

**KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA**  
**ANNUAL EXAMINATION, SESSION: 2025-26**  
**GRADE: 6 SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**SET A SECTION B (SUBJECTIVE)**

**DAY & DATE: MONDAY - MARCH 9, 2026**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 60**

**TIME ALLOTTED: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

**ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. *This question paper comprises of 5 pages and 19 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
2. **SECTION A** - Question Numbers 1 to 5 comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words.
3. **SECTION B** - Question Numbers 6 to 11 comprises 6 questions of 3 marks each. Answers should not exceed 60 words.
4. **SECTION C** - Question Number 12 to 14 comprises 3 questions of 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 60 to 80 words.
5. **SECTION D** - Question Number 15 to 17 comprises 4 questions of 5 marks each. Answers should not exceed 100 words.
6. **SECTION E** - Question Number 18 & 19 are map based questions.
7. *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

**SECTION A**

- Q1.** “Oceans and continents influence life on Earth”. Explain their impact separately, giving at least two points for oceans and two points for continents. (2)
- Q2.** **Picture based question.** (2)



These pictures show economic activities. Explain why they are called economic activities

- Q3.** State any two reasons to show why democracy is important for a country. (2)

Q4. List two steps taken by the Panchayat in Sikkim to make schools safer for children (2)

Q5. Mention any two functions of the Zila Parishad. (2)

### SECTION B

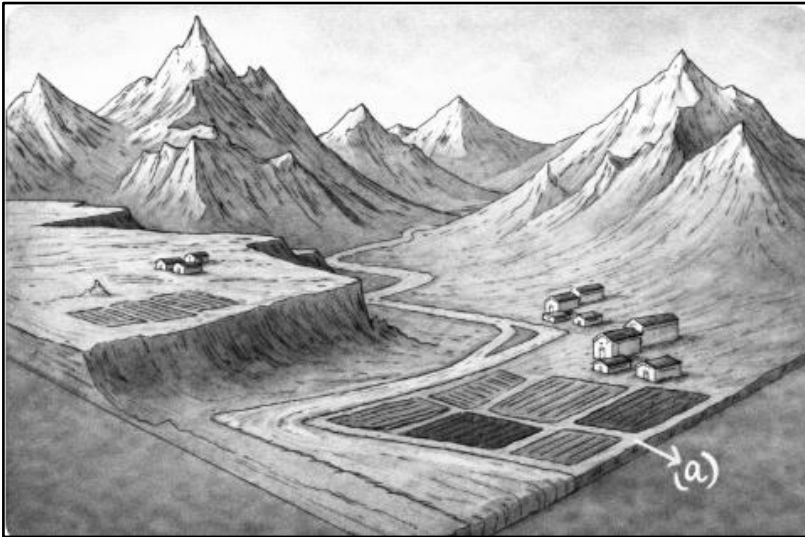
Q6. Picture based question. (1+2 = 3)



a) Look at the picture carefully. Which system of governance shown here is the one that works closest to the people in rural areas?

b) What qualities should a person have to become a member of this rural governing body?

Q7. Picture based question. (1+2 = 3)



Picture based question. Name the landform marked (a) and explain two reasons why it is suitable for human settlement.

Q8. CASE STUDY: Read the given case carefully and answer the questions that follow. (1+1 + 1= 3)

A scientist travels from India in Asia to Africa to study wild animals like lions, giraffes, and elephants. She notices grasslands, warm weather, and many tribes living there.

Later, she travels to Antarctica, which is covered with ice throughout the year. There are no permanent human settlements, but scientists live in research stations. She also observes penguins, seals, and whales, which can survive in extremely cold temperatures.

As she moves from one continent to another, she realises that climate, plants, animals, and human life change from place to place.

- a) Name any 2 continents mentioned.
- b) Write any one difference between Africa and Antarctica.
- c) Why do you think animals found in Africa are different from those in Antarctica?

**Q9.** List three main principles of Jainism. (3)

**Q10.** Urban Local Bodies need money to provide roads, water, and streetlights. List three main sources from which they collect this money. (3)

**Q11.** Explain how the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors depend on one another. (3)

### SECTION C

**Q12.** Compare the Panchayati Raj System and Urban Local Bodies by writing two similarities and two differences. (2 +2 = 4)

**Q13. CASE STUDY: Read the given case carefully and answer the questions that follow.** (1+2+1 = 4)

In Bageshwar village, villagers were facing serious problems due to dirty drinking water. People often fell sick because the water from wells and taps was contaminated.

During a Gram Panchayat meeting, villagers raised the issue. The Panchayat decided to install water filters in key areas, such as schools, health centers, and community taps.

The Block Development Office provided part of the funds, while the Panchayat used some of the local tax collection to cover additional expenses. Panchayat members also organized volunteers from the village to help with installation and to teach villagers how to use and maintain the filters.

After the installation, the Panchayat conducted another meeting to evaluate the impact. They asked villagers about the quality of drinking water and whether they were following the correct maintenance procedures.

This initiative ensured that clean drinking water was available, villagers learned how to take care of the filters, and the project became sustainable over the time.

- a) Which office provided funds for the project?
- b) How did villagers help in the project?
- c) Give one way the project ensures sustainability.

**Q14.** “Economic activities are those that involve money or are performed in exchange for money or money’s worth for the parties involved.” (2+2 = 4)

- a) Describe the various economic activities people are involved in, giving suitable examples.
- b) Name the different types of compensation for economic activities and illustrate them with examples.

## SECTION D

**Q15. Picture based question.**

**(1+2+2  
= 5)**



- Identify the landform.
- “Mountains attract many tourist every year.” Explain any two ways in which mountains provide enjoyable or meaningful experiences to tourists.
- “Too many tourists can harm fragile mountain areas.” Do you agree with this statement? Give any two reasons with examples or explanations to justify your answer.

**Q16. CASE STUDY: Read the given case carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

**(1+1+1+  
2=5)**

A group of students visited an ancient stupa during a school trip. Their guide told them that more than 2,500 years ago, Prince Siddhartha (who later became the Buddha) left his palace in search of peace and truth.

He saw people suffering from sickness, old age and death. This made him think deeply. After years of meditation, he realised that people suffer because they constantly desire more and are never satisfied. He taught that peace comes when we control our desires and follow the right path.

The Buddha encouraged people to:

- speak kindly
- tell the truth
- respect all living beings
- avoid greed and anger
- think before acting

Everyone — rich or poor, man or woman — could follow Buddhism. Monks and nuns lived simple lives and spread these teachings. Over the time, Buddhism spread from India to Sri Lanka, China, Japan and many other parts of Asia.

- What sights made Siddhartha think deeply about life and suffering?
- According to the passage, what did the Buddha realize after meditation?
- Give one example from the passage that shows Buddhism teaches simple living.
- Write any two good habits the Buddha encouraged people to follow.

**Q17. “Panchayati Raj plays an important role in village life.”**

**(2+3=5)**

- a) What are Panchayati Raj Institutions?
- b) List any three functions through which Panchayati Raj Institutions help villages.

**SECTION E**

**Q18.** On a political map of India, label and mark the following-

**(1+1+1=3)**

- a) The state having Dispur as its capital
- b) The Coastal Plains
- c) One state located on the Eastern side of the Tropic of Cancer

**Q19.** On a political map of the World, label and mark the following-

**(1+1=2)**

- a) The Amazon River plain
- b) The Tibetan Plateau

