



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

Class : 6
Date: 25.02.16

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Marks: 30
Time: 30 minutes

Name: _____ Class & Sec. _____ R. No. _____

Note: All the answers should be done on the question paper itself.

Multiple Choice Question:

(1x30=30)

HISTORY

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- The dynasty that established an empire in India between the fourth and the seventh century was _____.
(a) The Satavahanas (b) The Kushanas (c) The Cholas (d) The Guptas
- Harshavardana, an accomplished writer wrote the _____.
(a) Meghaduta (b) Vinayaka Pitaka (c) Ratnavali (d) Arthashashtra
- The university of Nalanda was founded by _____.
(a) Kumara Gupta (b) Harshavardana
(c) Samudra Gupta (d) Chandra Gupta Gupta I
- The capital of Chalukyas was _____.
(a) Kanchipuram (b) Kannauj (c) Ujjain (d) Badami
- Hieun Tsang, a Chinese pilgrim visited India during the reign of _____.
(a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya (b) Harshavardana
(c) Pulakeshin II (d) Samudra Gupta
- Kalidas was a _____.
(a) king (b) traveller (c) minister (d) poet
- The Gupta Empire was divided into a number of provinces called :
(a) Bhuktis (b) Vishayas (c) Shrenis (d) Uparikas
- The sources that help narrate the story of the Guptas
(a) Literary sources (b) seals and coins



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Delhi-54

- (c) art and monuments (d) all of these
9. Chandragupta I ascended the throne of Magadh around _____.
- (a) 375 AD (b) 415AD (c) 320AD (d) 325AD
10. The Gupta Empire had long distant trade with _____.
- (a) Roman Empire (b) West Asia (c) Africa (d) All of these
11. Harsha embraced _____ and held the Fifth Council at Kannauj.
- (a) Hinduism (b) Buddhism (c) Jainism (d) Islam
12. The main source of wealth of the Guptas was _____
- (a) the taxes collected from farmers (b) the taxes collected from traders
- (c) the rich trade the Guptas had with other countries
- (d) tribute paid to the Guptas by the Southern Kingdoms

GEOGRAPHY

1. Trees like teak , sal , sandalwood , pipal are found in _____.
- (a) Jharkhand (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Assam
2. In Thorn forests we find trees like _____.
- (a) ebony and mahagony (b) neem and sheesham (c) pine and fir (d) keekar and babul
3. Another name for Tropical Rainforests is _____.
- (a) Evergreen forestsm (b) Mangrove forest (c) Thorn forests (d) Deciduous forests
4. Elephants in India are found in :
- (a) Rajasthan (b) Karnataka (c) Gujarat (d) Assam
5. The Rann of Kutch in Gujarat is famous for_____.



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Delhi-54

- (a) wild asses (b) lions (c) tigers (d) nilgai
6. Which of these places have wildlife reserves?
(a) Ranthambore (b) Kanha (c) a and b (d) None of these
7. Two Biosphere reserves found in South India are _____
(a) Bandipur and Periyar (b) Silent valley and Nagarhole
(c) Madhumalai and Kalakad (d) Nilgiri and Agasthyamalai
8. What vegetation would you find above 3000 mts in India?
(a) mosses and lichens (b) Alpine grasslands (c) rainforests (d) no vegetation
9. In India the one horned rhinoceros is found in _____.
(a) Gir National Park (b) Kaziranga National park
(c) Ranthambore National Park (d) All of these
10. The trees are very tall and form a canopy at the top in _____.
(a) Mangrove forests (b) Tropical deciduous forests
(c) Tropical rain forests (d) Mountain forests



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CIVICS

- Administration at the district level is headed by the:
(a) Tehsildar (b) Superintendent of Police (c) District Collector (d) Commissioner
- In India districts are divided into_____
(a) Taluka (b) Blocks (c) Tehsils (d) All of these
- A Lekhpal works to :-
(a) take care of the police station (b) coordinates activities of officers
(c) takes care of different aspects of administration
(d) measures land and maintains land records
- The Panchayati Raj system was introduced in _____ .
(a) 1991 (b) 1993 (c) 2001 (d) 1972
- The role of the District Collector is :
(a) Co- ordinating (b) facilitating (c) providing leadership (d) All of these
- The Deputy Commissioner has the role of :
(a) District Collector (b) District Magistrate (c) General administrator (d) All of these
- A Block is made up of:
(a) Towns (b) villages (c) cities (d) districts
- SHO means:
(a) Station House Officer (b) State Host Officer
(c) Social Honorary Officer (d) Sole House Officer
