the religious matters.</li> <li>iii. Kshatriyas protected the people from internal and external harm.</li> <li>iv. Vaishyas were the cultivators and craftsmen.</li> <li>v. Shudras were the labourers who served the above three classes.</li> <li>vi. Varna System became hereditary and rigid in the later Vedic period</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Mathematics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mathematics was known as "Ganita" which included arithmetic, geometry and algebra.</li> <li>ii. They had the knowledge of zero which helped them to calculate large number.</li> <li>iii. They also knew the decimal system, cube, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. cube root, square root, under root etc.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><b>Science</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. They studied the movement of heavenly bodies .</li> <li>ii. They knew about the movement of earth on its own axis, around the sun and the movement of the moon around the earth.</li> <li>iii. They could foretell solar and lunar eclipses.</li> </ol>	
<b>SECTION-D</b>		

35	<p>On the outline map of India label the following two places and write the names of present states.</p> <p>a) Bhimbetka b) Brahmagiri</p>	 <p>The image shows an outline map of India titled "India Outline". It has a north arrow at the top and a south arrow at the bottom. Two locations are marked with dots and labeled: (a) Bhimbetka in Maharashtra and (b) Brahmagiri in Karnataka. The names of the states are written in capital letters below each label.</p>	2
36	<p>On a political map of India mark-----</p> <p>i) New Delhi (ii) locate and label any 3 neighbouring states of Odisha</p>	 <p>The image shows a political map of India titled "POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA". It has a north arrow at the top and a south arrow at the bottom. New Delhi is marked with a red dot and labeled "NEW DELHI". Three neighboring states of Odisha are marked with blue dots and labeled: West Bengal, Chhattis Garh, and Andhra Pradesh. The names of these states are written in capital letters.</p>	4

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