



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

First Term Examination - 2018

Class : 6



SUB : History

F.M.: 90

DURATION: 2 Hrs 30 Mins

DATE: 27.04.2018

GROUP-1

Q1. Multiple Choice---

1x25

a. Since both stone and _____ were used, this period is called the Chalcolithic Age.

i. Aluminium ii. Bronze iii. silver iv. copper

b. The Chinese invented the seismograph to record

i. wind activity ii. Tornadoes iii. hurricanes. iv. earthquakes.

c. The first cereals to be grown were---

i. wheat and rice ii. wheat and barley iii. millets and maize iv. millets and rice

d. Early humans made smaller and sharper stone tools called microliths in the---

i. Palaeolithic Age ii. Mesolithic Age iii. Chalcolithic Age iv. Neolithic Age

e. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon was built by---

i. Nebuchadnezzar ii. Hammurabi iii. Sargon iv. Khufu

Q2. Fill in the blanks---

a. The Indus script is the earliest form of writing discovered in India. The script is _____.

b. The _____ were the first to devise a solar calendar.

c. The statue of the priest-king was discovered at _____ in 1927.

d. The earliest kingdom that arose in Mesopotamia was in _____.

e. The dancing-girl of Mohenjodaro is a bronze statue, _____ cm in height.

Q3. True and false—

- a. The early humans made stone tools because stone was easily available.
- b. Early humans discovered the first metal-- silver.
- c. Humans are social beings and live together as a community.
- d. Folk dances mainly celebrate harvest seasons.
- e. The cave paintings at Ajanta and Ellora are based on the teachings of Mahavira.

Q4. Match the column--

A	B
Garba	Maharashtra
Ghumar	Emperor Ashoka
Sanchi stupas	Rajasthan
Mahavira Jayanti	Gujarat
Lavani	Lord Mahavira's birthday

Q5. Write in a word or two.

- a. Name one place where microliths have been found.
- b. Who invented the seismograph ?
- c. What was the greatest discovery of the Neolithic Age?
- d. How many laws are listed in Hammurabi's Code of Law?
- e. Into how many periods is the Stone Age divided?

GROUP---2

Q1 Answer the following questions---

2x5=10

- a. Who built the pagodas? What are pagodas?
- b. Who was the chief god of the Egyptians? Write two lines about him.
- c. What were the main crops cultivated by the Indus people?
- d. What is a mummy? Write two lines.
- e. What was 'tsu chu'?

Q2. Answer the following questions---(any five)

3x5=15

- a. Write few lines about the Ziggurat.

- b. Write three lines on Indus seals.
- c. What was the Great Bath used for? In which Indus site is it found?
- d. Why is Egypt called the 'Gift of the Nile'?
- e. Write in points the reasons behind the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- f. Write the transport system of the Indus Valley people.
- g. Write in short about the Chinese script.

GROUP-3

Q1. Answer the following questions-(any eight)

5x8=40

- a. Write in short the progress made by early humans in the Neolithic Age?
- b. How was fire useful to early humans?
- c. Write what do you know about Mesopotamian Architecture.
- d. List the main occupations of the people of ancient China.
- e. Describe the drainage system of the Indus cities.
- f. Write about the social classes of the Egyptians.
- g. Which river is called the 'Sorrow of China' and why?
- h. What is civic life? How do our families prepare us for it?
- i. Write a short note on Architecture in ancient China.
- J. Why and how did the Egyptians preserve their dead?



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GROUP-I

- Q1.a.Copper b.earthquakes c.wheat and barley d.Mesolithic age e.Nebuchanezzar
Q2.a.pictographic b.Egyptians c.Mohenjodaro d.Sumer e.10.8
Q3.a.True b.False c.True d.True e.False
Q4. Garba----Gujrat Ghumar---- Rajasthan Sanchi stupas----- Emperor Mahavir jayanti--- Lord Mahavira's birthday Lavani---- Maharashtra
Q5.a.Bagor,Adamgarh b.Chinese c.Agriculture d.282 laws e.four periods

GROUP-II

- Q1.a.Pagodas were stupa-like temples.These were temples where followers of Buddhism prayed.The pagodas were decorated with beautiful sculptures. These were built by the Chinese.
b.The chief god of the Egyptians was **Amun-Re** or Ra,the Sun God.He was the king of all gods,and considered the source of warmth and life.
c.Wheat and barley were the main crops of the Indus people.They were used to make breads.
d.The Egyptians preserved their dead by mummifying their bodies.They covered the dead body with herbs and spices,and then wrapped it in linen.Such a preserved body is called a mummy.
e.About two thousand years ago, people in China played a game called tsu chu.It is said to be the earliest form of football.Tsu chu involved kicking an inflated leather ball through a hole in a silk net.
- Q2. aThe Mesopotamians built many ziggurats.They were many storeys high and decorated with marble,tiles and precious stones.The sacred area consisted of a tower,called ziggurat,on top of which was a temple dedicated to the patron god of the city.
b.More than 2000 seals have been found during excavations.They are flat,square or rectangular in shape,and are made of clay,stone and copper.They have human and animal figures such as that of bull,buffalo,goat,tiger and elephant, with a few picture-like signs on the top.
c.The Great Bath was perhaps used for bathing on special occasions.It is rectangular structure and resembles a swimming pool.It is found in Mohenjodaro.
d.A civilization arose in Egypt in the valley of the River Nile.Annual floods in the river made the adjoining flood plains fertile and enabled farmers to grow crops.Without Nile ,Egypt would have been a desert.That is why Egypt is called the'Gift of the Nile'.
e.1.Natural disasters such as earthquakes,floods,diseases 2.Achange in the course of River Indus 3.Invasions by the Aryans or some other tribes
f.Many terracotta models of bullock-carts have been found in Harappa.This shows that bullock-carts were a popular means of transport.Ships and boats were the other means of transport .

g. The Chinese script is in the form of pictures. They wrote on bamboo plates, animal bones, and on silk cloth with a brush of camel hair.

GROUP-III

Q1.a. Neolithic Age is best known for three developments. These were as follows—Beginning of agriculture, invention of the wheel, Making of pottery. With the beginning of agriculture, early humans began to lead a settled life. They began to live in mud houses near their fields. The invention of wheel was a landmark in the history of early humans. The wheel made early human's life easier. Early humans learned to make clay pottery and then bake it in fire. To store grains and cook food, vessels which could hold grains and liquids as well as withstand heat were needed.

b. Fire was a major discovery in the early human's life. Fire provided light and kept them warm. Early humans kept a fire burning at the entrance of their caves to scare away wild animals. They also found that fire could be used to cook food.

c. Stone was not easily available in Mesopotamia, so buildings and temples were made of baked bricks. Architectural forms such as the arch, column, dome and vault were used in the buildings. People many ziggurats. They were many storeys high and decorated with marbles, tiles and precious stones. The Hanging gardens of Babylon was one of the wonders of the ancient world.

d. Occupations of the Chinese—1. A majority of the people practised agriculture. They cultivated rice, wheat, barley, sorghum, millets, soyabean and tea. 2. The Chinese were the first to make silk. 3. The Chinese craftsmen specialized in metal work. They also knew about iron-smelting. 3. The Chinese made beautiful glazed pottery from porcelain. 4. China was rich in timber. So timber was used to construct buildings. The Chinese also crafted beautiful objects of wood inlaid with ivory.

e. An excellent and a well-planned drainage system characterized the Indus civilization. The bathrooms had sloping floors and had drains which were connected to the street drains. The kitchens also had drains connected to the main street drains. The main drains ran along the sides of the street. They were covered with bricks. The drains had manholes so that they could be cleaned regularly.

f. The Egyptian society consisted of many classes. The king was called the pharaoh. He was treated as god. Next came the priests. Then came the nobles, officials and scribes, followed by merchants, artisans and farmers. At the lowest rung were the slaves, most of whom were prisoners of war.

g. The river Hwang Ho is called the 'Sorrow of China'. The river Hwang Ho is called the 'Sorrow of China' because it often changed its course after floods, destroying crops and irrigation canals. Despite this, the ancient Chinese depended heavily on this river.

h. Civic life means cooperating with each other. The family is an important part of civic life. We spend most of our time with our families. Our families care for us and provide us with shelter, food and clothes. In a family we learn to help our parents, brothers, sisters and other members. We learn to obey and respect all elders. We learn to work for the welfare of the whole community.

i. Architecture in China— The Great Wall of China is the greatest architectural feature of the Chinese. It was built in the 3rd century BC to keep the northern borders safe from tribal attacks. The Chinese also built many pagodas. These were temples where followers of Buddhism prayed. The pagodas were decorated with beautiful sculptures.

j. The Egyptians believed in life after death. They considered death a temporary phase between this life and the next. They, therefore, preserved their dead by mummifying. Their other things of everyday use were put into tomb with the belief that the person would need them in his afterlife. The famous pyramids of Egypt are actually the tombs of the pharaohs. Bodies were covered with herbs and spices, and then wrapped in fine linen. Such a preserved body is called mummy. The mummy was put in a wooden box, enclosed in a stone coffin and then buried in a tomb.

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