

SA 1 EXAMINATIONS
PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION
SOCIAL STUDIES
CLASS VI
ENGLISH VERSION

**ANDHRA PRADESH SOCIAL STUDIES
TEACHERS' FORUM (APSSTF)**



PREPARED BY
KSV KRISHNA REDDY, GHM,
ZPHS, ETHAKOTA,
RAVULAPALEM (M)
Dr. BRA KONASEEMA DIST.
9492146689
www.bestsocialteacher.com



సాంఘిక శాస్త్రం సమున్నతం

SECTION – I

1. **The main differences between stars and planets are:** **2M**
1. Stars have high temperatures compared to planets, because they radiate energy.
 2. Planets do not generate their own energy through nuclear reactions.
 3. Stars are very bright objects. They have their own light.
 4. Planets do not have their own light.
 5. They reflect the sunlight that falls on the planets.
 6. The temperature of a star is very high, while that of a planet is low.
(Any two points two marks.)
2. **The true shape of the earth** is a sphere flattened at the poles. **2M**
Such a shape is called a geoid. An oblate Spheroid.
3. **The main components of a map are** **2M**
1. Directions 2. Scale 3. Symbols and 4. Colours
4. 1. Delta is a triangular land formation due to sediments deposited by the river flows. **2M**
2. Generally, the fertile deposition of sediments over a large area of the mouth of the river between two distributaries is known as “Delta”. Ex. Godavari Delta, Krishna Delta, Kaveri delta etc

SECTION – II

5. 1. To cut the fruits into pieces I use knife or a simple cutting blade. **2+2** **4M**
2. They are made of iron and steel
6. 1. Yes. The physical and climatic features determine the economic activities of a region. **4× 1=4M**
2. The economic activities of an area generally depends on the availability of natural resources in that region.
3. Most of the People living in the plains depend on agriculture.
4. Basket weaving, fishing, pig rearing, work in poultry and rice mills etc. are the non-farming activities in plains.
5. People in the coastal areas depend on fishing for their livelihood as they have long coastal lines.
6. Whereas sheep herding, charcoal batti, making of cement bricks are the occupations in plateau regions.
7. In mountainous regions, rearing of animals and collection of forest produce like fruits, gum, honey etc., are undertaken to earn
- (Any four points award 4 marks)

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7.

4× 1=4M



Northern Hemisphere



Western Hemisphere



Southern Hemisphere



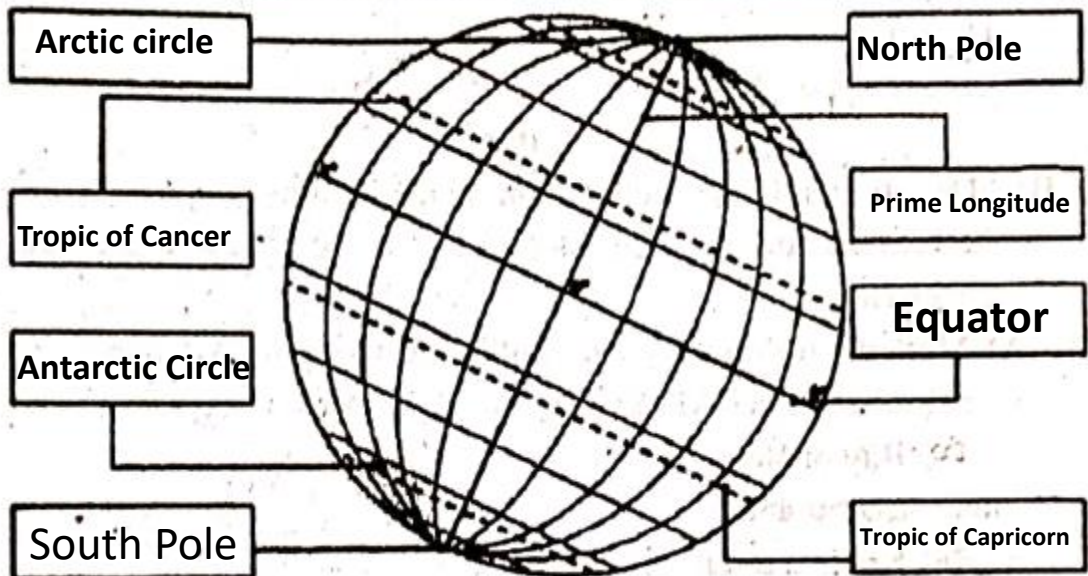
Eastern Hemisphere

4× 1=4M

8. 1. It is because of the hostile conditions of other planets in the solar system.
2. Essential elements of life- oxygen, water, air, etc. - are lacking on other planets.
3. The Earth has all the three components such as lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere which makes life possible.
4. The remaining planets do not consist of these components.
5. So life is not possible on all planets.
6. However, scientists are still searching to look for signs of life on other planets

9.

4× 1=4M



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SECTION - III

4+4=8M

10. A) Similarities between latitudes and longitudes :

- 1) Latitudes and longitudes are both artificial.
- 2) They both help us to locate a place on earth.
- 3) Latitude is based on the 0° latitude while longitude is based on Greenwich.
- 4) Latitudes and Longitudes are both invisible and imaginary lines.

Differences between latitudes and longitudes :

1. Latitudes are horizontal lines.	1. Longitudes are vertical lines.
2. Lines of latitudes are parallel to Equator	2. Lines of longitude are not parallel They come to a single point.
3. Latitudes lines run in East and West direction	3. Longitude lines run in North to South direction

B) 1. Air and water are essential to live on the Earth. 4× 2=8M

2. But now they are being polluted by humans.
3. If this process continues, human beings cannot live on the earth because
4. Breathing polluted air causes a higher risk for asthma and other respiratory diseases.
5. The burning of fossil fuels and the release of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are causing the Earth to become warmer.
6. Finally, the earth becomes a 'fire ball' in a long time.
7. Water polluted by chemicals and industrial wastes can cause hormonal and reproductive problems.
8. Polluted water damages the nervous system, liver and kidneys.

11.A) Maps are helpful to us in many ways in our daily life. 4× 2=8M

1. Maps help us to locate places like cities, mandals, districts, states, countries and their capitals.
2. They show the physical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, forests, hills, deserts etc.
3. They help us to know the major routes of transport such as roadways, railways etc.
4. They help us to understand the distribution of crops, minerals, soils, population, climatic zones etc.
5. Maps help the Army at the time of wars and natural calamities.
6. Maps guide the tourists / travellers to reach their destinations.

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Dr. BRA KONASEEMA DIST. 9492146689

B) Plain areas have dense population:

4× 2=8M

- Because:
1. Plain areas are densely populated.
 2. Because of fertile soils, the plains are highly productive.
 3. Poor people also can get any type of livelihood in plains.
 4. In plain areas, construction of roads, railways is also easy.
 5. Plains are the most suitable areas for human habitations.
 6. Plains are flat lands suitable for building houses as well as cultivation.
 7. The flatness facilitates the mechanization of crop cultivation.
 8. The grasslands provide fodder for livestock.

12. A)

4× 2=8M

1. Yes. I agree with the above statement.
2. Domestication is the process of adapting wild plants and animals for human use.
3. People select those plants and animals that are not prone to diseases.
4. They also select plants that yield large size grain and have strong stalks, capable of bearing the weight of the ripe grain.
5. Among animals, those that were relatively gentle were selected for breeding.

4× 2=8M

- B)
1. The numerous seals and figurines discovered in the excavations carried out at various sites connected with the Harappa culture point out to the religious beliefs of the Indus Valley people.
 2. The Indus people worshipped Pashupati (Siva) and mother Goddess.
 3. Peepal and neem trees, sun, fire, earth, water, and snakes were also worshipped.
 4. Fire pits – yagnavatikas are found in Kalibangan and Lothal.
 5. The symbols of Swastika are most commonly found.

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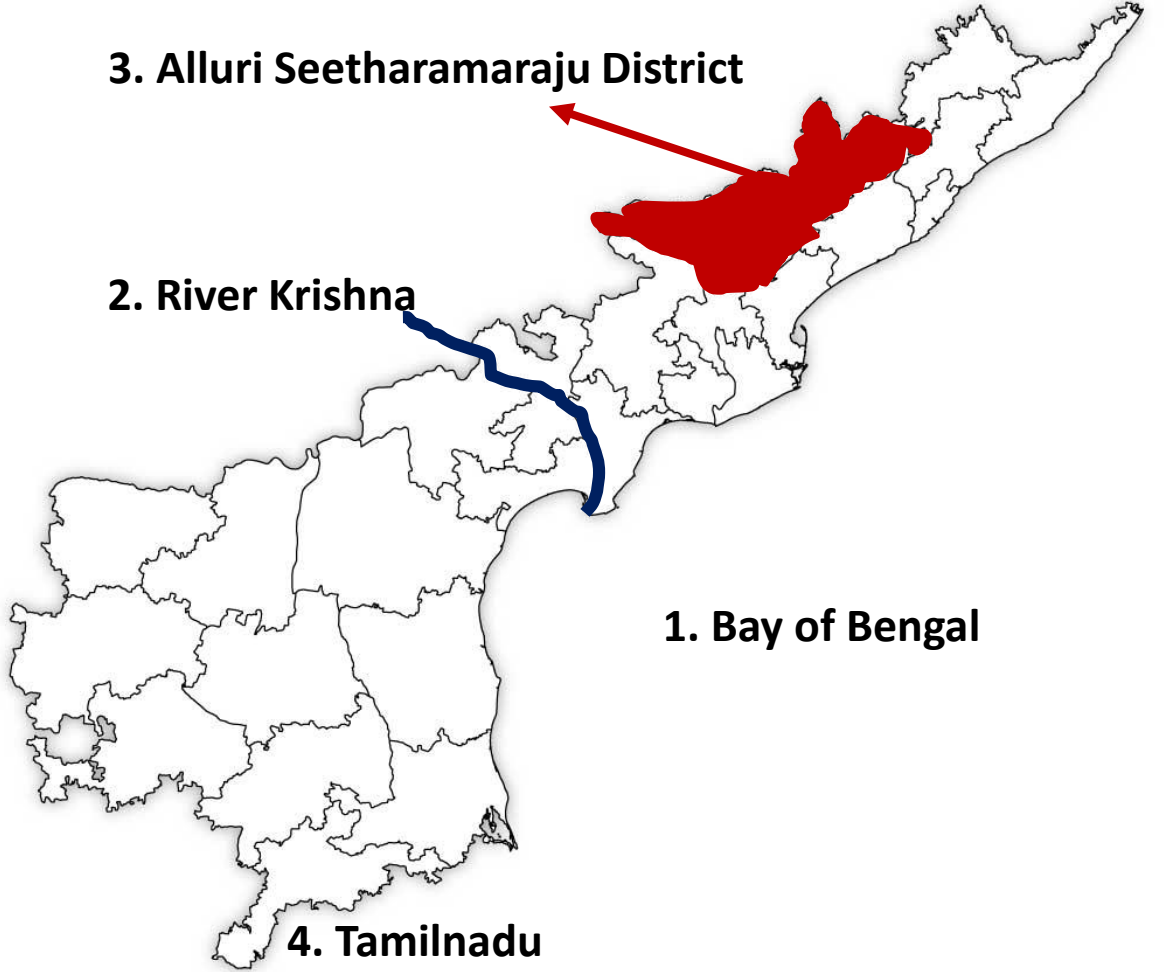
13 . A. 1. Bay of Bengal

2. River Krishna

3. Alluri Seetharamaraju District

4. Tamilnadu

or



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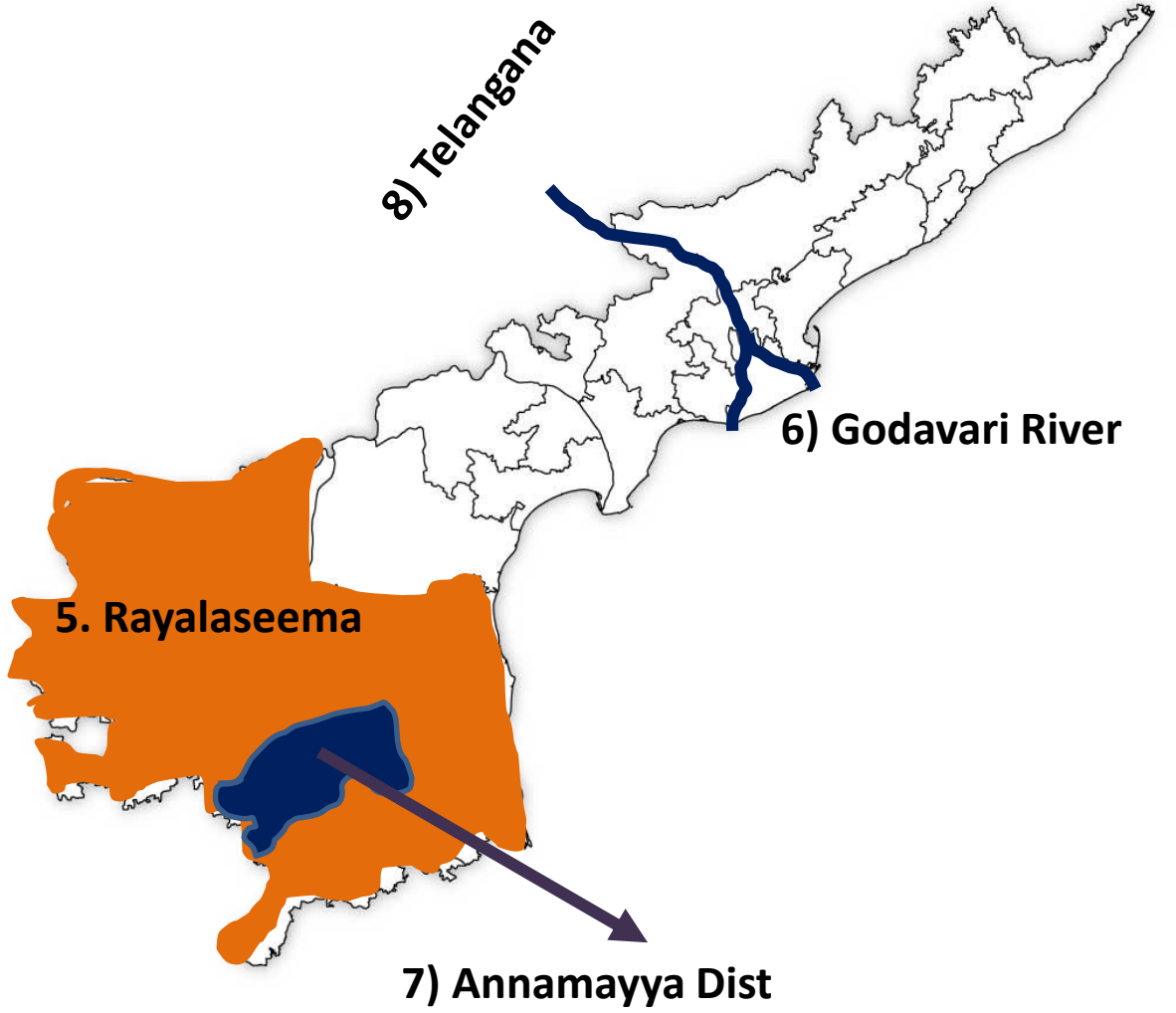


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13 . or

B. 5. Rayalaseema 6) Godavari River

7) Annamayya Dist 8) Telangana



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Part B.

14. C - 76
15. D - Both skins and leaves
16. A - Asia
17. A - 2500 -1700BC
18. B - Atlantic Ocean
19. A - Cartographers
20. B - Thematic map
21. C - YSR Kadapa
22. B - Earth
23. B - Orbit
24. A - Scale
25. A. - Cardinal directions
26. D - Equator
27. C - Smt. Droupadi Murmu
28. D - 2020
29. B - 26
30. B - Rock Paintings
31. B - Minerals
32. A. - Cotton
33. D. - ISRO

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