INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM
SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET FOR CLASS VI [2015-16]

CHAPTER 2 – GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

1. What is the true shape of the earth (Geoid, Sphere, Round)
2. The arctic circle is located in ____ (Southern hemisphere, Northern hemisphere, Eastern hemisphere)
3. The earth moves from ____ to ____ (East to West, West to east, South to North)
4. ______ help us to calculate time (Latitudes, Longitudes, Equator)
5. The standard meridian of India is ____ (82 ½° N, 82 ½° S, 82 ½° E)
6. Parallels of latitudes help us in determining (time, climate, places)
7. The torrid zone lies near ____ (The equator, The poles, none of these)
8. The ____ represents zero degree latitude (Prime meridian, equator)
9. The value of Prime meridian is ____ (0° longitude, 0° latitude, none of these)
10. The tropic of cancer is located in _______ (Southern hemisphere, Northern hemisphere, equator)
11. The total number of longitudes are (360, 180, 90)
12. Grid is a net work of (Parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes, the tropic of cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, the North pole and South pole)
13. Which zone lies in both the hemisphere (Frigid zone, temperate zone, Torrid zone)
14. ____ are equal in length (parallels of latitudes, meridians of longitudes, axis)
15. Which zone received moderate temperature (Torrid zone, Frigid zone, Temperate zone)
16. The value of Tropic of Capricorn (23 ½° N, 23 ½° S, 22 ½° S)
17. The area which receives maximum heat is called ____ (Torrid Zone, Frigid Zone, Temperate Zone)
18. The latitude parallel to the equator at 23 ½° N is called ____ (Tropic of cancer, Antartic Circle, Tropic of Capricorn)
19. Russia has ____ number of standard time (8,11,13)
20. ____ is the longest parallel of latitude (Equator, meridian, axis)
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET FOR CLASS VI (2015-16)

Subject – CIVICS – L-1 UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

I. Choose The Correct Answer From Brackets

1. created a situation of inequality [caste system, food habits, festivals]

2. Ladakh is situated in the eastern part of [Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh]

3. Name the Tibetan national epic [Ramayana, Mahabharat, Kesar Saga]

4. discovered the sea route to India [Portuguese, French, English]

5. Kerala is famous for its [Diamond, Textile, Spices]

6. Pashmina Shawls are chiefly woven in [Kerala, Kashmir, Ladakh]

7. Name the Apostle of Christ who brought Christianity to India [St. Joseph, St. Thomas, St. John]

8. The special Type of wool produced in Ladakh [Shatoosh, Pashmina, Synthetic wool]

II. Fill in the blanks

1. India’s has always been recognized as a source of its strength

2. was used as a symbol of protest against the British rule by the people of India

3. and factors influence the diversity of a region.

4. and are the constant reminders of our country’s rich tradition of respect for diversity

5. Ladakh is also called as

6. Ladakh has a rich oral tradition of and

7. Discovery of India was written by

8. Kerala and Ladakh were influenced by and traders.

9. The Arab traveler who visited India about seven hundred years ago

10. The religions became very diverse because of their
1. Archaeologists called the earliest period as __________ (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic)

2. Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as ___________ (Habitation sites, Factory sites)

3. Stone tools found during the Mesolithic period are called ___________ (Microliths, Macroliths)

4. Palaeolithic period means ___________ (Middle stone age, old stone age)

5. Bhimbetka is a ___________ site (Habitation, Factory)

6. The oldest period is known as the ___________ (Neolithic, Palaeolithic)

7. The period beginning about 12000 years till that about 10000 years ago is called ___________ (Middle stone age, New stone age)

8. The site where traces of ash have been found ___________. (Kurnool, Bhimbetka)

9. Rock painting show ___________ drawn with great accuracy and skill. (Pictures, wild animals)

10. Palaeolithic covers ___________ of human history. (99%, 55%)

**II. Fill in the blanks**

11. Tools at ___________ were made of limestone.

12. People who find things made and used by hunter-gatherers are called ___________.

13. Palaeolithic period ostrich egg shells were found at ___________ in Maharashtra.

14. The period from about 10,000 years ago is known as the ___________.

15. Places where people lived were called ___________ sites.

16. 12000 years ago climate changes to relatively warm condition led to the development of ___________.
I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The new moon night is also called as ------------- . (Poornima, Amavasya)
2. The star which always remains in the same position in the sky -------------.
   (Pole star, Ursa major)
3. The sun is about ------------- million km away from the earth .(250, 150)
4. The planet which is nearest to the sun . ------------- (Venus, Mercury)
5. ------------- are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
   (Asteroids, Meteoroids)
6. The closest celestial body to our earth ------------- (Sun, Moon)
7. The first man to step on the surface of the moon.--------------
   (Edmund Hilary, Neil Armstrong)
8. Various patterns formed by different groups of stars.
   (Constellation, Saptarishi)
9. Mercury takes ------------- days to complete one round along its orbit.
   (188, 88)
10. All the planets move around the sun in ------------- path.
    (circular, elongated)
II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The word planet comes from the Greek word __________ which means _________.

2. The planets which have rings around them __________, __________, __________.

3. Neil Armstrong landed on the moon on __________.

4. __________ are the people who study the celestial bodies and their movements.

5. In size, Earth is the __________ largest planet.

6. __________ is an artificial body which is designed by scientists to gather information about the universe or for communication.

7. A famous astronomer of ancient India was ____________________.

8. Millions of galaxies make the ____________.

9. __________ is a group of seven stars that forms a part of the large Ursa Major Constellation.

10. Planets do not have their own __________ and ____________.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: VI

WORSHEET: 2015-2016

CIVICS: CHAPTER – 5 - PANCHAYATI RAJ

Fill in the blanks

1. The Panchayat secretary is appointed by the ________________________.
2. ________________________ is the way of conserving water and recharging (refilling) it.
3. The women of Hardas village go to the ________________________ river to get water.
4. The work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the ________________________.
5. ________________________ award is given to the Panchs for the excellent work done by them in the Panchayat.
6. ________________________ is the first level of the democratic government.
7. ________________________ is the first level or tier of the Panchayati Raj System.

Choose the correct answer

1. Every village panchayat is divided into ________________________.
   (wards, sabha block)
2. The ________________________ is responsible for calling the Gram Sabha.
   (Sarpanch, Secretary, Panch)
3. ________________________ system is a process through which people participate in their own government.
   (Janapad Panchayat, Zila Parishad, Panchayati Raj)
4. ________________________ makes developmental plans at the district level.
   (Zila Parishad, Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat)
5. Within the guidelines given in the ________________________, each state in the country has its own laws with regard to panchayats.
   (Article, Guide, Constitution)
6. ________________________ is the meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a panchayat.
   (Gram Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Panchayat Samiti)
7. Representative elected by each ward is known as ________________________.
   (Sarpanch, Panch, Secretary)
8. ________________________ is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.
   (Secretary, Mayor, Sarpanch)
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM
CLASS VI - SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK SHEET   (2015-2016)

HISTORY: CHAPTER-4   IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

A. Choose the correct answer from the brackets:

1. Harappa is situated at present in----------
   [India, Pakistan, Nepal]

2. Harappan cities developed about............ years ago.
   [4700, 2600, 4500]

3. A stamping tool made of clay with a design on one side
   [Toys, Seal, Beads]

4. The weights were generally made of....... 
   [Faience, Aluminum, Chert]

5. The seals Harappans made were generally---------- shape.
   [Round, Rectangle, Triangle]

6. About 7000 years ago cotton was grown at--------
   [Lothal, Mehrgarh, Dholavira]

7. Harappans got copper from present day..............
   [Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan]

8. The walls of Harappan cities were made of............... pattern.
   [Grid system, Interlocking, Caps lock]

9. Oldest name of Harappan culture is..............
   [Assiriyian civilization, Mesopotamian civilization, Indus valley civilization]

10. At which of the following places were Harappan cities were found in Pakistan?
    [Lahore and Islamabad, Punjab and Sind, Baluchistan and Kashmir]
B. Fill in the blanks.

1. ................. was the tool used by Harappans to dig earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.

2. ................. is huge tank where boats and ships came in from sea and through the river channel.

3. The city of Dholavira was located on ................. in the Rann of Kutch.

4. Harappans got gold from present - day ..................

5. Harappan's mixed tin with copper to produce .................

6. ................. was the east part of Harappan cities which was larger but lower.

7. ................. and ................. are the cities where archaeologists found fire altar.

8. Most of the beads were made out of ......................, a beautiful red stone.

9. The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of ...................... in Gujarat.

10. ................. were the people who knew how to write, who helped to prepare seals.