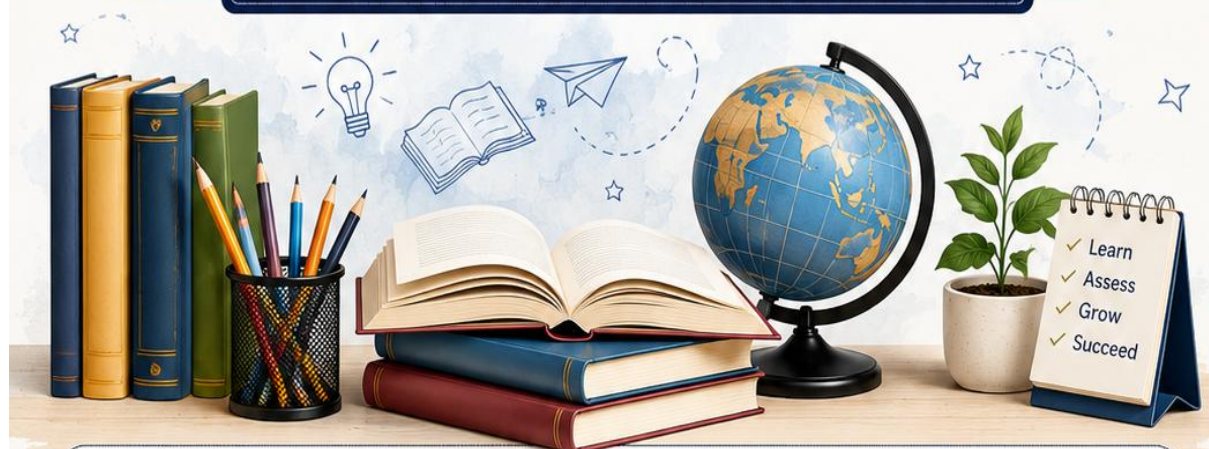


Goa State Council of Educational Research and Training (GSCERT)

Porvorim, Goa

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION 2026-27

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER



MARKS



TIME



TOTAL SECTIONS



TOTAL QUESTIONS



INSTRUCTIONS

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	 Blue Print	_____
2	 Question Paper	_____
3	 Answer Key	_____



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A competency-based assessment aligned
with NEP 2020 and the State Curriculum Framework.

Summative Evaluation – 1 2026-2027

GRADE 6

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Weightage to the content

Sr. No.	Chapter Name	Marks
1	Locating Places on the Earth	7
2	Timeline and Sources of History	7
3	India, That Is Bharat	6
4	Unity in Diversity, or 'Many in the One'	8
5	Family and Community	7
6	Grassroots Democracy – Part 1: Governance	8
7	The Value of Work	7

2. Weightage to the cognitive level as per Revised Bloom's Taxonomy

Bloom's level	Marks	Percentage
Remember	7	14 %
Understand	10	20 %
Apply	10	20 %
Analyze	10	20 %
Evaluate	8	16 %
Create	5	10 %
Total	50	100 %

3. Weightage to the difficulty level

Difficulty level	Marks	Percentage
Easy	17	34 %
Average	20	40 %
Difficult	13	26 %
Total	50	100 %

4. Weightage to the question form

Question Form	Marks	Percentage	Suggested item
MCQ/VSA	20 (20×1)	40 %	Multiple-choice questions.
SA	12 (6×2)	24 %	Brief explanation, steps, inference or reason.
LA	18 (6×3)	36 %	Case, passage, problem, data, judgment or creation.
Total	50	100 %	

5. Weightage to the assessment style

Assessment style	Marks	Percentage	Requirement
Competitive-style competency-based	20	40 %	All items should be mapped to CG/Competency and unfamiliar, integrative or high discrimination formats should be used.
Regular competency-based	30	60 %	All items should be application-oriented, age-appropriate and mapped to the assessed competency.
Total	50	100 %	

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

2026-27

Grade: 6 – English Medium

Subject: Social Science

Duration: 120 minutes

Marks: 50 Marks

Subject Code: 6SOCSCIENG

No. of Questions: 32

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. The question paper contains 32 questions.
 3. Q. 1 to Q. 20 are MCQ questions of 1 mark each and are to be marked on the OMR sheet.
 4. Q. 21 to Q. 26 are short answer questions of 2 marks each.
 5. Q. 27 to Q. 32 are long answer questions of 3 marks each.
-

Select the most correct option from those given below each statement and mark your responses in the OMR sheet. (20×1 Mark = 20 Mark)

1. The imaginary line that passes around the middle of the Earth at 0° latitude is _____.
A. Equator
B. Prime Meridian
C. Tropic of Capricorn
D. Antarctic Circle
2. The Rigveda describes the northwestern part of the Indian Subcontinent as the “land of seven rivers”. What was this region called?
A. Aryavarta
B. Bharatavarsha
C. Sapta Sindhava
D. Jambudvipa
3. Rice, wheat and bajra are cereals, but gram belongs to a different food group. Gram is classified as a _____.
A. Cereals
B. Pulses
C. Millets
D. Oil seeds
4. A book containing maps that can be used to compare the location and distribution of features across different regions is called a/an _____.
A. Atlas
B. Globe
C. Timeline
D. Inscription

5. A neighborhood has blocked drains and garbage problems. Which government should solve this local issue first?
- A. Local government
 - B. State government
 - C. Union/Central government
 - D. Judiciary
6. Why is a family often described as a child's "first school"?
- A. It teaches only reading and writing.
 - B. Children learn values, duties, cooperation and behaviour through daily family life.
 - C. It gives formal examinations every day.
 - D. All families follow exactly the same rules.
7. On a village map, the river is shown east of the school. Riya is standing at the school. In which direction should she move to reach the river?
- A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East
 - D. West
8. A group of early humans wants to settle permanently and grow crops. Which place would be most suitable?
- A. A rocky hilltop far from water
 - B. Flat land near a river with fertile soil
 - C. A dry desert with little water
 - D. A steep mountain slope with little farmland
9. A student is matching ancient names with countries on a modern map. An old Chinese source uses the name "Yindu". Which country should the student mark?
- A. India
 - B. China
 - C. Nepal
 - D. Iran
10. On a village map, the river is east of the school. The farm is north of the river. Where is the farm from the school?
- A. North-east
 - B. North-west
 - C. South-east
 - D. South-west
11. In a neighbourhood, one group keeps only their homes clean, while another group also cleans the common area. Which group shows better community responsibility?
- A. The first group
 - B. The second group
 - C. Both groups equally
 - D. Neither group

- 12.** Different regions of India tell the Ramayana in their own languages and local styles. What does this show?
- A.** Unity in diversity
 - B.** Only one culture is important
 - C.** Local traditions create differences
 - D.** All regions should follow the same style
- 13.** Ancient Greek and Chinese names such as Indoi/Indike ultimately developed from the name of which river?
- A.** Ganga
 - B.** Sindhu
 - C.** Narmada
 - D.** Godavari
- 14.** Pongal, Makar Sankranti and Makara Sankramana are celebrated in different regions around the same time. What can we understand from this?
- A.** India has unity in diversity
 - B.** All festivals must have the same name
 - C.** Regional traditions divide people
 - D.** Festivals are the same in every place
- 15.** A village elder says an old temple was built 300 years ago, but a stone inscription shows a different date. What should a student do?
- A.** Believe the elder only
 - B.** Believe the inscription only
 - C.** Compare both with other historical sources
 - D.** Ignore both sources
- 16.** Cases of online banking fraud are increasing. The government decides that stronger laws are needed to deal with such crimes. Which organ of government is responsible for making these laws?
- A.** Media
 - B.** Judiciary
 - C.** Executive
 - D.** Legislature
- 17.** A farmer sells cotton to a weaver, the weaver makes cloth, and a tailor makes a shirt. The price rises at each stage. Which statement best explains why?
- A.** Only the first sale is an economic activity.
 - B.** The material becomes less useful at each stage.
 - C.** Each stage adds value through skill, time and work.
 - D.** Prices rise only because the product changes colour.
- 18.** A student wants to compare where major rivers and other natural features are distributed across India. Which source would be the most suitable?
- A.** A political map showing only state boundaries
 - B.** A physical map showing landforms and rivers
 - C.** A list of population figures without locations
 - D.** A road map showing only highways

19. For confirming the year in which your school first opened, which source would be the most reliable?
- A. A recent fictional story
 - B. Dated school admission/register records
 - C. A weather report
 - D. A movie about another school
20. A carpenter has a piece of wood. Which is the best way to increase its value?
- A. Sell the wood as it is
 - B. Store the wood for future use
 - C. Make a useful chair and sell it
 - D. Cut the wood into smaller pieces

Answer the following questions .

(6 x 2 = 12 Marks)

21. Name any two types of sources that historians use to learn about the past.
22. Meera helps her mother at home without receiving any payment. In the evening, she works for two hours at a shop and receives wages. Identify which activity is economic and which is non-economic. Give one reason for each.
23. The Sun rises earlier in Arunachal Pradesh than in Gujarat, but both follow the same standard time in India.
- (a) Why does sunrise occur at different times in these places?
 - (b) What common time is followed across India?
24. In one region people prepare rice-based dishes; in another they prepare wheat-based dishes, but both use common spices such as turmeric and cumin. State one example of diversity and one example of unity shown here.
25. Imagine your early-human group has decided to settle near a river. Suggest two arrangements your group should make to survive safely as a settled community.
26. Two plans are suggested to care for a community park. Which plan is better and why?
- A. A few people take care of it
 - B. Everyone shares the responsibility

Answer the following questions

(6 x 3 = 18 Marks)

27. Residents of a village notice that the public water tank is damaged. They raise the issue in a Gram Sabha meeting and discuss possible solutions with the Gram Panchayat. State any three ways in which this situation reflects grassroots democracy.
28. Prepare a three-point community cleanliness campaign for your school or neighbourhood. Each point should show how people can cooperate to keep common spaces clean.
29. Imagine that production, trade and essential services in a town stop for one week because nobody works. Analyse any three effects this would have on people's daily lives.
30. A school celebrates different regional festivals, languages and food traditions together. How does this show "unity in diversity"? Give any three points.

31. A village has limited funds. Should the local government spend first on repairing the drinking-water supply or on decorating a public place? Give three reasons for your choice.

32. Draw the conventional symbols used to show the following features on a map:

(i) Unmetalled road

(ii) Post Office

(iii) Railway station

***** End *****

Summative Evaluation I

2026-27

Grade: 6

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Subject Code:6 SOCSCIENG

Marks: 50 Marks

SUGGESTIVE ANSWER KEY

I. Multiple Choice Questions (20 × 1 = 20 Marks)

Q. No.	Answer	Correct Option / Key
1	A	Equator
2	C	Sapta Sindhava
3	B	Pulses
4	A	Atlas
5	A	Local government
6	B	Children learn values, duties, cooperation and behaviour through daily family life.
7	C	East
8	B	Flat land near a river with fertile soil
9	A	India
10	A	North-east
11	B	The second group
12	A	Unity in diversity
13	B	Sindhu
14	A	India has unity in diversity
15	C	Compare both with other historical sources

Q. No.	Answer	Correct Option / Key
16	D	Legislature
17	C	Each stage adds value through skill, time and work.
18	B	A physical map showing landforms and rivers
19	B	Dated school admission/register records
20	C	Make a useful chair and sell it

21. Any two types of historical sources, for example:

1. Archaeological/material sources - inscriptions, coins, monuments, tools, pottery, etc.
2. Literary/textual sources - manuscripts, books, records, chronicles, etc.
3. Oral sources - folk tales, songs, traditions and memories passed from one generation to another.
4. Artistic sources - paintings, sculptures, carvings, panels, etc.

22. **Economic activity:** Meera's work at the shop because she receives wages/payment for it.

Non-economic activity: Helping her mother at home because it is done without payment and mainly out of family responsibility/care.

23. 1. Arunachal Pradesh lies farther east than Gujarat. Because the Earth rotates from west to east, places in the east experience sunrise earlier.

2. The whole country follows Indian Standard Time (IST), based on India's Standard Meridian of 82°30' E (82.5° E).

24. 1. Diversity: Different regions use different staple grains - rice in one region and wheat in another.

2. Unity: Both regions use common spices such as turmeric and cumin / share common food traditions despite regional differences.

25. Any two reasonable arrangements, such as:

1. Build safe shelters on suitable ground, away from areas likely to flood.
2. Arrange a reliable supply of food by growing crops, keeping animals and storing food.
3. Keep drinking water clean and make arrangements for sanitation.
4. Organise protection from wild animals and other dangers and cooperate in sharing work.

26. Plan B - Everyone shares the responsibility.

1. A community park is a common space used by everyone; therefore all members should cooperate in caring for it.
2. Shared responsibility helps keep the park clean, safe and well maintained for the whole community.

27. Any three valid points: **(i)** People participate in local decision-making through the Gram Sabha. **(ii)** Citizens can raise local problems before the Gram Panchayat. **(iii)** Community issues are discussed collectively. **(iv)** Local elected bodies are responsible for addressing village-level needs. **(v)** Decisions can be taken through consultation and participation.

28. 1. Organise regular group clean-up drives for classrooms, playgrounds, streets or other common spaces.
2. Place separate bins for different kinds of waste and encourage everyone to use them properly.
3. Create posters/announcements and assign shared duties to prevent littering and keep drains and common areas clean.

29. Any three cause-effect points, such as:

1. Goods would not be produced or supplied, leading to shortages of food and other daily necessities.
2. Shops, transport and trade would be disrupted, making it difficult for people to buy or move goods.
3. Essential services such as healthcare, sanitation, electricity/water maintenance or public transport could be affected.
4. Workers and businesses would lose income, creating financial difficulty for families.

30. Any three suitable points showing unity in diversity, for example: (i) Different regional festivals are celebrated. (ii) Different languages/food traditions are respected. (iii) Students from different backgrounds participate together. (iv) Diversity exists, but all are part of one school/community/nation.

31. Expected Judgement: The local government should first repair the drinking-water supply.

1. Safe drinking water is a basic and essential need of all residents.
2. A damaged water supply can affect health, hygiene and daily life and therefore requires urgent attention.
3. Limited public funds should first be used for essential services that benefit the whole community; decoration can be taken up later.

32. Students should draw the correct conventional map symbols for: (i) Unmetalled road, (ii) Post Office, (iii) Railway station. (1 mark for each correctly drawn conventional symbol)

END