

MARKING SCHEME

SECOND PERIODICAL TEST (2019-20)

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CLASS-VI)

Q.No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	REFERENCE	MARKS
1.	(a) The Buddha preached about life being full of sufferings and unhappiness. He spoke of 'tanha' - the longing or crave to have more. 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He taught about 'Karma' - our actions which effects us in the later lives. 1 • He taught people to be kind and to respect the lives of others. 1 (b) Those who wanted to join the sangha had to take permission of their masters. 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The masters would not give permission easily, because slaves worked very hard and did not get wages. 1 • So it was difficult for the slaves to join the sangha. 1 	NCERT-58 NCERT-62	1x3=3
2	(a) Emperors need more resources than kings because empires are larger than kingdoms, and need to be protected by big armies. 1 (ii) So also they need a larger number of officials who collect taxes whereas a kingdom requires a less number of officials. 1 (b) Ashoka was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars and gave up conquest after winning a war. 1 He then decided to win over people through peaceful conquest of dhamma. 1	NCERT-69 NCERT-71	1x2=2
3.	(a) The Buddha went to Sarnath and taught for the first time. He spent the rest of his life travelling and teaching people. 1 (b) It tells us how a king should rule. It also tells us that the north-west was important for blankets, and south India for its gold and precious stones. 1	NCERT-57 NCERT-69	2x1=2
4.	(a) Prakrit, (b) Buddha, (c) Ashoka, (d) Rashtrapati Bhavan	NCERT-58, 58, 67, 72	4x0.5=2
5	(a) Beggar, (b) Vardhamana, (c) Coastal Orissa, (d) Sarnath	NCERT-62, 61, 71, 67	4x0.5=2
6	(a) Bodh Gaya, (b) Brahman, (c) Governors, (d) Taxila	NCERT-57, 59, 69, 68	4x0.5=2
7	(a) (I) Maintains law and order, collection of land revenues and other taxes from the people. 1 (II) Co-ordinates the different departments of district. 1 (III) The district administration sees how the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions can be made more efficient through village administration. 1 (b) (I) Tehsildar settles the internal disputes of villagers. 1 (II) He supervises the work of Patwari and ensures that land records are kept properly. 1 (III) Students can obtain caste certificate from Tehsildar. 1	Module NCERT-53, 56	1x3=3
8	(a) (I) It manages to collect garbage and disposes at proper place. 1 (II) It takes care of sanitation of the town. 1 (III) It builds roads and repairs them from time to time. (IV) It takes care of water supply and street lighting. (Any two) (b) (I) It takes care of street lights. 1	NCERT-61, 58	1x2=2

	(II) It ensures that diseases don't break out in the city. 1 (III) It runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries. (IV) It takes care of garbage collection, water supply, keeping the streets and the market clean. (Any two)		
9	(a) A Municipal Councillor is an elected representative of a ward. He is also known as Ward Councillor.	NCERT-59	1x1=1
10	(a) Lekhpal, (b) 2005, (c) 5, (d) Elected	NCERT-51,54, 59, 59	4x0.5=2
11	(a) Patwari, (b) agricultural, (c) panchs, (d) wards	NCERT-51, 54, 59, 61	4x0.5=2
12	(a) Responsible for villages, (b) collect revenue, (c) elected person, (d) Small towns	NCERT-51,53,59,61	4x0.5=2
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These plains are generally flat and level lands. 1 • These plains are very fertile, and thus, very suitable for farming. 1 • Perennial rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries provide sufficient water. 1 • There are good network of transport and communication available in these plains. (Any three) 1 (b) India is located in the northern and eastern hemisphere. (I) The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) passes almost halfway through the country. 1 (II) From south to north, main land of India extends between $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitudes. 1 (III) From west to east, India extends between $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitudes. 1	NCERT-51 NCERT-47	1x3=3
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block Mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. 1 • The uplifted blocks are known as horsts and the lowered blocks are known as graben. 1 (b) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These plains are flat in nature and also very fertile. 1 • This provides favourable conditions for agriculture and also for human inhabitation. 1 • Construction of transport network is easy. (Any two) 	NCERT-41 NCERT-43	1x2=2
15	(a) The wearing away of the earth's surface is called erosion. (b) A triangular shaped island near the mouth of the river is called a delta.	NCERT-40, 51	2x1=2
16	(a) the mountains, (b) the alps, (c) shiwaliks, (d) India and Sri Lanka	NCERT-40, 41, 51, 50	4x0.5=2
17	(a) plain, (b) plateau, (c) Himadri, (d) Arabian	NCERT-43,42, 51, 51	4x0.5=2
18	(a) Plateau, (b) Peninsula	NCERT-42,47	2x0.5=1
19	(a) Rajasthan, (b) graben	NCERT 51,41	2x0.5=1
20	Map	NCERT-50	2