

Social Science

Practice Sample Paper – 3

(Session 2026–27)

(Class 6)

Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 60

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into six sections – A, B, C, D, E and F.
3. Section A contains Question No. 1 with all sub-parts as Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B contains Question Nos. 2 to 5. Each question carries 2 marks.
5. Section C contains Question Nos. 6 and 7. Each question carries 3 marks.
6. Section D contains Question Nos. 8 and 9. Each question carries 5 marks.
7. Section E contains Question Nos. 10 to 13. Each case/source-based question carries 4 marks.
8. Section F contains Question No. 14, a map-based question carrying 5 marks.
9. Internal choices are provided in selected questions. Attempt only one option where a choice is given.
10. For Visually Impaired students, separate questions are provided in lieu of visual/map questions.
11. Maintain neatness and clarity while writing answers.

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS [1×15 = 15]

- 1. (i)** Which pair correctly describes the Equator and Prime Meridian? **[1]**
- A. 0° latitude and 0° longitude B. 0° longitude and 0° latitude
C. 90° latitude and 180° longitude D. 180° latitude and 90° longitude
- (ii)** A place located at 20°N is in which hemisphere? **[1]**
- A. Northern B. Southern
C. Western only D. Eastern only
- (iii)** Which ocean surrounds the North Pole? **[1]**
- A. Indian Ocean B. Arctic Ocean
C. Southern Ocean D. Atlantic Ocean
- (iv)** Which landform is usually a broad, level or gently rolling area and is often favorable for transport? **[1]**
- A. Plain B. Mountain
C. Gorge D. Plateau
- (v)** Why can coastal regions support occupations such as fishing and port-related trade? **[1]**
- A. They are close to the sea B. They always have snow
C. They have no settlements D. They are always deserts
- (vi)** Which sequence is arranged from shortest to longest period? **[1]**
- A. Millennium–Century–Decade B. Decade–Century–Millennium
C. Century–Decade–Millennium D. Decade–Millennium–Century

- (vii)** Which source is most likely to tell us about an ancient ruler through words carved on stone? **[1]**
 A. Inscription B. Coin collection label
 C. Weather chart D. Modern textbook
- (viii)** The word 'Bharat' is associated in the chapter with which ancient text/tradition? **[1]**
 A. Mahabharata B. Rig Veda
 C. Panchatantra D. Arthashastra
- (ix)** Which name was used by ancient Greeks for the region connected with the Sindhu? **[1]**
 A. Indoi/Indike B. Sapta Sindhava
 C. Yindu D. Hindustan
- (x)** Which statement about the Indus-SarasvatI civilisation is supported by the chapter? **[1]**
 A. It had no craft traditions
 B. Its settlements were found across a wide region
 C. It existed only in modern Gujarat
 D. It had no water-management practices
- (xi)** Which site is associated with the Great Bath? **[1]**
 A. Mohenjo-daro B. Rakhigarhi
 C. Dholavira D. Kalibangan
- (xii)** Why were warehouses useful in large Harappan settlements? **[1]**
 A. For storing goods B. For measuring latitude
 C. For teaching Vedic hymns D. For marking the Prime Meridian
- (xiii)** Which of the following is a feature of the Vedas mentioned in the chapter? **[1]**
 A. They consist of thousands of hymns
 B. They were first printed in newspapers
 C. They are only maps
 D. They describe modern elections
- (xiv)** Which statement best describes Buddhism in the chapter? **[1]**
 A. It was one of the schools that did not accept the authority of the Vedas
 B. It was another name for the Rig Veda
 C. It began as a Harappan drainage system
 D. It was a type of map
- (xv)** Assertion (A): Oceans and continents are not distributed equally between the two hemispheres.
 Reason (R): The Southern Hemisphere contains a larger proportion of ocean area. **[1]**
 A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.
 B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.
 C. A is correct but R is incorrect.
 D. A is incorrect but R is correct.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [4×2 = 8]

2. (A) What is a map scale? How does it help a reader of a map? [2]

OR

(B) What is meant by a grid on a globe? Why is it useful?

3. Why do we use standard time in addition to local time? [2]

4. Mention two ways in which travelers, pilgrims or inscriptions can provide information about the past of India. [2]

5.(A) What is meant by a civilisation? Mention two features that help us recognise an organized civilisation. [2]

OR

(B) Why do archaeologists' study both large cities and smaller settlements of the Harappan civilisation?

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [2×3 = 6]

6. (A) Explain how longitude relates to local time. Why do places farther east experience local Sunrise earlier? [3]

OR

(B) Explain why historians divide the past into different periods and use timelines.

7. (A) Explain three ways in which the natural environment of mountains can influence human life. [3]

OR

(B) Explain how the names 'Hind', 'Indoi/Indike' and 'Yindu' show the spread of the word derived from 'Sindhu' across languages.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS [2×5 = 10]

8. (A) Explain the importance of maps in everyday life. Discuss any five elements or uses of maps with suitable examples. [5]

OR

(B) Compare mountains, plateaus and plains on the basis of their shape, location and possible human activities.

9. Explain what the archaeological evidence of the Indus-SarasvatI civilisation tells us about town planning, water management, crafts and trade. [5]

SECTION E
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4×4 = 16)

10. Observe the map and answer the questions that follow:

[4]



10.1 In which direction is the Library from the Railway Station?

[1]

10.2 In which direction is the Hospital from the Market?

[1]

10.3 A visitor travels from the School to the Museum. In which general direction is the visitor moving?

Explain using the north arrow.

[2]

For Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q10: Explain the difference between local time and standard time in simple terms.

11. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

[4]

India's geographical extent is approximately 8°N to 37°N in latitude and 68°E to 97°E in longitude. Such coordinates help describe the position of the country on the globe. Lines of latitude and longitude together form a grid.

11.1 What is the approximate northernmost latitude mentioned in the source?

[1]

11.2 What is the approximate easternmost longitude mentioned in the source?

[1]

11.3 How does the grid formed by latitude and longitude help in locating a place?

[2]

12. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

[4]

Archaeologists have found that some Harappan cities had two distinct parts, often described as an upper town and a lower town. Wide streets, fortifications, houses of different sizes and large buildings for collective purposes have also been identified. The exact purpose of some structures is still debated by scholars.

12.1 Name the two broad parts into which some Harappan cities were divided.

[1]

12.2 What were fortifications generally used for?

[1]

12.3 Why might archaeologists disagree about the purpose of some structures? Give two reasons based on the Source.

[2]

13. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

[4]

Indian cultural heritage includes many branches such as art, literature, science, medicine, governance and martial arts. Different schools of thought developed over time. Vedic, Buddhist and Jain traditions had important differences, but also shared ideas such as dharma, karma and rebirth. Folk and tribal traditions were also transmitted through everyday practice and oral teaching.

13.1 Name any one branch of Indian culture mentioned in the source.

[1]

13.2 Name one idea shared by the traditions mentioned in the source.

[1]

13.3 How do oral folk and tribal traditions contribute to cultural heritage? Give two points.

[2]

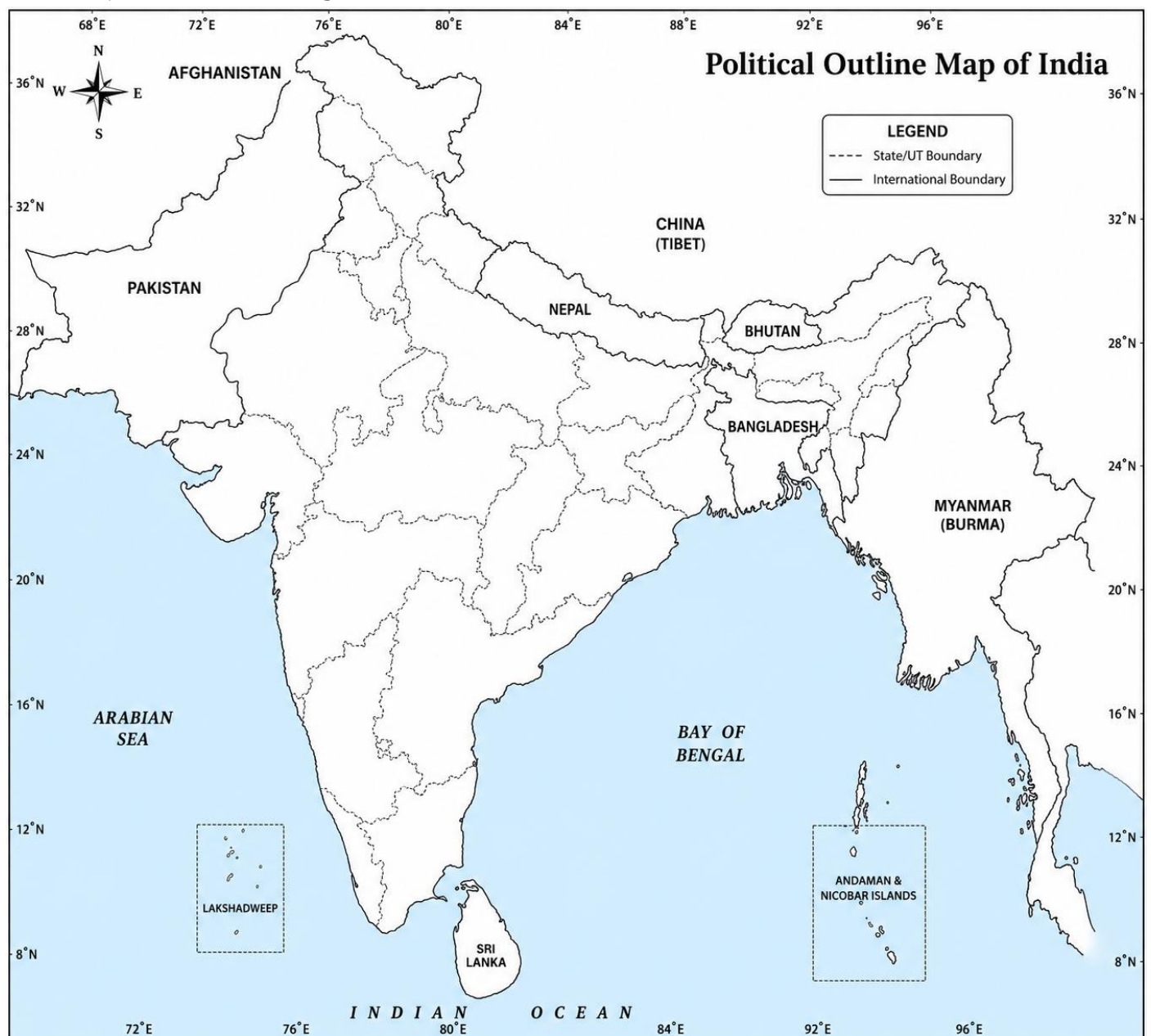
SECTION F

MAP BASED QUESTIONS [2+3 = 5]

14. (A) On the Political Outline Map of India, locate and label the following:

[2]

(i) Mohenjo-daro (ii) Rakhigarhi



(B). On the political outline map of the World, locate and label any three of the following: [3]

- (a) Arctic Ocean
- (b) Southern Ocean
- (c) Europe
- (d) Africa



For Visually Impaired students in lieu of Q14. Answer any five:

- (I) In which present-day country is Mohenjo-daro located? [1]
- (II) In which present-day Indian state is Rakhigarhi located? [1]
- (III) Which ocean is located around the North Pole? [1]
- (IV) Which ocean surrounds Antarctica? [1]
- (V) Which continent is home to India? [1]
- (VI) Which continent lies west of Asia and north of Africa? [1]