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

Class VI — Social Studies

Answer Key — Set 2

For: Model Paper Set 2 **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. B) 5

2. C) Australia

3. B) Antarctica

4. C) Indian Ocean

5. B) Tropic of Cancer

6. A) 0°

7. B) longitudes

8. A) North-east

9. B) east

10. B) globe

11. A) Common Era

12. B) manuscripts

13. D) 100 CE

14. A) jamun tree

15. A) Persia (Iran)

16. A) Rigveda

17. A) Bodh Gaya

18. A) ahimsa (non-violence)

19. B) nuclear family

20. A) an economic activity

SECTION – B 4 × 2 = 8

21. Cardinal directions: north, south, east, west. Intermediate directions: north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west.

22. The Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at 0° latitude, at equal distance from both poles. It is called a great circle because it is the longest latitude and divides the Earth into two equal halves.

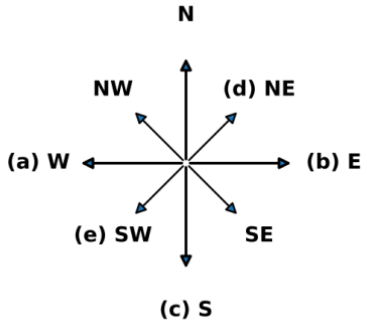
23. A timeline is a line on which events are marked in the order in which they happened, with their dates. It helps us see at a glance which event came first and how much time passed between events.

24. An activity done without expecting money, for love, care or service, is a non-economic activity. Example: a mother cooking for the family, helping a neighbour, a community clean-up.

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SECTION – C 5 × 4 = 20

25. (a) West (b) East (c) South (d) North-east (e) South-west *[5 × ¾ ≈ 4]*



26. A globe is round like the Earth and shows the true shape, sizes and directions of continents and oceans, so it is a model of the Earth.

Limitations (any three): it cannot show small places in detail; it is not easy to carry; we cannot see the whole world at once; it is costly and difficult to make in large sizes.

27. Pacific Ocean – between Asia–Australia and the Americas; largest and deepest; has many islands.

Atlantic Ocean – between the Americas and Europe–Africa; second largest; S-shaped; busiest for ships.

Indian Ocean – south of Asia, between Africa and Australia; the only ocean named after a country.

28. Any four: Buddha – the middle path; life has suffering caused by desire; follow the eight-fold path; be kind to all living beings. Mahavira – ahimsa (do not harm any living being); speak the truth; do not steal; live a simple life without greed. *[1 each]*

29. Every kind of work has value because it meets someone's needs. Work at home – cooking, cleaning, caring for children and the elderly – keeps the family going, though it is not paid. Work in the community – farmers, sweepers, teachers, health workers, volunteers – keeps society running. We should respect all workers and their work.

SECTION – D 4 × 8 = 32

30. a) Latitudes run east–west and tell how far north or south a place is from the Equator; longitudes run north–south and tell how far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.

The point where a latitude and a longitude cross gives the exact location of a place, like a grid.

India lies in the Northern and Eastern Hemispheres, roughly between **8°4′ N and 37°6′ N latitudes** and **68°7′ E and 97°25′ E longitudes**. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of India; IST is based on 82°30′ E.

30. b) Sketch map of the school with: classrooms, office, playground, gate, toilets/water point; a **north arrow**; a **key** explaining the symbols used. Marks for completeness, direction and key.

31. a) Asia – largest continent; lies in the Northern and Eastern Hemispheres; has the highest mountains (Himalayas) and many big rivers; most people of the world live here.

Africa – second largest; the Equator passes through its middle; has the Sahara (largest hot desert) and the Nile (longest river); rich in minerals and wildlife.

Antarctica lies around the South Pole; it is covered with very thick ice throughout the year and is very cold, so it is called a frozen continent. Only scientists stay there for research (India has stations – Maitri and Bharati).

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31. b) About **71%** of the Earth's surface is covered with water, mostly oceans, so the Earth looks blue from space – the **blue planet**.

Oceans affect weather: they heat and cool slowly and keep coastal climate moderate; water evaporates from the oceans and forms clouds and rain; winds from the oceans bring the monsoon. Oceans give fish, salt, minerals and oil, and are routes for ships and trade.

32. a) Vedas: the oldest texts, in Sanskrit – the Rigveda is the oldest; hymns, prayers and ideas about nature.

Upanishads: ask deep questions about the self, truth and the universe.

Buddhism: Gautama Buddha taught the middle path, kindness and the end of suffering through right living.

Jainism: Mahavira taught ahimsa, truth and simple living.

Tribal and folk traditions: worship of nature – forests, hills, rivers, animals; songs, dances and stories; respect for the Earth.

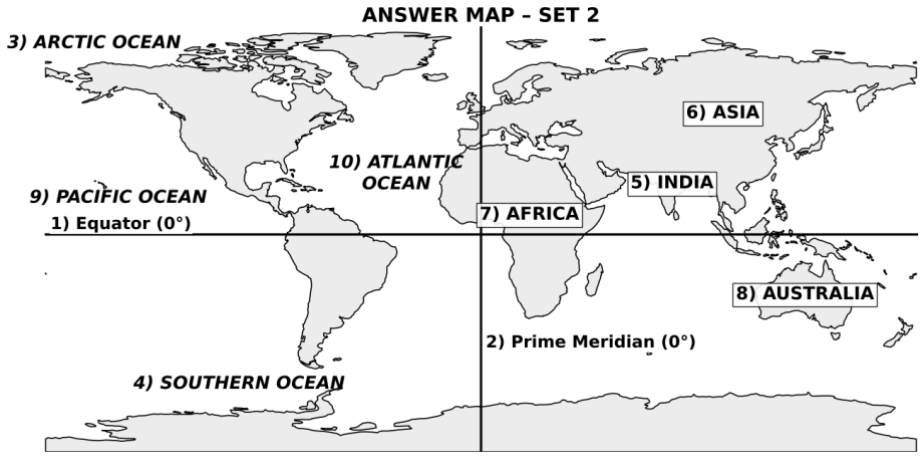
These traditions lived side by side and shaped India's culture of respect for all.

32. b) Historians use **sources** – archaeological (tools, pots, coins, buildings, seals) and written (inscriptions, manuscripts).

Archaeologists find old sites, dig carefully layer by layer (excavation), record where each object is found, clean and study the objects, and find out their age.

From these objects they learn what people ate, how they built houses, what tools they used, how they traded and what they believed. Example: the cities of the Harappan civilisation were found by excavation.

33. 1) Equator 2) Prime Meridian 3) Arctic Ocean 4) Southern Ocean 5) India 6) Asia 7) Africa 8) Australia 9) Pacific Ocean 10) Atlantic Ocean *[8 × 1]*



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