**AFSS CENTRAL EVALUATION SYSTEM**

Central Assessment Team (CAT), HO Islamabad

**1st Term Examination 2016 – 17**

**S. STUDIES - Class VI**

**50 marks 2 hours**

**INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS**

Marks are given against each question or part of question.

Write your name, roll number and date in the spaces provided below.

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| --- | --- |
| Student’s Name:  | Roll No: |
| Center’s Name: | Date: |
|  | Day: |
| Invigilator’s Name: | Sign: |
| Marks Obtained:  | Remarks: |
| Examiner’sName:Date: | Sign :Day: |

***OBJECTIVE-20***

**Q No 1: Fill in the blanks. 10**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most common rock in Pakistan.
2. The most important manufacturing industry is that of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ textiles.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the goods which a country sells to other countries.
4. Sri lanka has an important\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power project, in upper Komale.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the goods which a country buys from other countries.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a very important dams across its main rivers.
7. Electricity is measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Natural gas is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and an odourizer is especially added to it.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for bread is the main grain crop of Pakistan.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the climatic conditions on any one day.

**Q No 2: Choose the correct answer. 10**

1. A small- scale industry is one in which the fixed capital investment is below \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Rs 3 million b) Rs 2 million c)Rs 6 million
3. The average person in Maldives eats \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of fish in a year.

 a) 125 kg b) 130 kg c) 150

 iii. 40 per cent of India’s workforce is employed in industry and services, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is in agriculture.

1. 30 per cent b) 60 per cent c) 160 per cent

iv. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the base for many industrial processes such as oil refining, paints, fertilizers, dyes, and explosives.

 a) Sulphur b) limestone c) salt

v. Cotton is processed all over Pakistan but the main centres are at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( by far the largest),Hyderabad, and Faisalabad.

 a) Lahore b) Sialkot c) Karachi

vi. Pakistan’s main hydroelectric dams are in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,at Warsak, Terbela, and Mangla.

 a) South b) North c) East

vii. Pakistan has excellent supplies of natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Coal b) Gas c) oil

viii. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a very large number of heads of cattle about as many as Australia, Argentina, and USA, altogether.

1. India b) Pakistan c) Nepal

ix. Most of the Pakistan has a warm or hot climate,with fairly little rainfall. Nearly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the country is dry or too mountainous to grow crops.

 a) 90 b) 120 c) 60

x. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needs heavy, wet soil and a warm climate.

 a) Rice b) Peas c) potatoes

***SUBJECTIVE-30***

**Answer any five of the following questions. 5×6=30**

 Q No1: Why is it important for a country to develop as much industry as possible?

 Q No 2: What are the three main problems for agriculture that Pakistan faces?

 Q No 3: i): Which parts were most affected by cyclones?

 ii): In which seasons do cyclones mostly occur?

 Q No 4: Why is it important to know which direction the wind is blowing

 from? why does the vane have a ‘tail’?

 Q No 5: Why is firewood needed in some parts of Pakistan? What is the government trying to do to solve this problem?

 Q No 6: Why is so much fertilizer needed on farms today?

 Q No 7: What is Pakistan’s most useful mineral resource?