Andhra Pradesh — Summative Assessment 1 (SA1), 2026-27

Class VI — Social Studies

Answer Key — Set 1

For: Model Paper Set 1 **Max. Marks: 80**

Notes for valuers

- Value points are given; accept correct points in the student's own words.
- Map (Q 33): 1 mark for each correctly marked and named item (any eight). The answer map shows approximate positions.

SECTION – A 20 × 1 = 20

1. C) 7

2. A) Pacific Ocean

3. B) Asia

4. A) Equator

5. A) Equator

6. C) Greenwich

7. B) 82°30′ E

8. B) West

9. D) north-west

10. A) map

11. A) Before Common Era

12. B) an inscription on a rock

13. A) 300 BCE

14. B) Bharata

15. C) Sindhu (Indus)

16. A) Sanskrit

17. B) Gautama Buddha

18. C) Jainism

19. B) joint family

20. D) a non-economic activity

SECTION – B 4 × 2 = 8

21. A globe is a round model of the Earth and shows its true shape; a map is flat. A globe shows the whole Earth; a map can show the whole world or a small part (a village) in detail, and is easy to carry and fold.

22. Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn on the globe from east to west, parallel to the Equator. Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole. Together they help us locate places.

23. Any three: inscriptions on rocks and pillars; coins; manuscripts; tools, pots and ornaments found in excavations; buildings and monuments; paintings.

24. An activity done to earn money or produce goods and services for money is an economic activity. Example: a farmer selling vegetables, a tailor stitching clothes for payment, a teacher earning a salary.

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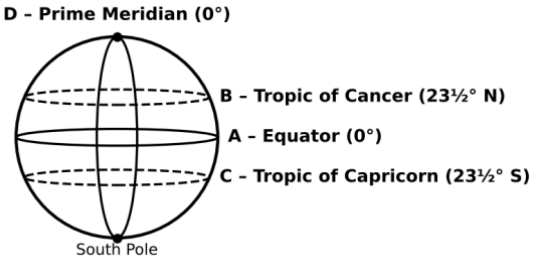
SECTION – C **5 × 4 = 20**

25. (i) **East** (ii) **South** (iii) **Post office** *[1 each]*

(iv) A sketch map is drawn from memory or observation, without measuring distances, so it is **not drawn to scale**; it only gives a rough idea of places.

26. A – Equator; B – Tropic of Cancer; C – Tropic of Capricorn; D – Prime Meridian.

The **Equator (0° latitude)** divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The **Prime Meridian (0° longitude, through Greenwich)** divides it into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres; time is calculated from it.



27. Continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia.

Oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic Oceans.

28. Any four: the Vedas are among the oldest texts, composed in Sanskrit; the Upanishads discuss deep questions about life and the self; Buddhism (Gautama Buddha) taught the middle path and kindness; Jainism (Mahavira) taught ahimsa (non-violence); tribal and folk traditions respect nature, forests and rivers; all these ideas mixed and grew together. *[1 each]*

29. Any four: the family gives us love, care, food and shelter; we learn values, language and habits at home; the community helps in festivals, weddings and difficult times; people share common facilities like the school, temple, well and market; we learn to cooperate and help others. *[1 each]*

SECTION – D **4 × 8 = 32**

30. a) Distance (scale): a map is smaller than the real area; the scale shows how much distance on the ground is shown by a distance on the map (e.g. 1 cm = 1 km).

Direction: the four cardinal directions are north, south, east and west; maps usually have north at the top, shown by an arrow marked N; intermediate directions are NE, NW, SE, SW.

Symbols: small signs and colours stand for features – blue for water, green for forests, a cross for a hospital, lines for roads and railways; a key (legend) explains them.

30. b) The Earth rotates from west to east, so the Sun rises at different times in different places; places to the east see the Sun first, so local times differ.

Every 15° of longitude makes a time difference of one hour.

India spreads over about 30° of longitude, so there is a difference of about 2 hours between the east and the west.

To avoid confusion, India uses one time for the whole country – **Indian Standard Time**, based on **82°30′ E** longitude (passing near Mirzapur). It is 5½ hours ahead of Greenwich Time.

31. a) Any four continents with location, size and a feature, e.g.:

Asia – largest continent, in the Northern and Eastern Hemispheres; has the Himalayas and Mount Everest.

Africa – second largest; crossed by the Equator; has the Sahara desert and the river Nile.

North America – in the Northern and Western Hemispheres; joined to South America by a narrow strip.

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Australia – smallest continent, surrounded by oceans; also called an island continent.

Antarctica – around the South Pole; covered with thick ice; no permanent human settlements.

31. b) Pacific – largest and deepest ocean; **Atlantic** – second largest, S-shaped; **Indian** – named after India; **Southern** – around Antarctica; **Arctic** – smallest, around the North Pole, mostly frozen.

Uses: give fish and sea food; salt; routes for ships and trade; oil and minerals from the sea bed; affect rainfall and climate; tourism; water cycle.

32. a) Archaeological sources: tools, pots, coins, ornaments, buildings, seals and bones found by digging (excavation) at old sites – they show how people lived.

Written sources: inscriptions carved on rocks, pillars and copper plates (e.g. Ashoka's edicts); **manuscripts** written by hand on palm leaves or birch bark.

Other sources: oral traditions, paintings, travellers' accounts.

Timeline: a line showing events in the order in which they happened, with dates; BCE years count down towards 1 CE and CE years count up.

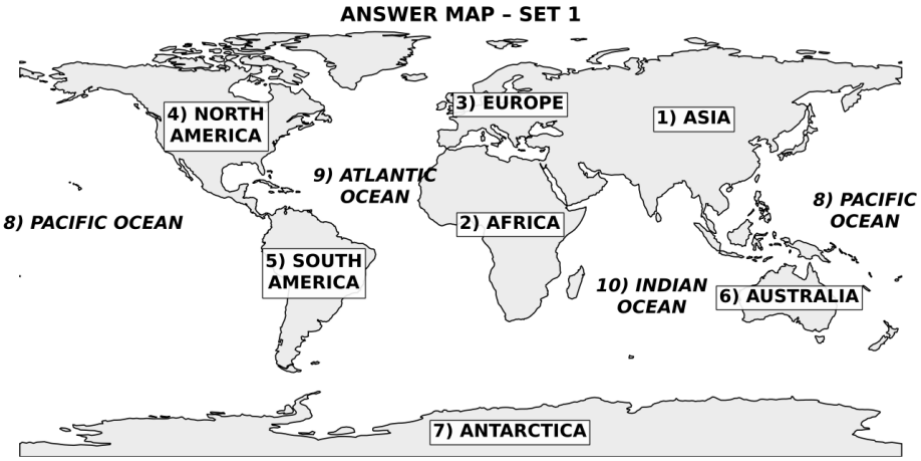
32. b) Bharata (Bharatavarsha): the land of the Bharatas; the Vishnu Purana calls the land north of the ocean and south of the Himalayas Bharata. The Constitution says 'India, that is Bharat'.

Jambudvipa: 'the island of the jamun tree', an ancient name used in old texts and by Ashoka.

Hindustan: from 'Hindu', the Persian form of 'Sindhu' (Indus); used by Persians and later rulers.

India: from 'Indos', the Greek name for the river Sindhu; used by the Greeks and later the British.

33. 1) Asia 2) Africa 3) Europe 4) North America 5) South America 6) Australia 7) Antarctica 8) Pacific Ocean 9) Atlantic Ocean 10) Indian Ocean *[8 × 1]*



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