

Summative Assessment - 2

SOCIAL SCIENCE Class: VI Time: 2 hrs 15 minutes

I

Instructions:

- The first 15 minutes is cool-off time. Read the questions and plan your answers during this time.
- Answer **6** questions and their sub-questions.

1. "Culture is not innate; it is acquired through socialisation."

a) Find the odd one out regarding the factors of cultural change. A) Cultural Diffusion B) Acculturation C) Cultural Isolation D) Cultural Assimilation

b) Match the following 'External Factors' and 'Internal Factors' of cultural change correctly.

Factor	Description / Example
1. Cultural Diffusion	a. Learning another culture while maintaining one's own.
2. Cultural Innovation	b. Spread of unique aspects of one culture to another (e.g., Food habits).
3. Acculturation	c. Changes caused by technological progress (e.g., Electric stoves).
4. Environmental Change	d. Changes in life due to natural disasters like floods.

2. Production is the process of making goods and services needed for people.

a) Identify the Factor of Production described below: * It coordinates land, labour, and capital. * The person who performs this is called an entrepreneur. * Reward for this factor is Profit.

b) Classify the following activities into the table below: * Fishing * Banking * Textile Manufacturing * Mining

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(iv)		

3. Question 3 has internal choices 3(A), 3(B). Write any one completely.

3(A) The Perumals ruled Kerala with Mahodayapuram as their capital.

a) Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Perumal Administration? A) The kingdom was divided into Mandalam and Valanadu. B) Nadus were administered by Naduvazhis. C) The village assembly was called Sabha. D) There was no tax collection during this period.

b) Write a short note on the economic development during the Perumal period.

OR

3(B) "The Constitution of India is an authentic document that contains fundamental laws."

a) Differentiate between a 'Written' and an 'Unwritten' Constitution.

Written Constitution	Unwritten Constitution
(i) Codified and organised in book form.	(i)
(ii) Example: India, USA	(ii) Example:

b) What is 'Constitutionalism'? Why is it necessary to limit the powers of rulers?

4. "The Grand Canyon is a huge valley situated in Arizona."

a) To which continent does the Grand Canyon belong? A) South America B) North America C) Africa D) Europe

b) Prepare a short description of the continent 'South America' based on the following indicators: * *The longest mountain range (Andes)* * *The largest river (Amazon)* * *The most arid desert (Atacama)*

5.

a) Identify the ruling dynasties * A: *Ruled from Vanchi (Kerala region)* * B: *Ruled from Uraiyur (Chola region)* * C: *Ruled from Madurai (Pandya region)*

b) "The Sangam Age had a unique social life." Substantiate.

6. Question 6 has two internal choices 6(A), 6(B). Answer any one completely.

6(A) Europe and Australia are two distinct continents.

a) Find the correct pair: A) Europe - The Great Barrier Reef B) Australia - The Alps Mountains
C) Europe - The Steppe Grasslands D) Australia - River Danube

b) "Australia is known as the Land of Marsupials." Explain this statement with examples of flora and fauna found there.

OR

6(B) "Megalithic monuments are the major historical remains of South India."

a) Identify the monument shown in the image

b) List any four major Megalithic sites in South India.



Answer Key

1. Culture

- a) (C) Cultural Isolation (Not mentioned as a factor of cultural change in the text; text lists Diffusion, Acculturation, Assimilation) .
- b) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d.

2. Economics

- a) Organisation.
- b)
 - Primary: Fishing, Mining.
 - Secondary: Textile Manufacturing.

- Tertiary: Banking.

3. History/Civics

- **3(A) a)** (B) Nadus were administered by Naduvazhis.
- **3(A) b)** Spice trade with foreigners, customs duties, trade groups like Anchuvannam and Manigramam .
- **3(B) a)** Unwritten: Not codified/book form; Example: UK.
- **3(B) b)** Constitutionalism is a political order that limits government power. It prevents dictatorship and ensures the rule of law .

4. Geography

- **a)** (B) North America.
- **b)** South America features: Andes (longest mountain), Amazon (largest river), Atacama (arid desert) .

5. History

- **a)** A: Cheras, B: Cholas, C: Pandyas .
- **b)** Division based on occupation, no social discrimination, gender equality existed .

6. Geography/History

- **6(A) a)** (C) Europe - The Steppe Grasslands.
- **6(A) b)** Marsupials carry young in pouches (e.g., Kangaroo, Koala). Flora includes Eucalyptus .
- **6(B) a)** Nattukallu = Menhirs.
- **6(B) b)** Marayoor (Kerala), Adichanallur (Tamil Nadu), Brahmagiri (Karnataka), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh).